Python MCQ (Multi Choice Questions)

1) What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?

1. 16
2. 32
3. 64
4. None of these above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) None of these above

**Explanation:** The maximum possible length of an identifier is not defined in the python language. It can be of any number.

2) Who developed the Python language?

1. Zim Den
2. Guido van Rossum
3. Niene Stom
4. Wick van Rossum

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) Guido van Rossum

**Explanation:** Python language was developed by Guido van Rossum in the Netherlands.

3) In which year was the Python language developed?

1. 1995
2. 1972
3. 1981
4. 1989

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) 1989

**Explanation:** Python language was developed by Guido van Rossum in 1989.

4) In which language is Python written?

1. English
2. PHP
3. C
4. All of the above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) C

**Explanation:** Python is written in C programming language, and it is also called CPython.

5) Which one of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

1. .py
2. .python
3. .p
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) .py

**Explanation:** ".py" is the correct extension of the Python file.

6) In which year was the Python 3.0 version developed?

1. 2008
2. 2000
3. 2010
4. 2005

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) 2008

**Explanation:** Python 3.0 version was developed on December 3, 2008.

7) What do we use to define a block of code in Python language?

1. Key
2. Brackets
3. Indentation
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) Indentation

**Explanation:** Python uses indentation to define blocks of code. Indentations are simply spaces or tabs used as an indicator that is part of the indent code child. As used in curly braces C, C++, and Java.

8) Which character is used in Python to make a single line comment?

1. /
2. //
3. #
4. !

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) #

**Explanation:** "#" character is used in Python to make a single-line comment.

9) Which of the following statements is correct regarding the object-oriented programming concept in Python?

1. Classes are real-world entities while objects are not real
2. Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real
3. Both objects and classes are real-world entities
4. All of the above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real

**Explanation:** None

10) Which of the following statements is correct in this python code?

1. class Name:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(javatpoint):
3. javajavatpoint = java
4. name1=Name("ABC")
5. name2=name1
6. It will throw the error as multiple references to the same object is not possible
7. id(name1) and id(name2) will have same value
8. Both name1 and name2 will have reference to two different objects of class Name
9. All of the above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) id(name1) and id(name2) will have same value

**Explanation:** "name1" and "name2" refer to the same object, so id(name1) and id(name2) will have the same value.

11) What is the method inside the class in python language?

1. Object
2. Function
3. Attribute
4. Argument

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) Function

**Explanation:** Function is also known as the method.

12) Which of the following declarations is incorrect?

1. \_x = 2
2. \_\_x = 3
3. \_\_xyz\_\_ = 5
4. None of these

Show Answer Workspace

13) Why does the name of local variables start with an underscore discouraged?

1. To identify the variable
2. It confuses the interpreter
3. It indicates a private variable of a class
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) It indicates a private variable of a class

**Explanation:** Since there is no concept of private variables in Python language, the major underscore is used to denote variables that cannot be accessed from outside the class.

14) Which of the following is not a keyword in Python language?

1. val
2. raise
3. try
4. with

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) val

**Explanation:** "val" is not a keyword in python language.

15) Which of the following statements is correct for variable names in Python language?

1. All variable names must begin with an underscore.
2. Unlimited length
3. The variable name length is a maximum of 2.
4. All of the above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) Unlimited length

**Explanation:** None

16) Which of the following declarations is incorrect in python language?

1. xyzp = 5,000,000
2. x y z p = 5000 6000 7000 8000
3. x,y,z,p = 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000
4. x\_y\_z\_p = 5,000,000

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) x y z p = 5000 6000 7000 8000

**Explanation:** Spaces are not allowed in variable names.

17) Which of the following words cannot be a variable in python language?

1. \_val
2. val
3. try
4. \_try\_

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) try

**Explanation:** "try" is a keyword.

18) Which of the following operators is the correct option for power(ab)?

1. a ^ b
2. a\*\*b
3. a ^ ^ b
4. a ^ \* b

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) a\*\*b

**Explanation:** The power operator in python is a\*\*b, i.e., 2\*\*3=8.

19) Which of the following precedence order is correct in Python?

1. Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction
2. Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction, Parentheses, Exponential
3. Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction, Parentheses, Exponential
4. Exponential, Parentheses, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

**Explanation:** PEMDAS (similar to BODMAS).

20) Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

1. Division, Power, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction
2. Division and Multiplication
3. Subtraction and Division
4. Power and Division

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) Division and Multiplication

**Explanation:** None

21) Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?

