

PYTHON – TRICKY QUESTIONS & SAFE ANSWERS

PYTHON – TRICKY QUESTIONS & SAFE ANSWERS (All Companies | All Fresher Roles)

● PYTHON BASICS TRAPS

Q1. Is Python a compiled language or interpreted?

✗ Wrong: Interpreted only

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

Python is both. Source code is first compiled into bytecode, then interpreted by Python Virtual Machine.

Q2. Is Python fast?

✗ Wrong: Yes, very fast

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

Python is slower than C because it is interpreted and dynamically typed, but it improves development speed.

Q3. Does Python support pointers?

✗ Wrong: Yes

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

No. Python does not support pointers directly. It uses references internally.

● DATA TYPE & MEMORY TRAPS

Q4. Are Python variables stored in memory?

✗ Wrong: Variable stores value

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

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Variables store references to objects, not the actual values.

Q5. What is mutable and immutable?

✗ Wrong: List is immutable

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

List, dict, set are mutable.

int, float, string, tuple are immutable.

Q6. Why string is immutable?

✗ Wrong: Just design choice

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

String immutability improves security, memory efficiency, and performance.

● **LIST / TUPLE / SET TRICKS**

Q7. Difference between list and tuple?

✗ Wrong: Syntax difference

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

List is mutable and slower. Tuple is immutable and faster.

Q8. Why tuple is faster than list?

✗ Wrong: Because less code

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

Because tuple is immutable, Python can optimize memory usage.

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Q9. Can we change tuple?

✗ Wrong: Yes

✓ SAFE ANSWER:
No. Tuple is immutable.

4 FUNCTION & ARGUMENT TRAPS

Q10. Are function arguments passed by value or reference?

✗ Wrong: By value

✓ SAFE ANSWER:
Python uses pass-by-object-reference (call by assignment).

Q11. What happens if default argument is mutable?

✗ Wrong: Nothing

✓ SAFE ANSWER:
It retains value across function calls, which can cause unexpected behavior.

5 LOOP & CONTROL FLOW TRAPS

Q12. What happens if indentation is wrong?

✗ Wrong: Logical error

✓ SAFE ANSWER:
Python raises IndentationError and stops execution.

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Q13. Difference between break and continue?

✗ Wrong: Same

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

break exits loop. continue skips current iteration.

● 6 EXCEPTION HANDLING TRAPS

Q14. Can we have try without except?

✗ Wrong: No

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

Yes, if finally block is present.

Q15. Is finally block always executed?

✗ Wrong: Always

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

Almost always, except in rare cases like program termination.

● 7 OUTPUT-BASED TRICKS (DON'T GUESS)

Q16.

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
b = a
```

```
b.append(4)
```

```
print(a)
```

✗ Wrong: [1, 2, 3]

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

[1, 2, 3, 4]

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Both variables refer to same object.

Q17.

```
x = 10
y = 10
print(x is y)
```

✗ Wrong: Always False

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

True (due to integer caching for small integers).

Q18.

```
print(type([]) == list)
```

✗ Wrong: False

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

True.

● ~~is~~ vs == (VERY COMMON TRAP)

Q19. Difference between is and == ?

✗ Wrong: Same

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

== checks value equality.

is checks object identity (same memory).

● ~~if~~ MODULE & IMPORT TRAPS

Q20. What is name == "main"?

✗ Wrong: Syntax

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

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It checks whether the file is run directly or imported as a module.

● 10 PERFORMANCE & REALITY TRAPS

Q21. Why Python is used despite being slow?

✗ Wrong: No reason

✓ SAFE ANSWER:

Because Python increases productivity, readability, and has strong libraries.

● GOLDEN SAFE LINE (Teach Students)

> "Conceptually I understand this, even if I don't remember exact syntax."

This line saves candidates in every company.