

Answer Key

Q1: 1. Which of the following is the correct file extension for Python files? a) .pyt b) .pt c) .py d) .python

Answer: c) .py

Q2: 2. What will be the output of: `print(type(10))`? a) b) c) d)

Answer: b)

Q3: 3. Which keyword is used to define a function in Python? a) function b) fun c) define d) def

Answer: d) def

Q4: 4. What is the correct syntax to install a package in Python? a) `python install package-name` b) `install package-name` c) `pip install package-name` d) `pip package-name install`

Answer: c) pip install package-name

Q5: 5. What is the output of: `len([1, 2, 3, [4, 5]])`? a) 4 b) 5 c) Error d) 2

Answer: a) 4 (The list has 4 elements: 1, 2, 3, and list [4,5])

Q6: 6. Which data structure does NOT allow duplicate values? a) List b) Tuple c) Set d) Dictionary

Answer: c) Set

Q7: 7. What will be the result of: `{1:'a', 1:'b'}`? a) `{'a':1, 'b':1}` b) `{1:'a', 1:'b'}` c) `{1:'b'}` d) Error

Answer: c) {1:'b'} (Keys must be unique, second assignment overwrites)

Q8: 8. Which of the following is true about modules? a) They are used only for mathematical functions b) They allow reusability of code c) They are the same as classes d) They must always be downloaded

Answer: b) They allow reusability of code

Q9: 9. Which OOP feature bundles data and functions together? a) Abstraction b) Inheritance c) Polymorphism d) Encapsulation

Answer: d) Encapsulation

Q10: 10. Which method is the constructor in Python classes? a) `__init__()` b) `__start__()` c) `__construct__()` d) `__build__()`

Answer: a) __init__()

Q11: 11. Which statement is used to open a file in write mode? a) open("file.txt", "a") b) open("file.txt", "r") c) open("file.txt", "w") d) open("file.txt")

Answer: c) open("file.txt", "w")

Q12: 12. Lambda functions are also known as: a) inline functions b) static functions c) recursive functions d) anonymous functions

Answer: d) anonymous functions

Q13: 13. What does a decorator typically do? a) Modifies the functionality of a function b) Deletes functions from memory c) Converts functions into classes d) Speeds up file handling

Answer: a) Modifies the functionality of a function

Q14: 14. A generator function must contain which keyword? a) yield b) return c) gen d) pause

Answer: a) yield

Q15: 15. What is the command to create a virtual environment in Python 3? a) python3 virtualenv env b) python3 -m venv env c) create virtual env d) pip create env

Answer: b) python3 -m venv env

Q16: 16. NumPy arrays are better than Python lists because they: a) Consume more memory b) Do not support mathematical operations c) Are slower than lists d) Support vectorized operations

Answer: d) Support vectorized operations

Q17: 17. Which function creates a NumPy array? a) np.create() b) np.array() c) numpy.list() d) array()

Answer: b) np.array()

Q18: 18. In Pandas, which object is 2-dimensional and tabular? a) Series b) DataFrame c) List d) Panel

Answer: b) DataFrame

Q19: 19. Which command reads a CSV file into a DataFrame? a) pd.read.txt() b) pd.read() c) pd.read_csv() d) pd.open_csv()

Answer: c) pd.read_csv()

Q20: 20. In Matplotlib, which function is used to plot a line graph? a) plt.line() b) plt.plot() c) plt.graph() d) plt.draw()

Answer: b) plt.plot()

Q21: 1. Which command is used to check the installed Python version? a) python --v b) python --version c) pyversion d) python -info

Answer: b) python --version

Q22: 2. Which of the following is a valid variable name? a) 2value b) value-2 c) _value2 d) value 2

Answer: c) _value2

Q23: 3. Which operator is used for floor division? a) / b) // c) % d) **

Answer: b) //

Q24: 4. What does the pass statement do? a) Exits the program b) Creates a loop c) Does nothing; acts as a placeholder d) Skips an iteration

Answer: c) Does nothing; acts as a placeholder

Q25: 5. Which data structure is ordered and mutable? a) List b) Tuple c) Set d) Dictionary keys

Answer: a) List

Q26: 6. What will the expression my_tuple = (10,) create? a) An integer b) A tuple with one element c) An empty tuple d) A string

Answer: b) A tuple with one element

Q27: 7. Which method is used to add an element to a set? a) append() b) add() c) insert() d) push()

Answer: b) add()

Q28: 8. Which module is used to generate random numbers? a) math b) random c) numbers d) itertools

Answer: b) random

Q29: 9. What is the term for functions inside a class? a) Objects b) Methods c) Attributes d) Instances

Answer: b) Methods

Q30: 10. Which keyword is used for inheritance in Python? a) extend b) include c) inherits d) class
Child(Parent)

Answer: d) class Child(Parent)

Q31: 11. Which file mode is used to read and write without erasing existing content? a) w b) r c) a+ d) w+

Answer: c) a+

Q32: 12. In decorators, which symbol is used directly before the decorator name? a) # b) @ c) & d) %

Answer: b) @

Q33: 13. Which of the following best describes generator objects? a) They store all values in memory b) They produce values on demand c) They must return lists d) They cannot be iterated

Answer: b) They produce values on demand

Q34: 14. Which statement is true about lambda functions? a) They can contain multiple statements b) They must have a name c) They are defined using the lambda keyword d) They always return None

Answer: c) They are defined using the lambda keyword

Q35: 15. Which command activates a virtual environment? a) env/activate b) source env/bin/activate c) activate env d) python activate env

Answer: b) source env/bin/activate (Standard for Linux/Mac)

Q36: 16. Which function creates a NumPy array of zeros? a) np.zeros() b) np.empty() c) np.null() d) np.zero_array()

Answer: a) np.zeros()

Q37: 17. In Pandas, what does df.head() return? a) Last 5 rows b) Summary statistics c) First 5 rows d) Only the header

Answer: c) First 5 rows

Q38: 18. Which attribute of a NumPy array returns its dimensions? a) size b) shape c) ndim d) dimension

Answer: b) shape

Q39: 19. In Matplotlib, which command displays the final plot? a) plt.show() b) plt.display() c) plt.start() d) plt.run()

Answer: a) plt.show()

Q40: 20. Which Pandas function is used to combine two DataFrames horizontally? a) merge() b) concat() c) groupby() d) join()

Answer: b) concat()

Q41: 1. Which of the following is NOT a valid Python data type? a) list b) tuple c) set d) arraylist

Answer: d) arraylist

Q42: 2. Which function is used to take input from the user? a) scan() b) read() c) input() d) get()

Answer: c) input()

Q43: 3. What will the expression `3 ** 2` evaluate to? a) 5 b) 6 c) 9 d) 8

Answer: c) 9

Q44: 4. Which of the following loops in Python can have an else part? a) for loop only b) while loop only c) both for and while d) neither for nor while

Answer: c) both for and while (Python loops have else clauses)

Q45: 5. What is the output type of `range(5)`? a) list b) range object c) array d) tuple

Answer: b) range object

Q46: 6. Which method adds an element at a specific index in a list? a) add() b) insert() c) append() d) push()

Answer: b) insert()

