Weekend Test for Python

Total points 28/40

Full Name: *

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✓ **1. What is the primary purpose of typecasting in Python?** 1/1

- ○ 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?** 1/1

- ○ a) str()
- ○ b) float()
- ◉ c) int() ✓
- ○ d) bool()

✓ **3. What will print(type(str(123))) output?** 1/1

- ○ a) <class 'int'>
- ◉ b) <class 'str'> ✓
- ○ c) <class 'float'>
- ○ d) <class 'NoneType'>

✓ **4. Which of the following is NOT a valid Python data type?** 1/1

- ○ a) integer
- ○ b) string
- ○ c) float
- ◉ d) char ✓

✓ **5. What is the output of print(10 + '5')?** 1/1

- ○ a) 15
- ○ b) '105'
- ◉ c) An error ✓
- ○ 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)
- ○ d) 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) 3.3333333333333335 ✓
- ○ c) 3.33
- ○ d) Error

✓ **9. Which function is used to convert a value to a string?** 1/1

- a) int()
- b) float()
- c) str() ✓
- d) bool()

✓ **10. What will print("Hello" + str(123)) output?** 1/1

- a) Hello123 ✓
- b) Hello + 123
- c) Error
- 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

- ○ a) The separator between values.
- ○ b) The character printed at the end of the output.
- ◉ c) The number of values printed. ✗
- ○ d) The formatting of the output.

Correct answer

- ◉ b) The character printed at the end of the output.

✓ **13. What will print("Hello", end="") output?** 1/1

- ○ a) Hello (followed by a newline)
- ◉ b) Hello (no newline) ✓
- ○ c) Error
- ○ 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)) ✗
- ○ b) print(f"The value is {value}")
- ○ c) print("The value is " + value)
- ○ d) print("The value is %s" % value)

Correct answer

- ◉ b) print(f"The value is {value}")

✓ **15. What is the output of print(type(1/2))?** 1/1

- ○ a) <class 'int'>
- ◉ b) <class 'float'> ✓
- ○ c) <class 'str'>
- ○ d) <class 'complex'>

✗ **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

- ○ a) my_list[1]
- ◉ b) my_list(0) ✗
- ○ c) my_list[0]
- ○ d) my_list.first()

Correct answer

- ◉ c) my_list[0]

✓ **19. What is the output of len([1, 2, 3, 4])?** 1/1

- ○ a) 3
- ◉ b) 4 ✓
- ○ c) 5
- ○ d) Error

✓ **20. Which method is used to add an element to the end of a list?** 1/1

- ◉ a) append() ✓
- ○ b) insert()
- ○ c) add()
- ○ d) extend()

✗ **21. How do you create an empty list?** 0/1

- a) my_list = {}
- b) my_list = ()
- c) my_list = []
- d) my_list = list() ✗

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 tuple to 4.
- b) Prints an error message. ✓
- c) Creates a new tuple.
- d) Does nothing.

✓ **23. Which of these is a valid way to create a tuple?** 1/1

- 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] ✓
- ( ) b) [7, 8, 9]
- ( ) c) Error
- ( ) d) [1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]

✓ **25. How do you remove an element from a list at a specific index?** 1/1

- ( ) a) remove()
- ( ) b) delete()
- (●) c) pop() ✓
- ( ) d) discard()

✓ **26. What is list slicing?** 1/1

- ( ) a) Creating a copy of a list.
- (●) b) Accessing a portion of a list. ✓
- ( ) c) Removing elements from a list.
- ( ) 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]
- ○ c) [1, 2, 3]
- ◉ d) [2, 3, 4] ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ 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()
- ( ) d) backwards()

✗ **31. What is the output of my_list = [1, 2, 2, 3]; my_list.remove(2); print(my_list)?** 0/1

- (●) a) [1, 2, 3] ✗
- ( ) b) [1, 3]
- ( ) c) [1, 2, 2, 3]
- ( ) d) Error

Correct answer

- (●) b) [1, 3]

✓ **32. Which of the following is NOT a valid list method?** 1/1

- ( ) a) sort()
- ( ) b) reverse()
- (●) c) add() ✓
- ( ) d) insert()

✗ **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.

✗ **34. What is the output of (1, 2) + (3, 4)?** ···/1

- ◉ a) (1, 2, 3, 4) ✗
- ○ b) (4, 6)
- ○ c) Error
- ○ d) (1, 2), (3, 4)

No correct answers

✗ **35. How do you unpack a tuple into variables?** ···/1

- ○ a) x, y = my_tuple
- ◉ b) x = my_tuple[0]; y = my_tuple[1] ✗
- ○ c) [x, y] = my_tuple
- ○ d) Both a and b

No correct answers

✓ **36. Can you have a list inside a tuple?** 1/1

- (●) a) Yes ✓
- ( ) 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)
- (●) b) [1,2,3] ✓
- ( ) c) {1,2,3}
- ( ) d) Error

✗ **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.