1. Division
2. Subtraction
3. Power
4. Parentheses

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) Parentheses

**Explanation:** PEMDAS (similar to BODMAS).

22) Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python language?

1. val()
2. print()
3. print()
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) print()

**Explanation:** The print() function is a built-in function in python language that prints a value directly to the system.

23) Study the following function:

1. round(4.576)

What will be the output of this function?

1. 4
2. 5
3. 576
4. 5

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) 5

**Explanation:** The round function is a built-in function in the Python language that round-off the value (like 3.85 is 4), so the output of this function will be 5.

24) Which of the following is correctly evaluated for this function?

1. pow(x,y,z)
2. (x\*\*y) / z
3. (x / y) \* z
4. (x\*\*y) % z
5. (x / y) / z

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) (x\*\*y) % z

**Explanation:** None

25) Study the following function:

1. all([2,4,0,6])

What will be the output of this function?

1. False
2. True
3. 0
4. Invalid code

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) False

**Explanation:** If any element is zero, it returns a false value, and if all elements are non-zero, it returns a true value. Hence, the output of this "all([2,4,0,6])" function will be false.

26) Study the following program:

1. x = 1
2. while True:
3. if x % 5 = = 0:
4. break
5. print(x)
6. x + = 1

What will be the output of this code?

1. error
2. 2 1
3. 0 3 1
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) error

**Explanation:** Syntax error, there should not be a space between + and =.

27) Which one of the following syntaxes is the correct syntax to read from a simple text file stored in ''d:\java.txt''?

1. Infile = open(''d:\\java.txt'', ''r'')
2. Infile = open(file=''d:\\\java.txt'', ''r'')
3. Infile = open(''d:\java.txt'',''r'')
4. Infile = open.file(''d:\\java.txt'',''r'')

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) Infile = open(''c:\\scores.txt'', ''r'')

**Explanation:** None

28) Study the following code:

1. x = ['XX', 'YY']
2. for i in a:
3. i.lower()
4. print(a)

What will be the output of this program?

1. ['XX', 'YY']
2. ['xx', 'yy']
3. [XX, yy]
4. None of these

Show Answer Workspace

29) Study the following function:

1. import math
2. abs(math.sqrt(36))

What will be the output of this code?

1. Error
2. -6
3. 6
4. 6.0

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) 6.0

**Explanation:** This function prints the square of the value.

30) Study the following function:

1. any([5**>**8, 6**>**3, 3**>**1])

What will be the output of this code?

1. False
2. Ture
3. Invalid code
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) True

**Explanation:** None

31) Study the following statement:

1. **>>>**"a"+"bc"

What will be the output of this statement?

1. a+bc
2. abc
3. a bc
4. a

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) abc

**Explanation:** In Python, the "+" operator acts as a concatenation operator between two strings.

32) Study the following code:

1. **>>>**"javatpoint"[5:]

What will be the output of this code?

1. javatpoint
2. java
3. point
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) point

**Explanation:** Slice operation is performed on the string.

33) The output to execute string.ascii\_letters can also be obtained from:?

1. character
2. ascii\_lowercase\_string.digits
3. lowercase\_string.upercase
4. ascii\_lowercase+string.ascii\_upercase

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) string.ascii\_lowercase+string.ascii\_upercase

**Explanation:** None

34) Study the following statements:

1. **>>>** str1 = "javat"
2. **>>>** str2 = ":"
3. **>>>** str3 = "point"
4. **>>>** str1[-1:]

What will be the output of this statement?

1. t
2. j
3. point
4. java

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) t

**Explanation:** The correct output of this program is "t" because -1 corresponds to the last index.

35) Study the following code:

1. **>>>** print (r"\njavat\npoint")

What will be the output of this statement?

1. java  
   point
2. java point
3. \njavat\npoint
4. Print the letter r and then javat and then point

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) \njavat\npoint

**Explanation:** None

36) Study the following statements:

1. **>>>** print(0xA + 0xB + 0xC)

What will be the output of this statement?

1. 33
2. 63
3. 0xA + 0xB + 0xC
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) 33

**Explanation:** A, B and C are hexadecimal integers with values 10, 11 and 12 respectively, so the sum of A, B and C is 33.