Q47: 7. How is a dictionary defined? a) {} b) [] c) () d) <>

Answer: a) {}

Q48: 8. Which of the following is used to import a specific function from a module? a) import module.function b) from module import function c) module import function d) import function from module

Answer: b) from module import function

Q49: 9. In OOP, what is the blueprint for creating objects? a) attribute b) function c) class d) module

Answer: c) class

Q50: 10. What is the term for a function that calls itself? a) generator b) decorator c) recursive function d) iterator

Answer: c) recursive function

Q51: 11. Which file mode creates a new file and raises an error if it exists? a) w b) x c) a d) r+

Answer: b) x (Exclusive creation mode)

Q52: 12. Which built-in function returns the number of items in an object? a) size() b) count() c) len() d) total()

Answer: c) len()

Q53: 13. Which keyword is used to handle an exception? a) exception b) handle c) catch d) except

Answer: d) except

Q54: 14. What does the map() function do? a) Maps a dictionary b) Applies a function to each item of an iterable c) Converts strings to integers d) Creates a list of keys

Answer: b) Applies a function to each item of an iterable

Q55: 15. Which keyword is used inside a generator function? a) create b) fetch c) yield d) return-all

Answer: c) yield

Q56: 16. Which of the following is used to install NumPy? a) pip install np b) pip install numpy c) install numpy python d) python numpy install

Answer: b) pip install numpy

Q57: 17. In Pandas, which method removes missing values? a) clean() b) dropna() c) remove_null() d) na_remove()

Answer: b) dropna()

Q58: 18. Which attribute of a NumPy array returns the number of dimensions? a) shape b) ndim c) axis d) depth

Answer: b) ndim

Q59: 19. Which Matplotlib command adds a title to a plot? a) plt.set_title() b) plt.title() c) plt.header() d) plt.caption()

Answer: b) plt.title()

Q60: 20. Which Pandas function is used to read an Excel file? a) pd.read_excel() b) pd.load_xls() c) pd.open_excel() d) pd.excel_read()

Answer: a) pd.read_excel()

Q61: 1. Which keyword is used to terminate a loop prematurely? a) stop b) break c) exit d) quit

Answer: b) break

Q62: 2. What is the default return value of a Python function if no return statement is used? a) 0 b) False c) None d) Empty string

Answer: c) None

Q63: 3. Which operator is used to check identity between two objects? a) == b) is c) equals d) :=

Answer: b) is

Q64: 4. What is the correct syntax to create a class named Student? a) class Student[]: b) class Student(): c) class Student{} d) class Student<>:

Answer: b) class Student():

Q65: 5. Which built-in function is used to convert a sequence into an iterator? a) iter() b) next() c) it() d) sequence()

Answer: a) iter()

Q66: 6. Which of the following can be keys in a dictionary? a) lists b) sets c) tuples d) dictionaries

Answer: c) tuples (Keys must be immutable)

Q67: 7. What is the purpose of the with statement in file handling? a) To open multiple files b) To ensure files are closed automatically c) To append text easily d) To encrypt file data

Answer: b) To ensure files are closed automatically

Q68: 8. Which exception is raised when accessing an index that does not exist? a) ValueError b) KeyError c) IndexError d) TypeError

Answer: c) IndexError

Q69: 9. What does the zip() function do? a) Compresses files b) Pairs elements from iterables into tuples c) Creates a zip folder d) Lists directory contents

Answer: b) Pairs elements from iterables into tuples

Q70: 10. Which of the following is used to apply a function cumulatively in Python? a) reduce() b) map() c) filter() d) apply()

Answer: a) reduce() (functools.reduce)

Q71: 11. Which Python file is executed when a package is imported? a) install.py b) start.py c) main.py d) init.py

Answer: d) init.py (__init__.py)

Q72: 12. Which command is used to list installed packages in a virtual environment? a) pip list b) pip packages c) venv list d) env packages

Answer: a) pip list

Q73: 13. What is the output of NumPy's arange() function? a) random numbers b) evenly spaced values c) zeros d) one value only

Answer: b) evenly spaced values

Q74: 14. Which Pandas method combines datasets based on a common column? a) concat() b) merge() c) join_all() d) append()

Answer: b) merge()

Q75: 15. In NumPy, what does dtype represent? a) Data type of array elements b) Dimensions of array c) Default typecasting rule d) Name of the array

Answer: a) Data type of array elements

Q76: 16. What does df.describe() provide in Pandas? a) Data types of columns b) Summary statistics c) Last few rows d) Duplicate row count

Answer: b) Summary statistics

Q77: 17. Which Matplotlib function creates a bar chart? a) plt.bar() b) plt.bars() c) plt.chart() d) plt.vbar()

Answer: a) plt.bar()

Q78: 18. In Python, which keyword is used to define an anonymous block of code? a) do b) anon c) lambda d) func

Answer: c) lambda

Q79: 19. Which statement is true about Python lists? a) They are immutable b) They store only numeric data c) They can grow or shrink dynamically d) They must contain unique values

Answer: c) They can grow or shrink dynamically

Q80: 20. Which function returns the memory address of an object? a) ref() b) loc() c) id() d) addr()

Answer: c) id()

Q81: 1. Which symbol is used for comments in Python? a) // b) # c) /* */ d)

Answer: b) #

Q82: 2. Which built-in function returns the absolute value of a number? a) mod() b) absolute() c) abs() d) pos()

Answer: c) abs()

Q83: 3. Which of the following is a mutable data type? a) tuple b) list c) string d) int

Answer: b) list

Q84: 4. What does continue do in a loop? a) ends the loop b) restarts the loop c) skips the current iteration d) exits the function

Answer: c) skips the current iteration

Q85: 5. What is the result type of division operator / in Python? a) int b) float c) string d) depends on operands

Answer: b) float (True in Python 3)

Q86: 6. What does the pop() method do in a list? a) removes the first element b) removes and returns the last element c) deletes the entire list d) inserts an item

Answer: b) removes and returns the last element

Q87: 7. Which method returns all keys of a dictionary? a) get_keys() b) keys() c) allkeys() d) listkeys()

Answer: b) keys()

Q88: 8. Which module contains mathematical functions like `sqrt()`, `sin()`, `cos()`? a) `random` b) `statistics` c) `math` d) `compute`

Answer: c) `math`

Q89: 9. What is an object in Python? a) a blueprint for a class b) an instance of a class c) a type of module d) a dictionary element

Answer: b) an instance of a class

Q90: 10. Which method is automatically called when an object is deleted? a) `remove()` b) `destroy()` c) `del()` d) `exit()`

Answer: c) `del()` (`__del__` destructor)

Q91: 11. What is exception handling used for? a) speeding up the program b) handling runtime errors gracefully c) checking syntax errors d) managing file permissions

Answer: b) handling runtime errors gracefully

Q92: 12. What does the `filter()` function return? a) list only b) generator/iterator c) integer d) tuple

Answer: b) generator/iterator (filter object in Py3)

Q93: 13. In Python decorators, what is typically passed as an argument? a) a variable b) a class c) a function d) a module

Answer: c) a function

Q94: 14. Which command deactivates a virtual environment? a) `deactivate` b) `exitenv` c) `stopenv` d) `close`

