1. B) len()
2. B) interpreted
3. B) [1,2,2,1]
4. D) [60,30]
5. C) a[ : :-1]
6. B) Meena
7. C) [“World Hello ”, “Python Hello ”, “World Adios ”, “Python Adios ”]
8. A) 4
9. A) and d)
10. A) s[0]+s[-1] ,C) s[ : : -6], D) s[ : : -1][ : : -6]

11.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Interpreter translates just one statement of the program at a time into machine code. | Compiler scans the entire program and translates the whole of it into machine code at once. |
| An interpreter takes very less time to analyze the source code. However, the overall time to execute the process is much slower. | A compiler takes a lot of time to analyze the source code. However, the overall time taken to execute the process is much faster. |
| An interpreter does not generate an intermediary code. Hence, an interpreter is highly efficient in terms of its memory. | A compiler always generates an intermediary object code. It will need further linking. Hence more memory is needed. |

Interpreters are used by programming languages like Ruby and Python , Compliers are used by programming languages like C and C++ for example.

12. PYTHONPATH is an environment variable which you can set to add additional directories where python will look for modules and packages. For most installations, you should not set these variables since they are not needed for Python to run. Python knows where to find its standard library.

The only reason to set PYTHONPATH is to maintain directories of custom Python libraries that you do not want to install in the global default location (i.e., the site-packages directory).

13. Python String strip() function will remove leading and trailing whitespaces.

Example-

s = ' Hello World From rashmi \t\n\r\tHi There ‘

output-

s.strip() 'Hello World From Pankaj \t\n\r\tHi There'