Python MCQ Test

Total points 60/135

Before starting the test, please the instructions carefully.

General Instructions:

1. Don't reload the page while taking the test. This behaviors can hamper your test.
2. You mush have to enter your email ID and full name.
3. There are total 45 MCQ questions.
4. Every question is for 3 marks. Total 135 marks quiz test.
5. There is no negative markings.
6. You have total 1 hour and 30 minutes time to complete the test.
7. The form will close automatically after 1 hour and 30 minutes when you will start the test.
8. You have to submit the form before the time is up. Otherwise the answers will not be stored.
9. Your activity will be recorded by monitoring. Please allow the requirements.

Note: At the end there will be 2 input fields. One field will be blank. And another one is already filled. Copy that id from the first field to the second one before submitting the test. Otherwise, the test will not be submitted.

Email *

bijlal2797@gmail.com

60 of 135 points

Enter your first name *

Bijlal

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Patil

✓ /3

1. What is the output of the following code snippet?

```
def fun(number):
    if(number<2):
        return 1
    elif(number/2==2):
        return fun(number-1)
    else:
        return (number-1)*fun(nu
mber-1)

print(fun(7))
```

- ○ 480
- ○ 60
- ○ RuntimeError: maximum recursion depth exceeded in comparison
- ◉ 240

✕ 2. What will be the output of the following Python code?


```
def foo(i, x=[]):
    x.append(x.append(i))
    return x
for i in range(3):
    y = foo(i)
print(y)
```

- ○ [[[0]], [[[0]], [1]], [[[0]], [[[0]], [1]], [2]]]
- ◉ [[0], [[0], 1], [[0], [[0], 1], 2]]
- ○ [0, None, 1, None, 2, None]
- ○ None

Correct answer

- ◉ [0, None, 1, None, 2, None]

✓ **3: What will be the output of the following code snippet?** /3

```
def foo(x):
    x[0] = ['def']
    x[1] = ['abc']
    return id(x)
q = ['abc', 'def']
print(id(q) == foo(q))
```

- ○ None
- ◉ True
- ○ Error
- ○ False

✗ **4. What will be the output of the following Python code?** /3

a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
b = **lambda** x: (b (x[1:]) + x[:1] **if** x **else** [])
print(b (a))

- ○ [5,4,3,2,1]
- ○ []
- ○ 1 2 3 4 5
- ◉ Error, lambda functions can't be called recursively

Correct answer

- ◉ [5,4,3,2,1]

✗ **5. What is the output of the following code snippet?** /3

```
class Table:
    def __init__(self):
        self.no_of_legs=4
        self.__glass_top=None
        self.__wooden_top=None

    def assign_data(self,glass_top,wooden_top):
        self.__glass_top=glass_top
        self.__wooden_top=wooden_top

    def identify_rate(self,glass_top,wooden_top):
        self.assign_data(glass_top, wooden_top)
        if(self.__glass_top==True):
            rate=20000
        elif(self.__wooden_top==True):
            rate=30000
        else:
            rate=0
        return rate
dining_table=Table()
rate=dining_table.identify_rate(True, False)
print(rate)
```

- ○ 20000
- ◉ 30000
- ○ 0
- ○ Error: A method can't be invoked from another method of the same cla

Correct answer

- ◉ 20000

✓ **6. Consider the following python function for representing the customers of a retail store. The objective of the code is to record the details of the customers.** /3

```
def customer_record(customer_type, name, discount,
points_earned, membership_card_type):
   if(customer_type=="Regular"):
      record="Record Regular Customer:"+name+" "+(str)(discount)
   elif(customer_type=="Privileged"):
      record="Record Privileged Customer:"+name+" "+(str)
(points_earned)
   elif(customer_type=="Elite"):
      record="Record Elite Customer:"+name+"
"+membership_card_type
   print(record)
```

What will be the optimal class structure if this has to be re-written in Object-oriented programming?

