Logo

Description automatically generated

**Assignment -1**

1. REPL stands for:

* READ, EDIT, PRINT, LOOP
* RETRIEVE, EVALUATE, PRINT, LOOP
* READ, EVALUATE, PRINT, LOOP
* None of the above

**Answer** : - (C) READ, EVALUATE, PRINT, LOOP

2)What is not true about the bind() method in TKinter GUI Widget library?

* It is an event handler function
* It associates event handler with GUI widget
* It recognizes GUI event type and invokes the corresponding callback function.
* None of the above statements are true

**Answer** : - (A) It is an event handler function

3)What should you use to execute the Python statement and see the output?

* REPL
* IDLE
* Jupyter Notebook
* Visual Studio

**Answer** : -(A) REPL

4) Which of the following function is used to display the output?

* output()
* print()
* display()
* show()

**Answer** : -(B) print ()

1. Which of the following functions is used to get the user's input?

* get()
* prompt()
* input()
* get\_input()

**Answer** : - (C) input()

1. Which of the following defines a variable in Python?

* var name="Steve"
* string name="Steve"
* name="Steve"
* All of the above

**Answer** : - (C) name="Steve

1. How to get the type of the following variable?

i=10

* type(i)
* exec(i)
* print(i)
* help(i)

**Answer** : - (A) type(i)

1. What is the output of the following code?

>>> x=100>>> type(x)

* integer
* int
* <class 'int'>
* <class 'number'>

**Answer** : - (C) <class ‘int’>

9)What is the output of the following code?

>>> x='Hello '>>> y='World'>>> x+y

* An error will be raised.
* 'Hello World'
* 'Hello '
* 'World'

**Answer** : - (B) ‘Hello World’

10)What is the output of the following code?

>>> x='Hello '

>>> y='World2'

>>> x+y

* An error will be raised.
* 'Hello World2'
* 'Hello '
* 'World'

**Answer** : - (B) ‘Hello World2’

**Assignment -2:-**

1: Scientific notation for float number 0.0001234 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1234e-10
* 1.234e-04
* 0.1234E-6
* None of the above

**Answer** : - (B) 1.234e-04

2: What is true about complex numbers?

* The real and imaginary component can be float
* The real part should be an integer.
* Scientific notation cannot be used in complex number
* All of above

**Answer** : - (A) The real and imaginary component can be float

3: The int() function can be useful to convert

* string to Integer
* hexadecimal to integer
* float to int
* Complex number to int

**Answer** : - (C) float to int

4: What is the value of the following arithmetic expression 5\*2\*\*10?

* 100
* 5120
* 10000000000
* None of the above

**Answer** : - (B) 5120

5: Which of the following is true?

* 9%2=4
* 9//2=4
* 9/2=4
* None of the above

**Answer** : - (B) 9//2 = 4

6 Given s='Hello. How are you?', which of the following expression will return 'How'?

* s[8:10]
* s[7:10]
* s[7:9]

**Answer** : - (B) s[7:10]

7: Which of the following will result in True?

* '0x12'.isdigit()
* '12.0'.isdigit()
* '012'.isdigit()
* '1.2e01'.isdigit()

**Answer** : - (B) ’12.0’.isdigit()

8: Which function should be used to change 'how are you?' to 'How Are You?',

* capitalize()
* title()
* lower()
* upper()

**Answer** : - (B) title()

9: Which symbol is not defined as a string operator?

* +
* -
* \*
* None of these

**Answer** : - (B) -

10: The find('H') function over a string 'TutorialsTeacher' will return \_\_\_\_\_.

* 7
* 0
* -1
* 8

**Answer** : - (B) 0

**Assignment -3:-**

1: Logical AND operator returns True if

* Both operands are true
* Either operand is true
* Both operands are false
* None of the above

**Answer** : - (A) Both operands are True

2: Which of the following operators checks the equality of two operands?

* =
* ==
* Both
* None

**Answer** : - (B) ==

3: Operands of the logical operator may be of which type?

* Numeric
* Boolean
* String
* All of the above

**Answer** : - (D) All of the above

4: Which of the following statements will be executed by Python interpreter without error?

* if age>=18
* if age=18:
* if age>=18:
* none of the above

**Answer** : - (C) if age >=18:

5: Which of the following statements is not true?

* It is necessary to use 'else' whenever 'if' is used in a program.
* All statements in a block have the same indent.
* An indented block should be started after : symbol.
* All statements are true.

