

# Python Beginner Quiz

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## Introduction:

This contains quiz questions indented to be used as a practice exercise.

It is not necessary to know the answers on the top of your mind. I encourage you to execute the code snippets and then figure out the answers for yourselves. For theoretical questions too, I encourage you to read the documentation where required and then arrive at the right answer yourselves.

A answer key is also shared to you along with this quiz which has the right answer keys and also a bit of explanation where relevant. Hope that will help you to bind a logical understanding to the right answer choice. Refer the answer key only after you have satisfactorily answered the questions. So no sneak-peeking :)

There might a few questions which would fall outside of the topics covered in the course. I have tried my best to eliminate errors. If you still come across them, please bring them to my notice. Thanks in advance for that!

The difficulty level of this quiz is basic-intermediate. This is a self-graded quiz, hence there is also no need to solve all of these in one sitting.

All the best!

## Quiz Questions

### 1. What is the output of the following?

```
greet = ['hello', 'hi']  
for i in greet:  
    i.upper()
```

```
print greet
```

- a) ['hello', 'hi'].
- b) ['HELLO', 'HI'].
- c) [None, None].
- d) none of the mentioned

## 2. What is the output of the following?

```
greet = ['hello', 'hi']  
for i in x:  
    x.append(i.upper())  
print(x)
```

- a) ['HELLO', 'HI']
- b) ['hello', 'hi', 'HELLO', 'HI']
- c) ['hello', 'hi']
- d) none of the mentioned

## 3. What is the output of the following?

```
countf = 0  
while True:  
    if count%2 == 1:  
        break  
    print count  
    count += 2
```

- a) 1
- b) 1 2
- c) 1 2 3 4 5 6 ...
- d) 1 3 5 7 9 11 ...

## 4. What is the output of the following?

```
count = 4  
while True:  
    if count%3 == 0:  
        break  
    print count  
    count += 1
```

- a) 4 5
- b) 4 5 6
- c) error
- d) none of the above

## 5. What is the output of the following?

```
count = 1  
while False:  
    if count%2 == 0:  
        break
```

```
print count
count += 1
```

- a) 1
- b) 1 3 5 7 ...
- c) 1 2 3 4 ...
- d) none of the mentioned

### 6. What is the output of the following?

```
greet = "hello"
for i in greet:
    print i
```

- a) h e l l o
- b) error
- c) infinite loop
- d) None of the above

### 7. What is the output of the following?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x:
    print i
```

- a) no output
- b) i i i i i ... (infinite loop)
- c) a a a a a ... (infinite loop)
- d) a b c d e f

### 8. What is the output of the following?

```
greet = 'hello'
for item in greet:
    print item.upper()
```

- a) h e l l o
- b) H E L L O
- c) error
- d) None of the above

### 9. What is the output of the following?

```
x = 'abcd'
```

```
for i in x:  
    i.upper()  
    print i
```

- a) a b c d
- b) A B C D
- c) a B C D
- d) error

### 10. What is the output of the following?

```
x = 'abcd'  
for i in range(len(x)):  
    print(i)
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

### 11. What is the output of the following?

```
x = 'abcd'  
for i in range(len(x)):  
    print i.upper()
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error
- d) 1 2 3 4

### 12. What is the output of the following?

```
x = 'abcd'  
for i in range(len(x)):  
    x[i].upper()  
print (x)
```

- a) abcd
- b) ABCD
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

### 13. What is the output of the following?

```
greet = 'hello'
for i in range(len(greet)):
    print greet[i].upper()
```

- a) HELLO
- b) hello
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

### 14. What is the output of the following?

```
greet = 'hello'
for i in range(len(greet)):
    greet = 10
    print x
```

- a) h
- b) 10 10 10 10 10
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

### 15. What is the output of the following?

```
greet = 'hello'
b = 'what'
for item in greet:
    b = item.upper()
print b
```

- a) O
- b) HELLO
- c) what
- d) None of the above

### 16. What is the output of the following?

```
dial = 100
for num in dial:
    print num
```

- a) 100
- b) 100

- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

### 17. What is the output of the following (ignore ordering)?

