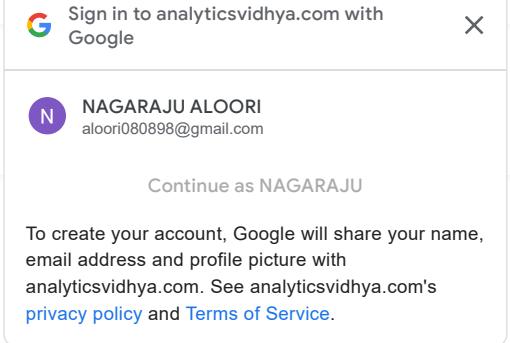


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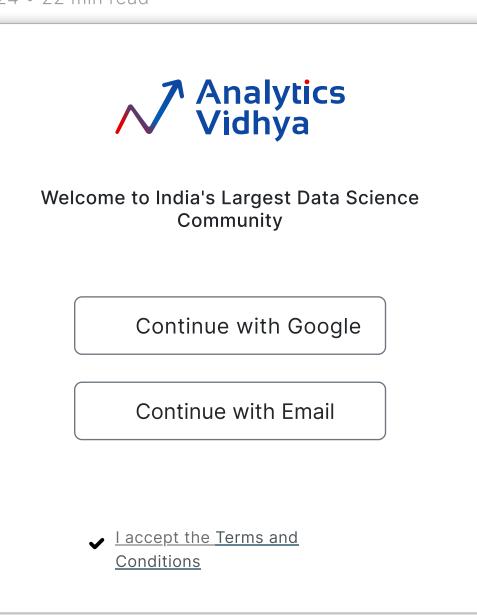
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 [Saumyab271](#)
22 May, 2024 • 22 min read



Introduction

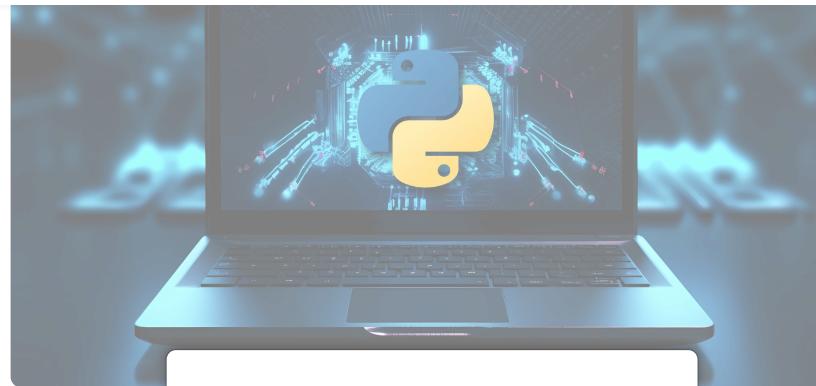
Welcome to the world of Python interview preparation. Here, you will find a collection of 90+ Python interview questions designed to help you ace your job interview. Python is a versatile programming language that is widely used in various domains, including Data Science, Machine Learning, and Artificial Intelligence. Therefore, it becomes indispensable for every Data Science aspirant to have a strong understanding of the functions used in Python. As you delve into mastering Python for your upcoming interview, these Python interview questions will surely guide you towards success.



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This article covers 90+ Python interview questions for freshers. These questions are categorized into various topics, including basic Python syntax, data structures, and algorithms. By solving these questions, you will gain a solid understanding of the Python language and its applications.

Python Interview Questions for Freshers

Q1. Convert a string to an integer using a single line of code.

Ans. We can convert a given string to an integer using a built-in function `int()`. e.g.-

```
a = '5' print(int(a))
```

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5

Q2. Write a code snippet to convert a string to a list.

Ans. Below is

```
str1 = "Analytics  
Vidhya"  
print(str1.sp
```

The split() function takes a delimiter, i.e., a character or a string, and splits the string down into two or more parts.

Output:

```
['Analytics', 'Vidhya']
```

Q3. Write a program to reverse a string.

Ans. Here, we have reversed a string without using any in-built function.

```
str1 = "Analytics Vidhya"  
str2 = ""  
for i in str1:  
    str2 = i + str2  
print("The original string is: ", str1)  
print("The reversed string is: ", str2)
```

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Further, 'nA' is taken as str2, ' a' is added before it, and so on.

Then 'anA' becomes str2, and the next letter, i.e., 'l', is appended at the start of str2 to make it 'lanA.'

This is how the above code works to reverse the string.

Output:

ayhdiV scityla^nA

Q4. Write

Ans. We can s
following cod

```
my_list = [3,  
my_list.sort()  
print(my_list)
```

The above co

Output:

[1, 2, 3]

Q5. What is the difference between mutable and immutable?

Ans. Mutable objects: They can be updated once defined. e.g., list.

Immutable objects: They cannot be updated. e.g., tuples.

