1. What is difference between loop and statement?

Ans: Statement is executed only once ex: if, else. But loops are executed multiple times depending upon sequences ex: for, while those sequences are list, tuple, str, range (), array, dict.

1. What are parameters?

Ans: Parameters are defined in function parameters are also called as formal arguments

1. What are arguments?

Ans: The data passed to function that data is actual data.

1. What is difference between actual and formal arguments?

Ans: Actual arguments contain actual data whereas formal arguments are parameters to receive that data.

1. What id difference between local variables and global variables?

Ans: local variables are declared inside the function they will be available in function only. their scope is limited to functions only.

Global variables: global variables are declared outside the function. They are available inside and outside the function.

We can declare global variable inside the function as well using global keyword.

Local variables dominate global variable inside the function locally when they have same variable name.

Example:

x=25

def display():

    x=10

    print(x)#local variables dominate global variables inside function locally.

    y=globals()['x']#to acces global variables over local variables.

    print(y)

display()

1. What is difference between decorator and generator function

Ans: Decorator: It will modify result of another function.

It will modify type of another function.

Generator: generates range of numbers.

Stores the result in object.

Range is a generator function.

1. What are the different functions available to modify the strings.

Ans: lower() for lower case , upper() for upper case, strip() to remove whitespaces

1. What are escape characters

Ans: Escape characters allow you to use double quotes inside the double quotes

For example: txt = "We are the so-called "Vikings" from the north. (this is not allowed in python)

That’s why escape character \ is used.

txt = "We are the so-called \"Vikings\" from the north."

1. Which default bool values are true and which are false.

Ans: Almost any value is evaluated to True if it has some sort of content.

Any string is True, except empty strings.

Any number is True, except 0.

Any list, tuple, set, and dictionary are True, except empty ones.

For example:

bool(False)  
bool(None)  
bool(0)  
bool("")  
bool(())  
bool([])  
bool({})

1. What is the default data type used in numeric array?

Ans: Float.

1. What is the difference between shallow copy and deep copy?

Ans:in shallow copy the modifications done in original array will be modified in the copy array on the other hand the modifications done on original array will not be shown on the copy array in the deep copy.

1. Difference between class and object?

Ans: An object exists physically but object does not.

1. What happens when an object is created?

Ans:

* Pvm allocates memory block.
* Pvm stores objects memory address into ”self”.
* Pvm executes \_\_init\_\_() method.
* Pvm returns the memory address of the object.

1. What is self?

Ans: Self is variable that stores the memory address of the object.

1. What is a constructor(\_\_init\_\_())?

Ans:

* A constructor is a method that initializes the variables. That is useful to create data.
* A constructor without any parameters is called 0 parameterized constructor or default

constructor.

* A constructor with one or more parameters is called parameterized constructor.
* It is executed during creation of object.
* Default constructor initialized every object a same data
* Parameterized constructor initialized every object with different data.

1. Instance variable:

Ans: Whose separate copy is available to every object.

1. What is namespace

A namespace is a memory block where variables or objects are created in separate memory block it is called namespace.

1. Instance namespace

Ans: Instance namespace is memory block where objects are created. Copy of variables in class namespace can be used by the instance namespace.

1. Can we use same names for the members of two different classes.

Ans: We can use same names for the members of two class.

1. Which is the super class for all classes in python?

Ans: ‘object’ is a super class for all classes including our classes also. Object is a class name in the python library. And same in java but its name is “Object” o is small in python and capital in java.