Answer: a) `deactivate`

Q95: 15. Which NumPy function creates an identity matrix? a) `np.eye()` b) `np.ident()` c) `np.matrix()` d) `np.ones()`

Answer: a) `np.eye()`

Q96: 16. In Pandas, which method returns the last 5 rows of a DataFrame? a) `df.last()` b) `df.tail()` c) `df.end()` d) `df.bottom()`

Answer: b) `df.tail()`

Q97: 17. What does the attribute `itemsize` represent in a NumPy array? a) number of items b) size of each element in bytes c) dimensions d) memory location

Answer: b) size of each element in bytes

Q98: 18. Which Matplotlib command adds a label to the x-axis? a) `plt.xlabel()` b) `plt.xaxis()` c) `plt.labelX()` d) `plt.setx()`

Answer: a) `plt.xlabel()`

Q99: 19. Which Pandas function writes a DataFrame to CSV? a) `df.save_csv()` b) `df.write()` c) `df.to_csv()` d) `df.export_csv()`

Answer: c) `df.to_csv()`

Q100: 20. Which Python function returns the list of attributes and methods of an object? a) `dir()` b) `list()` c) `show()` d) `attr()`

Answer: a) `dir()`

Q101: 1. Which Python keyword is used to define a block of code? a) `block` b) `begin` c) `def` d) `indent`

Answer: d) `indent` (Python uses indentation, but `:` starts it. Strictly, indentation checks block)

Q102: 2. Which of the following is used to convert a string to an integer? a) `int()` b) `str()` c) `chr()` d) `convert()`

Answer: a) `int()`

Q103: 3. Which operator is used for exponentiation? a) `^` b) `**` c) `%%` d) `@@`

Answer: b) ``**

Q104: 4. What does the built-in function `type()` return? a) size of a variable b) data type of an object c) value of a variable d) memory usage

Answer: b) data type of an object

Q105: 5. Which method is used to remove an item by value from a list? a) `pop()` b) `remove()` c) `delete()` d) `discard()`

Answer: b) `remove()`

Q106: 6. What will `my_dict.values()` return? a) list of keys b) list of items c) list-like view of values d) list of tuples

Answer: c) list-like view of values (dict_values object)

Q107: 7. Which of the following modules manages dates and times? a) calendar b) datetime c) timekeeper d) dates

Answer: b) datetime

Q108: 8. What is the purpose of the super() function? a) call child class methods b) access private attributes c) call parent class methods d) import modules

Answer: c) call parent class methods

Q109: 9. Which of the following is NOT a type of error in Python? a) SyntaxError b) RuntimeError c) CompileError d) TypeError

Answer: c) CompileError (Python has SyntaxError, but CompileError isn't standard built-in exception name exposed commonly)

Q110: 10. What is returned by a function that contains yield? a) list b) generator c) dictionary d) module

Answer: b) generator

Q111: 11. Which decorator is used to define a class method? a) @class b) @classmethod c) @classmethod() d) @methodclass

Answer: b) @classmethod

Q112: 12. Which command upgrades an installed package using pip? a) pip repair package b) pip update package c) pip upgrade package d) pip install --upgrade package

Answer: d) pip install --upgrade package

Q113: 13. What does np.linspace(0, 1, 5) generate? a) integers only b) logarithmic values c) equally spaced values d) random values

Answer: c) equally spaced values

Q114: 14. Which attribute returns the number of elements in a NumPy array? a) length b) count c) size d) elements

Answer: c) size

Q115: 15. In Pandas, what does df.info() display? a) number of rows only b) memory usage and column types c) only numerical statistics d) missing values only

Answer: b) memory usage and column types

Q116: 16. What is the default chart type for `plt.plot()`? a) scatter plot b) bar chart c) line plot d) histogram

Answer: c) line plot

Q117: 17. Which Pandas method is used to rename columns? a) `df.name()` b) `df.rename()` c) `df.columns()` d) `df.change()`

Answer: b) `df.rename()`

Q118: 18. Which Python statement is used to execute a block only if a condition is false? a) unless b) else c) otherwise d) not-if

Answer: b) else (Used in loops/try for 'if no break/exception')

Q119: 19. In class definitions, what does `self` represent? a) current module b) base class c) current object instance d) global variable

Answer: c) current object instance

Q120: 20. Which function returns the next item from an iterator? a) `forward()` b) `next()` c) `step()` d) `iterate()`

Answer: b) `next()`

Q121: 1. Does Python support the concept of variables? A. Yes, Python variables directly hold values inside fixed memory locations B. Yes, but Python variables must be created using a declaration keyword C. Yes, but Python variables act as references that point to objects in memory D. Yes, but Python variables can only reference built-in data types

Answer: C. Yes, but Python variables act as references...

Q122: 2. Which attributes can be used with the `print()` function? A. `before` and `after` : to control text alignment B. `first` and `last` : to specify starting and ending characters C. `open` and `close` : to decide whether the print statement stays active D. `sep` and `end` : to control value separation and line termination

Answer: D. `sep` and `end`

Q123: 3. Python was named after which reference? A. A high-performance computing project developed in the 1980s B. A British comedy group known for sketch comedy C. A widely studied species of constrictor snake D. An early European research program on programming languages

Answer: B. A British comedy group known for sketch comedy (Monty Python)

Q124: 4. What is the basic difference between variable declaration and variable definition? A. Declaration reserves memory, while definition only assigns a default value but we do the both at same time B. Declaration specifies type, while definition allocates memory C. Declaration is required before assigning a value to any variable D. python does not differentiate between declaration and definition; assignment creates the reference

Answer: B. Declaration specifies type... (Actually Python doesn't have strict declaration vs definition separation like C. But D implies assignment creates reference which is true behavior)

Q125: 5. Which code correctly converts a list into integer type? A. `nums = int(["1","2","3"])` B. `nums = list(map(int, ["1","2","3"]))` C. `nums = ["1","2","3"].to_int()` D. `nums = convert(int, ["1","2","3"])`

Answer: B. `nums = list(map(int, ["1","2","3"]))`

Q126: 6. For the given situation, which loop type is the best fit . You are building a login system that keeps asking the user for a password until the correct one is entered. The number of attempts is unknown. A. while loop B. for loop C. map() loop D. range-based loop

Answer: A. while loop

Q127: 7. What are custom modules in Python? A. Special system-level files that only Python internally uses B. User-created .py files that contain reusable functions, classes, or variables C. Built-in libraries automatically loaded with every Python program D. Third-party packages downloaded from the internet

Answer: B. User-created .py files...

Q128: 8. What is the correct way to raise an error inside a custom module? A. `print("Something went wrong")` B. `throw Error("Invalid input")` C. `raise ValueError("Invalid input")` D. `exception.ValueError("Invalid input")`

Answer: C. `raise ValueError("Invalid input")`

Q129: 9. Which statement correctly explains the purpose of a try-except block? A. It allows you to handle runtime errors without stopping the entire program B. It compiles Python code into machine-level instructions C. It guarantees faster execution by skipping error checks D. It prevents all errors from occurring in the first place

Answer: A. It allows you to handle runtime errors...

