Q1. Is an assignment operator like += only for show? Is it possible that it would lead to faster results at the runtime?

Ans: yes, it lead to faster result.

Q2. What is the smallest number of statements you'd have to write in most programming languages to replace the Python expression a, b = a + b, a?

Ans:T he min() function returns the item with the lowest value, or the item with the lowest value in an iterable.

Q3. In Python, what is the most effective way to set a list of 100 integers to 0?

Ans: list(range(0, 101)) function call.

Q4. What is the most effective way to initialise a list of 99 integers that repeats the sequence 1, 2, 3? S If necessary, show step-by-step instructions on how to accomplish this.

Q5. If you're using IDLE to run a Python application, explain how to print a multidimensional list as efficiently?

Ans: Lists are a very widely use data structure in python. They contain a list of elements separated by comma. But sometimes lists can also contain lists within them. These are called nested lists or multidimensional lists.

Q6. Is it possible to use list comprehension with a string? If so, how can you go about doing it?

Ans: List comprehension works with string lists also.

Q7. From the command line, how do you get support with a user-written Python programme? Is this possible from inside IDLE?

Ans: Using the command line to make IDLE pop up with a filename.py to run; ie >>> idle filename.py. From the command line, just do “python filename.py”. If you want to edit the file with Idle (and then optionnally run it), you can do “python -m idlelib filename.py”. Windows, Linux, Mac OS or something else.

Q8. Functions are said to be “first-class objects” in Python but not in most other languages, such as C++ or Java. What can you do in Python with a function (callable object) that you can't do in C or C++?

Q9. How do you distinguish between a wrapper, a wrapped feature, and a decorator?

Ans: Decorators allow us to wrap another function in order to extend the behavior of the wrapped function, without permanently modifying it.

Q10. If a function is a generator function, what does it return?

Ans: a generator object.

Q11. What is the one improvement that must be made to a function in order for it to become a generator function in the Python language?

Q12. Identify at least one benefit of generators.