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by passing the filename as a parameter. e.g.

```
import os  
os.remove("txt1.txt")
```

Q7. How to access an element of a list?

Ans. The element in a list can be accessed using list_name [index].

For instance:

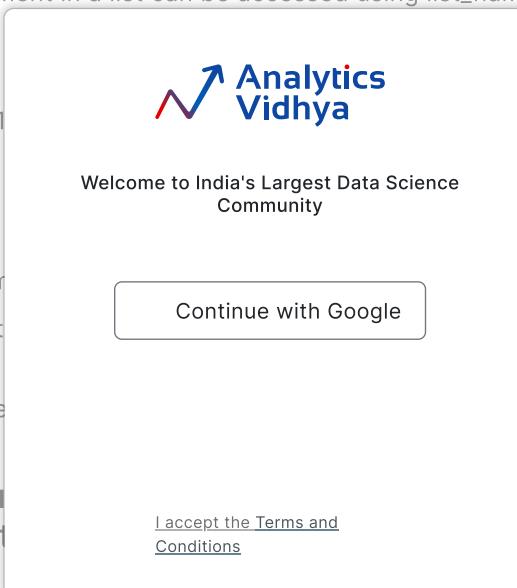
Given a list [1

The indexing

The first elem
print element

The second e

**Q8. Discuss
from a list**



which will
on.

element

Ans. There are two ways in which we can delete elements from the list:

1. By using the remove() function

The remove () function deletes the mentioned element from the list.

1 2 3 4 5

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[1, 3, 4]

2. By using the pop() function

Pop() function delete element mentioned at a specific index from the list

```
list1.pop(1)  
print(list1)
```

Output:

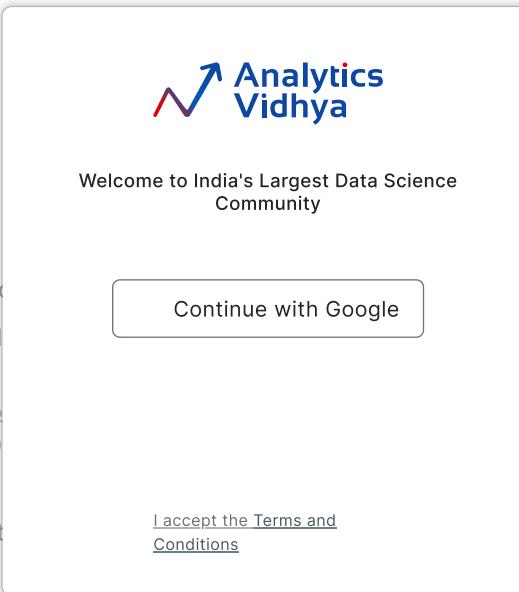
[1, 4]

Q9. Write

Ans. We can use the following code:

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]  
list1.clear()
```

It will delete t



Q10. Write a code snippet to reverse an array.

Ans. The two ways of reversing an array are as follows:

1. Using the flip() function

```
import numpy as np  
arr1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

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[4, 3, 2, 1]

2. Without using any function

```
import numpy as np
arr1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
arr2 = arr1[::-1]
print(arr2)
```

Output:

[4,3,2,1]

Q11. Write a program to delete an element from an array.

Ans. Access:

```
array_name[index]
```

```
print(arr[index])
```

Delete: We can use the `del` or `np.delete()` function.

```
import numpy as np
arr2 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
x = np.delete(arr2, 0)
print(x)
```

Output:

[2,3,4]



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Q12. Write a code snippet to concatenate lists.

Ans. Suppose, given two lists are:

```
List1= ["W", "a", "w", "b"]List2 = ["e", " ", "riting", "log"]
```

And the output should be:

```
['We', 'a', 'riting', 'log']
```

This can be done by
iterates through

```
lst1 = ['W',  
lst2 = ['e',  
lst3 = [x + y  
print(lst3)
```

Output:

```
['We', 'a', 'riting', 'log']
```

Q13. Write a code snippet to generate a square of every element of a list.

Ans. First, create an empty list. We used a for loop to iterate through every element of a list and multiply the element by itself to generate a square of it. Then, append it to the newly generated list.

```
lst = [1, 2, 3, 4]  
lst_final = []  
for x in lst:
```

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multiplies it by itself, appends it to the list, and so on.

