**1. Do we need to compile a program before execution in Python?**

* Yes
* **No**

**2. How to output the string “May the odds favor you” in Python?**

* **print(“May the odds favor you”)**
* echo(“May the odds favor you”)
* System.out(“May the odds favor you”)
* printf(“May the odds favor you”)

**3. How to create a variable in Python with a value 22.6?**

* int a = 22.6
* **a = 22.6**
* Integer a = 22.6
* None of the above

**4. How to add a single-line comment in Python?**

* /\* This is a comment \*/
* !! This is a comment
* // This is a comment
* **# This is a comment**

**5. How to represent 261500000 as a floating number in Python?**

* **2.615E8**
* 261500000
* 261.5E8
* 2.6

**6. Select the correct example of the complex datatype in Python**

* 3 + 2j
* -100j
* 5j
* **All of the above are correct**

**7. What is the correct way of creating a multi-line string in Python?**

* str = “”My name is Kevin and I  
  live in New York””
* **str = “””My name is Kevin and I  
  live in New York”””**
* str = “My name is Kevin and I  
  live in New York”
* All of the above

**8. How to convert the uppercase letters in the string to lowercase in Python?**

* lowercase()
* capitalize()
* **lower()**
* toLower()

**9. How to access substring “Kevin” from the following string declaration in Python:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | str = "My name is Kevin" |

* **str[11:16]**
* str(11:16)
* str[11][16]
* str[11-16]

**10. Which of the following is the correct way to access a specific character? Let’s say we need to access the character “K” from the following string in Python.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | str = "My name is Kevin" |

* str(11)
* **str[11]**
* str:9
* None of the above

**11. Which Python module is used to parse dates in almost any string format?**

* datetime module
* time module
* calendar module
* **dateutil module**

**12. Which of the following is the correct way to indicate Hexadecimal Notation in Python?**

* str = ‘\62’
* str = ’62’
* str = “62”
* **str = ‘\x62’**

**13. To begin slicing from the end of the string, which of the following is used in Python?**

* Indexing
* **Negative Indexing**
* Begin with the 0th index
* Escape Characters

**14. How to fetch characters from a given range in Python?**

* **[:]**
* in operator
* []
* None of the above

**15. How to capitalize only the first letter of a sentence in Python?**

* uppercase() method
* **capitalize() method**
* upper() method
* None of the above

**16. What is the correct way to get the maximum value from Tuple in Python?**

* **print (max(mytuple));**
* print (maximum(mytuple));
* print (mytuple.max());
* print (mytuple.maximum);

**17. How to fetch and display only the keys of a Dictionary in Python?**

* **print(mystock.keys())**
* print(mystock.key())
* print(keys(mystock))
* print(key(mystock))

**18. How to align a string centrally in Python?**

* align() method
* **center() method**
* fill() method
* None of the above

**19. How to access value for key “Product” in the following Python Dictionary:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | mystock = {  "Product": "Earphone",  "Price": 800,  "Quantity": 50,  "InStock" : "Yes"  } |

* **mystock[“Product”]**
* mystock(“Product”)
* mystock[Product]
* mystock(Product)

**20. How to set the tab size to 6 in Python Strings?**

* **expandtabs(6)**
* tabs(6)
* expand(6)
* None of the above

**21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uses square brackets for comma-separated values in Python? Fill in the blanks with a Python collection.**

* **Lists**
* Dictionary
* Tuples
* None of the above

**22. Are Python Tuples faster than Lists?**

* **TRUE**
* FALSE

**23. How to find the index of the first occurrence of a specific value “i”, from the string “This is my website”?**

* str.find(“i”)
* str.find(i)
* str.index()
* **str.index(“i”)**

**24. How to display whether the date is AM/PM in Python?**

* Use the %H format code
* **Use the %p format code**
* Use the %y format code
* Use the %I format code

**25. Which of the following is the correct way to access a specific element from a Multi-Dimensional List?**

* list[row\_size:column\_size]
* **list[row\_size][column\_size]**
* list[(row\_size)(column\_size)]
* None of the above

**ariables and Data Types (int, float, str, bool, etc.)**

* [What are variables in Python? Rules for naming variables in Python.](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-are-variables-in-python-rules-for-naming-variables-in-python.php)

Explain how Python variables are declared and assigned values.

Describe the naming conventions and restrictions for variable names.

* [What are the built-in data types in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-are-the-built-in-data-types-in-python.php)

Python provides several built-in data types to represent different kinds of data.

* [Differentiate between mutable and immutable data types in Python.](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/differentiate-between-mutable-and-immutable-data-types-in-python.php)

Give examples of mutable and immutable data types.

* [What is dynamic typing in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-is-dynamic-typing-in-python.php)

Explain how Python handles variable types dynamically at runtime.

* [How do you convert one data type to another in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-do-you-convert-one-data-type-to-another-in-python.php)

Demonstrate explicit type conversions (casting) and implicit type conversions.