- (●) 4 classes with inheritance: Base class: Customer; Child classes: Regular, Privileged, Elite
- ( ) 4 classes with inheritance: Base class: Customer; Child classes: Regular, Privileged; Grand Child of Privileged: Elite
- ( ) 4 classes with inheritance: Base class: Customer; Child classes: Regular, Privileged; Grand Child of Regular: Elite
- ( ) 3 independent classes: Regular, Privileged, Elite

✓ **7. What is the output of the below code?** 3/3

```
sample_dict={'a':1,'b':2}
sample_dict.update({'b':5, 'c':10 })
print(sample_dict.get('a'),sample_dict.get('b'),sample_dict.get('c'))
```

- 1 2 10
- 1 2 None
- 1 5 10
- None 5 10

✗ **8. Which of the following functions cannot be used on heterogeneous sets?** 0/3

- sum
- update
- remove
- pop

Correct answer

- sum

✗ **9. What will be the output of the following Python code?** /3

```
l=[]
def convert(b):
    if(b==0):
        return l
    dig=b%2
    l.append(dig)
    convert(b//2)
convert(6)
l.reverse()
for i in l:
    print(i,end="")
```

- ○ Infinite loop
- ○ 110
- ◉ 011
- ○ 3

Correct answer

- ◉ 110

✓ **10. What will be the output of the following Python code?** /3

```
class A:
    def __str__(self):
        return '1'
class B(A):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
class C(B):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
def main():
    obj1 = B()
    obj2 = A()
    obj3 = C()
    print(obj1, obj2,obj3)
main()
```

- (●) 1 1 1
- ( ) An exception is thrown
- ( ) 1 2 3
- ( ) '1' '1' '1'

✕ **11: What will be the output of the below code?** 3

```
try:
    if '2' != 2:
        raise "Python"
    else:
        print("Python has not exist")
except "Python":
    print ("Python has exist")
```

- ○ invalid code
- ○ Python has not exist
- ○ Python has exist
- ◉ Python

Correct answer

- ◉ invalid code

✗ **12. Consider the below Python code. Note: Assume that necessary imports have been done. What should be done in so that object of ClassB can get created successfully?** /3

```
class ClassA(metaclass=ABCMeta):

    def method1(self):
        return 45

    @abstractmethod
    def method2(self):
        pass

    @abstractmethod
    def method3(self):
        pass

class ClassB(ClassA):

    def method3(self):
        return 25
```

- ○ ClassB can be instantiated without any modification to the given code
- ◉ Implementation for method3() must be removed from ClassB
- ○ Implementation for method2() must be provided in ClassB
- ○ Implementation for method1() must be provided in ClassB

Correct answer

- ◉ Implementation for method2() must be provided in ClassB

✗ **13. What will be the output of below Python code?** /3

```
class ExceptionOne(Exception):
    pass

class Test:
    counter=1
    @staticmethod
    def perform_test(temp_list,n):
        try:
            if(temp_list[n]>=5):
                Test.counter+=1
                temp_list[n]-=2
                raise ExceptionOne()
                temp_list[n]=5
            else:
                raise Exception()
        except Exception:
            Test.counter-=5
        except ExceptionOne:
            Test.counter+=5
        print("Data:",temp_list[n])
try:
    t=Test()
    t.perform_test([2,4,7,5,1],3)
finally:
    print("Counter:",Test.counter)
```

- ○ Counter: -3
- ○ Data: 3
- ◉ Data: 3 Counter: 7
- ○ Data: 3 Counter: -3

Correct answer

- ◉ Data: 3 Counter: -3

✓ **14. Consider the Python code given below. What changes should be done in the code above so as to get the output of 201?**

```
class Base:
    def __init__(self):
        self.__value=200
    def get_value(self):
        return self.__value+1

class Child(Base):
    def get_num(self):
        num=100
        return num

class GrandChild(Child):
    def __init__(self):
        self.num=200

child=Child()
grandchild=GrandChild()
print(grandchild.get_value())
```

- (●) Add statement super().__init__() in the constructor of GrandChild class
- ( ) Make member variable of Base class as public
- ( ) Add a constructor with statement super().__init__() in Child class
- ( ) None of these

✗ **15. What will be the output of the below Python code?** 0/3

```
def GM(name):
    print("Good morning "+name)
def GE(name):
    print("Good evening "+name)

def wish(func1,func2,name,time):
    if(time >=6 and time<=15):
        func1(name)
    elif(time>15 and time <=18):
        func2(name)

wish(GM,GE,"Ken",16)
```

- ○ Good evening Ken
- ○ Good morning Ken
- ○ Error as functions GM() and GE() cannot be passed as arguments to function wish()
- ◉ Error: func1,func2 are not defined