Input: [1, 2, 3, 4]

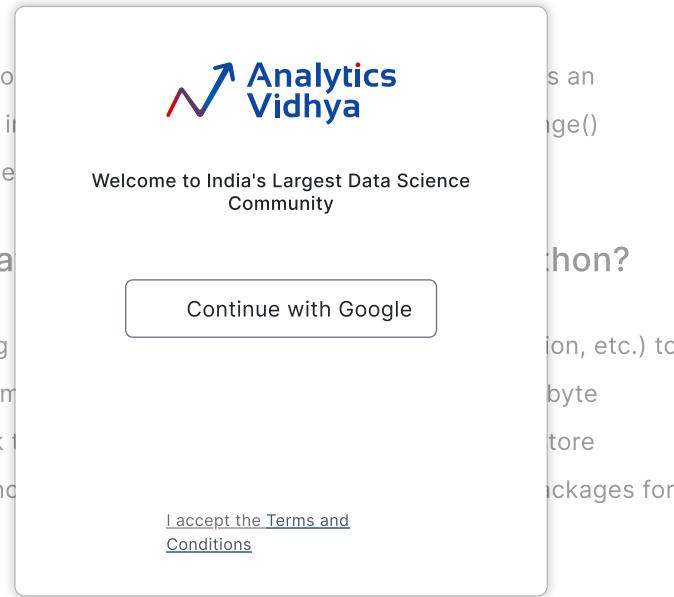
Output: [1, 4, 9, 16]

Q14. What is the difference between range and xrange?

Ans. In Python 2, range() returns a list iterator. But in Python 3, range() returns an iterator.

Q15. What is Pickling?

Ans. Pickling is a way to convert a byte stream into a stream back to the original state. It is used in various Python packages for this.



Q16. What is init in Python?

Ans. `__init__` method is used in Python to initialize the attributes of the object when the object is created. So, it is similar to the constructor in Java or C++. It is declared within the class as a reserved method.

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same project, it is preferable to follow a similar style for better readability and consistency. However, we can use our judgment about what style to follow, If there is any need to deviate from conventions.

Q18. Which is faster, Python list or Numpy arrays, and why?

Ans. NumPy arrays are faster than Python lists for numerical operations.

NumPy is an open-source library for Python, and it provides support for arrays efficient arrays.

NumPy arrays are faster than Python lists, whereas Python lists are slower for numerical operations or mathematical operations on them quicker.

interpreted language.

Python also has a module called NumPy, which can be used to create arrays.

Q19. What is the difference between a Python list and a tuple?

Ans. In Python, a list is an ordered collection of objects that can be of different types. Lists are mutable, which means that you can change

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A tuple is also an ordered collection of objects, but it is immutable, which means that you cannot change the value of a tuple element or add or remove elements from a tuple.

Lists are defined using square brackets (["]), while tuples are defined using parentheses ((",)).

Lists have several methods for manipulating them.

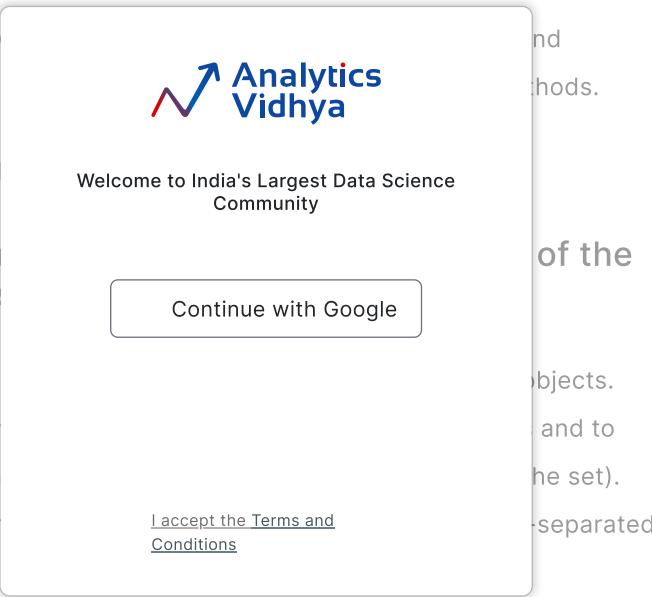
In general, tuples have fewer methods.

Q20. What are the properties of sets in Python?

Ans. In Python, sets are:

Sets are often used to perform memory optimization.

Sets are defined as an unordered list of values.



and to methods.

of the

objects.

and to the set).

-separated

Here are some key properties of sets in Python:

- Sets are unordered: Sets do not have a specific order, so you cannot index or slice them like you can with lists or tuples.
- Sets are unique: Sets only allow unique objects, so if you try to add a duplicate object to a set, it will not be added.

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- Sets are not hashable: Sets are mutable, so they cannot be used as keys in dictionaries or as elements in other sets. If you need to use a mutable object as a key or an element in a set, you can use a tuple or a frozen set (an immutable version of a set).

Q21. What is the difference between split and join?

Ans. Split and join are completely different.

The split function takes a delimiter, for

```
a = 'This is a string'
li = a.split(' ')
print(li)
```

Output: ['This',

The join() me

concatenates a list of strings into a single string. It is called on a delimiter string and invoked with a list of strings to be joined. The delimiter string is inserted between each string in the list when the strings are concatenated.

Here is an example of how to use the join() method:

```
“ “.join(li)
```

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Q22. Explain the logical operations in Python.

