Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

# **Frequently Asked Questions in Python Programming:**

- 1. What is Python?
  - a. An operating system
  - b. A programming language
  - c. An utility
  - d. A video game

## Ans: b. A programming language

- 2. What type of programming paradigm does Python support?
  - a. Object-oriented
  - b. Procedural
  - c. Functional
  - d. All of the above

#### Ans: d. All of the above

- 3. Which of the following is a key feature of Python?
  - a. Static typing
  - b. Dynamic typing
  - c. Compiled language
  - d. Low-level language

## Ans: b. Dynamic typing

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 4. Which feature allows Python to run its code on different platforms without modification?
  - a. Portability
  - b. Interpreted language
  - c. Object-oriented
  - d. None of the above

## Ans: a. Portability

- 5. What type of memory management does Python use?
  - a. Manual memory management
  - b. Automatic garbage collection
  - c. Static memory allocation
  - d. None of the above

## Ans: b. Automatic garbage collection

- 6. Which component of the Python Virtual Machine is responsible for managing memory?
  - a. Python compiler
  - b. Python interpreter
  - c. Python class loader
  - d. Python Memory Manager

**Ans: d. Python Memory Manager** 

**IT Support and Development Training Programme** 

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 7. What is a key advantage of Python?

- a. It has a complicated syntax.
- b. It is easy to read and write.
- c. It only works on Windows.
- d. It is a low-level language.

## Ans: b. It is easy to read and write.

- 8. Is Python a compiled or an interpreted language?
  - a. Yes, it is compiled.
  - b. No, it is primarily interpreted.
  - c. It is both compiled and interpreted.
  - d. It is a hybrid language.

## Ans: c. It is both compiled and interpreted.

- 9. What does PEP stand for?
  - a. Python Enhancement Proposal
  - b. Python Easy Programming
  - c. Python Extended Protocol
  - d. Python Excellent Practices

## **Ans: a. Python Enhancement Proposal**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 10. What is the main purpose of PEP 8?

- a. To improve Python's performance
- b. To provide guidelines for writing clean and readable Python code
- c. To define new features of Python
- d. To list Python libraries

## Ans: b. To provide guidelines for writing clean and readable Python code.

- 11. Which of the following is a comment in Python?
  - a. // This is a comment
  - b. # This is a comment
  - c. /\* This is a comment \*/
  - d. -- This is a comment

#### Ans: b. # This is a comment

- 12. Which of the following is a mutable data type in Python?
  - a. Tuple
  - b. String
  - c. List
  - d. Frozenset

Ans: c. List

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 13. What happens when you modify a mutable object?
  - a. A new object is created.
  - b. The original object is changed.
  - c. The program crashes.
  - d. It remains unchanged.

Ans: b. The original object is changed.

- 14. Which of the following is NOT a mutable type in Python?
  - a. Dictionary
  - b. Set
  - c. List
  - d. String

Ans: d. String

- 15. How does Python pass variables to functions?
  - a. By value
  - b. By reference
  - c. By object reference
  - d. By name

Ans: c. By object reference

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 16. What happens if you modify a list inside a function?
  - a. The original list stays the same.
  - b. The original list is changed.
  - c. An error occurs.
  - d. A new list is created.

## Ans: b. The original list is changed.

- 17. What happens when you pass a string to a function?
  - a. The string can be changed.
  - b. The original string remains unchanged.
  - c. A new string is created.
  - d. Both B and C.

#### Ans: d. Both B and C.

- 18. What does the pass statement do in Python?
  - a. It skips the current loop iteration.
  - b. It does nothing and acts as a placeholder.
  - c. It raises an error.
  - d. It exits the program.

## Ans: b. It does nothing and acts as a placeholder

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 19. Where can you use the pass?

- a. In a function
- b. In a loop
- c. In an if statement
- d. All of the above

### Ans: d. All of the above

- 20. What happens if you run if True: pass?
  - a. It does nothing.
  - b. It prints "True".
  - c. It raises an error.
  - d. It exits the program.

## Ans: a. It does nothing.

- 21. What does the / operator do in Python?
  - a. Divides and gives an integer
  - b. Divides and gives a float
  - c. Multiplies two numbers
  - d. Adds two numbers

Ans: b. Divides and gives a float.

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 22. What is the result of 5 / 2?

