Quiz 1

Question 1:

Which of the following statements is true?

- Python is a high-level programming language.
- Python is an interpreted language.
- Python is an object-oriented language.
- All of the above.

Correct Option: D

Question 2:

What is used to define a block of code (body of loop, function, etc.) in Python?

- Curly braces
- Parenthesis
- Indentation
- Quotation

Correct Option: C

Question 3:

Which of the following is correct?

- Comments are for programmers for a better understanding of the program.
- Python Interpreter ignores the comment.
- You can write multi-line comments in Python using triple quotes, either ''' or """.
- All of the above

Correct Option: D

Question 4:

Which of the following is correct?

- Keywords can be used as a variable name.
- Variable names can start with a digit.
- Keywords cannot be used as a variable name.
- Variable name can have symbols like: @, #, $ etc.

Correct Option: C

Question 5:

In the following code, n is a/an _____?

1. n = '30'

- integer
- string
- tuple
- operator

Correct Option: B

Question 6:

What is the output of the following code?

1. print(1, 2, 3, 4, sep='*')

- 1 2 3 4
- 1234
- 1*2*3*4
- 24

Correct Option: C

Question 7:

What is used to take input from the user in Python?

- cin
- scanf()
- input()
- <>

Correct Option: C

Question 8:

What is the output of the following code?

- 2, 3, 4
- 2 3 4
- [2, 3, 4]
- [2 3 4]

Correct Option: C

Question 9:

What is the output of the following code?

1. print(5 >= 5)

- 3 >= 3
- True
- False
- None

Correct Option: B

Question 10:

The statement using and operator results true if _____

- both operands are true
- both operands are false
- either of the operands is true
- the first operand is true

Correct Option: A

Quiz 2

Question 1:

What is the output of the following code?

```
1.  if None:
2.      print("Hello")
```

- False
- Hello
- Nothing will be printed
- Syntax error

Correct Option: C

Question 2:

The if...elif...else executes only one block of code among several blocks.

- True
- False

Correct Option: A

Question 3:

What is the output of the following code?

```
1.  for i in [1, 0]:
2.      print(i+1)
```

- 2
  1
- [2, 1]
- 2
  0

- [2, 0]

Correct Option: A

Question 4:

In Python, for and while loop can have an optional else statement?

- Only for loop can have an optional else statement
- Only while loop can have an optional else statement
- Both loops can have optional else statement
- Loops cannot have an else statement in Python

Correct Option: C

Question 5:

What is the output of the following code?

```
1.  i = sum = 0
2.
3.  while i <= 4:
4.      sum += i
5.      i = i+1
6.
7.  print(sum)
```

- 0
- 10
- 4
- None

Correct Option: B

Question 6:

What is the output of the following code?

```
1.  while 4 == 4:
2.      print('4')
```

- 4 is printed once
- 4 is printed four times
- 4 is printed infinitely until the program closes
- Syntax error

Correct Option: C

Question 7:

Is it better to use for loop instead of while if you are iterating through a sequence (like: list)?

- No, it's better to use a while loop.
- Yes, for loop is a more pythonic choice.
- No, you cannot iterate through a sequence using a while loop.
- No, you cannot iterate through a sequence using loops.

Correct Option: B

Question 8:

Which of the following statement is true?

- The break statement terminates the loop containing it.
- The continue statement is used to skip the rest of the code inside the loop.
- The break and continue statements are almost always used with if, if...else and if...elif...else statements.
- All of the above.

Correct Option: D

Question 9:

What is the output of the following code?

```
for char in 'PYTHON STRING':
 if char == ' ':
    break

 print(char, end='')

 if char == 'O':
    continue
```

- PYTHON
- PYTHONSTRING
- PYTHN
- STRING

Correct Option: A

Question 10:

Which of the following statement is true about the pass statement?

- The Python interpreter ignores the pass statement like comments.
- The pass statement terminates the loop containing it.
- It is used as a placeholder for future implementation of functions, loops etc
- All of the above.

Correct Option: C

Quiz 3

Question 1:

Which of the following statement is true?

