

1. which of the following are invalid identifiers in python?

A. Total -sum

B. error

c. error-count

d. none of these

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a sequence of one or more characters used to provide a name for a given program element.

a. Identifier

3. identify the invalid identifier below.

a. \_2017discount

4. \_\_\_\_\_ are not allowed as part of an identifier.

a. spaces

5. identifiers may contain letters and digits, but cannot begin with a \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Digit

6. which is not a reserved keyword in python?

a. insert

7. identify the invalid keywords below.

a. until

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is an identifier that has predefined meaning

a. keywords

9. Bitwise \_\_\_\_\_ operator gives 1 if one of the bits is zero and the other is 1.

a. xor

10. Guess the output of the following code. (1>2 and 9>6)

a. False

11. how many operands are there in the following arithmetic expression?

6\*35+8-25

a. 3

12. how many binary operators are there in the following arithmetic expression?

-6+10/(23+56)

a. 3

13. which operator returns the remainder of the operands?

a. %

14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a name that is associated with a value.

a. variable

15. Guess the output of the following expression.  $(22//3+3/3)$

a. 8.0

16. what value does the following expression evaluate to?  $2+9*((3*12)-8)/10$

a. 27.2

17. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two ways to comment in python.

a. single and multilevel comments

18. single- line comments start with the \_\_\_\_\_ symbol.

a. #

19. multiline comment can be done by adding \_\_\_\_\_ on each end of the comment.

a. #(Hash)

20. python programs get structured through \_\_\_\_\_?

a. indentation

21. in python, indentation is a \_\_\_\_\_ and not a matter of style.

a. Requirement

22. which of the following is correct about python.

a. a. python is a high-level, interpreted, interactive and object-oriented language

b. python is designed to be highly readable.

c. it used English keywords frequently and has fewer syntactical constructions

d. all of the above

23. which of the following function is used to read data from the keyword?

a. print ()

24. the one's complement of 60 is given by \_\_\_\_\_.

a. +59

25. the operator is and not are \_\_\_\_\_.

a. identity operator

26. in python an identifier is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. case sensitive

27. Which of the following operator is truncation division operator?

a. //

28. the expression that requires type conversion when evaluated is \_\_\_\_\_.

a.  $4.7 * 6.3$

29. the operator that has the highest precedence is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. %

30. the expression that results in an error is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. `int('10.8')`

31. which of the following expression is an example of type conversion?

a.  $4.0 + \text{float}$

32. what is the output when the following statement is executed? `>>>print('new' 'line')`

a. newline

33. what is the output when the following statement is executed? `Print(0*D+0*E+0*F)`

a. Error

34. what is the output of `print (0,1+0,2==0,3)?`

a. false

35. which of the following is not a complex number?

a.  $1=4+5j$

36. guess the output of the expression.

`X=15`

`Y=12`

`X & y`

a. 12

37. incorrect indentation results in \_\_\_\_\_

a. indentation

38. the function that converts an integer to a string of one character whose ASCII code is same as the

Integer is \_\_\_\_.

a. Chr(x)

## Review Question

### 1. Define a variable. How to assign values to them?

Variable is a name placeholder to hold any of data which the program can use to assign and modify during the course of execution. The equal sign (=) also known as simple assignment operator is used to assign values to variables.

### 2. Briefly explain binary left shift and binary right shift operators with examples.

In the general format the operand to the left of the = operator is the name of the variable and the operand to the right of the = operator is the expression which can be a value or any code snippet that result in a value. >>>number=100

### 3. explain precedence and associativity of operator with example.

Operator precedence determines the way in which operators are parsed with respect to each other. Operators with higher precedence become the operands of operators with lower precedence.

Associativity determines the way in which operators of the same precedence are parsed. Almost all the operator have left-to-right associativity.

### 4. outline different assignment operators with examples.

Assignment operators are used for assignment the values generated after evaluating the right operators to the left operand. Assignment operation always works from right to left

```
>>>x=5
```

```
>>>x=x+1
```

```
>>>x
```

```
6
```

### 5. write a short note on data types in python.

a. Data type specify the type of data like numbers and characters to be stored and manipulated within a program.

### 6. Explain type conversion in python with examples

a. you can explicitly cast, or convert a variable from one type another.

### 7. Explain different operator in python with examples .

a. python language supports a wide range of operator they are

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Arithmetic operator   | 4. Logical operator |
| 2. Assignment operator   | 5. Bitwise operator |
| 3. comparison operator . |                     |

**8. Briefly explain how to read date from the keyboard.**

a. in python we use the input ()function to read date . it always returns a string .

Example :

```
Name = input("enter your name :")
```

```
Age = int(input("enter your age "))
```

**9. write a program to convert kilogram into pound.**

a. (1kg =2.20462 pounds)

```
kg=float (input("enter weight in kilograms "))
```

```
pounds= kg*2.20462
```

```
print("weight in pounds :"+pounds)
```

**10. a plane travels 395000 meters in 9000second. Write a program to find the speed of the plane (speed=distance/time ).**

a. distance =395000

```
time=9000
```

```
speed=distance/time
```

```
print("speed of plane "+speed+"m/s")
```