Q130: 10. What is the role of self in object-oriented programming? A. It stores the class name so methods can detect which class they belong to B. It automatically tracks memory usage for each object instance C. It refers to the module where the class is defined D. It refers to the current object instance when accessing attributes or methods

Answer: D. It refers to the current object instance...

Q131: 11. For large real-world ERP systems, which programming paradigm is preferred? A. Object-oriented programming, because it models complex systems using reusable components B. Procedural programming, because ERP systems rarely require modular design C. Functional programming, because ERP logic must avoid maintaining state D. Event-driven programming, because ERP systems mainly respond to mouse and keyboard events

Answer: A. Object-oriented programming...

Q132: 12. For the given code, which change correctly implements encapsulation? `class BankAccount: def __init__(self, balance): self.balance = balance` A. Rename the variable to `balance_amount` so its purpose is easier to recognize B. Add a second parameter to `__init__()` to allow more account options C. Make `balance` a private attribute and provide getter/setter methods D. Store `balance` as a global variable so it can be shared across all objects

Answer: C. Make balance a private attribute...

Q133: 13. What is the main difference between standard deviation and median? A. Standard deviation measures the midpoint of data, while median measures how spread out the values are B. Standard deviation and median both measure data spread, but median is always larger C. Standard deviation measures data variability, while median represents the central value D. Standard deviation finds the most frequent value, while median finds the least frequent

Answer: C. Standard deviation measures data variability...

Q134: 14. What is the meaning of vectorization in NumPy? A. Performing array operations without explicit Python loops for faster execution B. Converting every list into a vector before running any computation C. Storing all values in a single continuous Python list for optimization D. Running NumPy code on a GPU automatically without any libraries

Answer: A. Performing array operations without explicit Python loops...

Q135: 15. Why is NumPy preferred over Python lists and the built-in array module? A. Because NumPy automatically converts all data into strings for safety B. Because NumPy lists store each element in separate memory blocks C. Because NumPy disables type checking, making operations simpler D. Because NumPy uses optimized C-based arrays for speed and supports vectorized operations

Answer: D. Because NumPy uses optimized C-based arrays...

Q136: 16. What will be the output of the given reshape operation? `import numpy as np arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) reshaped = arr.reshape(2, 3) print(reshaped)` A. `[[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]` B. `[[1, 3, 5], [2, 4, 6]]` C. `[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]` D. `[[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]]`

Answer: C. `[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]`

Q137: 17. What will the statement `print()` do when called without arguments? A. It throws an error because `print()` requires at least one argument B. It prints a blank line C. It prints a default message stored in the system printer D. It pauses the program but prints nothing

Answer: B. It prints a blank line

Q138: 18. Which option converts a column of strings to datetime? A. `df["date"] = df["date"].todate()` B. `df["date"] = df.date.as_datetime()` C. `df["date"] = pd.to_datetime(df["date"])` D. `df.date.convert(datetime)`

Answer: C. `df["date"] = pd.to_datetime(df["date"])`

Q139: 19. Which code correctly saves a plot to a file? A. `plt.save("output.png")` B. `plt.savefig("output.png")` C. `plt.store("output.png")` D. `plt.plot.save("output.png")`

Answer: B. `plt.savefig("output.png")`

Q140: 20. Which code correctly creates a scatter plot with a regression line? A. `plt.regress(x, y)` B. `plt.scatterline(x, y)` C. `plt.plotreg(x, y)` D. `plt.scatter(x, y); plt.plot(x, y_pred)`

Answer: D. `plt.scatter(x, y); plt.plot(x, y_pred)`

Q141: 1. How can you print the value 008 in Python as an integer? a. `print(008)` b. `print(int(008))` c. `print(int(0o10))` d. `print(0o008)`

Answer: D. `print(0o010)` - Wait, 008 is invalid octal. 0o10 only works for 8. To print 8? `print(int('008'))` works if string. Question logic is messy. C: `print(int(0o10))` -> `print(int(8))` -> 8. But 0o10 is Octal 8. 008 is SyntaxError in Py3. Assuming C is the intended 'trick'.

Q142: 2. Which programming paradigm does Python primarily follow? A. Only object-oriented programming, with no support for functional features B. Only procedural programming, similar to older language C. A strictly functional paradigm with immutable data by default D. A multi-paradigm approach supporting procedural, object-oriented, and functional styles

Answer: D. A multi-paradigm approach...

Q143: 3. What is pip, and is it installed separately? A. A Python debugger that must be installed manually B. Python's built-in package manager, included automatically with Python 3 C. A virtual environment tool that requires separate installation D. A dependency scanner downloaded from the Python Package Index

Answer: B. Python's built-in package manager...

Q144: 4. Which functions belong to the random module from numpy with their correct usage? A. `random.randint(1, 10)` : returns a random integer in range `random.choice(items)` : picks a random element `random.random()` : returns a float between 0 and 1 B. `random.sort(list)` : sorts a list randomly

`random.pick(3)` : picks 3 values at random
`random.number()` : returns a random number
`random.range(5, 15)` ; generates a random range
`random.first(seq)`: returns the first random index
`random.decimal()` : returns a decimal number
`random.select()` : selects items based on weight
`random.generate()` : creates random datasets
`random.flip()` : flips a boolean randomly

Answer: A. `random.randint(1, 10)`... (Correct usage)

Q145: 5. Which definition and code correctly represent arithmetic operators? A. Arithmetic operators only compare values, e.g., `==`, `>=`, `<=` B. Arithmetic operators update variables in place, e.g., `+=`, `-=`, `*=` C. Arithmetic operators perform mathematical calculations, e.g., `a + b`, `a - b`, `a * b`, `a / b`, `a // b`, `a % b`, `a ** b` D. Arithmetic operators are used for type conversions, e.g., `int(a)`, `float(a)`

Answer: C. Arithmetic operators perform mathematical calculations...

Q146: 6. Which of the following is the correct example of dynamic typing in Python? A. `int x = 5` B. `var x: int = 5` C. `x = int(5)` D. `x = 10; x = "hello"`

Answer: D. `x = 10; x = "hello"` (Reassigning type)

Q147: 7. Which is the correct built-in function along with its description? A. `open()` : used to access a file, but only for reading directory names B. `sum()` : adds values in an iterable, but only if they are all strings C. `len()` : returns the number of elements in a sequence D. `map()` : applies a function to items, but returns only the first modified value

Answer: C. `len()` : returns the number of elements...

Q148: 8. Which functions belong to the random module with their correct usage? A. `random.range()` " generates a range of random numbers for list sorting B. `random.pick()` : selects multiple items but only works on numeric arrays C. `random.float()` : returns a decimal value but always between 10 and 20 D. `random.randint()` : generates a random integer;

Answer: D. `random.randint()` : generates a random integer

Q149: 9. What change should be made to the code to intentionally create an infinite loop? `i = 0 while i < 5: print(i) i += 1` A. Replace `i += 1` with `i = i + 2` so the loop runs faster before stopping B. Change the condition to `i <= 5` so it loops one extra time C. Remove or disable the update (`i += 1`) so the condition never becomes False D. Add a `break` statement so the loop continues without stopping

Answer: C. Remove or disable the update (`i += 1`)...

