iNeuron

Python

Interview Questions

Q1. What are the different types of function in Python?
Ans- a) Built-in function
b) User defined function

Q2. Why are functions required?
Ans- Many times in a program a certain set of instructions may be called again and again. Instead of writing same piece of code whether it is required it is better to define a function and place the code in it. This function can be called whenever there is ned. This save time effort and program can be developed easily. Functions help in organizing coding work and testing of code also becomes easy.

Q3. What is a function header?
Ans- First line of function definition that starts with **def** and ends with a colon(:) is called a function header.

Q4. When does a function execute?
Ans- A function executes when a call is made to it. It can be called directly from Python prompt or from another function.

Q5. What is a parameter? What is the difference between a parameter and argument?
Ans- A parameter is a variable that is defined in a function definition whereas an argument is an actual value that is passed on to the function. The data carried in the argument is passed on to the parameters.

Q6. Why do we use the Python startup environment variable?

Ans- The variable consists of the path in which the initialization file carrying the Python source code can be executed. This is needed to start the interpreter.

Q7. What is the Pythoncaseok environment variable?
Ans- The Pythoncaseok environment variable is applied in Windows with the purpose of directing Python to find the first case-insensitive match in an import statement.

Q8. What are positive and negative indices?
Ans- Positive indices are applied when the search begins from left to right. In negative indices, the search begins from right to left. For example, in the array list of size n the positive index, the first index is 0, then comes 1, and until the last index is n-1. However, in the negative index, the first index is -n, then -(n-1) until the last index -1.

Q9. What is the permitted length of the identifier?
Ans- The length of the identifier in Python can be of any length. The longest identifier will be from PEP – 8 and PEP – 20.

Q10. What does the method object() do?
Ans- The method returns a featureless object that is the base for all classes. This method does not take any parameters.

Q11. What is pep 8?
Ans- Python Enhancement Proposal, or pep 8, is a set of rules that specify how to format Python code for maximum readability.

Q12. What is namespace in Python?
Ans- A namespace is a naming system used to make sure names are unique to avoid naming conflicts.

Q13. Is indentation necessary in Python?
Ans- Indentation is required in Python. If not done properly, the code is not executed properly and might throw errors. Indentation is usually done using four space characters.

Q14. Define self in Python.
Ans- Self is an instance of a class or an object in Python. It is included as the first parameter. It helps differentiate between the methods and attributes of a class with local variables.

Q15. What is the Pass statement?
Ans- A Pass statement in Python is used when we cannot decide what to do in our code, but we must type something to make it syntactically correct.

Q16. What are the limitations of Python?
Ans- There are limitations to Python, which include the following:

It has design restrictions.
It is slower when compared with C and C++ or Java.
It is inefficient for mobile computing.
It consists of an underdeveloped database access layer

Q17. Why do we need a continue?
Ans- A continue helps control the Python loop by making jumps to the next iteration of the loop without exhausting it.

Q18. Can we use a break and continue together in Python? How?

Ans- Break and continue can be used together in Python. The break will stop the current loop from execution, while the jump will take it to another loop.

Q19. Does Python support an intrinsic do-while loop?
Ans- No, Python does not support an intrinsic do-while loop.

Q20. What are relational operators, assignment operators, and membership operators?
Ans- The purpose of relational operators is to compare values.
The assignment operators in Python can help in combining all the arithmetic operators with the assignment symbol.
Membership operators in Python with the purpose of validating the membership of a value in a sequence.