Ans. In Python, the logical operations and, or, and not can be used to perform boolean operations on truth values (True and False).

The **and** operator returns True if both the operands are True, and False otherwise.

The **or** operator

False if both

The **not** oper

operand is Tr

return True.

Q23. Explain the string operations in Python.

Ans. Here are some

- **len():** This

```
s = 'Hello, World!'
print(len(s))
```

13

- **strip():** This function removes leading and trailing whitespace from a string.

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- **replace():** This function replaces all occurrences of a specified string with another string.

```
s = 'Hello, World!'
print(s.replace('World', 'Universe'))
```

'Hello, Universe!'

- **split():** This function splits a string into a list of substrings based on a delimiter.

```
s = 'Hello, W
print(s.split
```

['Hello', ' World!']

- **upper():** Converts a string into uppercase.

```
s = 'Hello, W
print(s.upper()
```

'HELLO, WOR

```
s.lower()
```

'hello, world!'

In addition to them, string also has capitalize, isalnum, isalpha, and other methods.

Q24. What is the use of the pass keyword in Python?

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needs to be taken. For example, if you want to define a function or a class but haven't yet decided what it should do, you can use the `pass` as a placeholder.

Q25. What is the use of the `continue` keyword in Python?

Ans. `Continue` is a keyword in Python that is used to skip the current iteration and move on to the next iteration of the loop.



Q26. What are the mutable and immutable types?

Ans. In Python, objects are either mutable or immutable. A mutable object can be modified after it is created. Examples of mutable objects in Python include lists and dictionaries. An immutable object cannot be changed after it is created. Examples of immutable objects in Python include strings, tuples, and numbers.

On the other hand, a mutable object is an object whose state can be modified after it is created. This means that you can change the value of a mutable object after it is created. Examples of mutable objects in Python include lists and dictionaries.

Understanding the difference between immutable and mutable objects in Python is important because it can affect how you use and

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immutable. Instead, you would have to create a new sorted tuple from the original tuple.

Q27. What is the use of try and except block in Python?

Ans. The try and except blocks in Python are used to handle

exceptions. A try block is used to handle an exception that may occur during the execution of a program.

The try block is followed by an except block. If an exception is raised, the except block is executed. The exception is then handled by the except block.

Using a try-except block, you can handle specific exceptions and can be executed only if an exception occurs in the try block.

Q28. Name the mutable and immutable data types in Python

Ans. 2 **mutable** data types are **Dictionary** and **List**. You can change/edit the values in a Python dictionary and a list. It is not necessary to make a new list which means that it satisfies the property of mutability.

2 **immutable** data types are **Tuples** and **String**. You cannot edit a string or a value in a tuple once it is created. You need to either

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Ans. In Python, a function is a block of code that can be called by other parts of your program. Functions are useful because they allow you to reuse code and divide your code into logical blocks that can be tested and maintained separately.

To call a function in Python, you simply use the function name followed by a pair of parentheses and any necessary arguments. The

function may
the turn state



Functions can

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- Code reuse: By defining a function, you can reuse the same code in a single place or multiple places of your program, making your code more modular and easier to maintain.
- Improved readability: Functions help in organizing code into logical blocks, making it easier to understand and make changes to your code.

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- Easier testing: Functions allow you to test individual blocks of code separately, which can make it easier to find and fix bugs.
- Improved performance: Functions can also help to improve the performance of your code by allowing you to use optimized code libraries or by allowing the Python interpreter to optimize the code more effectively.

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Ans. NumPy (short for Numerical Python) is a popular library for scientific computing in Python. It has gained a lot of popularity in the data science community because it provides fast and efficient tools for working with large arrays and matrices of numeric data.

NumPy provides fast and efficient operations on arrays and matrices of numerical data. It uses optimized C and Fortran code behind the scenes to perform operations faster than equivalent Python code. NumPy provides fast and efficient operations on arrays and matrices of numeric data.

NumPy provides a wide range of mathematical functions to perform operations on arrays and matrices.

It allows you to perform operations on arrays and matrices. NumPy provides tools for memory management, such as memory-mapped files for loading or saving large datasets.

NumPy integrates well with other scientific computing libraries in Python, such as SciPy (Scientific Python) and pandas. This makes it easy to use NumPy with other Python libraries to perform more complex data science tasks.

Q31. Explain list comprehension and dict comprehension.

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List comprehension is a concise way to create a list. It consists of square brackets containing an expression followed by a for clause, then zero or more for or if clauses. The result is a new list that evaluates the expression in the context of the for and if clauses.

Dict comprehension is a concise way to create a dictionary. It consists of curly braces containing a key-value pair followed by a for clause, then zero or more for or if clauses. The result is a new dictionary that evaluates the key-value pair in the context of the for and if clauses.

Q32. What is a Global Variable in Python?