Q150: 10. What are lambdas and generators in Python? A. Lambdas are built-in classes, and generators are database connectors B. Lambdas are loops that run once, and generators are files that auto-save output C. Lambdas are small anonymous functions, and generators produce values lazily using `yield` D. Lambdas are decorators, and generators permanently store all values in memory

Answer: C. Lambdas are small anonymous functions...

Q151: 11. For the given situation, which OOP approach should be used? You are developing a student login feature where each student must have attributes like username, password, and login attempts. A. Use procedural functions so that all user data can be stored in global variables B. Use a single dictionary for all users, since it automatically enforces security C. Use inheritance so that each user automatically becomes a subclass of Python's base types D. Use classes and objects to model each user with its own attributes and behavior

Answer: D. Use classes and objects...

Q152: 12. For the given code, which change correctly implements polymorphism?

```
class Shape:
    def area(self):
        return 0
class Circle(Shape):
    def area(self):
        return "Area of Circle"
class Square(Shape):
    def area(self):
        return "Area of Square"
```

 A. Remove the area() method from all child classes so only the parent version is used B. Convert area() into a static method so it doesn't depend on object behavior C. Allow each subclass to provide its own implementation of area() D. Add random print statements inside area() so each class "looks different"

Answer: C. Allow each subclass to provide its own implementation...

Q153: 11. What is the difference between the normal and uniform random functions, and which choice function call generates the given output? A. normal generates evenly spaced values, while uniform creates values around a mean; `np.random.uniform(0, 1)` B. normal always produces integers, while uniform always produces floats; `np.random.uniform(5)` C. normal returns only positive values, while uniform returns both positive and negative; `np.random.uniform(-1, 1)` D. normal generates values around a mean with a spread, while uniform generates values in a flat range; `np.random.normal(0, 1)`

Answer: D. normal around a mean ... uniform ... flat range

Q154: 12. Which code correctly replaces NaN values with the mean or median of the array? A. `arr = arr.fillna(np.mean(arr))` B. `arr = np.where(np.isnan(arr), np.mean(arr), arr)` C. `arr = arr.replace(np.nan, np.mean(arr))` D. `arr[np.isnan(arr)] = np.nan`

Answer: A. arr = arr.fillna(np.mean(arr)) (Pandas) / C for basic replacement logic

Q155: 13. Which code correctly removes incomplete records from the dataset? A. `clean = arr[~np.isnan(arr).any(axis=1)]` B. `clean = arr.remove(np.nan)` C. `clean = arr.dropna()` D. `clean = arr[np.nan == False]`

Answer: C. clean = arr.dropna() (Pandas)

Q156: 14. What is the correct definition of matrix transpose, and which code correctly performs it? A. A transpose reverses rows only; `arr.reverse()` B. A transpose swaps values diagonally; `arr.swap()` C. A transpose flips rows and columns; `arr.T` D. A transpose rotates the matrix by 90 degrees; `np.rot90(arr)`

Answer: C. A transpose flips rows and columns; arr.T

Q157: 15. Does NumPy only focus on arrays? A. No, NumPy also includes linear algebra, statistics, random number generation, and broadcasting B. Yes, NumPy can only store arrays and cannot perform computations C. Yes, NumPy handles arrays exclusively, and all math must be done manually D. No, NumPy is mainly used for web development and backend frameworks

Answer: A. No, NumPy also includes linear algebra...

Q158: 16. Which option correctly describes a Pandas Series? A. 2D labeled table used for grouping data B. A fixed-type numeric array without labels C. A 1D labeled array capable of holding any data type D. A structure that only stores integers efficiently

Answer: C. A 1D labeled array capable of holding any data type

Q159: 17. Which option correctly selects rows using labels? A. `df.loc["A":"C"]` selects rows from label A to C (inclusive) B. `df.loc[0:2]` selects rows by position C. `df.loc()` automatically converts strings to indexes D. `df.loc.label("A")` fetches row A

Answer: A. `df.loc["A":"C"]` selects rows from label A to C

Q160: 18. Which option correctly creates a basic scatter plot? A. `plt.pointplot(x, y)` B. `plt.scatterplot(x=y)` C. `plt.plot(x * y)` D. `plt.scatter(x, y)`

Answer: D. `plt.scatter(x, y)`

Q161: 19. Which statement correctly describes subplot creation? A. Subplots require opening separate figure windows B. `plt.subplots(2, 2)` creates a 2x2 grid of plots C. Subplots cannot share axes between plots D. Subplots must be drawn before creating a figure

Answer: B. `plt.subplots(2, 2)` creates a 2x2 grid...

Q162: 20. Which option correctly plots a column from a DataFrame? A. `df.plotcol("age")` automatically creates a histogram B. `plt.bar(df["age"])` plots a bar chart directly C. `plt.plot(df["age"])` creates a line plot of the column D. `df["age"].scatter()` produces a scatter plot

Answer: C. `plt.plot(df["age"])` creates a line plot... (Or histogram via `.hist?`)

Q163: 1. Why is a virtual environment required when using third-party modules like NumPy and Pandas? A. It improves Python's execution speed by running code in isolation B. It automatically updates all installed packages to their latest versions C. It prevents dependency conflicts by isolating project package versions D. It allows Python to access system-level hardware drivers more efficiently

Answer: C. It prevents dependency conflicts...

Q164: 2. Which of the following correctly represents a feature of Python? A. Statically typed, compiled, low-level B. Strict typing, manual memory control, hardware-oriented C. Dynamically typed, interpreted, high-level D. Fixed-type variables, fast compilation, limited libraries

Answer: C. Dynamically typed, interpreted, high-level

Q165: 3. Which of the following correctly represents real-world use cases of Python? A. BIOS programming, kernel development, device firmware B. Web development, machine learning, automation C. Graphics drivers, low-level memory allocation, embedded chip coding D. Real-time operating system design, hardware interrupt handling, micro-kernel scheduling

Answer: B. Web development, machine learning, automation

Q166: 4. The given code converting a list to integers is an example of which concept? A. Memory allocation B. Static typing C. Loop unrolling D. Type conversion

Answer: D. Type conversion

Q167: 5. For the given situation, which loop type is the best fit . You want to display the names of all students in a class list one by one. The total number of names is fixed and known. A. while loop B. do-while loop C. for loop D. recursive function loop

Answer: C. for loop

Q168: 6. Which code correctly checks for a palindrome with the correct definition? A. palindrome is a word with repeating characters; check using: `s == sorted(s)` B. palindrome is a string that only contains alphabetic characters; check using: `s.isalpha()` C. palindrome is a string that reads the same forward and backward; check using: `s == s[::-1]` D. palindrome is a string where characters appear in decreasing order; check using: `s == s.reverse()`

Answer: C. palindrome is a string that reads the same... `s == s[::-1]`

Q169: 7. Which functions belong to the math module with their correct usage? A. `math.sqrt()` : returns the square root, but only for integer values B. `math.floor()` : rounds a number up to the nearest whole number C. `math.pi` : provides the constant value of π D. `math.pow()` : raises to a power, but always returns an integer

Answer: C. `math.pi` : provides the constant value of pi

Q170: 8. What change should be made to the code to stop an infinite loop? `i = 0 while i < 5: print(i)` A. Add `i += 1` inside the loop so the condition eventually becomes False B. Add more `print()` statements so the loop slows down and exits naturally C. Remove `i` completely so Python resets the loop counter automatically D. Use `continue` inside the loop so it breaks on the next iteration

Answer: D. Use continue inside the loop...

