

1. What is the output of the following display_person() function call

```
def display_person(*args):  
    for i in args:  
        print(i)
```

```
display_person(name="Rahat", age="25")
```

A. TypeError

B. Rahat

25

C. name

age

D. None of the Above

Reason : অনেক গুলা keyword argument কে function এ পাস করতে গেলে আমরা **kwargs use করি । তাই ans TypeError

2. Select which is true for Python function

- I. A Python function can return only a single value
- II. A function can take an unlimited number of arguments.
- III. A Python function can return multiple values
- IV. Python function doesn't return anything unless and until you add a return statement

Options :

A. I

B. I,II

C. II,III

D. I,IV

Reason : পাইথন এর function দিয়ে আমরা একসাথে অনেকগুলা argument নিয়ে কাজ করতে পারি এবং অনেকগুলা value return করতে পারি.
আর পাইথন ফাংশনে সবসময় একটা রিটার্ন ভ্যালু থাকেই।

3.

```
def f1():
```

```
global x
x+=1
print(x)
x=12
print("x")
```

- a) Error
- b) 13
- c) 13 x
- d) x

Reason : In the code shown above, the variable 'x' is declared as global within the function. Hence the output is 'x'. Had the variable 'x' been a local variable, the output would have been:

13

x

4. A Python module is a file with the _____ file extension that contains valid Python code.

- A. .pymodule
- B. .py
- C. .module
- D. .pym

Reason : পাইথনে .py extension যুক্ত যেকোনো ফাইল ই একেটা Module

5. What is the output of the following display() function call

```
def display(**kwargs):
```

```
    for i in kwargs:
```

```
        print(i, end=" ")
```

```
display(emp="Kelly", salary=9000)
```

- A. TypeError
- B. Kelly 9000
- C. ('emp', 'Kelly') ('salary', 9000)

D. emp salary

Reason : keyword argument গুলাকে আমরা **kwargs দিয়ে অ্যাক্সেস করতে পারি।

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo():  
    try:  
        return 1  
    finally:  
        return 2
```

```
k = foo()
```

```
print(k)
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) error, there is more than one return statement in a single try-finally block

Reason : The finally block is executed even there is a return statement in the try block.

7. When will the else part of try-except-else be executed?

a) always

b) when an exception occurs

c) when no exception occurs

d) when an exception occurs in to except block

Reason : The else part is executed when no exception occurs.

8. What are modules in Python?

A. Modules are like pre-written code snippets.

B. Modules are code files with python statements.

C. Modules are the standard code bases.

D. All are correct.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
try:
    if '1' != 1:
        raise "someError"
    else:
        print("someError has not occurred")
except "someError":
    print ("someError has occurred")
```

- a) someError has occurred
- b) someError has not occurred
- c) invalid code**
- d) none of the mentioned

Reason : A new exception class must inherit from a BaseException. There is no such inheritance here

10 . What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
from math import factorial
print(math.factorial(5))
```

- a) 120
- b) Nothing is printed
- c) Error, method factorial doesn't exist in math module
- d) Error, the statement should be: print(factorial(5))**

Reason : In the “from-import” form of import, the imported identifiers (in this case factorial()) aren't specified along with the module name.

