Weekend Test for Python

Total points 28/40 ?



ai Ram Venkat	
✓ 1. What is the primary purpose of typecasting in Python?	1/
a) To automatically convert variables to the most efficient data type.	
b) To explicitly convert a variable from one data type to another.	✓
C) To check the data type of a variable.	
d) To define new data types.	
✓ 2. Which function is used to convert a value to an integer?	1/
a) str()	
b) float()	
c) int()	~

3. What will print(type(str(123))) output?	1/1
a) <class 'int'=""></class>	
b) <class 'str'=""></class>	✓
c) <class 'float'=""></class>	
d) <class 'nonetype'=""></class>	
4. Which of the following is NOT a valid Python data type?	1/1
a) integer	
b) string	
c) float	
o d) char	✓
5. What is the output of print(10 + '5')?	1/1
a) 15	
(b) '105'	
c) An error	~
O d) 105	

✓ 6. How can you convert the string "3.14" to a floating-point number?	1/1
a) int("3.14")	
b) float("3.14")	✓
c) str(3.14)	
(a) double("3.14")	
√ 7. What will print(bool(0)) output?	1/1
a) True	
b) False	✓
C) Error	
(d) 0	
✓ 8. What is the output of print(10 / 3) in Python 3?	1/1
(a) 3	
b) 3.333333333333333	✓
O c) 3.33	
O d) Error	

9. Which function is used to convert a value to a string?	1/1
a) int()	
b) float()	
c) str()	✓
O d) bool()	
10. What will print("Hello" + str(123)) output?	1/1
a) Hello123	~
(a) b) Hello + 123	
C) Error	
O d) Hello 123	
11. How do you print multiple values in a single print() statement, separated by spaces?	1/1
a) print(value1, value2, value3)	✓
b) print(value1 + value2 + value3)	
c) print(value1.value2.value3)	
d) print("value1 value2 value3")	

×	12. What does the end parameter in the print() function control?	0/1
0	a) The separator between values.	
0	b) The character printed at the end of the output.	
•	c) The number of values printed.	X
0	d) The formatting of the output.	
Corre	ect answer	
•	b) The character printed at the end of the output.	
/	13. What will print("Hello", end="") output?	1/1
0	a) Hello (followed by a newline)	
•	b) Hello (no newline)	✓
0	c) Error	
0	d) Nothing	
×	14. How do you print a formatted string using f-strings (formatted string literals)?	0/1
•	a) print("The value is {}".format(value))	×
0	b) print(f"The value is {value}")	
0	c) print("The value is " + value)	
0	d) print("The value is %s" % value)	
Corre	ect answer	
•	b) print(f"The value is {value}")	

15. What is the output of print(type(1/2))?	1/1
a) <class 'int'=""></class>	
b) <class 'float'=""></class>	✓
C) <class 'str'=""></class>	
d) <class 'complex'=""></class>	
★ 16. Which of the following is true about Lists in Python?	0/1
a) Lists are immutable.	×
b) Lists are ordered collections of items.	
c) Lists can only contain integers.	
d) Lists use parentheses.	
Correct answer	
b) Lists are ordered collections of items.	
√ 17. Which of the following is true about Tuples in Python?	1/1
a) Tuples are mutable.	
b) Tuples are unordered.	
c) Tuples are defined using square brackets.	
d) Tuples are defined using parentheses.	✓

×	18. How do you access the first element of a list called my_list?	0/1
0	a) my_list[1]	
•	b) my_list(0)	×
0	c) my_list[0]	
0	d) my_list.first()	
Corre	ect answer	
•	c) my_list[0]	
✓	19. What is the output of len([1, 2, 3, 4])?	1/1
0	a) 3	
•	b) 4	✓
0	c) 5	
0	d) Error	
/	20. Which method is used to add an element to the end of a list?	1/1
•	a) append()	✓
0	b) insert()	
0	c) add()	
0	d) extend()	

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× 21. How do you create an empty li	ist? 0/1	
a) my_list = {}		
<pre>b) my_list = ()</pre>		
o) my_list = []		
<pre>d) my_list = list()</pre>	×	
Correct answer		
c) my_list = []		
22. What does the following code	do? my_tuple = (1, 2, 3); my_tuple[0] = 4 1/1	
a) Changes the first element of the tu	uple to 4.	

22. What does the following code do? my_tuple = (1, 2, 3); my_tuple	e[0] = 4 1/1
a) Changes the first element of the tuple to 4.	
b) Prints an error message.	✓
C) Creates a new tuple.	
O d) Does nothing.	

