**38. How to remove duplicate elements from the list in Python?**

There are different ways to remove duplicate elements from the list. One of the methods is to iterate over the list and identify duplicates and remove them. The most popular way to remove duplicate elements from the list is using Sets. Convert the list to set and set do not hold duplicates

l = [2, 3, 4, 4,3,4,3,1,5]  
s = set(l)  
print(list(s))

**40. What is the difference between Lambda function and normal function (def function) in Python?**

**Lambda function Vs. Def function.**

* Lambda contains only one expression and can accept any number of arguments whereas Def can hold multiple expressions
* Lambda returns a function object which can be assigned to any variable whereas a Def function contains a function name, pass the parameter and mandatorily have a return statement
* Lambda can’t have return statements whereas Def can have a return statement

a = lambda x,y:x\*y  
print(a(2,3))

1. **What is Python? What are the benefits of using Python?**

object-oriented scripting language.

UI development

Database connection

Open source

Easy to understand

Can be used with Selenium to automate UI

**6. Is python case sensitive?**

Yes. Python is a case sensitive language.

A= 8

a = 9

are diff.

**9. What are python modules? Name some commonly used built-in modules in Python?**

Python modules are files consisting of Python code.

A Python module is a .py file containing runnable code.

Built in module are like min,max, len, type,list, set, tuple,dict, int, bool, str, complex.

Also

Import time

Import logging

**10. What are local and global variables in Python?**

ov = "outside variable"  
def func():  
 ov = "inside variable"  
 print(ov)  
func()

#inside variable

ov = "outside variable"  
def func():  
 global ov  
 print(ov)  
func()

#outside variable

def func():  
 global ov  
 ov = "outside variable"  
 print(ov)  
func()  
  
def func2():  
 print(ov)  
func2()

#outside variable

**Diff between list,tuple,set,dict.**

**OCDI**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Ordered | Changeble | Duplicates | Index |
| List[] | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Tuple() | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Set{} | N | N | N | N |
| Dict{} | N | Y | N | Y |

**37. When Would You Use a List vs. a Tuple vs. a Set in Python?**

**When we need above conditions satisfied.**

**28. What is slicing in Python?**

Slicing is a string operation used to select a range of items from sequence type like list, tuple

List = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]

list[2:4]

output#[3,4]

**Q #5) What is PIP software in the Python world?**

**Answer:** PIP stands for Python Installer Package, which provides a seamless interface to install the various Python modules. It is a command-line tool that searches for packages over the Internet and installs them without any user interaction.

**Q #9) How are**[**data types defined in Python**](https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/python-built-in-data-types/)**and how many bytes do integer and decimal data types can hold?**

**Answer:** In Python, there is no need to define a variable’s data type explicitly.

Based on the value assigned to a variable, Python stores the appropriate data type. In the case of numbers such as Integer, Float, etc, the length of data is unlimited.

**Q #10) How do you make use of**[**Arrays in Python**](https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/how-to-use-python-array/)**?**

**Answer:** Python does not have in-built data structures like arrays, and it does not support arrays. However, you can use List which can store an unlimited number of elements.

**Q #14) What is the purpose of \_init\_() function in Python?**

**Answer:** It acts as a constructor which gets executed when an object of a class is instantiated and allows the class to classify its attributes.

**Q #17) How is Exception Handling done in Python?**

* **Try:** Try is the block of a code that is monitored for errors.
* **Except:** This block gets executed when an error occurs.

**Q #24) Does the same Python code work on multiple platforms without any changes?**

**Answer:** Yes. As long as you have the Python environment on your target platform (Linux, Windows, Mac), you can run the same code.

**Q #30) What should be the output of the following code:**

|  |
| --- |
| a=”pythontutorial”  print(‘%. 6s’ % a) |

**Answer:** **Output:** python

**Q. how to print python form string**

s = "pythonokahe"  
print(s[0:6])

**Q #31) Write a command to read:**

a. ‘10’ characters from a file  
b. Read entire file  
c. Write output after executing both commands together.

Where the file name is “softwaretestinghelp.txt”.

**File text:**

Python is a powerful high-level, object-oriented programming language created by Guido van Rossum.

It has simple easy-to-use syntax, making it the perfect language for someone trying to learn computer programming for the first time.

**Answer:**

|  |
| --- |
| f = open ("softwaretestinghelp.txt ", "r")  print (f. read (10))  print (f. read ()) |

**Output:**

Python

is a powerful high-level, object-oriented programming language created by Guido van Rossum.

It has simple easy-to-use syntax, making it the perfect language for someone trying to learn computer programming for the first time.

**Q.To print current time**

Import time

print(time.ctime())

**Q #45) What is the use of Assertions in Python?**

**Answer:**[**Assert statement**](https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/python-assert-statement/) is used to evaluate the expression attached. If the expression is false, then python raises an AssertionError Exception.

**Q #53) Is indentation required in python?**

**Answer:** Yes, indentation is required in Python. Use tabs instead of single spaces to resolve the silly indentation errors. Indentations make the code easy to read for the developers in all the programming languages but in Python, it is very important to indent the code in a specific order. Mainly the developers use “ tabs ” for indentation in Python programs.

**Q #57) What are Python packages and module?**

**Module – the .py file which has code.**

**Package – directory of group of files/Modules.**

**Q #58) Does Python have OOPS concepts?**

**Answer:**Yes, Python is an OOPS language. We can define the classes and inherit them by creating the models**. The following are the main parts of OOPS:**

* Class
* Object
* Method