

PYTHON

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

PART-1

1. Is the python case sensitive language?

⇒ Yes, Python is a case sensitive language because it differentiates the lower case & upper case identifiers.

@codeurs_notes

2. Is the python interpreted language?

⇒ Yes, Python is an interpreted language.

- * Python language programs run directly from the code.
- * Python converts source code into language code and it is again translated into machine language.
- * Python is full under bytecode interpreted.
- * The .py code source code is first compile to byte code as .pyc
- * An Interpreted language is any programming language that isn't already in machine code prior to runtime.

3. What is an operator in Python?

⇒ Operator is a symbol which is used on values to produce output on it.

Krishna Aggarwal (Linkdin)

4. What are the advantages of Python? @codeus_notes

- ⇒
- * Python is very flexible & extensible language.
 - * Python is object oriented programming language.
 - * In Python there are tuple, list and dictionary are useful data structure is present in the language.
 - * Python is free and open source language.
 - * Python has a simple syntax as compared to the other languages.
 - * Python is compatible with different platforms like Windows, Mac, Linux, Raspberry Pi, etc.

5. What are the applications in Python?

⇒ Python is used in various software domains some application areas are given below:-

- * Web and Internet Development
- * Games
- * Scientific and computational applications
- * Language development
- * Operating systems

- * Image processing
- * Graphic design application
- * Enterprise and business applications development
- * GUI based desktop applications

krishna Agrawal (Linked In)

6. Is Indentation required in Python? @coders_notes

- ⇒
- * Indentation is most important for python
 - * It specifies block of code. All code within loops classes functions etc.
 - * It is usually done using four space character.
 - * If your code is not indented necessarily.
 - * It will not execute accurately and will throw error as well.

7. What do you mean by Python literals?

- ⇒
- Literals can be defined as a data which is given in a variable or constant. Python supports the following literals:

String Literals :- String literals are formed by enclosing text in single or double quotes.
For ex:- string literals are string values.

Ex:-

```
# in single quotes
single = 'JavaT'
```

```
# in double quotes
double = "codeUs_notes"
```

```
# multi-line string
multi = '''codeUs
notes
Python'''
```

Numeric Literals :- Python supports three types of numeric literals integer, float and complex.

```
# Integer literal
```

```
a = 10
```

```
# Float literal
```

```
b = 12.3
```

```
# Complex literal
```

```
x = 3.14j
```

Boolean Literals :- Boolean literals are used to denote Boolean values.

It contains either True or False.

```
p = (1 == True)
```

```
r = True + 3
```

krishna Agrawal (linkedIn)

8. Explain Python Functions?

@codeUs_notes

⇒ A function is a section of the program or a block of code that is written once and can be executed whenever required in the program.

Functions make programming more functional and modular to perform modular tasks. Python provides several 'built-in' functions to complete tasks and also allows a user to create new functions as well.

There are three types of functions:

- * Built-In Functions: `copy()`, `len()`, `count()` are the some built in functions.
- * User defined Functions: Functions which are defined by a user known as user-defined function.
- * Anonymous Functions: These functions are also known as lambda functions because they are not declared with the standard `def` keyword.

Ex:- A general syntax of user defined function:-

```
def function_name (parameters list):  
    # statement  
    return a_value
```

Krishna Agrawal (Linked In)

9. What is `zip()` functions in Python? @coders_notes

⇒ Python `zip()` function returns a zip object, which maps a similar index of multiple containers. It returns an iterator of tuples.