- a. 2
- b. 2.5
- c. 3
- d. 2.0

### Ans: b. 2.5

- 23. What is the result of 5 // 2?
  - a. 2
  - b. 2.5
  - c. 3
  - d. 2.0

#### Ans: a. 2

- 24. What does a for loop do?
  - a. Repeats code forever
  - b. Iterates over a sequence
  - c. Creates a function
  - d. Stops the program

## Ans: b. Iterates over a sequence

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

### 25. What does a while loop do?

- a. Executes a sequence
- b. Repeats code while a condition is true
- c. Always runs once
- d. Creates a list

## Ans: b. Repeats code while a condition is true

- 26. Which loop is more likely to create an infinite loop?
  - a. For loop
  - b. While loop
  - c. Both for and while loops
  - d. No loop creates infinite loops

## Ans: b. While loop

## 27. What is the output of the following code?

for i in range(3):

print(i)

- a. 012
- b. 123
- c. 0123
- d. 12

Ans: a. 0 1 2

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

28.	Which of the	following	will create	an infinite	loop?
-----	--------------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-------

- a. for i in range(10):
- b. while True:
- c. for i in range(0):
- d. while i < 10:

#### Ans: b. while True:

- 29. Can you pass a function as an argument to another function in Python?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Only in certain cases
  - d. Only with lambda functions

Ans: a. Yes

- 30. What is a common use of passing functions as arguments?
  - a. To create infinite loops
  - b. To enhance code flexibility and reusability
  - c. To stop the program
  - d. To define variables

Ans: b. To enhance code flexibility and reusability

**IT Support and Development Training Programme** 

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

### 31. What does \*args allow you to do?

- a. Pass multiple keyword arguments
- b. Define a function
- c. Pass a single argument
- d. Pass multiple positional arguments

## Ans: d. Pass multiple positional arguments

## 32. What does \*\*kwargs allow you to do?

- a. Pass multiple positional arguments
- b. Pass a variable number of keyword arguments
- c. Pass a single argument
- d. Define a function

## Ans: b. Pass a variable number of keyword arguments

## 33. How do you use \*args in a function?

- a. def my\_func(args):
- b. def my\_func(\*args):
- c. def my\_func(\*\*args):
- d. def my\_func(args\*):

## Ans: b. def my\_func(\*args):

## **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

# 34. How do you use \*\*kwargs in a function?

- a. def my\_func(args):
- b. def my\_func(\*kwargs):
- c. def my\_func(\*\*kwargs):
- d. def my\_func(kwargs\*):

Ans: c. def my\_func(\*\*kwargs):

- 35. Is indentation required in Python?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Only in functions
  - d. Only in loops

Ans: a. Yes

- 36. What is the common number of spaces used for indentation in Python?
  - a. 1 space
  - b. 2 spaces
  - c. 4 spaces
  - d. 8 spaces

Ans: c. 4 spaces

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 37. What is local scope?

- a. Variables accessible everywhere
- b. Variables inside a function
- c. Variables in a class
- d. None of the above

#### Ans: b. Variables inside a function

## 38. What is global scope?

- a. Variables inside a function
- b. Variables at the top level of a module
- c. Variables that cannot be accessed
- d. Only built-in functions

## Ans: b. Variables at the top level of a module

### 39. Which of these can be defined at the module level?

- a. Functions
- b. Variables
- c. Classes
- d. All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

#### What does a module contain?

- a. Definitions
- b. Functions
- c. Variables
- d. All the above

### Ans: d. All the above

- 40. How do you use a module-level variable in another module?
  - a. Directly without import
  - b. By importing the module
  - c. By copying the variable
  - d. It's not possible

## Ans: b. By importing the module

- 41. What is the outermost scope in Python?
  - a. Local scope
  - b. Function scope
  - c. Global scope
  - d. Class scope

Ans: c. Global scope

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 42. What is a docstring in Python?

- a. A type of comment
- b. A variable name
- c. A built-in function
- d. A way to create loops

## Ans: a. A type of comment

## 43. Where is a docstring placed in a function?

- a. Next to the function name
- b. Inside the function body
- c. Immediately after the function definition line
- d. At the end of the file

## Ans: c. Immediately after the function definition line

## 44. How do you define a docstring?

- a. Using #
- b. Using """ or "
- c. Using //
- d. Using <<

Ans: b. Using """ or "

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 45. How can you access a function's docstring?

