Python End module Quiz

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✓ 1. Which of these in not a core datatype? *

- a) Lists
- b) Dictionary
- c) Tuples
- d) Class ✓

✓ 2. Following set of commands are executed in shell, what will be the output? *

1. >>>str="hello"
2. >>>str[:2]
3. >>>

- (●) a) he ✓
- ( ) b) lo
- ( ) c) olleh
- ( ) d) hello

✓ 3. Carefully observe the code and give the answer. *

```
1. def example(a):
2.     a = a + '2'
3.      a = a*2
4.     return a
5. >>>example("hello")
```

- (●) a) indentation Error ✓
- ( ) b) cannot perform mathematical operation on strings
- ( ) c) hello2
- ( ) d) hello2hello2

✓ 4. What datype is the object below ? *

L = [1, 23, 'hello', 1].

- (●) a) list ✓
- ( ) b) dictionary
- ( ) c) array
- ( ) d) tuple

✓ 6. The following is displayed by a print function call: *

1. tom
2. dick
3. harry

Select all of the function calls that result in this output

- ( ) a) print(""tom \ndick \nharry"")
- ( ) b) print(""tomdickharry"")
- (●) c) print('tom\ndick\nharry') ✓
- ( ) d) print('tom dick harry')

✓ 7. Select all options that print hello-how-are-you *

- [ ] a) print('hello', 'how', 'are', 'you')
- [ ] b) print('hello', 'how', 'are', 'you' + '-' * 4)
- [x] c) print('hello-' + 'how-are-you') ✓
- [ ] d) print('hello' + '-' + 'how' + '-' + 'are' + 'you')

✗ 8. What is the return value of trunc() ? *

- ○ a) int
- ○ b) bool
- ◉ c) float ✗
- ○ d) None

Correct answer

- ◉ a) int

✓ 9. The expression Int(x) implies that the variable x is converted to integer. *
State whether true or false

- ◉ a) True ✓
- ○ b) False

✓ 10. In python we do not specify types,it is directly interpreted by the compiler, so consider the following operation to be performed. *

1. >>>x = 13 ? 2

objective is to make sure x has a integer value, select all that apply (python 3.xx)

- a) x = 13 // 2
- b) x = int(13 / 2)
- c) x = 13 % 2
- d) All of the mentioned ✓

✓ 11. Carefully observe the code and give the answer. *

```
1. def example(a):
2.     a = a + '2'
3.      a = a*2
4.     return a
5. >>>example("hello")
```

- a) indentation Error ✓
- b) cannot perform mathematical operation on strings
- c) hello2
- d) hello2hello2

✕ 12. What is the output of the following? *

```
x = ['ab', 'cd']
for i in x:
    i.upper()
print(x)
```

- (●) a) ['ab', 'cd']. ✕
- ( ) b) ['AB', 'CD'].
- ( ) c) [None, None].
- ( ) d) none of the mentioned

No correct answers

✗ 13. What is the output of the following? *

```
i = 1
while True:
    if i%3 == 0:
        break
    print(i)

    i + = 1
```

- (●) a) 1 2 ✗
- ( ) b) 1 2 3
- ( ) c) error
- ( ) d) none of the mentioned

Correct answer

- (●) c) error

✓ 14. What is the output of the following? *

```
for i in range(int(2.0)):
    print(i)
```

- ( ) a) 0.0 1.0
- (●) b) 0 1 ✓
- ( ) c) error
- ( ) d) none of the mentioned

✗ 14. . What will be the output? *

```
1. >>>my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4)
2. >>>my_tuple.append( (5, 6, 7) )
3. >>>print len(my_tuple)
```

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 5 ✗
- d) Error

Correct answer

- d) Error

✗ 15. What is the output of the following code? *

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
a.setdefault(4,"D")
print(a)
```

- a) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C', 4: 'D'}.
- b) None.
- c) Error. ✗
- d) [1,3,6,10].

Correct answer

- a) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C', 4: 'D'}.

✓ 16. What is the output of the below program? *

```
1. def printMax(a, b):
2.     if a > b:
3.         print(a, 'is maximum')
4.     elif a == b:
5.         print(a, 'is equal to', b)
6.     else:
7.         print(b, 'is maximum')
8. printMax(3, 4)
```

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 4 is maximum ✓
- d) None of the mentioned

✗ 17. What is the type of sys.argv? *

- a) set
- b) list
- c) tuple ✗
- d) string

Correct answer

- b) list

✓ 18. How are default arguments specified in the function heading? *

- (●) a) identifier followed by an equal to sign and the default value ✓
- ( ) b) identifier followed by the default value within back-ticks (“)
- ( ) c) identifier followed by the default value within square brackets ([])
- ( ) d) identifier

✓ 19. What is the output of the following code? *

```
class change:
    def __init__(self, x, y, z):
        self.a = x + y + z

x = change(1,2,3)
y = getattr(x, 'a')
setattr(x, 'a', y+1)
print(x.a)
```

- ( ) a) 6
- (●) b) 7 ✓
- ( ) c) Error
- ( ) d) 0

✓ *

13. What is the output of the following piece of code?

```
class A:
    def test(self):
        print("test of A called")
class B(A):
    def test(self):
        print("test of B called")
        super().test()
class C(A):
    def test(self):
        print("test of C called")
        super().test()
class D(B,C):
    def test2(self):
        print("test of D called")
obj=D()
obj.test()
```

- (●) a) test of B called ,test of C called,test of A called ✓
- ( ) b) test of C called,test of B called
- ( ) c) test of B called,test of C called
- ( ) d) Error, all the three classes from which D derives has same method test()