- Functions are used to create objects in Python.
- Functions make your program run faster.
- A function is a piece of code that performs a specific task.
- All of the above

Correct Option: C

Question 2:

What is the output of the following code?

```
1.  def printLine(text):
2.    print(text, 'is awesome.')
3.
4.  printLine('Python')
```

- Python
- Python is awesome.
- text is awesome.

Correct Option: B

Question 3:

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

- 0
- None object

- an arbitrary integer
- Error! Functions in Python must have a return statement.

Correct Option: B

Question 4:

What is the output of the following code?

- Hello Frodo

  Hello Sauron
- Hello ('Frodo', 'Sauron')
- Hello Frodo
- Syntax Error! greetPerson() can take only one argument.

Correct Option: B

Question 5:

What is a recursive function?

- A function that calls all the functions in the program.
- A function that calls itself.
- A function that calls all the functions in the program except itself.
- There is no such thing as a recursive function in Python.

Correct Option: B

Question 6:

What is the output of the following program?

```
1.  def Foo(x):
2.    if (x==1):
```

```
3.              return 1
4.          else:
5.              return x+Foo(x-1)
6.
7.      print(Foo(4))
```

- 10
- 24
- 7
- 1

Correct Option: A

Quiz 4

Question 1:

For the following code, which of the following statements is true?

```
1.  def printHello():
2.      print("Hello")
3.
4.  abc = printHello()
```

- printHello() is a function and abc is a variable. None of them are objects.
- Both printHello() and abc refer to the same object.
- printHello() and abc refer to different objects.
- Syntax error! You cannot assign function to a variable in Python.

Correct Option: B

Question 2:

What is the output of the following program?

```
1.  def outerFunction():
2.      global a
3.      a = 20
4.      def innerFunction():
5.          global a
6.          a = 30
7.          print('a =', a)
8.  a = 10
9.  outerFunction()
10. print('a =', a)
```

- a = 10 a = 30

- a = 10
- a = 20
- a = 30

Correct Option: C

Question 3:

Which of the following statements is true?

- A class is a blueprint for the object.
- You can only make a single object from the given class.
- Both statements are true.
- Neither statement is true.

Correct Option: A

Question 4:

What is the output of the following code?

```
1.  class Foo:
2.    def printLine(self, line='Python'):
3.      print(line)
4.
5.  o1 = Foo()
6.  o1.printLine('Java')
```

- Python
- line
- Java
- Java

  Python

Correct Option: C

Question 5:

What does the __init__() function do in Python?

- Initializes the class for use.
- This function is called when a new object is instantiated.
- Initializes all the data attributes to zero when called.

Correct Option: B

Question 6:

What is the output of the following code?

```
1.  class Point:
2.      def __init__(self, x = 0, y = 0):
3.          self.x = x+1
4.          self.y = y+1
5.
6.  p1 = Point()
7.  print(p1.x, p1.y)
```

- 0 0
- 1 1
- x y

Correct Option: B

Question 7:

Which of the following code uses the inheritance feature of Python?

- 1. class Foo:
  2. Pass
- 1. class Foo(object):
  2. pass
  3. class Hoo(object):
  4. pass
- 1. class Foo:
  2. pass
  3. class Hoo(Foo):
  4. pass
- None

Correct Option: C

Question 8:

If a class is derived from two different classes, it's called _____

- Multiple Inheritance
- Python Inheritance
- Hierarchical Inheritance

Correct Option: A

Question 9:

Which of the following statements is true?

- In Python, the same operator may behave differently depending upon operands.
- You can change the way operators behave in Python.
- Special method __add()__ is called when + operator is used.

- All of the above.

Correct Option: D

Question 10:

What is the output of the following code?

```
1.  class Point:
2.
3.      def __init__(self, x = 0, y = 0):
4.        self.x = x
5.        self.y = y
6.
7.      def __sub__(self, other):
8.          x = self.x + other.x
9.          y = self.y + other.y
10.         return Point(x,y)
11.
12. p1 = Point(3, 4)
13. p2 = Point(1, 2)
14. result = p1-p2
15. print(result.x, result.y)
```

- 2 2
- 4 6
- 0 0
- 1 1

Correct Option: B