- a. Using function.\_\_doc\_\_
- b. Using function.doc
- c. Using function.documentation
- d. You cannot access it

Ans: a. Using function.\_\_doc\_\_

- 46. In which type of typed language are types checked at compile time?
  - a. Dynamically Typed
  - b. Statically Typed
  - c. Weakly Typed
  - d. Strongly Typed

Ans: b. Statically Typed

- 47. What is a dynamically typed language?
  - a. A language that checks types at runtime
  - b. A language that requires type declarations
  - c. A language that has no types
  - d. A language that only uses numbers

Ans: a. A language that checks types at runtime

**IT Support and Development Training Programme** 

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 48. Which of the following is an example of a dynamically typed language?
  - a. Java
  - b. C++
  - c. Python
  - d. C#

Ans: c. Python

- 49. Can you change a variable's type in a dynamically typed language?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Only if it's a number
  - d. Only with explicit declaration

Ans: a. Yes

- 50. What does the break statement do?
  - a. Stops the current loop
  - b. Skips the current iteration
  - c. Does nothing
  - d. Starts a new loop

Ans: a. Stops the current loop

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

#### 51. What does the continue statement do?

- a. Stops the current loop
- b. Skips the current iteration and continues to the next one
- c. Exits the program
- d. Starts a new loop

## Ans: b. Skips the current iteration and continues to the next one

- 52. Which statement can be used as a placeholder in a loop or function?
  - a. break
  - b. continue
  - c. pass
  - d. exit

Ans: c. pass

- 53. Which module do you need to use floor()?
  - a. statistics
  - b. math
  - c. random
  - d. sys

Ans: b. math

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 54. What will math.floor(5.9) return?

- a. 6
- b. 5
- c. 5.9
- d. None of the above

### Ans: b. 5

## 55. What will math.floor(-2.3) return?

- a. -2
- b. -3
- c. -2.3
- d. None of the above

## Ans: b. -3

## 56. What is slicing in Python?

- a. Cutting a string
- b. Getting part of a sequence
- c. Adding numbers
- d. None of the above

## Ans: b. Getting part of a sequence

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 57. What does my\_list[0:3] return?

- a. Items from index 0 to 2
- b. Items from index 0 to 3
- c. The whole list
- d. An empty list

Ans: a. Items from index 0 to 2

- 58. What is the first index in positive indexing?
  - a. 0
  - b. 1
  - c. n-1
  - d. -1

Ans: a. 0

- 59. What is the first index in negative indexing?
  - a. 0
  - b. 1
  - c. n-1
  - d. -1

Ans: d. -1

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 60. What is the default step in slicing?

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. None

### Ans: b. 1

# 61. What does my\_string[::] return?

- a. The whole string
- b. Every second character
- c. An empty string
- d. Reversed string

## Ans: a. The whole string

## 62. What is a module in Python?

- a. A type of variable
- b. A file containing Python code
- c. A built-in function
- d. None of the above

## Ans: b. A file containing Python code

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 63. How do you import a module in Python?

- a. include module\_name
- b. import module\_name
- c. load module\_name
- d. require module\_name

## Ans: b. import module\_name

- 64. Which of the following is a built-in module in Python?
  - a. math
  - b. string
  - c. random
  - d. All of the above

### Ans: d. All of the above

- 65. How do you create a module in Python?
  - a. By defining a class
  - b. By creating a .py file
  - c. By using the import statement
  - d. By writing comments

Ans: b. By creating a .py file

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 66. What is a package in Python?

- a. A single module
- b. A directory containing multiple modules
- c. A built-in function
- d. None of the above

## Ans: b. A directory containing multiple modules

## 67. What does a package contain?

- a. Modules
- b. Sub-packages
- c. Sub Modules
- d. Both A and B

### Ans: d. Both A and B

## 68. How do you import a module from a package?

- a. import package.module
- b. load package.module
- c. require package.module
- d. include package.module

## Ans: a. import package.module

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 69. Can a package contain sub-packages?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only if it has modules
- d. Only from Python 3

Ans: a. Yes

- 70. What is the type for whole numbers in Python?
  - a. float
  - b. int
  - c. str
  - d. list

Ans: b. int

- 71. Which of the following is a mutable data type?
  - a. tuple
  - b. str
  - c. list
  - d. frozenset

Ans: c. list

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 72. What type is 3.14 in Python?