Correct answer

- ◉ Good evening Ken

0/3

✕ 16. What is the output of the following code snippet?

```
from abc import ABCMeta, abstractmethod
class Parent(metaclass=ABCMeta):
    def __init__(self):
        self.num=100

    @abstractmethod
    def show(self):
        pass

class Child(Parent):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.__var=10

    def show(self):
        print(self.num)
        print(self.__var)

obj=Parent()
obj.show()
```

- ○ Error: abstract method should always have a valid statement other than pass
- ○ 10 100
- ○ Error: abstract class cannot be instantiated
- ◉ 100 10

Correct answer

- ◉ Error: abstract class cannot be instantiated

✓ **17: After executing below code:** /3

```
li = [1, 2, 3, 4, 3]
def fun(x):
    return lambda x: 2*x
x = list(map(fun, li))

for i in range(5):
    p=sum(x[i](li[i:-1]))
    print(p)
```

No of lines printed and first line output are **x, y** respectively.
Choose correct option

- ○ x=4, y=0
- ◉ x=5, y=20
- ○ Error: int' object is not callable
- ○ Error: list index out of range

0/3

✕ 18: What is the output for the below code?

```
class Sales:
   def __init__(self, id):
      self.id = id
      id = 100

val = Sales(123)
print (val.id)
```

- ○ None of the above
- ◉ 100
- ○ 123
- ○ SyntaxError, this program will not run

Correct answer

- ◉ 123

✓ **19: Find the output of the below Python code.** /3

Note: Assume that the necessary imports have been done.

```
num_list=[32.5,44.2,66.6,78.4,99.2]

for i in range(0,len(num_list)):
    num_list[i]=math.ceil(num_list[i])

num_list.reverse()
print(num_list)
```

- [ ] [99, 78, 67, 44, 33]
- [ ] [33, 45, 67, 79, 100]
- [ ] [33, 44, 67, 78, 99]
- [x] [100, 79, 67, 45, 33]

✓ **20: What will be the output of the following Python code?** 1/3

```
count={}
count[(1,2,4)] = 5
count[(4,2,1)] = 7
count[(1,2)] = 6
count[(4,2,1)] = 2
tot = 0
for i in count:
    tot=tot+count[i]
print(len(count)+tot)
```

- 25
- Tuples can't be made keys of a dictionary
- 16
- 17

✓ **21: What is the output of the below code?** /3

```
class Demo:
    def __init__(self):
        self.x = 1
    def change(self):
        self.x = 10
class Demo_derived(Demo):
    def change(self):
        self.x=self.x+1
        return self.x
def main():
    obj = Demo_derived()
    print(obj.change())

main()
```

- ○ An exception is thrown
- ○ 11
- ○ 1
- ◉ 2

✓ **22: What will be the output of the below Python code?**

```
class Mobile:
    def __init__(self,brand,case):
        self.brand=brand
        self.case=case
    def display(self):
        print(self.case.color)

class Case:
    def __init__(self,color):
        self.color=color
c1=Case("Black")
c2=Case("White")
m1=Mobile("Hony",c1)
c1.color="Green"
m1.display()
```

- White
- None
- Black
- Green

✗ 23: What is the output of the code given below?

```
a = -10
b = -200
c = 2000
d = 4000
if( a*b >=d):
   if(d>c):
      if(d%c!=0):
         print(11)
      else:
         print(22)
else:
   if(b/a >0):
      if(a<b or d%c!=0):
        print(33)
      else:
        print(44)
```

- (●) 11
- ( ) 44
- ( ) 22
- ( ) 33

Correct answer

- (●) 44

✓ **24** Select correct output of below program

```
s='abaaabcpqeaaa'
s = s[-2:2:-1].split('c')
p = s[1].replace('aa', 'pe')
print(p+s[0])
```

- (●) bpeaaeqp
- ( ) bpeaaaeqp
- ( ) pqeaaaab
- ( ) bpebaa

✗ **25: What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?** 0/3

```
numbers = {}
letters = {}
comb = {}
numbers[1] = 56
numbers[3] = 7
letters[4] = 'B'
comb['Numbers'] = numbers
comb['Letters'] = letters
print(comb)
```

- ○ {‘Numbers’: {1: 56}, ‘Letters’: {4: ‘B’}}
- ○ ‘Numbers’: {1: 56, 3: 7}
- ◉ Error, dictionary in a dictionary can’t exist
- ○ {‘Numbers’: {1: 56, 3: 7}, ‘Letters’: {4: ‘B’}}

