**MCQ**

1. Who developed Python Programming Language?  
   a) Wick van Rossum  
   b) Rasmus Lerdorf  
   c) Guido van Rossum  
   d) Niene Stom

Ans:- c) Guido van Rossum

1. Which type of Programming does Python support?  
   a) object-oriented programming  
   b) structured programming  
   c) functional programming  
   d) all of the mentioned

Ans:- d) all of the mentioned

1. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?  
   a) no  
   b) yes  
   c) machine dependent  
   d) none of the mentioned

Ans:- a) no

1. Which of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?  
   a) .python  
   b) .pl  
   c) .py  
   d) .p

Ans:-c).py

1. Is Python code compiled or interpreted?  
   a) Python code is both compiled and interpreted  
   b) Python code is neither compiled nor interpreted  
   c) Python code is only compiled  
   d) Python code is only interpreted

Ans:- a) Python code is both compiled and interpreted

1. All keywords in Python are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Capitalized  
   b) lower case  
   c) UPPER CASE  
   d) None of the mentioned

Ans:- d) None of the mentioned

7. What will be the value of the following Python expression?

1. + 3 % 5

a)7  
b) 2  
c) 4  
d) 1

Ans:- a)7

8.Which of the following is used to define a block of code in Python language?  
a) Indentation  
b) Key  
c) Brackets  
d) All of the mentioned

Ans:- a) Indentation

9. Which keyword is used for function in Python language?  
a) Function  
b) Def  
c) Fun  
d) Define

Ans:- b) Def

10. Which of the following character is used to give single-line comments in Python?  
a) //  
b) #  
c) !  
d) /\*

Ans:- b) #

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

i = 1

**while** True:

**if** i%3 == 0:

**break**

**print**(i)

i + = 1

a)1 2 3  
b) error  
c) 1 2  
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:- b) error

12. Which of the following functions can help us to find the version of python that we are currently working on?  
a) sys.version(1)  
b) sys.version(0)  
c) sys.version()  
d) sys.version

Ans:- a) sys.version(1)

13. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) pi  
b) anonymous  
c) lambda  
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:- c) lambda

14. What is the order of precedence in python?  
a) Exponential, Parentheses, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction  
b) Exponential, Parentheses, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction  
c) Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Subtraction, Addition  
d) Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

Ans:- d) Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

15. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet if x=1?

x<<2

a)4  
b) 2  
c) 1  
d) 8

Ans:- a)4

16. What does pip stand for python?  
a) unlimited length  
b) all private members must have leading and trailing underscores  
c) Preferred Installer Program  
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:- c) Preferred Installer Program

17. Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?  
a) underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed  
b) unlimited length  
c) all private members must have leading and trailing underscores  
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:- b) unlimited length

18. What are the values of the following Python expressions?

2\*\*(3\*\*2)

(2\*\*3)\*\*2

2\*\*3\*\*2

1. 512, 64, 512  
   b) 512, 512, 512  
   c) 64, 512, 64  
   d) 64, 64, 64

Ans:- a) 512, 64, 512

19. Which of the following is the truncation division operator in Python?  
a) |  
b) //  
c) /  
d) %

Ans:- b) //

20. What will be the output of the following Python code?

l=[1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', '', []]

list(filter(bool, l))

1. [1, 0, 2, ‘hello’, ”, []]  
   b) Error  
   c) [1, 2, ‘hello’]  
   d) [1, 0, 2, 0, ‘hello’, ”, []]

Ans:- c) [1, 2, ‘hello’]

21. Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python?  
a) factorial()  
b) print()  
c) seed()  
d) sqrt()

Ans:- b) print()

22. Which of the following is the use of id() function in python?  
a) Every object doesn’t have a unique id  
b) Id returns the identity of the object  
c) All of the mentioned  
d) None of the mentioned

Ans:- b) Id returns the identity of the object

23. The following python program can work with \_\_\_\_ parameters.

**def** f(x):

**def** f1(\*args, \*\*kwargs):

**print**("Sanfoundry")

**return** x(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

**return** f1

1. any number of  
   b) 0  
   c) 1  
   d) 2

Ans:-a) any number of

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**return** f1

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   b) 0  
   c) 1  
   d) 2

Ans:-a) any number of

25. What will be the output of the following Python function?

min(max(False,-3,-4), 2,7)

a)-4  
b) -3  
c) 2  
d) False

Ans:- d) False

25. Which of the following is not a core data type in Python programming?  
a) Tuples  
b) Lists  
c) Class  
d) Dictionary