Ans. In Python, a global variable is a variable that is defined outside a function or class. It can be accessed from anywhere in the program, including inside a function or class. A global variable can only be accessed within the function or class in which it is defined.

It is important to note that you can use the same name for a global variable and a local variable, but the local variable will take precedence over the global variable within the function or class in which it is defined.

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```
func()  
print(x)
```

Output: This will print 5 and then 10

In the example above, the x variable inside the func() function is a local variable, so it takes precedence over the global variable x.

Therefore, when x is printed inside the function, it prints 5; when it is printed outside

Q33. What

Ans. An ordered dictionary is a subclass of the dict class. It maintains the order of elements in which they are inserted, which can change the order of elements when iterated over. An ordered dictionary is a good choice for situations where the order of elements is important.



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Q34. What is the difference between return and yield keywords?

Ans. Return is used to exit a function and return a value to the caller.

When a return statement is encountered, the function terminates immediately, and the value of the expression following the return statement is returned to the caller.

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sequence of values one at a time instead of returning a single value.

When a `yield` statement is encountered, the generator function produces a value and suspends its execution, saving its state for later.

Q35. What are lambda functions in Python, and why are they important?

Ans. Python s

anonymous fu

want to defin

Lambda functi

short period o

order function

Here's an exa

```
a = lambda x:
```

```
a(5)
```



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15

In this example, the lambda function takes one argument (`x`) and adds 10 to it. The lambda function returns the result of this operation when it is called.

Lambda functions are important because they allow you to create

small anonymous functions in a concise way. They are often used in

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Q36. What is the use of the 'assert' keyword in Python?

Ans. In Python, the assert statement is used to test a condition. If the condition is True, then the program continues to execute. If the condition is False, then the program raises an `AssertionError` exception.

The assert statement is used to check the consistency of a program. It's used to check that a certain condition is True. For example, if you want to check that a list is not empty, you can use the assert statement like this:

It's important to handle errors. In production code, it's good practice to handle exceptions and log them.

Q37. What are Python decorators?

Ans. In Python, decorators are a way to modify or extend the functionality of a function, method, or class without changing their source code. Decorators are typically implemented as functions that take another function as an argument and return a new function that has the desired behavior.

We can use the `decorator` function by adding it just before the

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Ans. The 5 built-in data types in Python are: None Type, Numeric Types (int, float, complex, bool), Sequence Types (list, tuple, range, str), Map Type (dictionary), and Set types (set, frozenset).

Q39. What's the difference between a set and a frozenset?

Ans. A frozenset is an immutable variant of a set, like how a tuple is an immutable

Q40. When

Ans. We can use tuples when tuples are immutable and their values do not change. Tuples are used to store multiple items together and tuples to access them.

Q41. Is removing an item from a list the same as removing an item from a set?

Ans. No, removing an item from a list is O(1) and removing an item from a set is O(n)

Q42. How can we remove any element from a list efficiently?

Ans. We can use a deque from the collections module, which is implemented as a doubly linked list, to remove elements faster at any

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Ans. Python sequence data types can be accessed with both positive and negative numbers. With negative indexing, -1 refers to the last element, -2 refers to the penultimate element, and so on.

Q44. Why do floating-point calculations seem inaccurate in Python?

Ans. While representing floating point numbers like 2.5 is easier in the decimal system, it is not always possible to represent them exactly in the computer's memory due to the finite number of bits of information. This can lead to rounding errors.



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Q45. What are docstrings in Python?

Ans. Docstrings are strings of text used to describe various inputs, function or class docstring help class.

needs a lot
here can

It is a type
s, its
of the
well-written
ction or

Q46. What are *args* and **kwargs* in Python?

Ans. *args* and **kwargs* are syntax used for denoting variable length arguments and variable length keyword arguments, respectively. Here *and ** represents the syntax, while the *args* and *kwargs* are words used by convention. We can also use other words.

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produce values.

Q48. What is the use of generators in Python?

Ans. Since the generator doesn't produce all the values at the same time, it saves memory if we use the generator to process the sequence of values without the need to save the initial values.

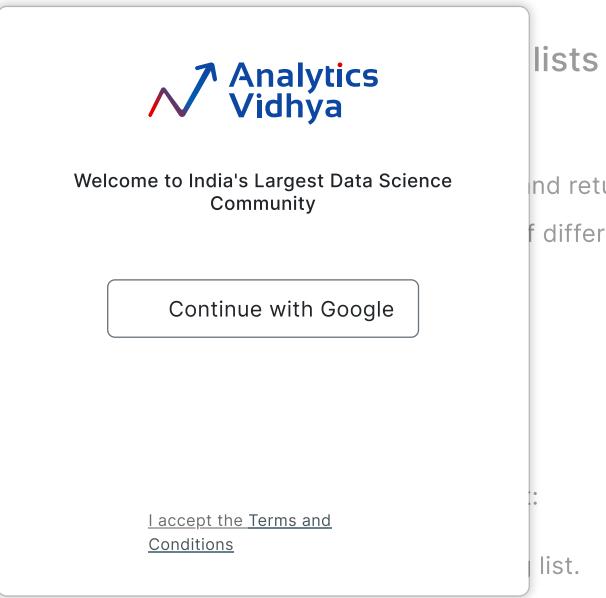
Q49. How to produce values at the same time?

Ans. We can use the `yield` keyword to produce values at the same time. It creates an iterator object that can be used to iterate over the values in a sequence.

Q50. What are the ways to add elements to a list?

Ans. Here are some ways to add elements to a list:

1. We can use the `append()` method to add a single item to the end of a list.
2. We can use `append()` to add at the end of a list a single item.
3. We can use `extend()` to add each element of an iterable(list, tuple, or set) separately at the end of the list.
4. We can also use the `+` operator to concatenate two lists, similar to `extend`, but it works only with one list to another list but not one list to another tuple or set.



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Ans.