- a. int
- b. float
- c. complex
- d. NoneType

### Ans: b. float

- 73. Which data type is used for key-value pairs?
  - a. list
  - b. set
  - c. dictionary
  - d. tuple

## Ans: c. dictionary

- 74. What is the value of type(None)?
  - a. int
  - b. NoneType
  - c. str
  - d. bool

## Ans: b. NoneType

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 75. What type is True in Python?

- a. int
- b. float
- c. str
- d. bool

Ans: d. bool

- 76. Which of the following represents a complex number?
  - a. 3 + 4j
  - b. 3.0
  - c. 5
  - d. None

Ans: a. 3 + 4j

- 77. How do you check the type of a variable in Python?
  - a. checktype(variable)
  - b. type(variable)
  - c. typeof(variable)
  - d. variable.type()

Ans: b. type(variable)

## **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 78. What will type(5) return?

- a. int
- b. float
- c. str
- d. bool

#### Ans: a. int

## 79. When does static type checking occur?

- a. During program execution
- b. Before the program runs
- c. Randomly
- d. Only with numbers

## Ans: b. Before the program runs

## 80. When does dynamic type checking occur?

- a. At compile time
- b. At runtime
- c. Never
- d. Only with strings

### Ans: b. At runtime

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 81. What is the purpose of the garbage collector in Python?
  - a. To increase the speed of execution
  - b. To free up unused memory
  - c. To optimize CPU usage
  - d. To allocate more memory
  - Ans: b. To free up unused memory
- 82. Which of the following is NOT a type of memory that Python manages?
  - a. Heap
  - b. Stack
  - c. Static memory
  - d. Dynamic memory

**Ans: c. Static memory** 

- 83. Where are Python objects stored?
  - a. Heap
  - b. Stack
  - c. Queue
  - d. CPU Registers

Ans: a. Heap

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 84. What is the correct file extension for a Python file?

- a. .pt
- b. .py
- c. .pyt
- d. .python

## Ans: b. .py

## 85. What is the purpose of a .pyc file?

- a. To store documentation
- b. To provide a backup of the .py file
- c. To store compiled bytecode
- d. To keep track of variable types

## Ans: c. To store compiled bytecode

## 86. Which of the following makes the Python platform independent?

- a. Python Syntax
- b. Bytecode
- c. System Architecture
- d. Operating system

### Ans: b. Bytecode

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 87. Which file type is not human-readable?

- a. .py
- b. .txt
- c. .pyc
- d. .csv

Ans: c. .pyc

- 88. Which of the following is true about the \_\_init\_\_.py file?
  - a. It can only be empty.
  - b. It must contain at least one function.
  - c. It can execute initialization code for the package.
  - d. It is optional for all directories.

Ans: c. It can execute initialization code for the package.

- 89. Is \_\_init\_\_.py required in a package?
  - a. Yes, always.
  - b. No, it's optional.
  - c. Only in Python 2.
  - d. Only in Python 3.

Ans: b. No, it's optional.

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 90. Which function is used to convert a string to an integer in Python?
  - a. str()
  - b. int()
  - c. float()
  - d. convert()

Ans: b. int()

- 91. What will int("123") return?
  - a. 123.0
  - b. "123"
  - c. 123
  - d. None

Ans: c. 123

- 92. What will happen if you try to convert a non-numeric string like int("abc")?
  - a. It will return 0.
  - b. It will raise a ValueError.
  - c. It will return "abc".
  - d. It will return None.

Ans: b. It will raise a ValueError.

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 93. What does the is operator check in Python?
  - a. Value equality
  - b. Compares the identity of two objects
  - c. Type equality
  - d. None of the above
  - Ans: b. Compares the identity of two objects
- 94. What will be the result of the following code?

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

b = a

print(a is b)

- a. False
- b. True
- c. None
- d. TypeError

Ans: b. True

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 95. Which of the following is a special literal in Python?

- a. None
- b. True
- c. False
- d. All of the above

#### Ans: a. None

## 96. What does help() do in Python?

- a. Shows documentation
- b. Prints numbers
- c. Creates a variable
- d. Deletes a file

## Ans: a. Shows documentation

## 97. What does dir() return?

- a. Current directory
- b. List of functions and attributes
- c. Data type of an object
- d. Size of an object

### Ans: b. List of functions and attributes

### **IT Support and Development Training Programme**

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 98. What is a shallow copy?