Q171: 9. Which functions belong to the str module with their correct usage? A. upper() : converts to uppercase, but only for the first character B. split() : breaks a string into a list based on a separator C. replace() : swaps characters, but only if the string length is even D. startswith() : checks prefixes, but returns the index instead of a boolean

Answer: B. split() : breaks a string into a list...

Q172: 10. For the given code, which OOP concept is being implemented? class Animal: def speak(self): return "Some sound" class Dog(Animal): pass A. Inheritance : Dog reuses the behavior of Animal B. Encapsulation : speak() is hidden and cannot be accessed from child classes C. Polymorphism : Dog is overriding speak() to change its behavior D. Abstraction : Animal is an abstract class that cannot be instantiated

Answer: A. Inheritance : Dog reuses...

Q173: 11. For the given code, which change correctly implements abstraction? class Payment: def process(self, amount): print(f"Processing payment of {amount}...") A. Rename process() to _process() to indicate it is internally used B. Turn Payment into an abstract base class and make process() an abstract method C. Move the print statement into another helper function inside the same class D. Add more parameters to process() so different payment types can be handled

Answer: B. Turn Payment into an abstract base class...

Q174: 12. What is the correct way of using the super() keyword along with its definition? A. super(self).__init__() : calls the constructor of the current class before the parent B. super(ClassName, self) : accesses all methods of the child class automatically C. super().__init__() : invokes the parent class's initializer D. super(self).method() : runs the method in the shared namespace of both classes

Answer: C. super().__init__() : invokes the parent class's initializer

Q175: 13. What does the __init__ function do in a Python class? A. It deletes unused objects at the end of the program B. It initializes object attributes when a new instance is created C. It is called only once when the module is imported D. It runs automatically when the class definition is compiled

Answer: B. It initializes object attributes...

Q176: 14. For the given project, which Python library would be the most appropriate? You are working on a project where for given student data, preview the data using functions like head(), tail(), info(), and describe(), filter students based on grade or age, and sort the results by multiple columns. A. NumPy B. Matplotlib C. Pandas D. Seaborn

Answer: C. Pandas

Q177: 15. What is the correct step to create a virtual environment in Python? A. python -m venv env — creates a virtual environment in the folder env B. pip install venv — installs a new Python interpreter for

virtual use C. `python create env` — initializes a Python-managed system environment D. `venv --auto` — automatically detects and builds virtual environment

Answer: A. `python -m venv env`

Q178: 16. Which statement correctly modifies a column in a DataFrame? A. Columns cannot be replaced once created B. Columns must be reset before assigning new values C. Column modification automatically changes the index D. Assigning `df["col"] = ...` updates or replaces values

Answer: D. Assigning `df["col"] = ...` updates

Q179: 17. Which option correctly merges two DataFrames? A. Merging is only possible if DataFrames share the same index B. `pd.merge(df1, df2, on="id")` joins rows based on a common column C. Merge operations always delete duplicate rows first D. Merge only works when both DataFrames contain numeric data

Answer: B. `pd.merge(df1, df2, on="id")`

Q180: 18. Which option correctly customizes a plot? A. `plt.title("Sales Data")` adds a title B. `plt.name("Sales Data")` renames the figure C. `plt.settext("Sales")` sets global labels D. `plt.plotlabel("Sales Data")` creates text automatically

Answer: A. `plt.title("Sales Data")`

Q181: 19. Which option correctly creates a horizontal bar plot? A. `plt.barrotate()` B. `plt.hbar(x, y)` C. `plt.barh(x, y)` D. `plt.bar.horizontal(x, y)`

Answer: C. `plt.barh(x, y)`

Q182: 20. Which option correctly loads a CSV and displays its first rows? A. `df = pd.read_csv("data.csv"); print(df.head())` B. `df = pd.load("data.csv"); print(df.top())` C. `df = pd.file("data.csv"); df.start()` D. `df = read.csv("data.csv"); head(df)`

Answer: A. `df = pd.read_csv("data.csv"); print(df.head())`

Q183: 1. Which built-in function is used to get user input in Python? A. `input()` B. `enter()` C. `read()` D. `scan()`

Answer: A. `input()`

Q184: 2. What will this expression return? `type(3 > 2)` A. `int` B. `bool` C. `str` D. `float`

Answer: B. `bool`

Q185: 3. Which keyword is used to define a block of code in Python? A. block B. begin C. define D. indentation

Answer: D. indentation

Q186: 4. What will be printed? x = "Hello" print(x * 2) A. Error B. Hello C. HelloHello D. Hello*2

Answer: C. HelloHello

Q187: 5. Which operator has the highest precedence? A. + B. == C. not D. **

Answer: D. **

Q188: 6. How many times will this loop run? for i in range(1, 6): pass A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. Infinite

Answer: B. 5

Q189: 7. What is the output? i = 5 while i > 5: print(i) i -= 1 A. 5 4 3 2 1 B. 5 C. No output D. Error

Answer: C. No output (5 > 5 is False)

Q190: 8. What does the return statement do? A. Stops the interpreter B. Exits a loop C. Sends a value back from a function D. Converts data types

Answer: C. Sends a value back from a function

Q191: 9. Which built-in function finds the smallest value? A. less() B. minimum() C. small() D. min()

Answer: D. min()

Q192: 10. What is the correct way to import only one function from a module? A. include function from module B. import module -> function C. from module import function D. load module.function

Answer: C. from module import function

Q193: 11. What is the output of this try-except block? try: print(10 / 5) except: print("Err or") A. Error B. 2.0 C. 0 D. None

Answer: B. 2.0 (10/5)

Q194: 12. Which data structure does NOT allow duplicates? A. List B. Tuple C. Set D. Dictionary

Answer: C. Set

Q195: 13. Which statement is correct about tuples? A. They are mutable B. They are immutable C. They support append() D. They behave like sets

Answer: B. They are immutable

Q196: 14. What will this print? `class Test: x = 5 obj = Test() print(obj.x)` A. Error B. None C. 0 D. 5

Answer: D. 5

Q197: 15. Which concept allows multiple classes to have methods with the same name but different behavior? A. Abstraction B. Polymorphism C. Encapsulation D. Overriding

Answer: B. Polymorphism

Q198: 16. Which of these creates an anonymous function? A. define B. anon C. lambda D. func

Answer: C. lambda

Q199: 17. What is NumPy primarily used for? A. Machine learning algorithms B. Numerical computations and arrays C. Web development D. File handling

Answer: B. Numerical computations and arrays

Q200: 18. What Pandas function reads CSV files? A. `pd.open_csv()` B. `pd.load_csv()` C. `pd.read_csv()` D. `pd.csv_read()`

Answer: C. pd.read_csv()

Q201: 19. Which Matplotlib function is used to make a bar chart? A. `plt.bar()` B. `plt.plot()` C. `plt.show()` D. `plt.line()`

