# Operators in Python Questions

## Latest Operators in Python MCQ Objective Questions

**MCQ Question 1:**

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What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print(type(5 / 2))
print(type(5 // 2))
```

1. float and int

2. float and float

3. int and int

4. int and float

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : float and int

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 1 Detailed Solution**

The correct answer is **option 1.**

**Concept:**

**Python type():**

The type() function returns the class type of the argument (object) that was supplied as a parameter. The type() method accepts two types of arguments: **single:**

If just one parameter is specified, type(obj), it returns the type of the given object.

**Syntax:**

type(object)

**three arguments:**

If type(name, bases, dict) is supplied as an argument, it produces a new type object.

**Syntax:**

type(name, bases, dict)

**Explanation:**

The given python code snippet is,

**print(type(5 / 2))**

It given expression is 5/2. / is division operator gives the 2.5 but 2.5 real number hence this is the type of float class method.

**Output:**

**print(type(5 // 2))**

The floor division // rounds the result down to the nearest whole number.

It given expression is 5 // 2. // floor division operator gives the 2 but 2 integer number hence this is the type of int class method.

**Output:**

Hence the correct answer is *float and int.*

**MCQ Question 2:**

What will be the datatype of the test in the below code snippet?

```
test = 10
print(type(test))
test = "testbook"
print(type(test))
```

1.  str and int

2.  int and int

3.  str and str

4.  int and str

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 4 : int and str

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 2 Detailed Solution**

The correct answer is **option 4.**

**Concept:**

**Python type():**

The type() function returns the class type of the argument (object) that was supplied as a

parameter. The type() method accepts two types of arguments: **single:**

If just one parameter is specified, type(obj), it returns the type of the given object.

**Syntax:**

type(object)

**three arguments:**

If type(name, bases, dict) is supplied as an argument, it produces a new type object.

**Syntax:**

type(name, bases, dict)

**Explanation:**

The given python code snippet is,

```
test = 10
print(type(test))
test = "testbook"
print(type(test))
```

10 is integer data, and testbook is string data so It gives output of class type like,

**Output:**

**Hence the correct answer is** *int and str.*

**MCQ Question 3:**

What will be the output of the following python code snippet?

print(2**4 + (5 + 5)**(1 + 1))

1. Error

2. 28

3.  118

4.  116

Option 4 : 116

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 3 Detailed Solution**

The correct answer is **option 4.**

**Concept:**

The given python snippet is,

**print(2\*\*4 + (5 + 5)\*\*(1 + 1))**

Here, \*\* is Exponentiation operator,

+ is binary Addition,

**Example:**

2\*\*3 gives the output is 8 because it means 2 power 3.

= $2^3$=8

**Explanation:**

**Output** = 2\*\*4 + (5 + 5)\*\*(1 + 1)

Here () is the highest priority so it executes first and it has left to right associativity.

**Output** = 2\*\*4 +10 \*\* 2

\*\* is the next highest priority and it has left to right associativity.

**Output** = 16 +100 ( Here $2^4$+$10^2$)

+ is binary addition and gives the output.

**Output**= 116.

**Hence the correct answer is** *116.*

**MCQ Question 4:**

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What is the output of this code in Python Language:

```
>>> x = 125
>>> y = 13
>>> x // = y
>>> x
```

1. 125/13

2. 10

3. 9

4. 9.62

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 3 : 9

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 4 Detailed Solution**

🔑 **Key Points**

```
>>> x = 125
>>> y = 13
>>> x // = y

>>> x
```

**Here // is floor division operator.**

Floor division is a normal division operation except that it returns the largest possible integer. This integer is either less than or equal to the normal division result. Floor function is mathematically denoted by this ⌊ ⌋ symbol.

x // = y: x = 125 // 13

x = 9.

**Hence the correct answer is** *9.*

**MCQ Question 5:**

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Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

1. Addition and Subtraction

2. Multiplication, Division and Addition

3. Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction

4. Addition and Multiplication

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : Addition and Subtraction

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 5 Detailed Solution**

Option (1) is the correct answer

Addition and Subtraction

# Top Operators in Python MCQ Objective Questions

**MCQ Question 6:**

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What is the output of this code in Python Language:

>>> x = 125

>>> y = 13

>>> x // = y

>>> x

1. 125/13

2. 10

3. 9

4. 9.62

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 3 : 9

## Operators in Python MCQ Question 6 Detailed Solution

🔑 **Key Points**

>>> x = 125

```
>>> y = 13

>>> x // = y

>>> x
```

**Here // is floor division operator.**

Floor division is a normal division operation except that it returns the largest possible integer. This integer is either less than or equal to the normal division result. Floor function is mathematically denoted by this ⌊ ⌋ symbol.

x // = y: x = 125 // 13

x = 9.

**Hence the correct answer is** *9*.

**MCQ Question 7:**

What will be the output of the following python code snippet?