```
d = {'name': 'Aditya', 'email': 'sp.aditya@gmail.com', 'city':  
'Bengaluru'}  
for i in d:  
    print i
```

- a) Aditya sp.aditya@gmail.com Bengaluru
- b) name email city
- c) name Aditya email sp.aditya@gmail.com city Bengaluru
- d) none of the mentioned

### 18. What is the output of the following?

```
d = {'name': 'Aditya', 'email': 'sp.aditya@gmail.com', 'city':  
'Bengaluru'}  
for x, y in d:  
    print(x, y)
```

- a) Aditya sp.aditya@gmail.com Bengaluru
- b) name email city
- c) name Aditya email sp.aditya@gmail.com city Bengaluru
- d) none of the mentioned

### 19. What is the output of the following?

```
d = {'name': 'Aditya', 'email': 'sp.aditya@gmail.com', 'city':  
'Bengaluru'}  
for x, y in d.items():  
    print(x, y)
```

- a) Aditya sp.aditya@gmail.com Bengaluru
- b) name email city
- c) name Aditya email sp.aditya@gmail.com city Bengaluru
- d) none of the mentioned

### 20. What is the output of the following?

```
d = {'name': 'Aditya', 'email': 'sp.aditya@gmail.com', 'city':  
'Bengaluru'}
```

```
for x in d.keys():  
    print(d[x])
```

- a) Aditya sp.aditya@gmail.com Bengaluru
- b) name email city
- c) name Aditya email sp.aditya@gmail.com city Bengaluru
- d) none of the mentioned

## 21. What is the output of the following?

```
d = {'name': 'Aditya', 'email': 'sp.aditya@gmail.com', 'city':  
    'Bengaluru'}  
for x in d.values():  
    print(x)
```

- a) Aditya sp.aditya@gmail.com Bengaluru
- b) name email city
- c) name Aditya email sp.aditya@gmail.com city Bengaluru
- d) none of the mentioned

## 22. What is the output of the following(ignore the order)?

```
d = {0: 2, 1: 2, 2: 2}  
for x in d.values():  
    print(d[x])
```

- a) 0 1 2
- b) 2 2 2
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

## 23. What is the output of the following?

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

- a) 0 1 2
- b) None None None
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**24. What is the output of the following?**

```
for i in range(0):  
    print i
```

- a) 0
- b) no output
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**25. What is the output of the following?**

```
for num in range(int(2.0)):  
    print num
```

- a) 0.0 1.0
- b) 0 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**26. What is the output of the following?**

```
x = float('inf')  
print x
```

- a) Error
- b) inf
- c) None of the above

**27. What is the output of the following?**

```
for num in [1, 2, 3, 4][::-1]:  
    print num
```

- a) 1 2 3 4
- b) 4 3 2 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**28. What is the output of the following?**

```
s = ''.join(reversed(list('abcd')))  
print x
```



- a) abcd
- b) dcba
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

### 29. What is the output of the following?

```
for c in 'hello'[::-1]:  
    print c
```

- a) hello
- b) olleh
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

### 30. What is the output of the following?

```
s = ''  
for c in s:  
    print c
```

- a) None
- b) nothing is printed
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

### 31. What is the output of the following?

```
count = 2  
for i in range(count):  
    count += 1  
    print count
```

- a) 0 1 2 3 4 ...
- b) 0 1
- c) 3 4
- d) 0 1 2 3

### 32. What is the output of the following?

```
title = "the discovery of India"  
for i in title.split():  
    print i
```

- a) The loop works for 4 times
- b) The number of times loop works is same as the length of title
- c) error
- d) none of the above

### 33. What is the output of the following?

```
title = "the discovery of India"
for i in title:
    print i
```

- a) The loop works for 4 times
- b) The number of times loop works is same as the length of title
- c) error
- d) none of the above

### 34. What is the output of the following?

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3]
for a[-1] in a:
    print a[-1]
```

- a) 0 1 2 3
- b) 0 1 2 2
- c) 3 3 3 3
- d) error

### 35. What is the output of the following?

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3]
for a[0] in a:
    print(a[0])
```

- a) 0 1 2 3
- b) 0 1 2 2
- c) 3 3 3 3
- d) error

### 36. What is the output of the following?

```
print "heLLO".capitalize()
```

- a) Hello
- b) HeLLO
- c) HELLO
- d) None of the above

### 37. What is the output of the following?

