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**Assessment: PFA  Worksheet Set 1**

**PYTHON WORKSHEET-1**

**Solutions**

1. **C) % (Modulo operator)**

The modulo operator (%) is used to calculate the remainder in a division operation.

1. **B) 0**

Operator performs floor division, which means it returns the largest integer that is less than or equal to the division result.

1. **C) 24**

<< operator is the left shift operator. 6 << 2 means shifting the bits of the binary representation of 6 two positions to the left.

1. **A) 2**

The binary representation of 6 = 110

The binary representation of 2 = 010

Therefore, 110 & 010 = 010 which is 2

1. **D) 6**

The | operator is the bitwise OR operator. When you use 6 | 2, it performs a bitwise OR operation on the binary representations of the numbers 6 and 2.

1. **C) The finally block will be executed no matter if the try block raises an error or not.**

It is commonly used to perform cleanup operations, such as closing files or releasing resources, ensuring that certain code is executed regardless of whether an exception occurs or not.

1. **A) It is used to raise an exception.**

In Python, the raise keyword is used to explicitly raise an exception.

1. **C) In defining a generator**

The yield keyword in Python is commonly used in defining a generator. It allows a function to yield a sequence of values instead of returning a single value.

1. **A) \_abc and C) abc2**

In python variable can start with a letter (uppercase or lowercase) or an underscore (\_). The remaining characters can be letters, numbers, or underscores.

**10. B) raise A) yield**

"raise" and "yield" are both keywords in Python. However, "look-in" is not a keyword in Python.