- a. Copies the object only
- b. Copies the object and its nested items
- c. Shares nested items with the original
- d. None of the above

## Ans: c. Shares nested items with the original

- 99. Which method creates a shallow copy of a list?
  - a. list.copy()
  - b. list.clone()
  - c. copy.deepcopy()
  - d. copy()

## Ans: a. list.copy()

- 100. What is a deep copy?
  - a. Copies only the outer object
  - b. Copies everything, including nested items
  - c. Creates a reference to the original
  - d. Only works with strings

## Ans: b. Copies everything, including nested items

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 101. Which function is used to make a deep copy?

- a. copy()
- b. deepcopy()
- c. list.copy()
- d. clone()

## Ans: b. deepcopy()

- 102. Which module is used to generate random numbers in Python?
  - a. random
  - b. math
  - c. statistics
  - d. numpy

### Ans: a. random

- 103. What will random.random() return?
  - a. A random integer
  - b. A random float between 0.0 and 1.0
  - c. A random float between 1.0 and 10.0
  - d. A random string

Ans: b. A random float between 0.0 and 1.0

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 104. What is a lambda function in Python?

- a. A named function
- b. An anonymous function
- c. A built-in function
- d. A method of a class

## Ans: b. An anonymous function

- 105. How is a lambda function defined?
  - a. def function\_name():
  - b. lambda arguments: expression
  - c. function lambda():
  - d. lambda function\_name()

# Ans: b. lambda arguments: expression

- 106. Which of the following is a valid lambda function that adds two numbers?
  - a. lambda x, y: x + y
  - b. add(x, y) = lambda
  - c. lambda (x, y): return x + y
  - d. def add(x, y): return x + y

Ans: a. lambda x, y: x + y

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 107. What is a namespace in Python?

- a. A way to define functions
- b. A container that holds variable names and their references
- c. A module for organizing code
- d. A built-in data type

#### Ans: b. A container that holds variable names and their references

- 108. Which of the following is NOT a type of namespace in Python?
  - a. Local namespace
  - b. Global namespace
  - c. Built-in namespace
  - d. Static namespace

#### Ans: d. Static namespace

- 109. What type of namespace is created when a function is called?
  - a. Global namespace
  - b. Built-in namespace
  - c. Local namespace
  - d. Module namespace

Ans: c. Local namespace

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

110.	Which method is used to ca	apitalize the first letter	of a string in Pytl	hon?

- a. upper()
- b. capitalize()
- c. title()
- d. first\_upper()

## Ans: b. capitalize()

- 111. Why use negative indexes?
  - a. To make lists faster
  - b. To easily access the last items
  - c. To sort lists
  - d. To create new lists

# Ans: b. To easily access the last items

- 112. If my\_list = [1, 2, 3, 4], what does my\_list[-1] return?
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4

#### Ans: d. 4

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 113. What does == check in Python?

- a. Compare two values are equal
- b. Compare two values are not equal
- c. Compare one value is greater
- d. Compare one value is less

#### Ans: a. Compare two values are equal

- 114. What will 3 == "3" return?
  - a. True
  - b. False
  - c. None
  - d. Error

#### Ans: b. False

- 115. Which method checks if all characters in a string are alphanumeric?
  - a. isalpha()
  - b. isalnum()
  - c. isdigit()
  - d. isspace()

Ans: b. isalnum()

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 116. What will s = "Hello123"; s.isalnum() return?

- a. True
- b. False
- c. None
- d. Error

Ans: a. True

- 117. What will s = "Hello 123"; s.isalnum() return?
  - a. True
  - b. False
  - c. None
  - d. Error

Ans: b. False

- 118. What does range() return in Python?
  - a. A sequence of numbers in the given range.
  - b. An iterator
  - c. A generator
  - d. A tuple

Ans: a. A sequence of numbers in the given range.

**IT Support and Development Training Programme** 

Creating Employable Engineers and Entrepreneurs

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 119. Which of the following parameters are optional in range() function?
  - a. Start
  - b. Stop
  - c. Step
  - d. Both A and C

Ans: d. Both A and C

- 120. Which of the following parameters are optional in Slicing?
  - a. Start
  - b. Stop
  - c. Step
  - d. Start, Stop, Step

Ans: D. Start, Stop, Step

- 121. What does xrange() return in Python 2?
  - a. A list
  - b. An iterator
  - c. A generator
  - d. A tuple

Ans: b. An iterator

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 122. What is a list in Python?