Answer: A. plt.bar()

Q202: 20. What is a common first step in data cleaning? A. Adding random values B. Dropping duplicate rows C. Increasing dataset size D. Encrypting the data
1. Which command is used to check the installed Python version on your system? A. `python --check` B. `python -v` C. `python --version` D. `python show-version`

Answer: B. Dropping duplicate rows

Q203: 2. What will be printed by this code? `s = "Python" print(s[1:4])` A. Pyt B. yth C. ytho D. yth

Answer: C. python --version

Q204: 3. What is the output type of `3.14 + 2` in Python? A. int B. float C. str D. bool

Answer: D. yth

Q205: 4. What operator is used for exponentiation in Python? A. ^ B. ** C. % D. //

Answer: B. float

Q206: 5. What is the result of this logical expression? not (False or True) and True A. True B. False C. Error D. None

Answer: B. **

Q207: 6. Which statement correctly defines an empty set? A. s = {} B. s = [] C. s = set() D. s = ()

Answer: A. True (not(False) and True -> True and True -> True)

Q208: 7. What will be the output of this code snippet? a = [1, 2, 3] b = a b.append(4) print(a) A. [1, 2, 3] B. [1, 2, 3, 4] C. [4] D. Error

Answer: C. s = set()

Q209: 8. Choose the correct way to open a file for both reading and writing (overwriting) in Python. A. open("file.txt", "r+") B. open("file.txt", "rw") C. open("file.txt", "w+") D. open("file.txt", "a+")

Answer: B. [1, 2, 3, 4] (List is mutable, passed by reference)

Q210: 9. What will this print? def f(x, y=5, *args): return x + y + sum(args) print(f(2, 3, 4, 5)) A. 9 B. 14 C. 7 D. 10

Answer: C. open("file.txt", "w+") (Overwrites)

Q211: 10. Which of these is NOT a valid method to import a module or its part? A. import math B. from math import sqrt C. import math as m D. include math

Answer: B. 14 (2+3 + sum(4,5) -> 5+9=14)

Q212: 11. What does this NumPy code output? import numpy as np a = np.arange(0, 9).reshape(3,3) print(a[1, :]) A. [0 1 2] B. [3 4 5] C. [6 7 8] D. [1 2 3]

Answer: D. include math

Q213: 12. In Pandas, which method returns summary statistics (like mean, std, min, max) of numerical columns in a DataFrame? A. df.info() B. df.describe() C. df.summary() D. df.stats()

Answer: B. [3 4 5] (Row index 1)

Q214: 13. What kind of plot is typically used to show the distribution of a single variable? A. Scatter plot B. Line plot C. Histogram D. Bar chart

Answer: B. df.describe()

Q215: 14. Which built-in Python function converts a string "123" into integer 123? A. parse_int() B. integer() C. int() D. to_int()

Answer: C. Histogram

Q216: 15. What is printed by this code? x = None if x: print("Yes") else: print("No") A. Yes B. No C. None D. Error

Answer: C. int()

Q217: 16. Which of these keywords is used to define a generator function? A. gen B. lambda C. yield D. generate

Answer: B. No (x is None)

Q218: 17. For OOP , what does the term "encapsulation" mean? A. Hiding internal state and requiring methods for accessing data B. Allowing multiple inheritance C. Overriding base class methods D. Creating multiple objects

Answer: C. yield

Q219: 18. Which of these will correctly create a dictionary with keys "a", "b" and values 1, 2? A. {'a':1, 'b':2} B. {a:1, b:2} C. dict('a'=1, 'b'=2) D. dict(a;1, b;2)

Answer: A. Hiding internal state...

Q220: 19. What will be printed by this code snippet? import random print(random.randint(1, 5)) A. A random float between 1 and 5 B. A random integer between 1 and 4 C. A random integer between 1 and 5 inclusive D. Always 1

Answer: A. {'a':1, 'b':2}

Q221: 20. Which of the following is correct to create a line plot using Matplotlib (assuming import matplotlib.pyplot as plt)? A. plt.line([1,2,3], [4,5,6]) B. plt.plot([1,2,3], [4,5,6]) C. plt.bar([1,2,3], [4,5,6]) D. plt.scatter([1,2,3], [4,5,6])

Answer: C. A random integer between 1 and 5 inclusive

Q222: 1. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Python? A. Interpreted B. Easy-to-learn C. Low-level memory management D. Object-oriented

Answer: B. plt.plot([1,2,3], [4,5,6])

Q223: 2. What will be the output of the following code? `x = 10 y = 3 print(x // y)` A. 3.33 B. 3 C. 4 D. 0

Answer: C. Low-level memory management

Q224: 3. Which of the following is a valid variable name in Python? A. 1value B. value_1 C. value-1 D. value 1

Answer: B. 3 (10 // 3)

Q225: 4. What is the data type of the value returned by `input()`? A. int B. float C. str D. bool

Answer: B. value_1

Q226: 5. What will this code print? `a = True b = False print(a and not b)` A. False B. True C. Error D. None

Answer: C. str

Q227: 6. Which loop is best suited when the number of iterations is known? A. while loop B. for loop C. do-while loop D. switch loop

Answer: A. False (True and not False -> True and True -> True). Wait... a=True, b=False. a and not b => True and True => True. Options say False/True. Answer is True. B.

Q228: 7. What is the output of this code? `for i in range(2, 10, 3): print(i, end=" ")` A. 2 3 4 B. 2 5 8 C. 3 6 9 D. 2 4 6

Answer: B. for loop

Q229: 8. What does the function return? `def calc(a, b=2): return a * b print(calc(3))` A. 3 B. 5 C. 6 D. 9

Answer: B. 2 5 8 (start 2, step 3)

Q230: 9. Which built-in function gives the largest element of a list? A. `big()` B. `max()` C. `top()` D. `high()`

Answer: C. 6 (3 * default 2)

Q231: 10. What is the correct way to import only the `sqrt` function from `math`? A. `import math.sqrt` B. `from math import sqrt` C. `include math.sqrt` D. `using math.sqrt`

Answer: B. max()

Q232: 11. What is the output of this code? `try: x = 10 / 0 except ZeroDivisionErr or: print("Err or")` A. 0 B. Zero C. Error D. No output

Answer: B. from math import sqrt

Q233: 12. Which data structure is unordered and contains unique elements? A. List B. Tuple C. Set D. Dictionary

Answer: C. Error (ZeroDivisionException caught)

Q234: 13. What is the output? `my_tuple = (10, 20, 30) print(len(my_tuple))` A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 30

Answer: C. Set

Q235: 14. Which OOP concept allows creating a subclass from an existing class? A. Polymorphism B. Inheritance C. Encapsulation D. Abstraction

Answer: C. 3

Q236: 15. What will this code output? `class A: def show(self): return "A" class B(A): pass obj = B() print(obj.show())` A. Error B. B C. A D. None

Answer: B. Inheritance

Q237: 16. What is the purpose of a lambda function? A. Create long functions B. Create anonymous functions C. Replace all functions D. Loop through lists

Answer: C. A (A.show not overridden)

Q238: 17. What will be the output? `import numpy as np arr = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]]) print(arr .shape)` A. (1, 4) B. (4, 1) C. (2, 2) D. (2, 4)

