Q: Explain SDLC in detail.

SDLC stands for Software Development Life Cycle.
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Q: Explain DBMS architecture.

Database Management System architecture explains how data is stored.
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Q: Explain Operating System concepts.

An Operating System manages hardware and software resources.
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Q: Explain Computer Networks.

Computer Networks enable communication between systems.
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Q: Explain Cloud Computing.

Cloud computing provides on-demand computing services.
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Q: JWT Authentication in Python.

```
def create_token(user):
token = user + "_token"
return token

def verify_token(token):
return token.endswith("_token")

for i in range(20):
print(create_token("user"))
def create_token(user):
token = user + "_token"
return token

def verify_token(token):
return token.endswith("_token")

for i in range(20):
print(create_token("user"))
```

Q: CRUD using Python.

```
data = []

def create(item):
data.append(item)

def read():
return data
```

```python
def update(index, value):
data[index] = value

def delete(index):
data.pop(index)

for i in range(20):
create(i)
data = []

def create(item):
data.append(item)

def read():
return data

def update(index, value):
data[index] = value

def delete(index):
data.pop(index)

for i in range(20):
create(i)
```

Q: File handling in Python.

```python
with open("file.txt", "w") as f:
f.write("Hello")

with open("file.txt", "r") as f:
print(f.read())
with open("file.txt", "w") as f:
f.write("Hello")

with open("file.txt", "r") as f:
print(f.read())
with open("file.txt", "w") as f:
f.write("Hello")

with open("file.txt", "r") as f:
print(f.read())
with open("file.txt", "w") as f:
f.write("Hello")

with open("file.txt", "r") as f:
print(f.read())
with open("file.txt", "w") as f:
f.write("Hello")

with open("file.txt", "r") as f:
print(f.read())
```

Q: API example in Python.

```python
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
def api():
return {"status":"ok"}
```

Q: Linked List in Python.

```python
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
self.data = data
self.next = None
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
self.data = data
self.next = None
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
self.data = data
self.next = None
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
self.data = data
self.next = None
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
self.data = data
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self.data = data
self.next = None
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
self.data = data
self.next = None
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
self.data = data
self.next = None
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
```

```
self.data = data
self.next = None
class Node:
def __init__(self, data):
self.data = data
self.next = None
```

Q: What is Python?

Python is a high-level programming language.
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Python is a high-level programming language.
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Python is a high-level programming language.

Q: What is OOP?

OOP stands for Object Oriented Programming.
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Q: What is a loop?

Loops repeat execution of code.
Loops repeat execution of code.
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Loops repeat execution of code.
Loops repeat execution of code.
Loops repeat execution of code.
Loops repeat execution of code.
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Loops repeat execution of code.

Q: What is a function?

Functions are reusable blocks of code.
Functions are reusable blocks of code.
Functions are reusable blocks of code.
Functions are reusable blocks of code.
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Functions are reusable blocks of code.
Functions are reusable blocks of code.
Functions are reusable blocks of code.
Functions are reusable blocks of code.

Functions are reusable blocks of code.

Q: What is an array?

Arrays store multiple values.
Arrays store multiple values.
Arrays store multiple values.
Arrays store multiple values.
Arrays store multiple values.
Arrays store multiple values.
Arrays store multiple values.
Arrays store multiple values.
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