**WORKSHEET 2**

**PYTHON**

# Q1 to Q8 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

1. Which of the following is not a core data type in python?
   1. list B) struct

C) tuple C) set

Ans- B

1. Which of the following is an invalid variable name in python?
   1. \_init\_ B) no\_1

C) 1\_no D) \_1

Ans- C

1. Which one of the following is a keyword in python?
   1. in B) \_init\_

C) on D) foo

Ans- A

1. In which of the following manner are the operators of the same precedence executed in python?
   1. Left to Right B) BODMAS

C) Right to Left D) None of these

Ans- A

1. 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

A) iii – iv – ii – i B) iii – iv – i – ii

C) iv – iii – ii – i D) iii – ii – i – iv

Ans- C

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

A) 7.1111… B) 0

C) 0.3333… D) 1

Ans- B

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

A) x\*\*4\*\*4 B) x\*\*16

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

Ans- C

1. a = input(“Enter an integer”). What will be the data type of a?
   1. int B) str

C) float D) double

Ans- A

# Q9 and Q10 have multiple correct answers. Choose all the correct options to answer your question.

1. Which of the following statements are correct?
   1. Division and multiplication have same precedence in python
   2. Python’s operators’ precedence is based on PEDMAS
   3. Python’s operators’ precedence is based on VBODMAS
   4. In case of operators’ having same precedence, the one on the left side is executed first.

Ans- A, D

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

A) abc = 1,000,000 B) a b c = 1000 2000 3000

C) a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000 D) a\_b\_c = 1,000,000

Ans- A,C,D

# Q11 to Q13 are subjective questions, answer them briefly

1. Differentiate between a list, tuple, set and dictionary.

Ans- A **List** is a collection of comma-seperated values (items) within square brackets.

* Values can be modified, i.e. it is mutable
* The values that make up a list are called its elements
* Elements in alist need not to be of same type

**Tuples**: A tuple is a sequence of comma separated values

* Values in the tuple cannot be modified
* The comma separated values can be in enclosed in parenthesis but not mandatory
* The index value of tuple start from 0

**Set:** It is defined as the unordered collection of various items enclosed in curly braces. The elements of the set can not be duplicate . It must be immutable. There is no index attached to the elements of set unlike others i.e. we cannot directly access any elements of the set by index. We can get the list of elements by looping through the set

**Dictionary**: It is an unordered collection of items where each item is a key:value pair. We can also refer

to a dictionary as a mapping between a set of keys/indices and a set of values

* Each key map to a value. The association of a key and value forms key:value pair
* The dictionary is enclosed in curly brackets
* Keys are unique while value may not be
* The values of a dictionary can be of any type, but the keys must be of an immutable data type such as strings,numbers, or tuples
* It is mutable in nature

1. Are strings mutable in python? Suppose you have a string “I+Love+Python”, write a small code to replace ‘+’ with space in python.

Ans- Python strings is a sequence of characters enclosed in quotes.

* Strings are immutable i.e. the contents of the string cannot be changed after it is created
* Python does not support character data type . A string of size 1 can be treated as characters

Code:-string = "I+Love+Python"

def remove(string):

return string.replace('+'," ")

print(remove(string))

1. 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 python **ord()** function returns an integer representing Unicode code point for the given Unicode Character

Example:- # Code point of an integer

print(ord(‘8’))

# Code point of character

print(ord(‘&’))

Output:

56

38

Fuction for getting the datatype of a variable is type() function, it returns the type of the variable passed

Example:

a=12

print(type(a))

Output: <type ‘int’>