Answer: B. Create anonymous functions

Q239: 18. In Pandas, which data structure is used to store tabular data? A. Series B. DataFrame C. Array D. Matrix

Answer: C. (2, 2)

Q240: 19. What does the following Matplotlib code do? `plt.plot([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])` A. Draws a bar graph B. Draws a line graph C. Draws a scatter plot D. Draws a pie chart

Answer: B. DataFrame

Q241: 20. Which step is part of basic data cleaning? A. Encrypting data B. Dropping missing values C. Adding random values D. Increasing dataset size

Que 1: Python was developed by: (A) Dennis Ritchie (B) James Gosling (C) Guido van Rossum (D) Bjarne Stroustrup

Que 2: Which command runs a Python file? (A) run file.py (B) execute file.py (C) python file.py (D) open file.py

Que 3: Which function displays output? (A) input() (B) show() (C) display() (D) print()

Que 4: Which function checks data type? (A) datatype() (B) typeof() (C) type() (D) check()

Que 5: Python is a: (A) Statically typed language (B) Dynamically typed language (C) Low-level language (D) Machine-dependent language

Que 6: What will be the output for below code? (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8

Que 7: What will be the output for below code? (A) [1,4,9] (B) [2,4,6] (C) [2, 2,6] (D) [1,4, 4]

Que 8: What will be the output for below code? (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 2 (D) 1

Que 9: What will be the output for below code? (A) True (B) False (C) Hi (D) Error

Que 10: What will be the output for below code? (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 2 (D) 1

Que 11: What will be the output for below code? (A) y (B) t (C) p (D) n

Que 12: What will be the output for below code? (A) {1, 2, 3, 4} (B) {1, 2, 4, 3} (C) {1, 2, 3, 3, 4} (D) {1, 2, 3, 4, 3}

Que 13: What will be the output for below code? (A) True (B) False (C) 0 (D) Error

Que 14: What will be the output for below code? (A) True (B) False (C) 0 (D) Error

Que 15: What will be the output for below code? (A) ([1], [1,1]) (B) ([1], [1]) (C) ([1], [1, 1]) (D) ([1, 1],[1,1])

Que 16: What will be the output for below code? (A) 2 5 (B) 2 4 (C) 2 3 (D) 0 1

Que 17: What will be the output for below code? (A) True (B) False (C) 0 (D) Error

Que 18: What will be the output for below code? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Que 19: What will be the output for below code? (A) float (B) int (C) Error (D) str

Que 20: What will be the output for below code? (A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 6 (D) 4

Que 1: Function used to take input: (A) scan() (B) read() (C) input() (D) get()

Que 2: Membership operator is: (A) == (B) != (C) in (D) is

Que 3: range(1,5) generates: (A) 1 to 5 (B) 1 to 4 (C) 0 to 5 (D) 0 to 4

Que 4: Which function gives length? (A) count() (B) size() (C) length() (D) len()

Que 5: Variable scope refers to: (A) Variable memory size (B) Variable accessibility (C) Variable name (D) Variable type

Que 6: What will be the output for code? (A) True (B) False (C) 0 (D) Error

Que 7: What will be the output for code? (A) set (B) dict (C) list (D) tuple

Que 8: What will be the output for code? (A) [1] (B) [1, 2] (C) [1, 2, 3] (D) [1, 3]

Que 9: What will be the output for code? (A) abc (B) abcabc (C) abc abc (D) abcc

Que 10: What will be the output for code? (A) True (B) False (C) 0 (D) 1

Que 11: What will be the output for code? (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 0 1 (D) 1 0

Que 12: What will be the output for code? (A) 6 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 2

Que 13: What will be the output for code? (A) n (B) o (C) h (D) P

Que 14: What will be the output for code? (A) int (B) float (C) bool (D) str

Que 15: What will be the output for code? (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

Que 16: What will be the output for code? (A) True (B) False (C) 0 (D) 1

Que 17: What will be the output for code? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Que 18: What will be the output for code? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) None

Que 19: What will be the output for code? (A) [1, 2] (B) [2, 3] (C) [3, 4] (D) [2, 4]

Que 20: Why use with in files? (A) Faster execution (B) Auto close file (C) Encryption (D) Reading only

Que 1: Lambda functions are best for: (A) Large complex programs (B) Reusable multi-line logic (C) Short one-line functions (D) File handling

Que 2: Which Keyword used to access parent class: (A) parent (B) super (C) base (D) this

Que 3: `__init__()` method is used for: (A) Deleting object (B) Initializing object (C) Inheriting class (D) Printing object

Que 4: Object is an instance of: (A) Module (B) Function (C) Class (D) Package

Que 5: Which data structure uses key-value pairs? (A) List (B) Tuple (C) Set (D) Dictionary

Que 6: What will be the output for code? (A) True True (B) False True (C) True False (D) False False

Que 7: What will be the output for code? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) [1, 2]

Que 8: What will be the output for code? (A) 1 (B) 1.2 (C) 1.5 (D) 2

Que 9: What will be the output for code? (A) 1 (B) 1.2 (C) 1.5 (D) 2

Que 10: What will be the output for code? (A) True (B) False (C) 0 (D) 1

Que 11: What will be the output for code? (A) 5 4 3 (B) 4 5 (C) 3 4 5 (D) 3 4

Que 12: What will be the output for code? (A) NameError (B) 5 (C) 0 (D) 5 5

Que 13: What will be the output for code? (A) 1 (B) 0 (C) 2 (D) 3

Que 14: What will be the output for code? (A)

function (B) class (C) method (D) error
Que 15: What will be the output for code? (A) date (B) time (C) datetime (D) str
Que 16: What will be the output for code? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
Que 17: What will be the output for code? (A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 7 (D) 2
Que 18: Which is immutable? (A) List (B) Set (C) Tuple (D) Dictionary
Que 19: What will be the output for code? (A) 5 (B) 2 (C) 10 (D) 7
Que 20: What will be the output for code? (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 3

Answer: B. Draws a line graph

Q242: What will be the output? `def add(a, b): return a + b; result = add(3, 4); print(result)`

Answer: 7

Q243: What will be the output? `with open("x.txt", "w") as f: f.write("Hi"); print(f.closed)`

Answer: True

Q244: What will be the output? `print(bool(""))`

Answer: False

Q245: What will be the output? `a = [1, 2, 3]; b = a; b.append(4); print(len(a))`

Answer: 4 (b refers to same list a)

Q246: What will be the output? `a = 5; print(a == 5 or a > 10)`

Answer: True

Q247: What will be the output? `print(5 in [1, 2, 3])`

Answer: False

Q248: What will be the output? `import random; print(type(random.random()))`

Answer:

Q249: What will be the output? `print(list(filter(lambda x: x>2, [1, 2, 3, 4])))`

Answer: [3, 4]

Q250: What will be the output? `print(bool(0), bool(1))`

Answer: False True

Q251: What will be the output? `for i in range(5, 2, -1): print(i, end=" ")`

Answer: 5 4 3

Q252: What will be the output? `a = {1, 2, 3}; a.add(4); print(len(a))`

Answer: 4