Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following statements create a dictionary?

a. dic = {}

b. dic = {"charles":40, "peterson":45}

c. dic = {40: "charles", 45: "peterson"}

d. All of the above

2. Read the code shown below carefully and pick out the keys.

dic = {"game":40, "thrones":45}

a. "game", 40, 45, and "thrones"

b. "game" and "thrones"

c. 40 and 45

d. dic = (40: "game", 45: "thrones")

3. Gauge the output of the following code snippet.

fruit = {"apple":"red", "guava":"green"}

"apple" in fruit

a. True

b. False

c. None

d. Error

4. Consider phone_book = {"Kalpana":7766554433, "Steffi":4499551100}. To delete the key "Kalpana" the code used is

a. phone_book.delete("Kalpana":7766554433)

b. phone_book.delete("Kalpana")

c. del phone_book["Kalpana"]

d. del phone_book("Kalpana":7766554433)

5. Assume d = {"Guido":"Python", "Dennis":"C"}. To obtain the number of entries in dictionary the statement used is

a. d.size()

b. len(d)

c. size(d)

d. d.len()

6. Consider stock_prices = {"IBM":220, "FB":800}. What happens when you try to retrieve a value using the statement stock_prices["IBM"]?

a. Since "IBM" is not a value in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception.

b. It executes fine and no exception is raised

c. Since "IBM" is not a key in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception.

d. Since "IBM" is not a key in the set, Python raises a syntax error.

7. Which of the following statement is false about the dictionary?

a. The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys.

b. The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values.

c. Dictionaries are not ordered.

d. Dictionaries are mutable.

8. What is the output of the following code?

stuff = {"book":"Java", "price":45}

```
stuff.get("book")
```

a. 45

b. True

c. Java

d. price

9. Predict the output of the following code.

```
fish = {"g": "Goldfish", "s": "Shark"}
fish.pop(s)
print(fish)
```

a. {'g': 'Goldfish', 's': 'Shark'}

b. {'s': 'Shark'}

c. {'g': 'Goldfish'}

d. Error

10. The method that returns the value for the key present in the dictionary and if the key is not present then it inserts the key with default value into the dictionary.

a. update()

b. fromkeys()

c. setdefault()

d. get()

11. Guess the output of the following code.

```
grades = {90: "S", 80: "A"}
del grades
```

a. Method *del* doesn't exist for the dictionary.

b. *del* deletes the values in the dictionary.

c. *del* deletes the entire dictionary.

d. *del* deletes the keys in the dictionary.

12. Assume *dic* is a dictionary with some *key:value* pairs. What does *dic.popitem()* do?

a. Removes an arbitrary *key:value* pair

b. Removes all the *key:value* pairs

c. Removes the *key:value* pair for the key given as an argument

d. Invalid method

13. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
numbers = {}
letters = {}
comb = {}
numbers[1] = 56
numbers[3] = 7
letters[4] = "B"
comb["Numbers"] = numbers
comb["Letters"] = letters
print(comb)
```

a. Nested dictionary cannot occur

b. 'Numbers': {1: 56, 3: 7}

c. {'Numbers': {1: 56}, 'Letters': {4: 'B'}}

d. {'Numbers': {1: 56, 3: 7}, 'Letters': {4: 'B'}}

14. Gauge the output of the following code.

```
demo = {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}
del demo[1]
demo[1] = 'D'
del demo[2]
print(len(demo))
```

a. 0

b. 2

c. Error

d. 1

15. Assuming *b* to be a dictionary, what does *any(b)* do?

a. Returns True if any key of the dictionary is True.

b. Returns False if dictionary is empty.

c. Returns True if all keys of the dictionary are True.

d. Method *any()* doesn't exist for dictionary.

16. Infer the output of the following code.

```
count = {}
count[(1, 2, 4)] = 5
count[(4, 2, 1)] = 7
count[(1, 2)] = 6
count[(4, 2, 1)] = 2
tot = 0
for i in count:
    tot = tot + count[i]
print(len(count)+tot)
```

a. 25

b. 17

c. 16

d. Error

17. The _____ function returns Boolean True value if all the keys in the dictionary are True else returns False.

a. all()

b. sorted()

c. len()

d. any()

18. Predict the output of the following code.

```
>>> dic = {}
>>> dic.fromkeys([1,2,3], "check")
```

a. Syntax error

b. {1: 'check', 2: 'check', 3: 'check'}

c. 'check'

d. {1:None, 2:None, 3:None}

19. For dictionary d = { "plum ":0.66, "pears ":1.25,"oranges ":0.49}, which of the following statement correctly updates the price of oranges to 0.52?

a. d[2] = 0.52

b. d[0.49] = 0.52

c. d["oranges "] = 0.52

d. d["plum "] = 0.52

20. The syntax that is used to modify or add a new key: value pair to a dictionary is:

a. dictionary_name[key] = value

b. dictionary_name[value] = key

c. dictionary_name(key) = value

d. dictionary_name{key} = value

21. Which of the following cannot be used as a key in Python dictionaries?

a. Strings

b. Lists

c. Tuples

d. Numerical values

22. Guess the output of the following code.

```
week = {1:"sunday", 2:"monday", 3:"tuesday"}
for i,j in week.items():
print(i, j)
```

a. 1 sunday 2 monday 3 Tuesday

b. 1 2 3

c. sunday monday tuesday

d. 1:"sunday" 2:"monday" 3:"tuesday"

23. Predict the output of the following code.

```
a = {1: "A", 2: "B", 3: "C"}
b = {4: "D", 5: "E"}
a.update(b)
print(a)
```

a. {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}

b. Error

c. {4: 'D', 5: 'E'}

d. {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C', 4: 'D', 5: 'E'}