✓ 23. Which of these is a valid way to create a tuple?
 a) my_tuple = [1, 2, 3]
 b) my_tuple = {1, 2, 3}
 c) my_tuple = (1, 2, 3)
 d) my_tuple = <1, 2, 3>

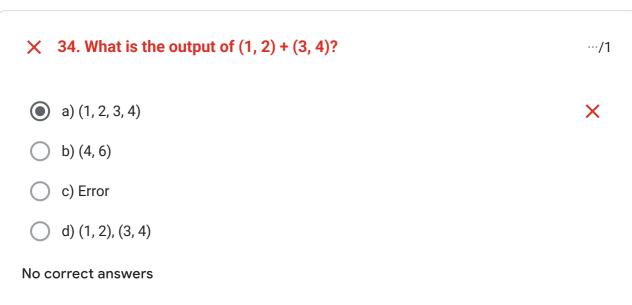
/	24. What is the output of [1, 2, 3] + [4, 5, 6]?	1/1
•	a) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]	✓
0	b) [7, 8, 9]	
0	c) Error	
0	d) [1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]	
/	25. How do you remove an element from a list at a specific index?	1/1
0	a) remove()	
0	b) delete()	
•	c) pop()	✓
0	d) discard()	
~	26. What is list slicing?	1/1
0	a) Creating a copy of a list.	
•	b) Accessing a portion of a list.	✓
0	c) Removing elements from a list.	
0	d) Adding elements to a list.	

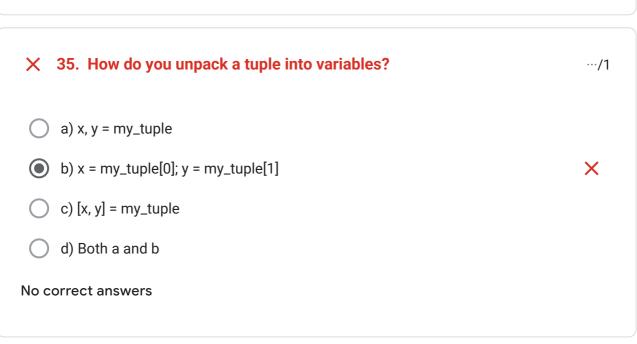
× 27. What is the output of my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4]; print(my_list[1:3])?	0/1
a) [1, 2]	
b) [2, 3]	
O c) [1, 2, 3]	
(a) [2, 3, 4]	×
Correct answer	
(a) b) [2, 3]	
✓ 28. Which method is used to find the index of the first occurrence of an element in a list?	1/1
a) find()	
b) index()	✓
c) search()	
d) locate()	
✓ 29. What is the difference between append() and extend() for lists?	1/1
a) append() adds a single element, extend() adds multiple elements.	✓
b) append() adds elements to the beginning, extend() adds to the end.	
c) They do the same thing.	
d) append() is for tuples, extend() is for lists.	

✓ 30. How do you reverse a list in Python?	1/1
a) reverse()	✓
b) invert()	
c) flip()	
O d) backwards()	
<pre> X 31. What is the output of my_list = [1, 2, 2, 3]; my_list.remove(2); print(my_list)? </pre>	0/1
a) [1, 2, 3]	×
O b) [1, 3]	
c) [1, 2, 2, 3]	
O d) Error	
Correct answer	
b) [1, 3]	
✓ 32. Which of the following is NOT a valid list method?	1/1
a) sort()	
b) reverse()	
(i) add()	✓
d) insert()	

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★ 33. What does the * operator do with lists and tuples?	0/1
a) Multiplies the elements.	
b) Repeats the list/tuple.	
c) Concatenates the list/tuple.	×
d) Raises an error.	
Correct answer	
b) Repeats the list/tuple.	





✓ 36. Can you have a list inside a tuple?	1/1
a) Yes	~
O b) No	
C) Only if the list is empty	
d) Only if the tuple is empty	
× 37. What will be the output of print(tuple([1,2,3]))?	0/1
a) [1,2,3]	
b) (1,2,3)	
C) {1,2,3}	
d) Error	
✓ 38. What will be the output of print(list((1,2,3)))?	1/1
a) (1,2,3)	
(a) b) [1,2,3]	✓
O c) {1,2,3}	
d) Error	

X 39. How can you create a tuple with a single element?	0/1
a) my_tuple = (1)	×
b) my_tuple = (1,)	
c) my_tuple = 1	
d) my_tuple = [1]	
Correct answer	
b) my_tuple = (1,)	
40. What happens if you try to assign a value to an element in a tuple?	1/1
a) The value is updated.	
b) A new tuple is created.	
c) An error is raised.	✓
d) Nothing happens.	

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