37) Study the following program:

1. class book:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(a, b):
3. a.o1 = b
5. class child(book):
6. def \_\_init\_\_(a, b):
7. a.o2 = b
9. obj = page(32)
10. print "%d %d" % (obj.o1, obj.o2)

Which of the following is the correct output of this program?

1. 32
2. 32 32
3. 32 None
4. Error is generated

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) Error is generated

**Explanation:** Error is generated because self.o1 was never created.

38) Study the following program:

1. class Std\_Name:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(self, Std\_firstName, Std\_Phn, Std\_lastName):
3. self.Std\_firstName = Std\_firstName
4. self. Std\_PhnStd\_Phn = Std\_Phn
5. self. Std\_lastNameStd\_lastName = Std\_lastName
7. Std\_firstName = "Wick"
8. name = Std\_Name(Std\_firstName, 'F', "Bob")
9. Std\_firstName = "Ann"
10. name.lastName = "Nick"
11. print(name.Std\_firstName, name.Std\_lastName)

What will be the output of this statement?

1. Ann Bob
2. Ann Nick
3. Wick Bob
4. Wick Nick

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) Wick Nick

**Explanation:** None

39) Study the following statements:

1. **>>>** print(ord('h') - ord('z'))

What will be the output of this statement?

1. 18
2. -18
3. 17
4. -17

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) -18

**Explanation:** ASCII value of h is less than the z. Hence the output of this code is 104-122, which is equal to -18.

40) Study the following program:

1. x = ['xy', 'yz']
2. for i in a:
3. i.upper()
4. print(a)

Which of the following is correct output of this program?

1. ['xy', 'yz']
2. ['XY', 'YZ']
3. [None, None]
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) ['xy', 'yz']

**Explanation:** None

41) Study the following program:

1. i = 1:
2. while True:
3. if i%3 == 0:
4. break
5. print(i)

Which of the following is the correct output of this program?

1. 1 2 3
2. 3 2 1
3. 1 2
4. Invalid syntax

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) Invalid syntax

**Explanation:** Invalid syntax, because this declaration (i = 1:) is wrong.

42) Study the following program:

1. a = 1
2. while True:
3. if a % 7 = = 0:
4. break
5. print(a)
6. a += 1

Which of the following is correct output of this program?

1. 1 2 3 4 5
2. 1 2 3 4 5 6
3. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
4. Invalid syntax

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 1 2 3 4 5 6

**Explanation:** None

43) Study the following program:

1. i = 0
2. while i **<** **5:**
3. print(i)
4. i += 1
5. if i == 3:
6. break
7. else:
8. print(0)

What will be the output of this statement?

1. 1 2 3
2. 0 1 2 3
3. 0 1 2
4. 3 2 1

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) 0 1 2

**Explanation:** None

44) Study the following program:

1. i = 0
2. while i **<** **3:**
3. print(i)
4. i += 1
5. else:
6. print(0)

What will be the output of this statement?

1. 0 1
2. 0 1 2
3. 0 1 2 0
4. 0 1 2 3

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) 0 1 2 0

**Explanation:** None

45) Study the following program:

1. z = "xyz"
2. j = "j"
3. while j in z:
4. print(j, end=" ")

What will be the output of this statement?

1. xyz
2. No output
3. x y z
4. j j j j j j j..

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) No output

**Explanation:** "j" is not in "xyz".

46) Study the following program:

1. x = 'pqrs'
2. for i in range(len(x)):
3. x[i].upper()
4. print (x)

Which of the following is the correct output of this program?

1. PQRS
2. pqrs
3. qrs
4. None of these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) pqrs

**Explanation:** None

47) Study the following program:

1. d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
2. for i in d:
3. print(i)

What will be the output of this statement?

1. a b c
2. 0 1 2
3. 0 a   1 b   2 c
4. None of these above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 0 1 2

**Explanation:** None

48) Study the following program:

1. d = {0, 1, 2}
2. for x in d:
3. print(x)

What will be the output of this statement?

1. {0, 1, 2} {0, 1, 2} {0, 1, 2}
2. 0 1 2
3. Syntax\_Error
4. None of these above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 0 1 2

**Explanation:** None

49) Which of the following option is not a core data type in the python language?

1. Dictionary
2. Lists
3. Class
4. All of the above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) Class

**Explanation:** Class is not a core data type because it is a user-defined data type.

50) What error will occur when you execute the following code?