```
print 'Hello there'.replace('ello', 'ELLO')
```

- a) Hello there
- b) HELLO there
- c) No output
- d) none of the mentioned

### 38. What is the output of the following?

```
print 'Hello hello there'.replace('ello', 'ELLO')
```

- a) Hello there
- b) HELLO hELLO there
- c) No output
- d) none of the mentioned

### 39. What is the output of the following?

```
print 'Hello hello HElllo there'.replace('ello', 'ELLO')
```

- a) Hello hELLO HELLO there
- b) HELLO hELLO hELLO there
- c) No output
- d) none of the mentioned

### 40. What is the output of the following?

```
print 'abcdefcdghcd'.split('cd')
```

- a) ['ab', 'ef', 'gh'].
- b) ['ab', 'ef', 'gh', ''].
- c) ('ab', 'ef', 'gh')
- d) ('ab', 'ef', 'gh', '')

### 41. What will be the output?

```
values = [[3, 4, 5, 1 ], [33, 6, 1, 2]]
```

```
for row in values:  
    row.sort()  
    for ele in row:  
        print ele
```

- a) The program prints two rows 3 4 5 1 followed by 33 6 1 2
- b) The program prints on row 3 4 5 1 33 6 1 2

- c) The program prints two rows 3 4 5 1 followed by 33 6 1 2
- d) The program prints two rows 1 3 4 5 followed by 1 2 6 33

#### 42. What will be the output?

```
l = [[1,4,2],[5,2,6],[3,6,1],[2,6,3]]
l.sort()
print l
```

- a) [[1,4,2],[5,2,6],[3,6,1],[2,6,3]]
- b) [[1,4,2],[2,6,3],[3,6,1],[5,2,6]]
- c) error
- d) none of the above

#### 43. What will be the output?

```
points = [[1, 2], [3, 1.5], [0.5, 0.5]]
points.sort()
print points
```

- a) [[1, 2], [3, 1.5], [0.5, 0.5]].
- b) [[3, 1.5], [1, 2], [0.5, 0.5]].
- c) [[0.5, 0.5], [1, 2], [3, 1.5]].
- d) [[0.5, 0.5], [3, 1.5], [1, 2]].

#### 44. What is the data type of (1)?

- a) Tuple
- b) Integer
- c) List
- d) Both tuple and integer

#### 45. If a=(1,2,3,4), a[1:-1] is

- a) Error, tuple slicing doesn't exist
- b) [2,3].
- c) (2,3,4)
- d) (2,3)

#### 46. What is the output of the following piece of code?

```
a=("Hello") * 3
print a
```

- a) ('Hello','Hello','Hello')
- b) \* Operator not valid for tuples
- c) 'HelloHelloHello'
- d) Syntax error

**47. What is the output of the following code?**

```
a= ("Hello", "Hi")  
del a[0]  
print a
```

- a) ("Hi",)
- b) Error
- c) None of the above
- d) depends on the data type of the item

**48. What is the output of the following code?**

```
a_t= ([1,2,3], [2,3,4])  
del a_t[0][0]  
print a_t
```

- a) Error as tuples are immutable
- b) ([2,3],[2,3,4])
- c) ([2,3,4],)
- d) None of the above

**49. How to get all the values of a dictionary**

- a) value()
- b) values()
- c) getvalues()
- d) None of the above

**50. a.extend(b) method of list helps to extend “a” list by adding the items of the “b” to the end of “a”**

- a) True
- b) False

**51. a = Car() . Consider “a” to be an object of Car(). How do we implement custom equals operation?**

- a) \_\_eq\_\_
- b) equals
- c) \_eq\_
- d) None of the above

**52. a = "5" \* 5 results in value of a being**

- a) 55555
- b) Need to convert int to string
- c) Error
- d) None of the above

**53. Is the below code pythonic?**