Ans:- c) Class

26. What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=56.236?

**print**("%.2f"%x)

1. 56.236  
   b) 56.23  
   c) 56.0000  
   d) 56.24

Ans:- d) 56.24

27. Which of these is the definition for packages in Python?  
a) A set of main modules  
b) A folder of python modules  
c) A number of files containing Python definitions and statements  
d) A set of programs making use of Python modules

Ans:- b) A folder of python modules

28. What will be the output of the following Python function?

len(["hello",2, 4, 6])

a) Error  
b) 6  
c) 4  
d) 3

Ans:-c)4

29. What will be the output of the following Python code?

x = 'abcd'

**for** i **in** x:

**print**(i.upper())

a) a B C D  
b) a b c d  
c) error  
d) A B C D

Ans:- d) A B C D

30. What is the order of namespaces in which Python looks for an identifier?  
a) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the global namespace and finally the local namespace  
b) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the local namespace and finally the global namespace  
c) Python first searches the local namespace, then the global namespace and finally the built-in namespace  
d) Python first searches the global namespace, then the local namespace and finally the built-in namespace

Ans:- c) Python first searches the local namespace, then the global namespace and finally the built-in namespace

**PROBLEM**

1. [Python Program to Compute the Power of a Number](https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/examples/power)

base = 3

exponent = 4

result = 1

while exponent !=0:

result \*= base

exponent -=1

print(“Answer = “ + str(result))

1. [Python Program to Find LCM](https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/examples/lcm)

def compute\_lcm(x, y):

if x > y :

greater = x

else:

greater = y

while(True):

if((greater % x== 0) and (greater % y == 0)):

lcm = greater

break

greater += 1

return lcm

num1 =54

num2 = 24

print(“The l.c.m is”, compute\_lcm(num1, num2))

1. [Python Program to check if given array is Monotonic](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-program-to-check-if-given-array-is-monotonic/)

def isMonotonic(N):

return (all(N[i] <=N[i + 1] for i in range (len(N) -1 )) or

all(N[i] >= N[i +1] for i in range(len(N) -1)))

N = [1,2,4,3]

Print(isMonotonic(N))

1. [Python program to print all negative numbers in a range](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-program-to-print-all-negative-numbers-in-a-range/)

start, end = -25, 2

for num in range(start, end +1):

if num < 0:

print(num, end=” “)

1. A. [Python program to split and join a string](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-program-split-join-string/)

def split\_string(string):

list\_string = string.split(‘ ‘)

return list\_string

def join\_string(list\_string):

string = ‘-‘.join(list\_string)

return string

if \_ \_name \_ \_ ==’ \_ \_ main\_ \_’:

string = ‘ganesh ‘

list\_string = split\_string(string)

print(list\_string)

new\_string = join\_string(list\_string)

print(new\_string)

B. [Python | Check if a given string is binary string or not](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-check-if-a-given-string-is-binary-string-or-not/)

def check(string):

n = set(string)

k = {‘0’, ‘1’}

if k == n or n =={‘0’} or n =={‘1’}:

print(“yes”)

else:

print(“no”)

if \_ \_name \_ \_ = =” \_ \_main\_ \_” :

string = “101010”

check(string)

1. A. [Python program to convert time from 12 hour to 24 hour format](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-program-convert-time-12-hour-24-hour-format/)

def convert24(str1):

if str1[-2:] ==”AM” and str1[:2] ==”12”:

return ”00” + str1[2:-2]

elseif str1[-2:] == “AM”:

return str1[:-2]

elseif str1[-2:] == “PM” and str[:2} ==”12”:

return str1[:-2]

else:

return str(int(str1[:2]) +12]) + str1[2:8]

print(convert24(“08:05:45 PM”))

B. [Python program to find difference between current time and given time](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-program-to-find-difference-between-current-time-and-given-time/)

def difference(a1,b1,a2,b2):

c1=a1\* 60 +b1

c2 =a2 \* 60 + b2

if(c1 == c2 ):

print(“both are same time”)

return

else:

diff = c2 - c1

a = (int(diff / 60 )) % 24

b = diff % 60

Print(a, ”:”, b)

If \_ \_name\_ \_ == “main\_ \_”:

difference(4,15,3,55)

difference(14,23,13,56)

difference(19,10,19,20)