

# PROGRAMMING AND PROBLEM SOLVING THROUGH PYTHON

## Test 4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum marks: 50 | Time: 45 min

1.  
`print("Hello {1} and {0}" .format('bin', 'foo'))`

- (a) Hello foo and hello bin (b) Hello bin and hello foo (c) Hello bin and foo (d) Hello foo and bin

2.  
`print('ab, 12'.isalnum())`

- (a) False (b) True (c) Error (d) None

3.  
`print('my_string'.isidentifier())`

- (a) True (b) False (c) Error (d) None

4.  
`print('HelloWorld'.istitle())`

- (a) True (b) False (c) Error (d) None

5.  
`print('abcdef'.partition('cd'))`

- (a) ('ab', 'ef') (b) ('abef') (c) ('ab', 'cd', 'ef') (d) 2

6.  
`print('abcdef12'.replace('cd', '12'))`

- (a) ab12ef12 (b) abcdef12 (c) ab12efcd (d) none of the mentioned

7.  
`print('abcefd'.replace('cd', '12'))`

- (a) ablef2 (b) abcefd (c) ablefd (d) ab12ed2

8.  
`print('Ab!2'.swapcase())`

- (a) AB!@ (b) ab12 (c) aBl@ (d) aB!2

9.  
`print('ab cd ef'.title())`

- (a) Ab cd ef (b) Ab cd eF (c) Ab Cd Ef (d) None of the above

10.  
`round(4.5676,2)?`

- (a) 4.5 (b) 4.6 (c) 4.57 (d) 4.56

11.  
`min(max(False,-3,-4), 2,7)`

- (a) 2 (b) False (c) True (d) 1

12.  
`def foo():  
 return total + 1  
total= 0  
print(foo())`

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

13. What is the value stored in `sys.argv[0]`?

- (a) null (b) you cannot access it (c) the program's name (d) the first argument

14.  
`print("ccdcddcd".find("c"))`  
(a) 4 (b) 0 (c) Error (d) True
15.  
`print("abcdef".find("cd"))`  
(a) True (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None of the above
16.  
`print("xyyzxyzxxy".endswith("xyy", 0, 2))`  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) True (d) False
17.  
`print("xyyzxyzxxy".count('xyy', 2, 11))`  
(a) 2 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) Error
18.  
`print("abcdef".center(7, '1'))`  
(a) 1abcdef (b) abcdef1 (c) abcdef (d) None of the above
19.  
`print("abc DEF".capitalize())`  
(a) abc def (b) ABC DEF (c) Abc def (d) Abc Def
20. What will be displayed by `print(ord('b') - ord('a'))`?  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) -2
21. What will be the output of the `"hello" + 1 + 2 + 3`?  
(a) hello123 (b) hello (c) hello6 (d) Error
22.  
`chr(ord('A'))`  
(a) A (b) a (c) B (d) Error
23.  
`example = "helle"`  
`print(example.rfind("e"))`  
(a) -1 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 1
24.  
`print(0xA + 0xB + 0xC)`  
(a) 0xA0xB0xC (b) Error (c) 0x22 (d) 33
25.  
`def fun(a, b=6):`  
    `a=a+b`  
    `print(a)`  
`fun(5, 4)`  
(a) 11 (b) 9 (c) 5 (d) 4
26. The values which are passed to a function definition are called  
(a) Arguments (b) Subroutines (c) Function (d) Definition
27. What is a recursive function?  
(a) A function that calls other functions (b) A function which calls itself (c) Both A and B (d) None of the above
28. You can also create your own functions, these functions are called?  
(a) Built in function (b) User defined function (c) Py function (d) None of the above
29. \_\_\_\_ keyword used for function in python  
(a) fun (b) func (c) function (d) None of these

**30. What will be the output of the following Code?**

```
def sum(x):  
    return x*x  
print(sum(4))
```

- (a) 16 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 64

**31. If return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return:**

- (a) None (b) 0 (c) Null (d) 1

**32. what is Lambda function in python**

- (a) A built-in Python function (b) A one-line anonymous function (c) Lambda is a function in python but user can not use it (d) None of the above

**33. How many arguments a Python program can accept from the command line?**

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) Any no of times

**34. print(36/4)**

- (a) 9 (b) 9.0 (c) 1 (d) 1.0

**35. What is the output of below program ?**

```
def say(message, times =1):  
    print(message * times)  
say("Hello")  
say("Word", 5)
```

- (a) Hello WordWordWordWordWord (b) Hello Word 5 (c) Hello Word, Word, Word, Word, Word (d) Hello HelloHelloHelloHello

**36. What is the output of this code?**

```
def calc(x):  
    r=2*x**2  
    return r  
print(calc(5))
```

- (a) Error (b) 60 (c) 50 (d) 20

**37. Read the following Python code carefully and point out the global variables?**

```
y, z = 1, 2  
def f():  
    global x  
    x = y+z
```

- (a) x (b) y and z (c) x, y and z (d) Not any

**38. print(".isdigit())**

- (a) True (b) False (c) None (d) Error

**39. What do we use to define a block of code in Python language?**

- (a) Space (b) Comma (c) Curly brackets (d) Indentation

**40.**

```
def my_function(x):  
    x[0] = 99
```

```
nums = [1, 2, 3]  
my_function(nums)  
print(nums)
```

- (a) [1,2,3] (b) [99,2,3] (c) [99,99,99] (d) Error

**41. What is the purpose of the return statement in a function?**

- (a) To stop the execution of the function and return a value to the caller (b) To print the result of the function (c) To define the end of a function (d) To call another function

42.

```
def f(a, L=[]):  
    L.append(a)  
    return L
```

```
print(f(1))  
print(f(2))  
print(f(3))
```

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

43.

```
def foo(x):  
    return x * 2
```

```
def bar(y):  
    return foo(y + 1)
```

```
print(bar(3))
```

- (a) 6                      (b) 8                      (c) 7                      (d) Error

44. What is the scope of a variable defined inside a function in Python?

- (a) Global                      (b) Local                      (c) Universal                      (d) Dynamic

45. What is a docstring in Python functions?

- (a) A comment at the end of a function definition.                      (b) A string literal that appears as the first statement in a function, class, or module.                      (c) A string variable used within a function.                      (d) A type of syntax error

46. What does the global keyword do in Python?

- (a) It declares a variable as global inside a function, allowing it to be modified.                      (b) It defines a function as a global function.                      (c) It imports all global variables from another module.                      (d) It specifies that a function should not return any value.

47. Which of the following is not a valid way to define a function in Python?

- (a) Using the def keyword.                      (b) Using the lambda keyword.                      (c) Using the function keyword.                      (d) Using a nested function definition.

48. What is the output of print(3 \* 'Hello') in Python?

- (a) HelloHelloHello                      (b) 3Hello                      (c) HelloHello                      (d) Error

49. What does the len() function do in Python?

- (a) Returns the square root of a number                      (b) Returns the length of a string, list, or tuple                      (c) Returns the largest element in a list                      (d) Returns the smallest element in a list

50. Which of the following is used to define a block of code in Python?

- (a) Curly braces {}                      (b) Parentheses ()                      (c) Indentation                      (d) Quotation marks "