**WORKSHEET 3**

**PYTHON**

**CORRECT OPTION TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTION:**

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

**Ans. B) struct**

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

**Ans. C) 1\_no**

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

**Ans. A) in**

4. In which of the following manner are the operators of the same precedence executed in python? **Ans. B) BODMAS**

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

**Ans. A) iii – iv – ii – i**

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

**Ans. C) 0.3333…**

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

A) x\*\*4\*\*4 B) x\*\*16 C) x^16 D) (x\*\*4)\*\*4

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

**Ans. B) str**

9. 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.

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

**Ans. A)** abc = 1,000,000

**C)** a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000

**D)** a\_b\_c = 1,000,000

**11. Differentiate between a list, tuple, set and dictionary**

**Ans. Lists**

* List is a collection which is ordered.
* Lists are mutable (changeable) .
* Allows duplicate members
* Brackets used to represent: []
* Lists are like arrays declared in other languages.

**Tuples**

* Collection of items which is ordered.
* Tuples are immutable (unchangeable) .
* Brackets used to represent: ()
* Only difference between tuples and lists are that lists can be changed.
* Tuples are faster than lists as they are immutable.

**Sets**

* Collection of Unordered and Unindexed items.
* Sets are mutable (changeable).
* Does not take duplicate Values.
* Sets are unordered, so you cannot be sure in which order the items will appear.
* Brackets used to represent: { }.
* Sets are not faster than lists however they have a upper hand when it comes to membership testing.

**Dictionaries**

* Key:Value Pair in Python
* A dictionary is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed.
* In Python dictionaries are written with curly brackets, and they have keys and values.
* Brackets used to represent: {}

**13. 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 in **Python** accepts a string of length 1 as an argument and returns the unicode code point representation of the passed argument.

For example **ord**('B') returns 66 which is a unicode code point value of character 'B'

The function for getting the datatype of a variable in python is  type ()