1. MANGO = APPLE
2. NameError
3. SyntaxError
4. TypeError
5. ValueError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) NamaError

**Explanation:** Mango is not defined hence the name error.

51) Study the following program:

1. def example(a):
2. aa = a + '1'
3. aa = a\*1
4. return a
5. **>>>**example("javatpoint")

What will be the output of this statement?

1. hello2hello2
2. hello2
3. Cannot perform mathematical operation on strings
4. indentationError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) indentationError

**Explanation:** None

52) Which of the following data types is shown below?

1. L = [2, 54, 'javatpoint', 5]

What will be the output of this statement?

1. Dictionary
2. Tuple
3. List
4. Stack

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) List

**Explanation:** Any value can be stored in the list data type.

53) What happens when '2' == 2 is executed?

1. False
2. Ture
3. ValueError occurs
4. TypeError occurs

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) False

**Explanation:** It only evaluates to false.

54) Study the following program:

1. try:
2. if '2' != 2:
3. raise "JavaTpoint"
4. else:
5. print("JavaTpoint has not exist")
6. except "JavaTpoint":
7. print ("JavaTpoint has exist")

What will be the output of this statement?

1. invalid code
2. JavaTpoint has not exist
3. JavaTpoint has exist
4. none of these above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) invalid code

**Explanation:** A new exception class must inherit from a BaseException, and there is no such inheritance here.

55) Study the following statement

1. z = {"x":0, "y":1}

Which of the following is the correct statement?

1. x dictionary z is created
2. x and y are the keys of dictionary z
3. 0 and 1 are the values of dictionary z
4. All of the above

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) All of the above

**Explanation:** All of the above statements is correct regarding Python code.

Python MCQ Part - 2

1) Study the following program:

1. print(print(print("javatpoint")))

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. javatpoint None None
2. None None javatpoint
3. None javatpoint None
4. Javatpoint

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) javatpoint None None

**Explanation:** In this program, the inner print function will run first as compared to the outer print function. Therefore, the correct output of this program is "javatpoint None None".

2) Study the following program:

1. print(True \*\* False / True)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. True \*\* False / True
2. 1.0
3. 1 \*\* 0 / 1
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 1.0

**Explanation:** Binary values

True = 1

False = 0

(1 \*\* 0 / 1) = (10/ 1) = 1.0

Therefore, option (b) is the correct output of this program.

3) Study the following program:

1. int1 = 10
2. int2 = 6
3. **if** **int** != int2:
4. int2 = ++int2
5. print(int1 - int2)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 2
2. 4
3. 6
4. None

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 4

**Explanation:** In the Python Programming Language, Increment and Decrement condition is not valid.

(y = ++y) = (y = y)

So, the output of this program is 4.

4) Study the following program:

1. int1 = 10
2. int2 = 6
3. **if** **int** != int2:
4. int2 = ++int1
5. print(int1 - int2)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 2
2. 4
3. 0
4. No Output

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) 0

**Explanation:** In the Python Programming Language, Increment and Decrement condition is not valid.

int1 = (10)

int2 = (6)

int2 = ++int1

int2 = 10

print(10 - 10)

So, the output of this program is the 0.

5) Study the following program:

1. print(6 + 5 - 4 \* 3 / 2 % 1)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 7
2. 7.0
3. 15
4. 0

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) 11.0

**Explanation:** Precedence table in python

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| High | \*, /, // and% |
| Low | + and - |

If the operator precedence is same, the calculation starts from left to right.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct output of this program.

6) Study the following program:

1. int1 = 0b0010
2. print(int1)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 0b0010
2. 2
3. NameError: name '0b0010' is not defined
4. SyntaxError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 2

**Explanation:** "0b0010" value is a binary value. Therefore, option (b) is the correct output of this program.

7) Study the following program:

1. word = "javatpoint"
2. print(\*word)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. javatpoint
2. j a v a t p o i n t
3. \*word
4. SyntaxError: invalid syntax

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) j a v a t p o i n t

**Explanation:** When a user prints a string with "\*", that string is printed with the space in each word. Therefore, option (b) is the correct output of this program.

8) Study the following program:

1. i = 2, 10
2. j = 3, 5
3. add = i + j
4. print(add)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. (5, 10)
2. 20
3. (2, 10, 3, 5)
4. SyntaxError: invalid syntax

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) (2, 10, 3, 5)

**Explanation:** "i" and "j" are tuples values. The tuple values are added to the bracket. Therefore, option (c) is the correct output of this program.