**Answer** : - (A) It is necessary to use 'else' whenever 'if' is used in a program.

6: Which of the following statements is true regarding the body of the loop?

* It is a block of one or more statements.
* Statements in the block have the similarly increased indent
* It is executed for each iteration

* All of the above

**Answer** : - (D) All of the above

7: Which of the following Python objects is not iterable?

* String
* Dictionary
* Number
* Tuple

**Answer** : - (C) Number

8: The range(5) function generates which of following sequence of numbers:

* 0,1,2,3,4
* 1,2,3,4,5
* 1,2,3,4
* 0,1,2,3,4,5

**Answer** : - (A) 0,1,2,3,4

9: What will be the output of the following code?

for char in 'Hello':

print (char,end=",")

* Hello
* H,e,l,l,o
* o,l,l,e,H
* Error

**Answer** : - (B) H,e,l,l,o

10: The else keyword can be used along with which of the following?

* for
* while
* if
* all of the above

**Answer** : - (D) all of the above

**Assignment -4:-**

1: What will be the output of the following code?

a=10

def myfunction():

a=20

returnprint('a=',a)

* a=20
* a=10
* Syntax error
* Value error

**Answer** : - (B) a=10

2: What is not true about formal and actual parameters?

* Their Number and type must match
* Need not be given in same order
* Their names must be identical
* All statements are true

**Answer** : - (C) Their names must be identical

3: In Python, functions are

* Always called by passing reference
* Always called by passing value
* May be called by passing reference or value
* None of these

**Answer** : - (C) May be called by passing reference or value

4: Variable used inside a function become its

* Local variable
* Global variable
* Reference variable
* None of these

**Answer** : -(A) local variable

5: What is true about the docstring of a function?

* It is a string written as the first line in function block.
* It can be written in single, double, or triple quotes.
* It is ignored by the interpreter.
* All of the above.

**Answer** : -(A) It is a string written as the first line in function block

6: What are the dunder (magic) methods in Python?

* Methods that start with a double underscore.

* Methods that start and end with a double underscore
* Methods that start with a single underscore
* Methods that start and end with a single underscore

**Answer** : - (B) Methods that start and end with a double underscore

7: What is true about the \_\_init\_\_() method?

* It is a constructor
* It is a magic method
* It calls \_\_new\_\_() method
* All of the above

**Answer** : - (A) It is a constructor

8: The \_\_new\_\_() method \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Creates a new object
* Initializes instance variables
* Both a and b
* acts as constructor

**Answer** : - (A) Creates a new object

9: The \_\_add\_\_() method \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Returns addition of two numbers
* Overloads + operator
* Should be overridden to overload + operator
* B and c

**Answer** : - (D) B and C

10: In order to overload == operator, which magic method must be overridden?

* \_\_comp\_\_()
* \_\_eq\_\_()

* \_\_equal\_\_()
* \_\_ne\_\_()

**Answer** : - (B) \_\_eq\_\_()

**Assignment -5:-**

1: Python modules are stored in which type of file?

* .txt file
* .md file
* .py file
* .python file

**Answer** : - (C).py file

2: Which of these is not a built-in module in Python distribution?

* math
* os
* random
* pi

**Answer** : - . (D) pi

3: Built-in modules in Python are written in

* C
* C++
* Python
* Java

**Answer** : - (A) C

4: What will print (randrange(1,10)) statement do?

* Prints numbers from 1 to 10
* Print numbers 1 to 10 in random order
* Prints any one number from 1 to 9 selected randomly
* Print numbers from 1 to 9

**Answer** : -(C) Prints any one number from 1 to 9 selected randomly

5: Which of the following statement is incorrect?

* log() function returns natural logarithm of a number
* log10() function returns the standard logarithm of a number
* log10() function returns log value of 10
* all statements are incorrect

**Answer** : - (C) log10() function returns log value of 10

6:The following is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

def getcol(x):

for i in range(x):

yield i

* Void Function
* Generator function
* Iterator function
* Yield function

**Answer** : - (B) Generator function

7:What will be the output of the following code?

import collections

c=collections.Counter([1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4,4,5])print(c.most\_common(1))

* [(4, 4)]
* [(2, 2)]
* [(4, 4), (2, 2)]
* Error

**Answer** : - (A) [(4, 4)]

8: Is the following class valid?

class Employee:

empid=0

name=""

def \_\_init\_\_(id,name):

empid=id

name=name

* Yes
* No

**Answer** : - (B) No

9: A class may contain

* attributes
* methods
* properties
* constructor
* instance attributes
* module
* package

**Answer** : - (A) attributes (B) Methods (C) properties (D) constructor

(E) instance attributes

10: What is TRUE about the class attributes?