```
print(2**4 + (5 + 5)**(1 + 1))
```

1. Error

2. 28

3. 118

4. 116

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 4 : 116

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 7 Detailed Solution**

The correct answer is **option 4.**

**Concept:**

The given python snippet is,

**print(2\*\*4 + (5 + 5)\*\*(1 + 1))**

Here, \*\* is Exponentiation operator,

+ is binary Addition,

**Example:**

2\*\*3 gives the output is 8 because it means 2 power 3.

$= 2^3 = 8$

**Explanation:**

**Output** = 2\*\*4 + (5 + 5)\*\*(1 + 1)

Here () is the highest priority so it executes first and it has left to right associativity.

**Output** = 2\*\*4 +10 \*\* 2

\*\* is the next highest priority and it has left to right associativity.

**Output** = 16 +100 ( Here $2^4 + 10^2$)

+ is binary addition and gives the output.

**Output**= 116.

**Hence the correct answer is** *116.*

**MCQ Question 8:**

View this Question Online >

What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print(type(5 / 2))
print(type(5 // 2))
```

1. float and int

2. float and float

3. int and int

4. int and float

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : float and int

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 8 Detailed Solution**

The correct answer is **option 1.**

**Concept:**

**Python type():**

The type() function returns the class type of the argument (object) that was supplied as a parameter. The type() method accepts two types of arguments: **single:**

If just one parameter is specified, type(obj), it returns the type of the given object.

**Syntax:**

type(object)

**three arguments:**

If type(name, bases, dict) is supplied as an argument, it produces a new type object.

**Syntax:**

type(name, bases, dict)

**Explanation:**

The given python code snippet is,

**print(type(5 / 2))**

It given expression is 5/2. / is division operator gives the 2.5 but 2.5 real number hence this is the type of float class method.

**Output:**

**print(type(5 // 2))**

The floor division // rounds the result down to the nearest whole number.

It given expression is 5 // 2. // floor division operator gives the 2 but 2 integer number hence this is the type of int class method.

**Output:**

**Hence the correct answer is** *float and int*.

**MCQ Question 9:**

View this Question Online >

What will be the datatype of the test in the below code snippet?

```
test = 10
print(type(test))
test = "testbook"
print(type(test))
```

1. str and int

2. int and int

3. str and str

4. int and str

---

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 4 : int and str

---

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 9 Detailed Solution**

The correct answer is **option 4.**

**Concept:**

**Python type():**

The type() function returns the class type of the argument (object) that was supplied as a parameter. The type() method accepts two types of arguments: **single:**

If just one parameter is specified, type(obj), it returns the type of the given object.

**Syntax:**

type(object)

**three arguments:**

If type(name, bases, dict) is supplied as an argument, it produces a new type object.

**Syntax:**

type(name, bases, dict)

**Explanation:**

The given python code snippet is,

```
test = 10
print(type(test))
test = "testbook"
print(type(test))
```

10 is integer data, and testbook is string data so It gives output of class type like,

**Output:**

**Hence the correct answer is** *int and str.*

**MCQ Question 10:**

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Operators with the same precedence are evaluated in which manner?

1. Left to Right

2. Right to Left

3. Can't say

4. None of the mentioned

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : Left to Right

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 10 Detailed Solution**

Option (1) is the correct answer

Left to Right

**MCQ Question 11:**

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Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

1. Addition and Subtraction

2. Multiplication, Division and Addition

3. Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction

4. Addition and Multiplication

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : Addition and Subtraction

**Operators in Python MCQ Question 11 Detailed Solution**

Option (1) is the correct answer

**MCQ Question 12:**

What is the order of precedence in python? i) Parentheses ii) Exponential iii) Multiplication iv) Division v) Addition vi) Subtraction

1. I, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

2. ii, i, iii, iv, v, vi

3. ii, i, iv, iii, v, vi

4. i, ii, iii, iv, vi, v

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : I, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

**MCQ Question 13:**

Which statement(s) is/are NOT true about the variables in Python Language:

I. Values of every variable can be changed once a variable has been created and assigned value.

II. Assignment operator is used to create a new variable and assign value.

1. Only I

2. Both I and II

3. Neither I nor II

4. Only II

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : Only I

**MCQ Question 14:**

What is the meaning of >>> in Python Language?

1. Interpreter is ready to take instruction

2. Compiler is ready to take instruction

3. 3 right shift

4. 3 left shift

**Answer** (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : Interpreter is ready to take instruction