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[Python Pyramid interview questions](#)

What is Python Pyramid?

Python Pyramid makes it quite easy to write web applications. One can start with a kind of small "hello world" like a request or response web app. While learning, one can go ahead with complex programs. As the application gets going, Pyramid offers several features that make writing complex and big software with minimal effort. All versions of Python support Pyramid to work in.

Python Pyramid is an open-source web framework WSGI based on the **MVC (Model-View-Controller)** architectural pattern. Developers of Pyramid dive to Pyramid's descriptive documentation or they can browse the large API references. Pyramid has plenty of resources to choose from. For example, Extending Pyramid is a filterable and curated list of packages, add-ons, and applications constructed to work along with Pyramid.

Pyramid also has some fantastic official project documentation on its official site. Other resources are more difficult compared to Pyramid web frameworks such as Flask and Django, but there are so many tutorials there to learn Pyramid if one chooses to build web applications using Pyramid.

Q1. [State the features of Python Pyramid?](#)

Python Pyramid is an open sourced framework with the following features:

- **Simplicity:** Using Python Pyramid is simple. Anyone can start to work with it without any prior knowledge about it. With a bit of training and learning with Pyramid, they can use Pyramid for many complex applications.
- **Minimalism:** Quite out of the box, Pyramid comes with only some important tools, which are needed for almost every web applications may it be security or serving static assets like JavaScript and CSS or attaching URLs to code. Also, these tools also provide database integration, templating and many other features. But with Pyramid one gets only what they need.
- **Documentation:** Python Pyramid includes exclusive and up to date documentation.
- **Speed:** Python Pyramid is very fast and accurate.
- **Reliability:** Pyramid is developed, keeping in mind that it is conservative and tested exhaustively. If not tested properly, it will be considered as broke
- **Openness:** Pyramid software is sold with a permissive and open license.

Q2. [What do you mean by Function Decorators and Predicates in Pyramid?](#)

Function Decorators: Pyramid on all occasions is written with help of Python. All the features known and easy to use in the Python language, like the function decorators, are also available to Pyramid developers. The

functions have a decorator called `@view_config` which also has a route assigned to it and is named `done`.

Predicates: A question which gives either true or false and which also shortens the collection of situations in which routes or views can be called. In such situations, we use predicates to limit matching of a callable view to a route name of `home` and to the post HTTP requests.

Q3. What do you mean by Event and Subscribers in Python Pyramid?

An event, in Pyramid, is an object performance at fascinating points during the lifespan of an application. A subscriber to an event allows the user to run any code, like resizing an uploaded image or maybe sending email, or sending a message to a distant system. In this direction, the furbish subscriber will be called for more than an event type, particularly for every new request as well as response objects.

Q4. What is the function of renderers in Python Pyramid?

Renderers consumes the conversions results of the non-response. With the help of renderer, the users can make writing views that require templating or other materialization, as in JSON, which is less monotonous.

Q5. What are the advantages of Pyramid over Megaframework?

Megaframeworks make settlements for its users. But if the users don't agree with its viewpoint, the users end up contending their decisions. Microframeworks do not any decisions for its users, which make it easy to start. But as the user's application grows, they have to make their own decisions.

In both Megaframework and Pyramid, the prime focus is on how to begin: whether it's too much big or too little. In both cases finishing and stiff is hard. The users require a finishing focused framework along with an engineered design that comes down to getting started and then start again as their application grows.

The pyramid was designed for this only. It's similar to Goldilocks solution neither too small nor too big just perfect. Pyramid follows the principle: Start Small, Finish Big and Stay Finished Framework.

Q6. What do you mean by View configuration in Python Pyramid?

View Configuration also called the View lookup is the Pyramid subsystem, which is responsible for searching and making a view callable. It commands how view lookup performs in any of the applications. While one gives the request, view configuration information is compared to other request data by the view lookup subsystem. Thereby, one can find the best view, which can be called for the given request. Every form of view configurations accepts similar general types of arguments.

Many arguments, which are supplied at the time of view configuration are predicate arguments. View predicate arguments are used at the time of view configuration and are used to summarize the set of situations in which view lookup can find a particular view callable.

View configuration often predicates attributes as a vital part of view configuration that allows the view lookup subsystem to search and implement the most appropriate view. The higher the number of predicates attributes being present in the view's configuration, the more and more specific it becomes that the situations need to be before the registered view callable will be called. The lesser the number of predicates being supplied to a particular view configuration, more likely it will be that the associated view callable will be called.

However, this is no way means that Pyramid stops looking whenever it finds a view registration with predicates

that don't match. If one collection of view predicates is not matching, the next most eligible view is consulted for predicates and like this until a view is found, or no view can be attached with the request. The first view consisting of the set of predicates all of which match the requests of the environment will be called.

Q7. What do you mean by templates in Pyramid Python?

A template is a file or a program on disk, which can be used to give or provide dynamic data performed by a view. Pyramid supplies so many numbers of ways to do any templating tasks, which are different in their own way. Also, they provide for additional templating support in the form of a collection of bindings packages.

Q8. What do you mean by request in Pyramid Python?

The request object acts as a covering around the WSGI environment dictionary. This document contains all keys for each header, keys that writes the request (which includes the path as well as the query string) etc.

Q9. What are the two ways to configure a Pyramid application?

There are two ways in which a Pyramid application can be configured

- Declaratively
- Imperatively.

Q10. What are the built-in data types that Python Pyramid provides?

The data types, which are supplied by Python, are List, Tuple, Dictionary, String, Number, and Set. Please Visit [OnlineInterviewquestions.com](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com) to download more pdfs