* They are defined in the \_\_init\_\_() method.
* They can be defined inside any method.
* They are accessible by the name of the class.
* All of the above are true.

**Answer** : - (C) They are accessible by the name of the class.

11: What is 'self' in Python?

* It is a keyword.
* It is a class attribute.
* It is a reference to an object which calls an instance method.
* It is a built-in function in Python

**Answer** : - (C) It is a reference to an object which calls an instance method.

12: What is the name of the constructor method in the Python class?

* \_\_main\_\_()
* \_\_init\_\_()
* \_\_ctor\_\_()
* None of the above

**Answer** : - (B) \_\_init\_\_()

13: Which of the following statement is correct?

* Class attributes are the variables defined directly in the class that is shared by all objects of the class.
* Class attributes are the variables defined inside the class method.
* Class attributes are objects of the class.
* None of the above

**Answer** : - (A) Class attributes are the variables defined directly in the class that is shared by all objects of the class.

**Assignment -6:-**

1: The mechanism of designing a new class based on one or more existing classes is called:

* Overriding
* Inheritance
* Polymorphism
* None of these

**Answer** : - (B) Inheritance

2: What is overriding?

* Overriding can occur in the case of inheritance of classes.
* It is a process of redefining inherited method in child class
* It is a magic method in Python
* None of these

**Answer** : - (B) It is a process of redefining inherited method in child class

3: What kind of relationship exists between inherited class and base class?

* IS A
* HAS A
* Both
* None

**Answer** : - (A) IS A

4: What is not true about overriding in Python?

* Redefining a base class method in the inherited class is called method overriding.
* Overriding is the essential feature of object-oriented language.
* The overridden methods must have the same number of arguments as the base class method of the same name.
* All the above statements are true.

**Answer** : - (D) All the above statements are true.

5: Instance variables and methods in the Python class are:

* Private by default
* Public by default
* Protected by default

* These terms are not applicable in Python.

**Answer** : - (B) Public by default.

6: Which of the following is not the built-in error type?

* EOFError
* IndexError
* KeyError
* LoopError

**Answer**: - (D) LoopError

7: What type of error will be raised when the imported module is not found?

* NullError
* NameError
* ImportError
* ReferenceError

**Answer**: - (C) ImportError

8: What will be the output of the following code?

def fn(x):

try:

print(5/x)

except:

print('Error occurred')

fn(0)

* 5
* 0.0

* Error occurred
* ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

**Answer** : - (C) Error occurred

9: What will be the output of the following code?

def fn(x):

try:

print(5/x)

except ZeroDivisionError:

print("except block")

else:

print("else block")

finally:

print("finally block")

fn(0)

* Except block
* finally block
* SyntaxError
* ValueError

**Answer** : - (A) Except block

10: Which of the following keyword is used to raise an error in Python?

* except
* raise
* throw
* throw Except()

**Answer** : - (B) raise

**Assignment -7:-**

1: Which of the following is mutable?

* List
* String
* Tuple
* Set

**Answer** : - (A) List

2: A list can contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elements.

* Unlimited (depends on computer's memory)
* 10000
* 1 Million
* 10 Million

**Answer** : - (A) Unlimited (depends on computer's memory)

3: What will be the output of the following code?

nums=list({1:'one',2:'two'})

print(nums)

* Syntax Error

* [1, 2]
* [‘one', ‘two']
* Runtime error

**Answer** : - (B) [1, 2]

4: Which of the following is an invalid list object?

* list(“Hello”)
* [10, 1.234. 2+3j, ‘Python']
* [(1,2), (3,4)]
* All are valid

**Answer** : - (B) [10, 1.234. 2+3j, ‘Python']

5: The list.pop() function will

* remove the first element from a list

* remove the last element from a list
* none will be removed
* both will be removed

**Answer** : - (B) remove the last element from a list

6: What will be the output of the following code?

s = set('Hello')

print(s)

* Syntax error
* {''H', 'e', ‘l', ‘o'}
* {''H', 'e', ‘l', ‘l', ‘o'}

**Answer** : - (B) {''H', 'e', ‘l', ‘o'}

7: What will be the output of the following code?

s1={1,2,3,4,5}

s2={4,5,6,7,8}

print(s1-s2)

* {1,2,3}
* {8,6,7}
* Syntax error
* Runtime error

**Answer** : -(A) {1,2,3}

8: What will be the output of the following program?

s1={1,2,3,4,5}

s2={4,5,6,7,8}

print(s1|s2)

* {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
* {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
* {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
* Syntax error
* Runtime error

**Answer** : - (C) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

9: What will be the output of the following code?

