1 C
Python's built-in data structures are:
Only dictionaries, lists and tuples.
A class is a data structure that you create.
2. A
Python is a language that doesn't use parentheses like this:
'{' and '}' mark the start and end of a block. because that's it
Use indentation to indicate the start and end of blocks. with the given code
The snippet provided an unnecessary tab in the statement.
No indentation required. That is, "a = a * 10". This leads to "indentation"
error'.
3.B
Python uses the ** symbol for exponentiation. priority too
This operator has more than other operators such as '+', '-', '*' and '/'.
So '1**5' is evaluated first, i.e. multiplied by 1.
where 5 returns a result of '5'.
4.D
The output is 0 0 1 0 2 and is not specified with options A, B, or C. Therefore
the answer is D 5.c
If dict1 is a dictionary, use dict1.values() to get a list of all values
From a dictionary of key-value pairs.
6.B
'x' picks and prints the values of the list one after the other.
7. a
The 'in' operator is used to check if the given value is a list or exists
no. Returns 'True' because '7' exists in the given list. (Please note that
In Ipython console you don't need to write "print" before the given statement
get its value)
8. A
Applying the '+' operator to two lists acts as a concatenation,
So the list is simply provided, followed by the elements of the first list.
Via the elements of the second list.

9.B
List1[1:3] returns only the elements with indices 1 and 2. Python index
starts with 0, so you must specify the second and third elements
position. Note that list1[x, y] always gives the elements from index x to y-1
(does not include the element with index 'y').
10 B.
The pop() function takes an index as a parameter and an element. with this
pop(x) removes the element at index 'x' from the list. Therefore given
List, element at index 1, i.H. 2nd element removed.
11. D.
time.time() returns the current time in seconds since the epoch. and era
It is midnight GMT (Unix) on January 1, 1970. system time is
Measured by the system clock, usually implemented as a simple count
The number of ticks that have occurred since a given start date
called an epoch. For Unix, the epoch is January 1, 1970 GMT, but for example

For Windows systems, the epoch is January 1, 1601.
12. A, B, C, D
G.add nodes from() takes a container with nodes like list, dict, set, tuple
etc as an input. So all options are correct.
13th century
To access the "weight" attribute of edge (1,2) in graph G use:
G[1][2]['weight'].
14 Ha
To access a dictionary with the degree of each node in graph 'G', use both
You can use nx.degree(G) and G.degree().
15. Ah
G.edges() always returns a list of edges. Even if the network is weighted,
G.edges() returns a list of edges. If you want to access the weights
Edges on which G.edges(data = 'True') should be called. in this case,
A dictionary with weights as values in key-value pairs. 16.B
freeze() function prevents further addition or deletion of nodes and edges
to the network. However, node and edge attributes can still be changed.
17th century
There are many layouts to visualize the network in a special way
x in the network. However, there is no layout like concave layout().
18. A
There is no function like change networkx labels() . font size