9) Study the following program:

1. print(**int**(6 == 6.0) \* 3 + 4 % 5)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 22
2. 18
3. 20
4. 7

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) 7

**Explanation:** In the python programming language, (int(6 == 6.0)) is a valid condition but in other languages is not a valid condition. Therefore, option (d) is the correct output of this program.

10) Study the following program:

1. i = 2
2. j = 3, 5
3. add = i + j
4. print(add)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 5, 5
2. 5
3. (2 , 3 , 5)
4. TypeError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) TypeError

**Explanation:** In this program, "i" is the integer value, and "j" is the tuple value. The integer and tuple values cannot be added in the python programming language. Therefore, this program will print the "Typeerror".

11) How many control statements python supports?

1. Four
2. Five
3. Three
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) Three

**Explanation:** In the Python Programming Language, there are three types of control statements.

1. Break
2. Continue
3. Pass statements

12) How many keywords present in the python programming language?

1. 32
2. 61
3. 33
4. 27

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) 33

**Explanation:** There are 33 keywords in python. In the Python Programming Language, keywords are reserved words for the program that is used to define the syntax and structure. You cannot use a keyword as a function name, variable name, or any other identifier.

13) Which of the following arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings in python?

1. +
2. \*
3. -
4. All of the mentioned

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) -

**Explanation:** In python, only (+) and (\*), two arithmetic operators are used with string. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

14) Study the following program:

1. print("java", 'point', sep='2')

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. javapoint2
2. japoint
3. java2point
4. javapoin2

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) java2point

**Explanation:** The "sep" means separator that is used to add a separator between the two strings. Therefore, option (c) is the correct output of this program.

15) Study the following program:

1. print('It\'s ok, don\'t worry')

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. It's ok, don't worry
2. It\'s ok, don\'t worry
3. SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
4. SyntaxError: invalid syntax

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) It's ok, don't worry

**Explanation:** In the Python programming language, the backslash "\" is an escape character. Therefore, option (a) is the correct output of this program.

16) Study the following program:

1. \_ = '1 2 3 4 5 6'
2. print(\_)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
2. SyntaxError: invalid syntax
3. NameError: name '\_' is not defined
4. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) 1 2 3 4 5 6

**Explanation:** "\_" is a valid variable name. Therefore, option (d) is the correct output of this program.

17) Which of the following keywords is not reversed keyword in python?

1. None
2. class
3. goto
4. and

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) goto

**Explanation:** "and", "class", and "None" are reversed keywords in python. So, option (c) is the correct answer.

18) Study the following program:

1. a = '1 2'
2. print(a \* 2)
3. print(a \* 0)
4. print(a \* -2)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 1 2 1 2
2. 2 4
3. 0
4. -1 -2 -1 -2

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) 1 2 1 2

**Explanation:**

* "a \* 2" means, string prints 2 times.
* "a \* 0" means, string is empty.
* Any string cannot be negative. Therefore, the string will not print any word.

19) Study the following program:

1. print(max("zoo 145 com"))

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 145
2. 122
3. a
4. z

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) z

**Explanation:** The ASCII value of the a-z lies in the range 97 - 122. So, the maximum value of the string is 122 (z = 122).

20) Study the following program:

1. a = "123789"
2. **while** x in a:
3. print(x, end=" ")

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. i i i i i i …
2. 123789
3. SyntaxError
4. NameError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) NameError

**Explanation:** This program will print the NameError because 'x' is not defined in this code.

21) PVM is often called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Python interpreter
2. Python compiler
3. Python volatile machine
4. Portable virtual machine

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) Python interpreter

**Explanation:** PVM is a software that converts bytecode to machine code for a given OS. PVM is also called Python Interpreter, and that is why Python is called Interpreted Language.

22) Study the following program:

1. i = {4, 5, 6}
2. i.update({2, 3, 4})
3. print(i)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 2 3 4 4 5 6
2. 2 3 4 5 6
3. 4 5 6 2 3 4
4. Error, duplicate element presents in list

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 2 3 4 5 6

**Explanation:** This is a valid syntax of the update function. Therefore, the option (b) is the correct output of this program.