Correct answer

- ◉ {‘Numbers’: {1: 56, 3: 7}, ‘Letters’: {4: ‘B’}}

✗ **26: which of the statements about dictionary values is not false?** 0/3

- ○ More than one key have the same valie
- ○ Values of a dictionary must be unique
- ○ Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers
- ○ The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key]

✓ **27: what is the output for the below code?** /3

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

k = foo()
print(k)
```

- ○ Error, there is more than one return statement in a single try-finally blo
- ○ 3
- ◉ 2
- ○ 1

✓ **28: what will be the output of the following code?** /3

```
x = [[0], [1]]
print((' '.join(list(map(str, x))),))
```

- ○ 01
- ○ [0] [1]
- ○ ('01')
- ◉ ('[0][1]',)

✓ **29: what will be the output for the below code?**

```
class Customer:
    def __init__(self, cust_id, age):
        self.cust_id = cust_id
        self.age = age

c1=Customer(100,20)

def change(c2):
    c2=Customer(100,21)

change(c1)
print(c1.age)
```

- (●) 20
- ( ) Error
- ( ) None
- ( ) 21

✕ 30: What is the code to find the number 4?

3

```
a = [[[10835,   596],
      [  142,   639],
      [ 4165,    34]],

     [[17193,  1753],
      [ 4639,  7357],
      [ 1278, 16389]],

     [[10583,  1223],
      [14326, 14079],
      [ 4959, 14701]],

     [[15612, 10027],
      [ 1137, 15540],
      [ 9194, 11609]],

     [[12090, 10898],
      [19437, 15070],
      [16592,  6544]],

     [[12367, 19572],
      [ 8796,     4],
      [13577,  6505]],

     [[12489, 12089],
      [15840,  5979],
      [ 4952,  9753]],

     [[ 6461,  1604],
      [16877, 11262],
      [13859, 12849]],

     [[ 1654, 13335],
      [ 8165, 10417],
      [ 5226, 19609]],

     [[ 8170,  3577],
```

[19748, 12171],
[7666, 14427]]]

- a[5:6][0][1][1]
- a[5:6. 0:1, 1:2, 1:2]
- a[6:7][1][0][1]
- a[1][5:6][0][1]

Correct answer

- a[5:6][0][1][1]

✗ 31. Consider the following python function for a bank account management system. Objective of the code is to record details of accounts
What will be the optimal class structure if this was to be re-written in Object oriented programming? /3

```
def account_record(account_id,balance,overdraft,interest,
                   account_holder,tax_benefit,cheques):
    if(account=="Savings"):
        record=account_id+":"+balance+":"+interest+"%"
    elif (account=="Current"):
        if(account_holder=="Business"):
            record=account_id+":"+balance+":"+overdraft+":"+tax_benefit+
        elif(account_holder=="Person"):
            record=account_id+":"+balance+":"+overdraft+":"+cheques
```

- ○ 3 classes with inheritance. Parent Class: Account; Child Classes:Savings and Current.
- ◉ 2 classes with no inheritance. Savings and Current.
- ○ 5 classes with inheritance. Account; Savings and Current inherit from Account. Business and Person inherit from Current
- ○ 5 independent classes . Account,Savings,Current,Business and Persona

Correct answer

- ◉ 5 classes with inheritance. Account; Savings and Current inherit from Account. Business and Person inherit from Current

✓ 32. Which of the following is the generator expression? /3

- ○ [x**2 for x in my_list]
- ◉ (x**2 for x in my_list)
- ○ {x**2 for x in my_list}
- ○ x**2 for x in my_list

✓ 33. What will be the output of the below code? 3

```
class A():
    def disp(self):
        print("A disp()")
class B(A):
    pass
obj = B()

obj.disp()
```

- ○ Error because when object is created, argument must be passed
- ◉ A disp()
- ○ Invalid syntax for inheritance
- ○ Nothing is printed

✗ 34. What error will occur when you execute the following code? 3

```
song="JINGLE Bells jingle Bells Jingle All The Way"
song.upper()
song_words=song.split()
count=0
for word in song_words:
    if(word.startswith("jingle")):
        count=count+1
print(count)
```

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 0

Correct answer

- 1

✕ 35. **What will be the output of the following Python code?** 3

```
x=1
def cg():
 global x
 x=x+1
cg()
x
```

- ○ 2
- ◉ 0
- ○ 1
- ○ Error

Correct answer

- ◉ 2

✗ 36. What would be the output of the below Python code? /3