```
a = []  
for itr in range(10):  
    a.append(itr)
```

- a) No
- b) Yes

**54. If a = "hello" , then a[-1] would give a result of**

- a) o
- b) negative index is not allowed
- c) l
- d) None of the above

**55. if a = {'a':'b', 'c':'d'} then a[1] would result in**

- a) ('a','b')
- b) Error. A dictionary cannot be accessed through index
- c) None of the above
- d) Would return back the first index

**56. a =[1,2,3,4] b =5 then a.insert(1, b) would result in**

- a) [1,5,2,3,4]
- b) [1,5,3,4]
- c) Error as there is an item at 1 already
- d) None of the above

**57. a = 'hello' then a[::-1] would**

- a) reverse the string
- b) start and end are mandatory
- c) atleast the start is mandatory
- d) -ve is not allowed as the stepper

**58. The following helps in opening a file inpython**

- a) open(<filepath>,<mode>)
- b) openfile(<filepath>,<mode>)
- c) filehandle(<filepath>,<mode>)
- d) None of the above

**59. In a list, items can repeat**

- a) True
- b) False

**60. Writing a generator will help**

- a) In providing an iterator which can be used in a for loop
- b) There is no such thing as a generator
- c) Generators will return a list
- d) None of the above

**61. If a =[1,2,3] and b=a then**

- a) id(a) == id(b)
- b) a and b are different objects
- c) assignment cannot be done, we need to use list() function
- d) None of the above

**62. By setting “                      ” we can provide a list of directories for python to search for module imports**

- a) sys.args
- b) sys.path
- c) os.path
- d) None of the above

**63. If a={'a':'b','c':'d'} is dictionary then a.items() will give me**

- a) [(a,b),(c,d)]
- b) [[a,b],[c,d]]
- c) ((a,b),(c,d))
- d) None of the above

**64. How to get all the keys of a dictionary**

- a) key()
- b) keys()
- c) getkeys()
- d) None of the above

**65. join() is a method of list**

- a) True
- b) False

**66. a = Car() . Consider a to be an object of Car(). “print a” calls with method of “a”?**

- a) \_\_repr\_\_

- b) `__str__`
- c) `print`
- d) None of the above

**67. `a = "5" + 5` results in value of a being**

- a) 55
- b) 10
- c) Error
- d) None of the above

**68. Python is a loosely typed language**

- a) False
- b) True

**69. If `a = "hello"` , then `a[10]` would**

- a) Give an empty string
- b) Raise an error
- c) Strings are treated as sparse arrays. It creates an empty location
- d) None of the above

**70. if `a = {'a':'b', 'c':'d'}` then `a['e'] = 'f'` would result in**

- a) `"a"` being `{'a':'b', 'c':'d', 'e':'f'}`
- b) `IndexError` as `"e"` is not a part of the dictionary
- c) None of the above
- d) Cannot assign a value to dictionary like this

**71. `a=[1,2,3,4]` `b=[3,4,5]` then `a.append(b)`**

- a) will result in `"a"` whose -1 index is the list `[3,4,5]`
- b) 3,4,5 will get appended as three items in indices 4,5,6
- c) as 3,5 already exists in `"a"` only 5 will be added
- d) `append` is not a function of the list

**72. `a = 'hello'` then `a[-1:1:-1]` will give**

- a) oll
- b)"
- c)o
- d)ello

**73. The following helps in opening a file inpython**

- a) `open(<filepath>,<mode>)`
- b) `openfile(<filepath>,<mode>)`
- c) `filehandle(<filepath>,<mode>)`
- d) None of the above



**74. In a set the items can repeat**

- a) True
- b) False

**75. When to use “yield”**

- a) While writing a generator
- b) There is no such thing as yield
- c) yield is a custom function
- d) None of the above

**76. If a =[1,2,3] then a.insert(-1,5) will result in a being**

- a) [1,2,5,3]
- b) [1,2,3,5]
- c) Error
- d) None of the above

**77. Python uses the values in “            ” environment variable to figure out the directories to search for module imports**

- a) PYTHON\_PATH
- b) PYTHONPATH
- c) PATH
- d) MODULEPATH

**78. If a is dictionary then a.items() will give me**

- a) A set of keys as keys are unique
- b) A list of tuples where each tuple has two items , one key and the other value
- c) A list of values
- d) None of the above

**79. What type of data is: a=[(1,1),(2,4),(3,9)]?**

- a) Array of tuples
- b) List of tuples
- c) Tuples of lists
- d) Invalid type

**80. Which of the statements about dictionary values is false?**

- a) More than one key can have the same value
- b) The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key].
- c) Values of a dictionary must be unique
- d) Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers

**81. What is the output of the following snippet of code?**