23) Study the following program:

1. i=(12, 20, 1, 0, 25)
2. i.sort()
3. print(i)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 0 1 12 20 25
2. 1 12 20 25
3. FunctionError
4. AttributeError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) AttributeError

**Explanation:** In this program, "i" is the tuple value. The tuple value cannot be sorted in python language. Therefore, this program will print the "AttributeError".

24) Which of the following keywords is used for function declaration in Python language?

1. def
2. function\_name
3. define
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) def

**Explanation:** In the python language, the def keyword is used to define the function.

**Syntax of the function declaration**

def function\_name(parameters):

block of function

return expression

25) Which of the following objects are present in the function header in python?

1. Function name and Parameters
2. Only function name
3. Only parameters
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) Function name and Parameters

**Explanation:** Function name and Parameter are both present in the function header in python.

def function\_name(parameters):

block of function

return expression

26) When a user does not use the return statement inside a function in Python, what will return the function in that case.

1. 0
2. 1
3. None
4. No output

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) None

**Explanation:** When a user does not use the return statement inside a function in Python, the function will return the "None".

27) Which one of the following is the right way to call a function?

1. call function\_name()
2. function function\_name()
3. function\_name()
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) function\_name()

**Explanation:** To call a function in python language, it uses the function name followed by the parentheses.

28) Suppose a user wants to print the second value of an array, which has 5 elements. What will be the syntax of the second value of the array?

1. array[2]
2. array[1]
3. array[-1]
4. array[-2]

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) array[1]

**Explanation:** The index of the array starts with 0. Therefore, the option (b) is the correct answer.

29) Study the following program:

1. str1="python language"
2. str1.find("p")
3. print(str1)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. Print the index value of the p.
2. p
3. python language
4. AttributeError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) python language

**Explanation:** In this program, it will print the value of the str1. Therefore, the option (c) is the correct output of this program.

30) Study the following program:

1. flag = ""
2. a = 0
3. i = 1
4. **while**(a < 3):
5. j = 1
6. **if** flag:
7. i = j \* i + 5
8. **else**:
9. i = j \* i + 1
10. a = a + 1
11. print(i)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 12
2. 4
3. 11
4. 16

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 4

**Explanation:** The output of this program is 4.

31) Study the following expression:

1. str = [(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)]

**What type of data is in this expression?**

1. String type
2. Array lists
3. List of tuples
4. str lists

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) List of tuples

**Explanation:** The variable str has a list of tuples attached to it. Hence it is a list of tuples. So, option (c) is the correct answer.

32) Which of the following statements is not valid regarding the variable in python?

1. The variable\_name can begin with alphabets
2. The variable\_name can begin with an underscore
3. The variable\_name can begin with a number
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) The variable\_name can begin with a number

**Explanation:** The variable\_name can begin with alphabets or underscore but cannot begin with numbers. So, option (c) is the correct answer.

33) Study the following program:

1. a = 2
2. **while**(a > -100):
3. a = a - 1
4. print(a)

**How many times will this program run the loop?**

1. Infinite
2. 102
3. 2
4. 1

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 102

**Explanation:** This loop will run the 1 to -100 (1, 0, -1,?, -100). So, option (b) is the correct answer.

34) Study the following program:

1. arr = [3 , 2 , 5 , 6 , 0 , 7, 9]
2. add1 = 0
3. add2 = 0
4. **for** elem in arr:
5. **if** (elem % 1 == 0):
6. add1 = add1 + elem
7. **continue**
8. **if** (elem % 3 == 0):
9. add2 = add2 + elem
10. print(add1 , end=" ")
11. print(add2)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 32 0
2. 0 32
3. 18 0
4. 0 18

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) 32 0

**Explanation:** The output of this program is (32, 0).

35) Which of the following statements is valid for "if statement"?

1. if f >= 12:
2. if (f >= 122)
3. if (f => 1222)
4. if f >= 12222

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) if f >= 12:

**Explanation:** The "if statement" always ends with a colon (:). So, option (a) is the correct statement.

36) Which of the following blocks allows you to test the code blocks for errors?

1. except block
2. try block
3. finally block
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) try block

**Explanation:** The try block allows you to test the code blocks for errors in the python language.

37) Study the following program:

1. **try**:
2. print(file\_name)
3. except:
4. print("error comes in the line")

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. file\_name
2. error
3. error comes in the line
4. file\_name error comes in the line

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) error comes in the line

**Explanation:** The try block will generate an error because file\_name is not defined in the program. Therefore, the output of this program will be "error comes in the line".