```
from math import sqrt

def prime_or_not(number):
    for i in range(2, int(sqrt(number)) + 1):
        if number % i == 0:
            return 0
    return 1
```

Q52. What is the program,

Ans. It has a

the sieve of E

Q53. What is the two elements

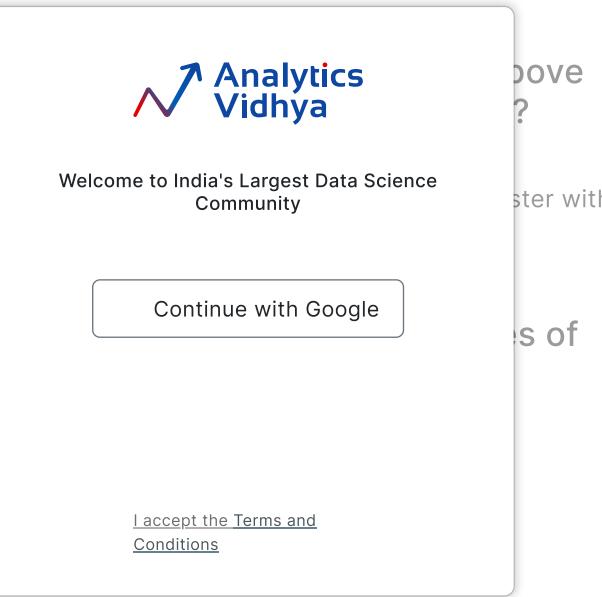
Ans. One way

```
temp = a
a = b
b = temp
```

In Python, we can also do it without using the third variable

a, b = b, a

Q54. Write a program in Python to return the factorial of a given number using recursion.



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```
    return n
else:
    return n * factorial(n - 1)
```

Q55. Is there a way to calculate factorial faster than above?

Ans. We can use the divide and conquer algorithm technique to calculate faster. It is implemented in a built-in math library with math.factorial.

Q56. How to calculate factorial with a lambda function?

Ans.

```
from functools import reduce
reduce(lambda
```

This will give

Q57. Write a code to convert a list of characters to a string of characters separated by a comma.

Ans.

```
' , ' .join(list)
```

Q58. Write a code to select only odd numbers using list comprehension.

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Q59. What is the difference between del and remove on lists?

Ans. 'Remove' removes the first occurrence of a given element. 'Del' removes elements based on the given index.

Q60. Write a code to get the minimum value in a dictionary

Ans.

```
dict_[min(dic
```



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Q61. Write a tuple of

Ans.

```
def mean_tup1
    result =
    return re
```

alue of

Q62. What is the use of self in Python?

Ans. Self is used to represent the instance of the class. With this, we can access the attributes and methods of the class with an object. It binds the attributes of the object with the given arguments. Self is not a keyword. We can also use any other non-keyword though it is better to follow convention.

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Ans: The 3 different types of variables in Python OOP (object-oriented programming) are:

1. Class variables: They are defined inside the class but outside other methods and are available to access for any instance of the class.

2. Instance variables: They are defined for each instance of the class separately.

3. Local variables: They are defined inside the methods and are accessible only within that method.

Q64. What are the 3 types of variables in Python OOP?

Ans: The 3 different types of variables in Python OOP are:

1. Class methods: They are used to modify the class itself and are used to modify the class variables.

2. Instance methods: They are used to modify the object (instance of a class) and are used to modify the instance variables.

3. Static methods: They can't access either class or instance variables and can be used for functions that are suitable to be in the class without accessing class or instance variables.

Q65. What is inheritance, and how is it useful?

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methods to suit the child class.

Q66. What are access specifiers?

Ans. We can use *(underscore)* or *_(double underscore)* to denote protected and private variables. They can be used to restrict access to the attributes of the class.

Q67. In numpy, what is the difference between array[:, 0] and array[:, [0]]?

Ans. array[:, 0] returns a 1D array, whereas array[:, [0]] returns a 2D array.

