1. Do we need to compile a program before execution in Python?

* Yes
* No

2. How to output the string “May the odds favor you” in Python?

* print(“May the odds favor you”)
* echo(“May the odds favor you”)
* System.out(“May the odds favor you”)
* printf(“May the odds favor you”)

3. How to create a variable in Python with a value 22.6?

* int a = 22.6
* a = 22.6
* Integer a = 22.6
* None of the above

4. How to add a single-line comment in Python?

* /\* This is a comment \*/
* !! This is a comment
* // This is a comment
* # This is a comment

5. How to represent 261500000 as a floating number in Python?

* 2.615E8
* 261500000
* 261.5E8
* 2.6

6. Select the correct example of the complex datatype in Python

* 3 + 2j
* -100j
* 5j
* All of the above are correct

7. What is the correct way of creating a multi-line string in Python?

* str = “”My name is Kevin and I  
  live in New York””
* str = “””My name is Kevin and I  
  live in New York”””
* str = “My name is Kevin and I  
  live in New York”
* All of the above

8. How to convert the uppercase letters in the string to lowercase in Python?

* lowercase()
* capitalize()
* lower()
* toLower()

9. How to access substring “Kevin” from the following string declaration in Python:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | str = "My name is Kevin" |

str[11:16]

str(11:16)

str[11][16]

str[11-16]

11. Which Python module is used to parse dates in almost any string format?

* datetime module
* time module
* calendar module
* dateutil module

12. Which of the following is the correct way to indicate Hexadecimal Notation in Python?

* str = ‘\62’
* str = ’62’
* str = “62”
* str = ‘\x62’

13. To begin slicing from the end of the string, which of the following is used in Python?

* Indexing
* Negative Indexing
* Begin with the 0th index
* Escape Characters
* 14. How to fetch characters from a given range in Python?
* [:]
* in operator
* []
* None of the above

15. How to capitalize only the first letter of a sentence in Python?

* uppercase() method
* capitalize() method
* upper() method
* None of the above

16. What is the correct way to get the maximum value from Tuple in Python?

* print (max(mytuple));
* print (maximum(mytuple));
* print (mytuple.max());
* print (mytuple.maximum);

17. How to fetch and display only the keys of a Dictionary in Python?

* print(mystock.keys())
* print(mystock.key())
* print(keys(mystock))
* print(key(mystock))

18. How to align a string centrally in Python?

* align() method
* center() method
* fill() method
* None of the above

19. How to access value for key “Product” in the following Python Dictionary:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | mystock = {  "Product": "Earphone",  "Price": 800,  "Quantity": 50,  "InStock" : "Yes"  } |

* mystock[“Product”]
* mystock(“Product”)
* mystock[Product]
* mystock(Product)

20. How to set the tab size to 6 in Python Strings?

* expandtabs(6)
* tabs(6)
* expand(6)
* None of the above
* 21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uses square brackets for comma-separated values in Python? Fill in the blanks with a Python collection.
* Lists
* Dictionary
* Tuples
* None of the above

1,[What are variables in Python? Rules for naming variables in Python.](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-are-variables-in-python-rules-for-naming-variables-in-python.php)

Explain how Python variables are declared and assigned values.

1. A=”ram”,b=20
2. It starts with alphabets
3. It allows alphabets and numbers and underscore symbol(\_\_)

Describe the naming conventions and restrictions for variable names.

2,[What are the built-in data types in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-are-the-built-in-data-types-in-python.php)

Python provides several built-in data types to represent different kinds of data.

Int,string,float etc..

3,[What is dynamic typing in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-is-dynamic-typing-in-python.php)

Explain how Python handles variable types dynamically at runtime.

Whenever we are assigning , based on that value type will be allocated automatically.

4,[How do you convert one data type to another in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-do-you-convert-one-data-type-to-another-in-python.php)

Demonstrate explicit type conversions (casting) and implicit type conversions.

X=15.3

Y=int(x)

Print (type(y))

5,[Explain the difference between the int and float data types.](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/explain-the-difference-between-the-int-and-float-data-types.php)

Describe how Python handles integers and floating-point numbers, including precision and operations.