```
a = {}  
a[1] = 1  
a['1'] = 2  
print len(a)
```

- a) An exception is thrown
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 2

**82. \_\_\_\_\_ is a string literal denoted by triple quotes for providing the documentation of certain program elements.**

- a) Interface
- b) Modularity
- c) Client
- d) Docstring

**83. Which of the following statement is true**

- a) Python searches in all the subfolders of directories present in the sys.path
- b) Python searches in all the subfolders of directories present in the sys.path only if they contain \_\_init\_\_.py file
- c) Python only searches in the directories present in sys.path
- d) None of the above

**84. The function of re.search is:**

- a) Matches a pattern at the start of the string
- b) Matches a pattern at the end of the string
- c) Matches a pattern from any part of a string
- d) Such a function does not exist

**85. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data?**

- a) r
- b) w
- c) +
- d) b

**86. What is the correct syntax of open() function?**

- a) file = open(file\_name [, access\_mode][, buffering])
- b) file object = open(file\_name [, access\_mode][, buffering])
- c) file object = open(file\_name)
- d) none of the mentioned

**87. Correct syntax of readlines() provided fh is the file handle?**

- a) fh.readlines( <filepath>);
- b) fh.readlines();
- c) fh.readlines(sequence)
- d) none of the mentioned

**88. Which function overloads the + operator?**

- a) \_\_add\_\_()
- b) \_\_plus\_\_()
- c) \_\_sum\_\_()
- d) none of the mentioned

**89. Which function overloads the == operator?**

- a) \_\_eq\_\_()
- b) \_\_equ\_\_()
- c) \_\_isequal\_\_()
- d) none of the mentioned

**90. Which piece of code creates an empty class?**

- a)  
class A(object):  
 return
- b)  
class A(object):  
 pass
- c)  
class A(object):
- d) It is not possible to create an empty class.

**91. Which of the following is not an exception handling keyword in Python?**

- a) try
- b) except

- c) accept
- d) finally

## 92. Choose the right answer after looking at the below piece of code

```
def add(x,y):  
    return x + y
```

- a) add is a function which accepts integers
- b) add can take any arguments which implement \_\_add\_\_
- c) add only works with integers
- d) add prints the sum of two numbers

## 93. Choose the right answer

```
a = 10  
def f():  
    print a  
    a = 20  
f()
```

- a) Works fine
- b) raises an error
- c) will change the value of a to 20
- d) None of the above

## 94. Choose the right answer

```
def f(a, b = 3, c=1):  
    pass
```

- a) f(1) works
- b) f(b=3) works
- c) wrong function implementation
- d) None of the above

## 95. Choose the right answer

```
def f(*args):  
    return sum(args)  
  
print f(1,2,3)
```

- a) 6
- b) error
- c) No output
- d) None of the above

### 96. Choose the right answer

```
l = [1,2,3,4]
a = l.pop()
print a
```

- a) 4
- b) error
- c) no output
- d) None of the above

### 97. Choose the right output

```
print list(zip([1,2,3],[4,5,6]))
```

- a) [(1,2,3), (4,5,6)]
- b) [(1,4),(2,5),(3,6)]
- c) error
- d) None of the above

### 98. Choose the right output

```
l=[1,2,3]
print list(enumerate(l))
```

- a) [(0,1),(1,2),(2,3)]
- b) [(0,1,2),(1,2,3)]
- c) Error
- d) None of the above

### 99. How can we access the command line arguments while executing a python script

- a) Create an explicit function to receive the arguments
- b) are available to us through sys.argv
- c) We cannot access command line arguments

d) None of the above

**100. Choose the right answer**

- a) the directories mentioned in PYTHONPATH are added before python's standard libraries in sys.path
- b) the directories mentioned in PYTHONPATH are added after python's standard libraries in sys.path
- c) Python processes PYTHONPATH and sys.path separately
- d) None of the above

**101. Choose the right answer**

- a) .pyc files are always created
- b) .pyc files are created only when a python file is imported as a module
- c) .pyc files are recreated if .py file's timestamp is more recent as compared to .pyc file
- d) both b and c