Q68. How can we find the number of zeros?

Ans. We can use np.count_nonzero(). It returns the count of non-zero elements in the array. If the array is empty, it returns 0. The following code illustrates this:

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Q69. How can we concatenate two arrays?

Ans. We can use concatenate method.

```
import numpy as np

a = np.array([[10, 4], [8, 12]])
b = np.array([[15, 6]])
c = np.concatenate((a, b), axis=0)
```

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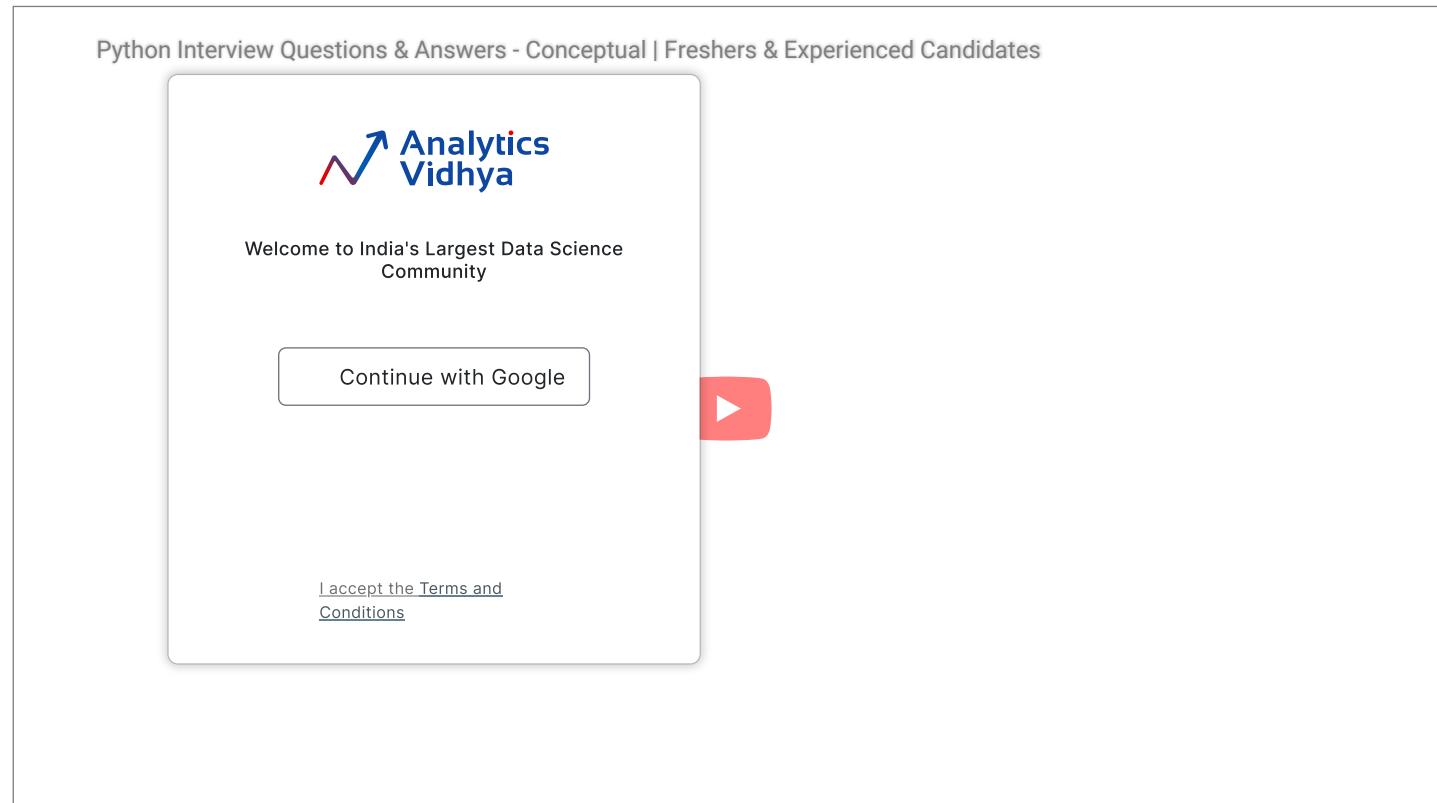
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[8, 12]

[15, 6]]

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```
np.where((arr[1:-1] > arr[0:-2]) * (arr[1:-1] > arr[2:]))[0] + 1
```

Q71. What's the difference between `split()` and `array split()`?

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split() raises an error. On the other hand, array_split() splits an array into n unequal parts.

Q72. Write code to insert commas between characters of all elements in an array.

Ans.

```
resulted_arr
```

Q73. How to insert commas between characters of all elements in an array?

Ans. We can use np.

