

Python for Data Analysis Test! (B. Tech DS)

1. Roll no *

J045

2. Write the output of the following code.

```
r = lambda q: q * 4  
s = lambda q: q * 3  
x = 3  
x = r(x)  
x = s(x)  
x = r(x)  
print (x) * (3 Points)
```

144

3. import numpy as np
a=np.array([3,5,7])
print(a)
* (2 Points)

- ☐ [3,5]
- ☐ [5,7]
- ☒ [3,5,7]
- ☐ none of these

4. Data.....refers to the graphical representation of the data * (2 Points)

- ☒ visualization
- ☐ plotting
- ☐ analysis
- ☐ handling

5. SAP ID *

70092100083

6. Which of these is not a core data type of python programming language? *
(1 Point)

- ☒ class
- ☐ Dictionary
- ☐ Tuples
- ☐ Lists

7. List = [True, 30, 10]
List.insert(2, 5)
print(List, "Sum is: ", sum(List)) * (2 Points)

- ☒ [True, 30, 10, 5] Sum is: 36
- ☐ [True, 30, 5, 10] Sum is: 35
- ☐ TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'
- ☐ [True, 30, 5, 10] Sum is: 36

8. x = 200
print(isinstance(x, int))
* (2 Points)

- ☒ true
- ☐ false
- ☐ 200
- ☐ none of these

9. Write the output of the following code.

a = True
b = False
c = False

if a or b and c:
 print ("Data Science")
else:
 print ("Python") * (2 Points)

Data Science

10. What is called when a function is defined inside a class?

* (1 Point)

- ☐ Module
- ☒ Method
- ☐ another function
- ☐ class

11. Write the output of the following code.

```
count = 2
```

```
def solveThis():
```

```
    global count
```

```
    for i in (1, 2, 3):  
        count += 1
```

```
solveThis()
```

```
print (count) * (3 Points)
```

5

```
12. print(10 > 9)
    print(10 == 9)
    print(10 < 9)
```

* (2 Points)

- ☒ True False False
- ☐ False False False
- ☐ True True True
- ☐ none of these

```
13. value = [1, 2, 3, 4]
    data = 0
    try:
        data = value[4]
    except IndexError:
        print('PDA', end = '')
    except:
        print('Data Science ', end = '') * (2 Points)
```

- ☐ Data Science
- ☒ PDA
- ☐ PDA Data Science
- ☐ Compilation error
- ☐ Option 2

14. Write the output of the following code.

```
r = lambda q: q * 4
s = lambda q: q * 3
x = 3
x = r(x)
x = s(x)
x = r(x)
print(x) * (3 Points)
```

144

15. D = dict()

```
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(2):
        D[i] = j
```

print(D) * (2 Points)

- ☐ {0: 0, 1: 0, 2: 0}
- ☒ {0: 1, 1: 1, 2: 1}
- ☐ {0: 0, 1: 0, 2: 0, 0: 1, 1: 1, 2: 1}
- ☐ TypeError: Immutable object
- ☐ Option 2

16. **NumPy package is used to do fast operations on arrays.** * (1 Point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

17. Write the output of the following code.

```
a = True  
b = False  
c = False
```

```
if not a or b:
```

```
    print (1)
```

```
elif not a or not b and c:
```

```
    print (2)
```

```
elif not a or b or not b and a:
```

```
    print (3)
```

```
else:
```

```
    print (4) * (2 Points)
```

3

18. x = 123

```
for i in x:
```

```
    print(i) * (2 Points)
```

Error (Integer is not iterable)

19. x = "awesome"

```
def myfunc():  
    x = "fantastic"  
    print("Python is " + x)
```

myfunc()

print("Python is " + x)

- a. Python is fantastic Python is awesome
- b. Python is awesome Python is awesome
- c. Python is fantastic Pytho is fantastic
- d. none of these

* (2 Points)

- ☒ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

20. Which of the following chart is not valid * (2 Points)

- ☒ curve
- ☐ bar
- ☐ pie
- ☐ All of the above

21. Dict = {1 : 1, 2 : '2', '1' : 2, '2' : 3}
Dict['1'] = 2
print(Dict[Dict[Dict[str(Dict[1])]])])
* (2 Points)

- ☒ 3
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ none of these

22. Write the output of the following code.
data = [1, 2, 3]
temp1 = [[x for x in data] for x in range(2)]
print (temp1)
* (3 Points)

[[[1, 2, 3]], [[1, 2, 3]]]

23. Write the output of the following code.
r = lambda q: q * 4
s = lambda q: q * 3
x = 3
x = r(x)
x = s(x)
x = r(x)
print (x) * (3 Points)

144

24. Write the output of the following code.

```
y = 9  
z = lambda x : x * y  
print (z(6)) * (3 Points)
```

54

25. Write the output of the following code.

```
a = 6.5  
b = 3  
print (a//b) * (2 Points)
```

2.0

26. Question: Write the output of the following code.

```
L1 = []  
L1.append([1, [2, 3], 4])  
L1.extend([4, 5, 6])  
print(L1[0][1][1] + L1[2])
```

* (3 Points)

8

27. A data frame can be considered as dictionary of list/series * (2 Points)

☒ true

☐ false

```
28. import pandas as pd
    series1 = pd.Series([10,20,30,40,50])
    print (series1)
```

- a.0 10 1 20 2 30 3 40 4 50 dtype: int64
- b. 0 10 1 20 2 30 3 40 4 50 dtype: int64
- c.1 10 2 20 3 30 4 40 5 50 dtype: float64
- d.none of these * (2 Points)

☐ a

☒ b

☐ c

☐ d

This content is created by the owner of the form. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner. Microsoft is not responsible for the privacy or security practices of its customers, including those of this form owner. Never give out your password.

Powered by Microsoft Forms |

The owner of this form has not provided a privacy statement as to how they will use your response data. Do not provide personal or sensitive information.

| [Terms of use](#)