PYTHON

FUNCTIONS – EASY(LEVEL)

1. How do you define a function in Python?
   A) function myFunc():
   B) def myFunc():
   C) func myFunc():
   D) define myFunc():
   Answer: B

2. Which of the following is a correct way to call a function greet?
   A) call greet()
   B) greet
   C) greet()
   D) function greet()
   Answer: C

3. What is the default return value of a Python function if return is not used?
   A) 0
   B) None
   C) False
   D) ""
   Answer: B

4. Can a Python function be called before it is defined?
   A) Yes
   B) No
   Answer: B

5. Which of the following is a valid function name?
   A) 1func
   B) my_func
   C) my-func
   D) my func
   Answer: B

6. What does the following function return?

   ```
   def add(a, b):

   return a + b
   ```

   A) None
   B) Sum of a and b
   C) Concatenation of a and b
   D) Error
   Answer: B

7. Which keyword is used to define a function?
   A) func
   B) def
   C) function
   D) define
   Answer: B

8. Which of the following is true about Python functions?
   A) Functions can return multiple values
   B) Functions must return a value
   C) Functions cannot have arguments
   D) Functions cannot be assigned to a variable
   Answer: A

9. Which statement about calling a function is correct?
   A) Function must be called with parentheses
   B) Function can be called without parentheses
   C) Function can only be called once
   D) Function call does not require parentheses if it has arguments
   Answer: A

10. Which of the following will execute a function hello()?
    A) hello
    B) hello()
    C) def hello()
    D) call hello
    Answer: B

11. What is the default value of an argument if not provided?
    A) 0
    B) None
    C) ""
    D) Python raises an error
    Answer: B

12. Which of the following is a correct positional argument call?

    ```
    def greet(name, msg):

     print(name, msg)
    ```

    A) greet("John", "Hi")
    B) greet(msg="Hi", "John")
    C) greet("Hi", name="John")
    D) greet("John")
    Answer: A

13. Which of the following is true about keyword arguments?
    A) Arguments are passed by position only
    B) Arguments can be passed using name
    C) Arguments cannot have default values

D) Arguments must be integers
Answer: B

14. What happens if you call a function with missing required arguments?
A) Python ignores missing arguments
B) Python raises TypeError
C) Python sets missing arguments to 0
D) Function runs partially
Answer: B

15. What are *args used for in Python functions?
A) To pass variable number of positional arguments
B) To pass keyword arguments
C) To define local variables
D) To return multiple values
Answer: A

16. What are **kwargs used for?
A) To return values
B) To pass variable number of keyword arguments
C) To define default arguments
D) To iterate lists
Answer: B

17. Which of the following calls the function correctly?

```
def func(a, b=2):

 return a+b
```

A) func()
B) func(3)
C) func(b=3)
D) func(a=3, b=2, c=1)
Answer: B

18. Which of these will raise an error?

```
def f(x, y=2):

return x+y
```

A) f(3)
B) f(3,4)
C) f(y=4)
D) f(x=5)
Answer: C

19. What is true about default argument values?
A) Must always be numeric
B) Must come after non-default arguments
C) Can be anywhere in the argument list

D) Cannot be mutable
Answer: B

20. Which of the following is allowed in Python function arguments?
    A) Positional only
    B) Keyword only
    C) Variable length
    D) All of the above
    Answer: D

21. Can a function return multiple values?
    A) Yes, as a tuple
    B) No, only one value
    C) Only numbers
    D) Only strings
    Answer: A

22. What does the function return if return is used without a value?
    A) 0
    B) None
    C) ""
    D) Error
    Answer: B

23. Which of the following returns the sum of numbers in a function?

```
def sum_numbers(a,b):

_______
```

A) return a+b
B) print(a+b)
C) a+b
D) sum(a,b)
Answer: A

24. Can functions return functions in Python?
    A) Yes
    B) No
    Answer: A

25. What is true about the return statement?
    A) Ends function execution
    B) Returns a value
    C) Both A and B
    D) None
    Answer: C

26. What does the following function return?

```
def f():

    pass
```

A) None
B) 0
C) False
D) ""
Answer: A

27. Which of these is correct to return multiple values?
    A) return x, y
    B) return [x, y]
    C) return (x, y)
    D) All of the above
    Answer: D

28. Can a function return another function’s result?
    A) Yes
    B) No
    Answer: A

29. Which statement is true?
    A) A function can only have one return statement
    B) A function can have multiple return statements
    C) Functions cannot return values
    D) Functions return strings only
    Answer: B

30. Which of the following is not a valid return value?
    A) Number
    B) String
    C) Function
    D) nothing
    Answer: D

31. Which variable is accessible only inside a function?
    A) Global
    B) Local
    C) Static
    D) Constant
    Answer: B

32. Which variable is defined outside any function?
    A) Local
    B) Global
    C) Nonlocal
    D) Temporary
    Answer: B

33. What keyword allows modifying a global variable inside a function?
    A) global
    B) nonlocal
    C) local

D) static
Answer: A

34. What keyword allows modifying a variable in an outer (but not global) scope?
A) global
B) nonlocal
C) local
D) static
Answer: B

35. Which of the following is true?
A) Local variables are accessible outside the function
B) Local variables cannot be accessed outside the function
C) Global variables cannot be accessed inside functions
D) None
Answer: B

36. Can a function access global variables without global keyword?
A) Yes, for reading
B) No
Answer: A

37. What is the output of this code?

```
x = 5

def f():

x = 10

f()

print(x)
```

A) 5
B) 10
C) None
D) Error
Answer: A

38. What is true about Python function scope?
A) LEGB: Local, Enclosing, Global, Built-in
B) Scope only local/global
C) Scope is static
D) None
Answer: A

39. Which variable cannot be modified inside a nested function directly?
A) Global
B) Local
C) Enclosing
D) Built-in
Answer: C

40. Which keyword helps modifying enclosing function variable inside nested function?
A) global
B) nonlocal
C) local
D) static
Answer: B

41. How do you define a lambda function?
A) lambda x: x+1
B) def lambda(x): x+1
C) function(x): x+1
D) lambda x {x+1}
Answer: A

42. Lambda functions can have:
A) Multiple statements
B) Only one expression
C) No parameters
D) Return None only
Answer: B

43. What does lambda x, y: x+y return?
A) A number
B) A function object
C) A string
D) None
Answer: B

44. Which of these is correct usage of lambda function?
A) (lambda x: x+1)(5)
B) lambda x: x+1(5)
C) lambda(5): 5+1
D) lambda x+1(5)
Answer: A

45. Lambda functions are also called:
A) Anonymous functions
B) Global functions
C) Named functions
D) Static functions
Answer: A

46. Which of the following is correct to assign a lambda to a variable?
A) f = lambda x: x*2
B) lambda f(x): x*2
C) f(x) = lambda x: x*2
D) def f = lambda x: x*2
Answer: A

47. Can lambda functions be passed as arguments?
A) Yes

B) No

Answer: A

48. Lambda functions can be returned from other functions?

A) Yes

B) No

Answer: A

49. Which of the following is equivalent to def f(x): return x*2?

A) f = lambda x: x*2

B) f = lambda x {x*2}

C) f = lambda x: return x*2

D) f(x) = lambda x: x*2

Answer: A

50. Which statement about lambda is false?

A) Can be used with map, filter, reduce

B) Can contain multiple expressions

C) Can be assigned to a variable

D) Can be returned from functions

Answer: B