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Quiz 1 - For Lecture 2   20 out of 20 correct

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

   ```python
   print(2 + 3 * 5)
   ```

   ○ 25

   ● **17**

   ○ 35

   ○ 21

Explanation: The multiplication operator (*) has higher precedence than the addition operator (+). So, the expression `3 * 5` is evaluated first, resulting in `15`, which is then added to `2` to give the output `21`.

2. Which of the following is a valid Python variable name?

   ○ 2myVar

   ○ my-var

   ● **_myVar**

   ○ my Var

Explanation: A valid Python variable name can start with a letter or an underscore, followed by letters, digits, or underscores. Option c) satisfies this condition.

3. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```python
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print(my_list[1:4])
```

○ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

◉ **[2, 3, 4]**

○ [1, 2, 3]

○ [3, 4, 5]

Explanation: The slicing operation `my_list[1:4]` selects elements starting from index 1 up to, but not including, index 4. Therefore, it returns `[2, 3, 4]`.

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

```python
my_tuple = (1, 2, 3)
my_tuple[1] = 4
print(my_tuple)
```

○ (1, 2, 3)

○ (4, 2, 3)

○ (1, 4, 3)

◉ **Error: Tuple object does not support item assignment**

Explanation: Tuples in Python are immutable, which means their elements cannot be modified once assigned. Therefore, trying to assign a new value to an element of a tuple will raise an error.

5. . What is the purpose of the `elif` keyword in an if-else statement?

○   It is used to indicate the end of an if statement.

○ It is used to specify the condition for the else block.

⦿ **It is used to chain multiple conditions after the initial if statement.**

○ It is used to handle exceptions within the if-else block.

Explanation: The `elif` keyword is used to check additional conditions after the initial `if` statement. It allows you to specify multiple mutually exclusive conditions, and the corresponding block will be executed for the first condition that evaluates to `True`.

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

   ```python
   print("Hello" + 2)
   ```

   ○ Hello2

   ○ Hello

   ⦿ **Error: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'str' and 'int'**

   ○ Error: invalid syntax

Explanation: In Python, concatenation using the `+` operator is only possible between two strings. Trying to concatenate a string with an integer will raise a TypeError.

7. Which of the following is the correct way to open a file named "data.txt" in read mode?

   ○ file = open("data.txt", "read")

   ⦿ **file = open("data.txt", "r")**

   ○ file = open("data.txt", "w")

   ○ file = open("data.txt", "a")

Explanation: The second argument in the `open()` function specifies the mode in which the file is opened. "r" stands for read mode, allowing you to read data from the file.

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

   ```python
   my_dict = {"name": "John", "age": 25}
   print(len(my_dict))
   ```

   ⦿ 2

   ◯ 4

   ◯ Error: 'dict' object has no attribute 'len'

   ◯ Error: invalid syntax

Explanation: The `len()` function is used to return the number of items in a container. In the case of a dictionary, it returns the number of key-value pairs, which is 2 in this example.

9. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

   ```python
   x = 5
   y = 2
   print(x // y)
   ```

   ◯ 2,5

   ⦿ 2

   ◯ 2.0

   ◯ 2.2

Explanation: The double forward slash operator (`//`) performs integer division, which discards the fractional part and returns the integer quotient.

10. Which of the following statements is true about a set in Python?

○ A set can contain duplicate elements.

○ A set maintains the order of elements as they are inserted.

○ A set can only store numeric data types

◉ **All are incorrect**

Explanation: Sets in Python are unordered collections of unique elements. They automatically remove duplicates, allowing only one instance of each element to be present in the set.

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

```python
my_list = [1, 2, 3]
my_list.append([4, 5])
print(len(my_list))
```

○ 3

◉ 4

○ 5

○ 6

Explanation: The `append()` method in Python is used to add an element to the end of a list. In this case, the element being added is a nested list `[4, 5]`. Therefore, the length of `my_list` becomes 4.

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

```python
```

```
x = "Hello"

y = x.lower()

print(y)

```
```

◯ Hello

◯ HELLO

🔘 hello

◯ Error: 'str' object has no attribute 'lower'

Explanation: The `lower()` method in Python is used to convert a string to lowercase. In this case, `x` contains the string "Hello", and calling `lower()` on it returns "hello"

13. What is the purpose of the `pass` statement in Python?

◯ It is used to end the execution of a loop.

◯ It is used to skip the current iteration of a loop.

◯ It is used to raise an exception.

🔘 It is used to indicate an empty code block

Explanation: In Python, the `pass` statement is used as a placeholder when a statement is syntactically required, but no action is needed. It allows you to create an empty code block without causing any errors

14. What is the

output of the following code snippet?

```python
print(3 > 2 > 1)
```
```

○ **True**

○ False

○ Error: invalid syntax

○ Error: 'bool' object is not callable

Explanation: In Python, comparison operators can be chained together. The expression `3 > 2 > 1` is evaluated as `(3 > 2) and (2 > 1)`, which is `True and True`, resulting in the output `True`.

15. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```python
x = [1, 2, 3]
y = x
y.append(4)
print(x)
```

○ [1, 2, 3]

● **[1, 2, 3, 4]**

○ [4, 1, 2, 3]

○ Error: 'list' object has no attribute 'append'

Explanation: In Python, when a list is assigned to a new variable, both variables reference the same list object in memory. So, modifying the list through one variable (`y` in this case) will affect the other variable (`x`), as they both point to the same list.

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

```python
print("Python".find("th"))
```

○ 0

◉ 2

○ 3

○ -1

Explanation: The `find()` method in Python is used to find the index of the first occurrence of a substring within a string. In this case, the substring "th" is found at index 2, so the output is 2.

17. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

    ```python
    my_set = {1, 2, 3}
    my_set.add(4)
    print(len(my_set))
    ```

○ 3

◉ 4

○ 5

○ Error: 'set' object has no attribute 'add

Explanation: The `add()` method in Python is used to add an element to a set. In this case, `4` is added to the set `my_set`, increasing its length to 5.

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

    ```python
    my_dict = {"name": "John", "age": 25}
    print(my_dict.get("city"))
    ```

○ "John"

○ 25

◉ None

○ Error: 'dict' object has no attribute 'get'

Explanation: The `get()` method in Python is used to retrieve the value associated with a specified key from a dictionary. If the key is not found, it returns `None` by default.

19. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```python
x = [1, 2, 3]
y = x.copy()
y.append(4)
print(x)
```

◉   [1, 2, 3]

○   [1, 2, 3, 4]

○   [4, 1, 2, 3]

○   Error: 'list' object has no attribute 'copy'

Explanation: The `copy()` method in Python is used to create a shallow copy of a list. Unlike assignment (`=`), the `copy()` method creates a separate list object. So, modifying the copied list (`y`) will not affect the original list (`x`).

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

```python
my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
print(my_tuple[-2])
```

○   1

○ 2

◉ **4**

○ 5

Explanation: Negative indexing in Python starts from the end of the tuple. In this case, `-2` refers to the second-to-last element of `my_tuple`, which is `4`.

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