- a. A type of dictionary
- b. A collection of ordered items
- c. A built-in function
- d. A special type of string

#### Ans: b. A collection of ordered items

## 123. How do you create a list in Python?

- a. list =  $\{1, 2, 3\}$
- b. list = [1, 2, 3]
- c. list = (1, 2, 3)
- d. list = <1, 2, 3>

# Ans: b. list = [1, 2, 3]

#### 124. Which method adds an item to the end of a list?

- a. add()
- b. insert()
- c. append()
- d. extend()

Ans: c. append()

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 125. Which method creates a shallow copy of a list?
  - a. copy()
  - b. clone()
  - c. duplicate()
  - d. list()

Ans: a. copy()

- 126. What type of copy reflects changes in both the original and the copied object?
  - a. Variable assignment
  - b. Deep copy
  - c. Shallow copy
  - d. String assignment

Ans: c. Shallow copy

- 127. What type of copy will not reflect changes in both the original and the copied object?
  - a. Deep copy
  - b. Shallow copy
  - c. Variable assignment
  - d. String concatenation

Ans: a. Deep copy

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 128. How can you create a deep copy of a list?

- a. Using list.copy()
- b. Using copy.deepcopy()
- c. Using list()
- d. Using slice

#### Ans: b. Using copy.deepcopy()

- 129. Which can only hold one type of data?
  - a. List
  - b. Array
  - c. Tuple
  - d. Dictionary

#### Ans: b. Array

- 130. What does list comprehension create?
  - a. A new list
  - b. A new string
  - c. A new tuple
  - d. A new set

Ans: a. A new list

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 131. Which is the correct syntax for list comprehension?

- a. [x for x in range(5)]
- b. (x for x in range(5))
- c. {x for x in range(5)}
- d. list[x for x in range(5)]

## Ans: a. [x for x in range(5)]

- 132. What is the main characteristic of a set in Python?
  - a. It stores key-value pairs
  - b. It stores ordered items
  - c. It stores unique items
  - d. It allows duplicates

#### Ans: c. It stores unique items

- 133. Which of the following is true about sets and dictionaries?
  - a. Both can store duplicates.
  - b. Sets do not have keys, while dictionaries do.
  - c. Dictionaries can only store strings.
  - d. Sets store key-value pairs.

Ans: b. Sets do not have keys, while dictionaries do.

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

#### 134. What is a decorator?

- a. A type of variable
- b. A function that modifies another function
- c. A way to create classes
- d. A built-in data type

#### Ans: b. A function that modifies another function

- 135. How do you apply a decorator to a function?
  - a. Using @ above the function
  - b. By calling the function inside another function
  - c. By using curly braces
  - d. By importing a library

## Ans: a. Using @ above the function

- 136. What is a library in Python?
  - a. A built-in function
  - b. A collection of modules and packages
  - c. A type of variable
  - d. A special data structure

#### Ans: b. A collection of modules and packages

**IT Support and Development Training Programme** 

Creating Employable Engineers and Entrepreneurs

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

- 137. Which library is commonly used for data manipulation and analysis?
  - a. NumPy
  - b. Matplotlib
  - c. Pandas
  - d. Requests

Ans: c. Pandas

- 138. What is the purpose of the NumPy library?
  - a. To create web applications
  - b. To perform numerical computations
  - c. To handle HTTP requests
  - d. To visualize data

## Ans: b. To perform numerical computations

- 139. Which library is used for plotting and data visualization in Python?
  - a. Scikit-learn
  - b. Matplotlib
  - c. TensorFlow
  - d. Beautiful Soup

Ans: b. Matplotlib

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Interview Skills In Programming V1
Topic	Python Programming FAQs	Last updated on	15 October 2024

## 140. What is the Requests library used for?

- a. Data analysis
- b. Sending HTTP requests
- c. Creating graphs
- d. Machine learning

#### **Ans: b. Sending HTTP requests**

#### 141. What is PYTHONPATH?

- a. Function to get the path
- b. Function to set the path
- c. Environment variable
- d. System Module

Ans: c. Environment variable