**B5.How do you perform pattern matching in Python? Explain**

I will take each character from raw input.If it match with first character of pattern string then I will see next character from raw input and will check with second character of pattern string and so on until loop stops.(Loop will stop when count becomes length of pattern string.) If it not match then we will break loop and start again with next character in raw input and if it matches the whole pattern string then we increase match-counter and start again with next character in raw input where we stopped after the loop.

**B6.What is lambda function in python?What we call a function which is incomplete version of a function?**

Python supports the creation of anonymous functions (i.e., functions that are not bound to a name), using the reserved word lambda. The general form of a lambda expression is lambda : For example, the lambda expression lambda x, y: x\*y returns a function that returns the product of its two arguments. Lambda expressions are frequently used as arguments to higher-order functions. For example, the code

*L = []*

*for i in map(lambda x, y: x\*\*y, [1 ,2 ,3, 4], [3, 2, 1, 0]):*

*L.append(i)*

*print(L)* prints [1, 4, 3, 1]. Stub is a incomplete version of a function.

**B7.How Many Basic Types Of Functions Are Available In Python?**

1. Function with no argument and no Return value
2. Function with no argument and with Return value
3. Python Function with argument and No Return value
4. Function with argument and Return value

**l3. What is map function in Python?**

Python has a built-in higher-order function, map, first argument to map is a unary function (i.e., a function that has only one parameter) and the second argument is any ordered collection of values suitable as arguments to the first argument.

*L1 = [1, 28, 36]*

*L2 = [2, 57, 9]*

*for i in map(min, L1, L2):*

*print(i)*

prints 1 28 9

**I4.Does Python Have A Main() Method?**

Python main function. Main function is the entry point of any program. ... That's why there is a special technique to define main method in python program, so that it gets executed only when the program is run directly and not executed when imported as a module

**I5.What Does The \*Args Do In Python?What Does The \*\*Kwargs Do In Python?**

The special syntax, \*args and \*\*kwargs in function definitions is used to pass a variable number of arguments to a function. The single asterisk form (\*args) is used to pass a *non-keyworded*, variable-length argument list, and the double asterisk form is used to pass a *keyworded*, variable-length argument list. Here is an example of how to use the non-keyworded form. This example passes one formal (positional) argument, and two more variable length arguments.

def test\_var\_args(farg, \*args):

print "formal arg:", farg

for arg in args:

print "another arg:", arg

test\_var\_args(1, "two", 3)

Results:

formal arg: 1

another arg: two

another arg: 3

Here is an example of how to use the keyworded form. Again, one formal argument and two keyworded variable arguments are passed.

def test\_var\_kwargs(farg, \*\*kwargs):

print "formal arg:", farg

for key in kwargs:

print "another keyword arg: %s: %s" % (key, kwargs[key])

test\_var\_kwargs(farg=1, myarg2="two", myarg3=3)

Results:

formal arg: 1

another keyword arg: myarg2: two

another keyword arg: myarg3: 3

**I6.What Does The \_\_ Name \_\_ Do In Python?What Is The Purpose Of “End” In Python?**

\_\_name\_\_ is one such special variable. If the source file is executed as the main program, the interpreter sets the \_\_name\_\_ variable to have a value “\_\_main\_\_”. If this file is being imported from another module, \_\_name\_\_ will be set to the module’s name.  
**\_\_name\_\_ is a built-in variable which evaluates to the name of the current module.** Thus it can be used to check whether the current script is being run on its own or being imported somewhere else by combining it with if statement

By default **python's** print() function **ends** with a newline. ... **Python's** print() function comes with a parameter called '**end**'. By default, the value of this parameter is '\n', i.e. the new line character. You can **end** a print statement with any character/string using this parameter.

**I7.What Does The Len() Function Do In Python? What Does The Ord() Function Do In Python?**

**len() function is** an inbuilt **function** in **Python** programming language that returns the **length** of the string. Return Value: It returns an integer which **is the length** of the string.

Given a string of length one, return an integer representing the Unicode code point of the character when the argument **is** a unicode object, or the value of the byte when the argument **is** an 8-bit string. For example, **ord**('a') returns the integer 97

**A1.Name few methods that are used to implement Functionally Oriented Programming in Python?**

The "class" keyword can be used to define what an object should look like. There are predefined methods bounded by double underscores that are reserved for creating your object, overloading operators and common functions.

'\_\_init\_\_' is used to initialize objects, '\_\_str\_\_' to format object for printing, '\_\_eq\_\_' for equality operator, '\_\_len\_\_' for len function, and many many others.