**PYTHON**

1. Which of the following is not a core data type in python?

Ans - B) struct

1. Which of the following is an invalid variable name in python?

Ans- B) no\_1

1. Which one of the following is a keyword in python?

Ans - A) in

1. In which of the following manner are the operators of the same precedence executed in python?

Ans - A) Left to Right

1. Arrange the following in decreasing order of the precedence when they appear in an expression in python?
2. Multiplication ii) Division iii) Exponential iv) Parentheses

Ans - C) iv – iii – ii – i

1. (28//6)\*\*3/3%3 = ?

Ans- C) 0.3333…

1. Which of the following is not equal to x16 ?

Ans- B) x\*\*16

1. a = input(“Enter an integer”). What will be the data type of a?

Ans- B) str

1. Which of the following statements are correct?

Ans-

A) Division and multiplication have same precedence in python

D) In case of operators’ having same precedence, the one on the left side is executed first.

1. Which of the following is(are) valid statement(s) in python?

Ans –

1. abc = 1,000,000
2. a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000
3. a\_b\_c = 1,000,000

**subjective questions, answer**

1. Differentiate between a list, tuple, set and dictionary.

Ans -

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **List** | **Tuple** | **Dictionary** |
| List has mutable nature i.e. it is changeable, we can modify after its creation. | Tuple has immutable nature i.e. it is not changeable, we cannot be modify tuple after its creation. | Dictionary is a KEY: VALUE pair, It is containing value like tabular format. |
| List can’t use as dictionary key. | We can use tuple as dictionary key. | it returns a view object which can be turned into a list.  Ex.  Print(list(my\_dir.value()) |

1. Are strings mutable in python? Suppose you have a string “I+Love+Python”, write a small code to replace ‘+’ with space in python.

Ans-

In python, a string is immutable. we can’t overwrite the value of immutable object.

"I+Love+Python".replace('+',' ')

Or

a="I+Love+Python"

a.replace('+',' ')

here, we used the replace keyword to replace the “+” from White Space(‘ ‘).

What does the function **ord()** do in python? Explain with example. Also, write down the function for getting the datatype of a variable in python.

Ans-

The ord() function returns the number representing the Unicode of single string value.

EX.

Print (‘The ASCII value of ‘A’,ord(‘A’))

Output:-

The ASCII value of A 65

Here, we found the ASCII value of string ‘A’ is 65 by using **ord() function.**

**\* function for getting the datatype of a variable**

def fun\_datatype(input\_val):

print(input\_val,'The datatype is: ',type(input\_val))

Here, create function “fun\_ datatype” to find the data type of given variable by using TYPE function.