Day-3 Quiz-DataScience-Training

Welcome to the Python Programming Quiz! This quiz tests your knowledge of Python, focusing on collection objects, functions, modules, libraries, and oops. Please read the instructions carefully before starting the quiz.

Instructions and Rules

- Time Limit: You have 20 minutes to complete the quiz.
- Number of Questions: The quiz consists of 20 multiple-choice questions.
- Scoring: Each correct answer is worth 1 point. There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.
- Single Attempt: You are allowed only one attempt to complete the quiz.
- Required Fields: All questions are mandatory. You must answer each question to submit the quiz.
- Resources: This is a closed-book guiz. Do not use any external resources, including books, notes, or the internet.
- **Honesty:** Please answer the questions honestly and to the best of your ability. Cheating or dishonesty will result in disqualification.
- Environment: Ensure you are in a quiet environment where you can concentrate without interruptions.
- Technical Issues: In case of technical issues, please contact the quiz administrator immediately.
- Retakes: There are no retake opportunities for this quiz. Ensure you are prepared before starting.

Good luck, and do your best!

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1. Email *

2.	1. Which of the following is a special method in Python classes? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Cstart_	
3.	2. How do you create a NumPy array from a list? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	A. np.array([1, 2, 3])	
	B. np.array(1, 2, 3)	
	C. np.array(1; 2; 3)	
	D. np.array{1, 2, 3}	

4.	3. How do you create a 3x3 identity matrix in NumPy?*
	Mark only one oval.
	A. np.eye(3)
	B. np.identity(3)
	C. np.ones((3,3))
	D. np.diag(3)

5. 4. What is the output of the following code? *

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
print(arr * 2)
```

Mark only one oval.

A. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

B. [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]

C. [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]

D. Error

1 point

1 point

6.	5. What does the np.linspace function do? *
	Mark only one oval.
	A. Creates an array of equally spaced values within a specified range
	B. Creates an array of zeros
	C. Creates an array of ones
	D. Creates a random array
7.	6. What will be the output of the following code? *
	import numpy as np
	arr = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])

1 point

1 point

```
print(arr[1, 1])
```

Mark only one oval.

A. 1

B. 2

___ C. 3

D. 4

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])
print(arr[0:2, 1:3])
```

- A. [[1, 2], [4, 5]]
- B. [[2, 3], [5, 6]]
- C. [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]
- D. [[2, 3], [5, 6], [8, 9]]

9. 8. How do you read a CSV file into a Pandas DataFrame? *

Mark only one oval.

- A. pd.read_csv('file.csv')
- B. pd.read_file('file.csv')
- C. pd.read_data('file.csv')
- D. pd.load_csv('file.csv')

1 point

10.	9. How do you add a new column to an existing DataFrame? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	A. df['new_column'] = [values]	
	B. df.add_column('new_column', [values])	
	C. df.insert('new_column', [values])	
	D. df.append('new_column', [values])	
11.	10. What does the df.dropna() method do in Pandas? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	A. Drops all rows with missing values	
	B. Drops all columns with missing values	
	C. Fills missing values with a specified value	
	D. None of the above	

```
class A:
    def __init__(self, x):
        self.x = x

class B(A):
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        super().__init__(x)
        self.y = y

obj = B(1, 2)
print(obj.x, obj.y)
```

A. 11

B. 22

C. 1 2

D. Error

13.	12. Which of the following methods can be used to install a Python module? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	A. pip install module_name	
	B. apt-get install module_name	
	C. yum install module_name	
	D. brew install module_name	
14.	13. How do you select a single column from a DataFrame? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	A. df.column_name	
	B. df['column_name']	
	C. df.loc[:, 'column_name']	
	D. All of the above	

15.	14.	What does	the df.d	lescribe()	method	do in	Pandas?	*
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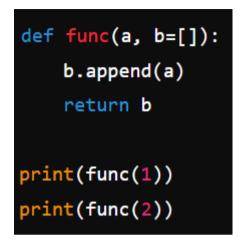
1 point

Mark only one oval.

- A. Provides descriptive statistics of the DataFrame
- B. Displays the DataFrame
- C. Renames columns of the DataFrame
- D. Filters rows of the DataFrame
- 16. 15. What will be the output of the following code? *

1 point

- A. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
- C. [2, 3, 4, 5, 1]
- D. Error



- A. [1] [2]
- B. [1] [1, 2]
- C. [1, 2] [1, 2]
- D. Error

18.	17 .	Which of the following	statements is	true about list	comprehensions	in Python? *
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1 point

Mark only one oval.

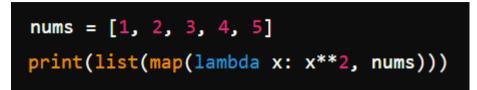
- A. They create a new list by applying an expression to each element in an existing list.
- B. They are generally slower than regular for-loops.
- C. They cannot include conditional statements.
- D. They are used to modify elements in-place.

19. 18. What will be the output of the following code? *

1 point

```
names = ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"]
scores = [85, 90, 95]
result = list(zip(names, scores))
print(result)
```

- A. [('Alice', 85), ('Bob', 90), ('Charlie', 95)]
- B. ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie', 85, 90, 95]
- C. [['Alice', 85], ['Bob', 90], ['Charlie', 95]]
- D. ['Alice:85', 'Bob:90', 'Charlie:95']



- A. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- B. [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
- C. [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
- D. Error

21. 20. What is the current version of Python?*

1 point

- 3.6.10
- 3.12.2
- 3.12.4
- 3.6.5

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