```
i, j = 0, 10
while i <= 10 and j >=1:
    print(i, j)
    j = j - 1
    i = i + 1
    if i == j:
        break
```

- 1 9 2 8 3 7 4 6 5 5
- 1 9 2 8 3 7 4 6
- 0 1 0 1 9 2 8 3 7 4 6
- 0 1 0 1 9 2 8 3 7 4 6 5 5

Correct answer

- 0 1 0 1 9 2 8 3 7 4 6 5 5

✗ 37. Assume that there are five variables with the values given: 0/3

num1 = 10
num2 = 5
num3 = 0
num4 = 2
num5 = 10

(num1 == num5) and ((num2 - num4 * num3) == (num2 - num3))

Which among the expressions provide the same result as the above expression?

- ○ not(num3 >= num4) and (num5/num2 == num4)
- ◉ (num2 - num4 * num3) <= ((num2 - num4)*num3)
- ○ (num1==num5) and (not(num5/num2 == num1/num2))
- ○ not (num3> num4) or (num4 + num2)> num1

Correct answer

- ◉ not(num3 >= num4) and (num5/num2 == num4)

✗ 38. What will be the output for the below Python code? /3

```
s1={3, 4}
s2={1, 2}
s3=set()
i=0
j=0
for i in s1:
    for j in s2:
        s3.add((i,j))
        i+=1
        j+=1
print(s3)
```

- (●) {(3, 1), (4, 2)}
- ( ) {(3, 4), (1, 2)}
- ( ) Error
- ( ) {(4, 2), (3, 1), (4, 1), (5, 2)}

Correct answer

- (●) {(4, 2), (3, 1), (4, 1), (5, 2)}

✗ 39. What will be the output of the following code? /3

```
l = ["good", ”oh!”, "excellent!", "#450"]
[n for n in l if n.isalpha() or n.isdigit()]
```

- ['good']
- [”oh!”, "excellent!", "#450"]
- ["good", ”oh”, "excellent!", "450"]
- ['good', '#450']

Correct answer

- ['good']

✓ 40. What will be the output for the below code? /3

```
def foo(k):
    k = [1]
q = [0]
foo(q)
print(q)
```

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

✗ 41. **What would be the output of Python code given below?** 3

```
elements=[2,5,6,0]
try:
        div=elements[4]/elements[3]
except ZeroDivisionError:
        print("Infinity")
except IndexError:
        print("Index Error")
except Exception:
        print("0")
finally:
        print("In finally block")
```

- (●) 0 In finally block
- ( ) Index Error In finally block
- ( ) Index Error
- ( ) Infinity In finally block

Correct answer

- (●) Index Error In finally block

✗ 42. What will be the output of the following code? /3

```
import pickle

f=open("pickled.txt","wb")
dct={'name': 'Rajneesh', 'age': 23, 'Gender': 'Male', 'marks': 75}
pickle.dump(dct, f)
f.close()

f=open("pickled.txt","rb")
dct=list(pickle.load(f))
print(dct)
f.close()
```

- {'name': 'Rajneesh', 'age': 23, 'Gender': 'Male', 'marks': 75}
- TypeError- dict can't be converted to list
- ['name', 'age', 'Gender', 'marks']
- ['name', 'Rajneesh', 'age', 23, 'Gender', 'Male', 'marks', 75]

Correct answer

- ['name', 'age', 'Gender', 'marks']

✓ 43. Opuput of the below code: /3

```
a = [1,2,3,1]
b=a
a.pop()
a.append(10)
print(b[int('0011', 2)])
```

- ○ Error, str can't converted to int
- ○ Index out of range
- ○ 1
- ◉ 10

✕ 44: What will lcm(2,3) return?

```
def double(func):
    def func1(*args):
        return 2*func(*args)
    return func1

@double
def lcm(a, b):
    if b==0:
        return a
    return lcm(b, a%b)
```

- ○ 2
- ◉ 6
- ○ 12
- ○ 16

Correct answer

- ◉ 16

✓ 45 Value of x, after below program executes

```
from functools import reduce

li = [5, 8, 13, 20, 100, 50]
li.sort(reverse=True)
div5_4 = lambda x : x%5==0 or x%4==0
li = list(filter(div5_4, li))
x = reduce(lambda x,y:x+y, li)
x = li.sum() - x
```

- (●) Program give Error on execution
- ( ) 0
- ( ) 1
- ( ) 13

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