38) Study the following program:

1. i = 10
2. j = 8
3. **assert** i > j, 'j = i + j'
4. print(j)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 18
2. 8
3. No output
4. TypeError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 8

**Explanation:** In this program, the assert keyword has been used to mislead the user. Therefore, this program will print the value of "j".

39) Study the following program:

1. **class** Student:
2. print("Students of Section A")
3. Student()
4. Student()
5. obj = Student()

**How many objects are there for the given program?**

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) 3

**Explanation:** There will be three objects created in this program. Therefore, the option (c) is the correct answer.

40) Study the following program:

1. **class** Teacher:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(name, id\_no, age):
3. name.id\_no = id\_no
4. name.age = age
5. teac = Teacher(5, 25)

**Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding this program?**

1. A constructor has been given in this program
2. id\_no and age are called the parameters
3. The "teac" is the reference variable for the object Teacher(5, 25)
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (d) None of the these

**Explanation:** All statements are correct. So, the option (d) is the correct answer.

41) Study the following program:

1. **class** Teacher:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(self, id, age):
3. self.id = id
4. self.age = age
5. print(self.age)
6. tear = Teacher("John", 20)
7. tear.age = 30
8. print(tear.age)

**Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding this program?**

1. 20 John 30
2. 20 30
3. John 30
4. 30 John 20

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 20 30

**Explanation:** The output of this program is (20 30).

42) Which of the following code will create a set in python language?

1. thisset = (("apple", "banana", "cherry"))

2. thisset = ("car", "bike", "123")

3. thisset = {}

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 2 both
3. 1, 2, and 3 will create a set
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) 1, 2, and 3 create a set

**Explanation:** All codes will create a set. So, option (c) is the correct answer.

43) Study the following program:

1. set = {0, 0, "a1", 0, 9}
2. print(set)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. {0, 0, 'a1', 0, 9}
2. {0, 'a1', 0, 9}
3. {0, 9, 'a1'}
4. {0, 0, 9, 0, 'a1'}

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) {0, 9, 'a1'}

**Explanation:** The output of this program is {0, 9, 'a1'}

44) Which of the following statements would create a tuple in python?

1. mytuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
2. mytuple[123] = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
3. mytuple = ("2" \* ("apple", "banana", "cherry"))
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) mytuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")

**Explanation:** Option (a) is the correct syntax for a tuple. So, option (a) is the correct answer.

45) Study the following program:

1. mytuple1=(5, 1, 7, 6, 2)
2. mytuple1.pop(2)
3. print(mytuple1)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 5 1 7 6 2
2. No output
3. AttributeError
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) AttributeError

**Explanation:** In this program, "mytuple1" is the tuple value. In the python language, the pop () method cannot be used with tuple value. Therefore, this program will print the "AttributeError".

46) Which of the following functions returns a list containing all matches?

1. find
2. findall
3. search
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) findall

**Explanation:** The findall function is the most powerful function in python language that returns a list containing all matches.

47) Study the following program:

1. mytuple1 = (2, 4, 3)
2. mytuple3 = mytuple1 \* 2
3. print(mytuple3)

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. (2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3)
2. (2, 2, 4, 4, 3, 3)
3. (4, 8, 6)
4. Error

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) (2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3)

**Explanation:** The output of this program is (2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3).

48) In the Python Programming Language, syntax error is detected by \_\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Interpreter / Compile time
2. Run time / Interpreter
3. Interpreter / Run time
4. Compile time / Run time

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (c) Interpreter / Run time

**Explanation:** In the Python Programming Language, the interpreter can detect a syntax error at run time. The syntax error is a spelling-like mistake in the source code.

49) Study the following program:

1. i = [10, 11, 12, 13]
2. **for** i[-2] in i:
3. print(i[-2])

**What will be the output of this program?**

1. 10 11 11 12
2. 10 11 11 13
3. 10 8 6 4
4. SyntaxError

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (b) 10 11 11 13

**Explanation:** The value of i[-2] changes in each iteration.

50) Which of the following blocks allows you to handle the errors?

1. except block
2. try block
3. finally block
4. None of the these

Hide Answer Workspace

**Answer:** (a) except block

**Explanation:** The except block allows you to handle the errors.