>>> emp = {}

>>> type(emp)

* <class 'set'>
* <class 'dict'>
* <class ''>
* <class 'emp'>

**Answer** : -(B) <class 'dict'>

10: How to convert a tuple to a set object?

* Using set() method
* Using tuple() method
* Using type() method
* Using set.convert() method

**Answer** : - (A) Using set() method

**Assignment -8:-**

1: Which of the following statements is true?

* Dictionary is a sequence of key-value pairs.
* Dictionary is an indexed collection of key-value pairs.
* Dictionary is an unordered collection of key-value pairs
* None of these

**Answer** : -(C) Dictionary is an unordered collection of key-value pairs.

2: Which of following objects is not a valid declaration for dictionary?

* dict = {(1,2):10}
* dict={[1, 2]:10}
* dict={1:10}
* None of the above

**Answer** : - (B) dict={[1, 2]:10}

3: To delete a key value pair in dictionary, use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* del() method
* pop() method
* del keyword
* remove()

**Answer** : -(C) del keyword

4: The items() method of dictionary returns \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* list of tuples
* tuple of lists
* tuple of tuples
* list of lists

**Answer** : - (A) list of tuples

5: What will be the output of the following code?

nums = {"ONE":1, "TWO":2}

print(nums["One"])

* 1
* “ONE”
* Syntax error

* Runtime Error

**Answer** : - (D) Runtime Error

6: years={1995:'Java', 1972:'C', 1994:'Python'} is a dictionary with key-value pairs of the year of invention and name of a language. The expression list(years) will return \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* list of years
* list of languages
* list of tuples each having year and language
* none of these

**Answer** : - (A) list of years

7: What will be the output of the following code?

years={1995:'Java', 1972:'C', 1994:'Python'}

print(years.get(2000))

* ValueError
* SyntaxError
* Blank output
* Java

**Answer** : - (C) Blank output

**Assignment -9:-**

1: Which of the following modes are valid for opening a file to read and write?

* r+
* w+
* wb+
* rw

**Answer** : - (A) r+

2: which of the following built-in function is used to get the file object for a particular file?

* file()
* object()

* open()
* read()

**Answer** : - (C) open()

3: What does the following statement do?

f = open("C:\MyFile.txt", '+')

* Opening a file for appending texts.
* Opening a file for reading or writing.
* Opening a file for reading.
* Opening a file for writing texts.

**Answer** : - (B) Opening a file for reading or writing

4: What does the following code do?

f = open('C:\myfile.txt')

c = f.read()

* Reading a line from the myfile.txt.
* Reading content from the myfile.txt until EOF.
* Open the file and point to the first line of the myfile.txt.
* Reading binary file.

**Answer** : - (B) Reading content from the myfile.txt until EOF.

5:The rollback() method should be executed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Undo effect of SQL query
* Reset table
* Delete all records in a table
* Sort rows in descending order

**Answer** : - (A) Undo effect of SQL query

**Assignment -10:-**

1: The character \* is used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* SELECT query
* Insert Query
* Delete query
* All of the above

**Answer** : - (A) SELECT query

2: Python DB-API

* Is a Python module
* Specification for database connectivity modules
* is used to access SQLite database
* None of these

**Answer** : - (B) Specification for database connectivity modules

3: What is a cursor in the context of database programming?

* It is an indicator showing the current position for user interaction on a computer monitor.
* It acts as a handle for a given SQL query using which records are traversed.
* It stores the list of rows in a table.
* None of these

**Answer** : - (B) It acts as a handle for a given SQL query using which records are traversed.

4: Which of the following statements is true about connect() function

* Creates a new database or opens the existing database
* Is Function in SQLite3 module
* Returns connection object
* All of above

**Answer** : - (D) All of above

5: Commit() method should be executed to

* Finalize transactions
* Close database
* Close table
* Refresh data after execution of the query

**Answer** : - (A) Finalize transactions