```
New_arr = np.array([str(i) for i in arr]).  
constant_value
```

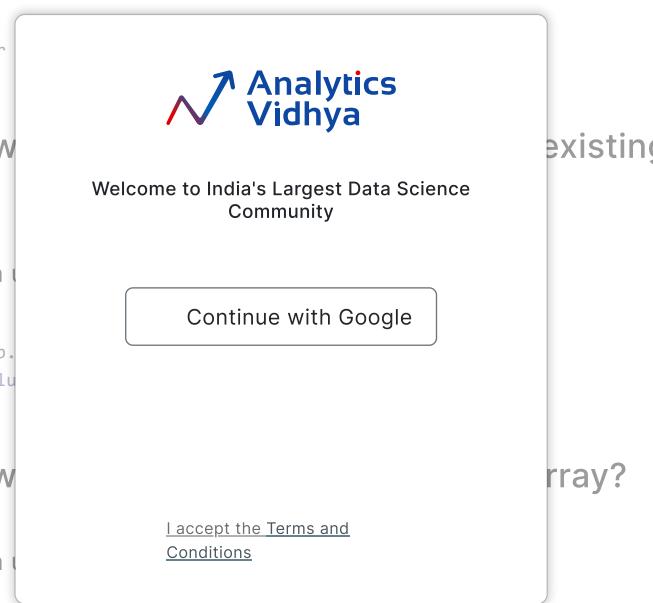
Q74. How to swap two arrays?

Ans. We can use

```
np.swapaxes(arr, 0, 1)
```

Q75. How to get the indices of n maximum values in a given array?

Ans. argsort() method returns indices that can sort the array.



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Q76. What is categorical data in pandas?

Ans. When a variable takes a limited number of possible values, we can use category datatype for that variable which is internally represented with numbers, so faster to process.

Q77. How can we transform a true/false value to 1/0 in a `dataframe`?

Ans.

```
df["column"]
```

Q78. How

Ans. `loc()` is used to select rows and columns by label(s), while `iloc()` is used to select rows and columns by integer index.

Q79. How

Ans.

```
df.sort_values(by=['col1', 'col2'])
```

Q80. Find the row which has the maximum value of a given column.

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This returns the row index with the maximum value of the column specified.

Q81. How can you split a column which contains strings into multiple columns?

Ans.

df['column'].

Here we can use the str.
split argument.

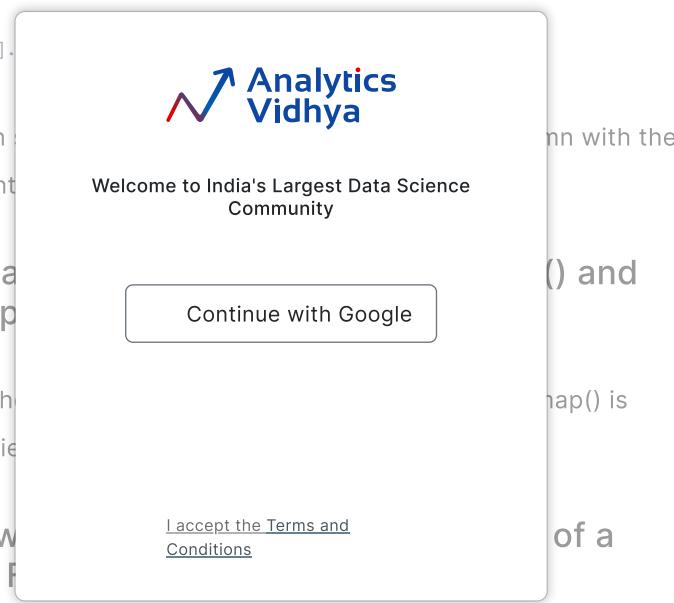
Q82. What is applymap?

Ans. While the map function is used for series.

Q83. How can we convert a query to False?

Ans. We can use the tilde(~) operator to convert True values to False and vice versa.

Q84. How can we find a change in percentage from one row to another?



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Q85. How can we find the coefficient of variance for data frame columns?

Ans. Since coefficient of variance is standard deviation divided by mean, we can use `df.std()/df.mean()`

Q86. How can we remove the leading whitespace for a string?

Ans. We can use `lstrip()` to remove leading whitespace for a string.

Q87. What is enumerate?

Ans. enumerate() is a built-in function that takes an iterable and returns an iterator of tuples containing indices and values.

Q88. What is a shallow copy?

Ans. Deepcopy and Shallowcopy. Changes made in one object do not affect the other in shallow copy, only the reference is copied. So, changes made in one affect the other object.

Q89. What is a callable object in Python?

Ans. An object which can invoke a process is a callable object. It uses the `__call__` method. Functions are examples of that. Callable objects

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Q90. How can we find unique elements and value counts of a list using Numpy?

Ans. We can use `numpy.unique(list, return_counts=True)`

This will return values and their counts in two arrays.

Q91. What is the difference between indexing and slicing in

Ans. Indexing
copy. Different
category.



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