Int allows whole numbers

But float allows whole numbers and decimal numbers

List of Python

1. Python is a \_\_\_object-oriented programming language.

1. Special purpose
2. General purpose
3. Medium level programming language
4. All of the mentioned above

2. Amongst the following, who is the developer of Python programming?

1. Guido van Rossum
2. Denis Ritchie
3. Y.C. Khenderakar
4. None of the mentioned above

3. Amongst which of the following is / are the application areas of Python programming?

Web Development

1. Game Development
2. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
3. All of the mentioned above

4. Amongst which of the following is / are the Numeric Types of Data Types?

* int
* float
* complex
* All of the mentioned above

5. list, tuple, and range are the \_\_\_ of Data Types.

1. Sequence Types
2. Binary Types
3. Boolean Types
4. None of the mentioned above

6. Float type of data type is represented by the float class.

1. True
2. False

7. bytes, bytearray, memoryview are type of the \_\_\_ data type.

1. Mapping Type
2. Boolean Type
3. Binary Types
4. None of the mentioned above

8. The type() function can be used to get the data type of any object.

True

False

9. Binary data type is a fixed-width string of length bytes?

True

False

Answer: A) True

10. Varbinary data type returns variable-width string up to a length of max-length bytes?

TRUE

FALSE

Answer: A) TRUE

3. Choose the correct option.

A. In Python, a tuple can contain only integers as its elements.  
B. In Python, a tuple can contain only strings as its elements.  
C. In Python, a tuple can contain both integers and strings as its elements.  
D. In Python, a tuple can contain either string or integer but not both at a time.

4. What will be the output of below Python code?

tuple1=(5,1,7,6,2)

tuple1.pop(2)

print(tuple1)

A. (5,1,6,2)  
B. (5,1,7,6)  
C. (5,1,7,6,2)  
D. Error

5. What will be the output of below Python code?

tuple1=(2,4,3)

tuple3=tuple1\*2

print(tuple3)

A. (4,8,6)  
B. (2,4,3,2,4,3)  
C. (2,2,4,4,3,3)  
D. Error

View Answer

6. What will be the output of below Python code?

tupl=("annie","hena","sid")

print(tupl[-3:0])

A. ("annie")  
B. ()  
C. None  
D. Error as slicing is not possible in tuple.

7. Which of the following options will not result in an error when performed on tuples in Python where tupl=(5,2,7,0,3)?

A. tupl[1]=2  
B. tupl.append(2)  
C. tupl1=tupl+tupl  
D. tupl.sort()

8. What will be the output of below Python code?

tupl=()

tupl1=tupl\*2

print(len(tupl1))

A. 0  
B. 2  
C. 1  
D. Error as tuple object has no attribute to len

9. What will be the output of below Python code?

tupl=([2,3],"abc",0,9)

tupl[0][1]=1

print(tupl)

A. ([2,3],"abc",0,9)  
B. ([1,3],"abc",0,9)  
C. ([2,1],"abc",0,9)  
D. Error

10. Which of the following two Python codes will give same output?  
(i) print(tupl[:-1])  
(ii) print(tupl[0:5])  
(iii) print(tupl[0:4])  
(iv) print(tupl[-4:])

If tupl=(5,3,1,9,0)

A. i, ii  
B. ii, iv  
C. i, iv  
D. i, iii

### Calculate the multiplication and sum of two numbers

**iven** 1: print(“The result is”,number1\*number2)

number1 = 20

number2 = 30

**Expected Output**:

The result is 600

**Given** 2: print(“The result is”,number1+number2)

number1 = 40

number2 = 30

**Expected Output**:

The result is 70

### Exercise 2: Print the sum of the current number and the previous number

Write a program to iterate the first 10 numbers, and in each iteration, print the sum of the current and previous number.

**Expected Output**:

Printing current and previous number sum in a range(10)

Current Number 0 Previous Number 0 Sum: 0

Current Number 1 Previous Number 0 Sum: 1

Current Number 2 Previous Number 1 Sum: 3

Current Number 3 Previous Number 2 Sum: 5

Current Number 4 Previous Number 3 Sum: 7

Current Number 5 Previous Number 4 Sum: 9

Current Number 6 Previous Number 5 Sum: 11

Current Number 7 Previous Number 6 Sum: 13

Current Number 8 Previous Number 7 Sum: 15

Current Number 9 Previous Number 8 Sum: 17

### num = list(range(10))

### Previousnum=0

### For in in num:

### Sum=previous+i

### Print(‘current number’ +str(i) ” ”+’previous number’ +str(previousnum + “:” , str(sum))

### Previousnum=1