* [Explain the difference between the int and float data types.](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/explain-the-difference-between-the-int-and-float-data-types.php)

Describe how Python handles integers and floating-point numbers, including precision and operations.

* [What is the maximum and minimum value for an int, float, and string data type in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-is-the-maximum-and-minimum-value-for-an-int-float-and-string-data-type-in-python.php)

Explain the limits of data types on different platforms.

* [How do you create a string in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-do-you-create-a-string-in-python.php)

Create strings using single quotes, double quotes, and triple quotes.

* [How do escape characters work in Python strings? Provide some examples.](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-do-escape-characters-work-in-python-strings.php)

Describe how escape characters are used to include special characters in strings.

* [How do you concatenate strings in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-do-you-concatenate-strings-in-python.php)

Show various methods for combining strings.

* [How does Python handle string interpolation?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-does-python-handle-string-interpolation.php)

Describe string interpolation and how to achieve it using f-strings or the .format() method.

* [What is the best way to check whether a string contains a specific substring in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-is-the-best-way-to-check-whether-a-string-contains-a-specific-substring-in-python.php)

Check for substrings in a string using different approaches.

* [What are Boolean values used for in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-are-boolean-values-used-for-in-python.php)

Describe the significance of Boolean values (True and False) in control flow.

* [How to convert a string containing a numerical value to an actual number?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-do-you-convert-a-string-containing-a-numeric-value-to-an-actual-number.php)

Illustrate the process of converting a string to an int or float data type.

* [How do you handle user input in Python, and what data type is the input?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-do-you-handle-user-input-in-python-and-what-data-type-is-the-input.php)

Demonstrate how to obtain user input and how Python interprets it by default.

* [What is the NoneType data type, and what does it represent?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-is-the-nonetype-data-type-and-what-does-it-represent.php)

Explain the purpose of the NoneType data type and its significance in Python.

* [What is the difference between == and is in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/what-is-the-difference-between-equalto-equalto-and-is-in-python.php)

Clarify the distinction between equality (==) and identity (is) comparisons.

* [How do you check the type of a variable in Python?](https://www.w3resource.com/python-interview/how-do-you-check-the-type-of-a-variable-in-python.php)

Provide methods to determine the data type of a variable during runtime.

# Python MCQs

**Python** is an object-oriented, high-level, interpreted programming language with dynamic semantics. Python has a rich set of high-level in-built data structures (data types) which combined with dynamic typing and data typing. It makes Python a very popular and attractive programming language for rapid application development, scripting.

**Python MCQs**: This section contains ***multiple-choice questions and answers on the Python programming language***. It will help the students to test their skills and prepare well for their exams.

## List of Python MCQs

**1. Python is a \_\_\_object-oriented programming language.**

1. Special purpose
2. General purpose
3. Medium level programming language
4. All of the mentioned above

**Answer:** B) General purpose

**Explanation:**

As a General Purpose Object-Oriented Programming Language, Python can model real-world entities, which makes it a useful tool for data scientists. Because it performs type checking at runtime, it is also known as dynamically typed code. Python is a general-purpose programming language, which means that it is widely used in every domain. This is due to the fact that it is very simple to understand and scalable, which allows for rapid development.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/python-is-a-object-oriented-programming-language.aspx)

**2. Amongst the following, who is the developer of Python programming?**

1. Guido van Rossum
2. Denis Ritchie
3. Y.C. Khenderakar
4. None of the mentioned above

**Answer:** A) Guido van Rossum

**Explanation:**

Python programming was created by Guido van Rossum. It is also called general-purpose programming language.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/amongst-the-following-who-is-the-developer-of-python-programming.aspx)

**3. Amongst which of the following is / are the application areas of Python programming?**

1. Web Development
2. Game Development
3. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
4. All of the mentioned above

**Answer:** D) All of the mentioned above

**Explanation:**

Python programming is used in a variety of fields, including web development, game development, artificial intelligence, and machine learning, among others. Web Development - Python provides a number of web development frameworks, including Django, Pyramid, and Flask, among others. Security, flexibility, and scalability are all attributes of this framework. Development of Video Games - PySoy and PyGame are two Python libraries that are used in the development of video games. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning - There are a large number of open-source libraries that can be used when developing AI/ML applications, and many of these libraries are free.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/amongst-which-of-the-following-is-are-the-application-areas-of-python-programming.aspx)

**4. Amongst which of the following is / are the Numeric Types of Data Types?**

1. int
2. float
3. complex
4. All of the mentioned above

**Answer:** D) All of the mentioned above

**Explanation:**

Numeric data types include int, float, and complex, among others. In information technology, data types are the classification or categorization of knowledge items. It represents the type of information that is useful in determining what operations are frequently performed on specific data. In the Python programming language, each value is represented by a different python data type. Known as Data Types, this is the classification of knowledge items or the placement of the information value into a specific data category. It is beneficial to be aware of the quiet operations that are frequently performed on a worth.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/amongst-which-of-the-following-is-are-the-numeric-types-of-data-types.aspx)

**5. list, tuple, and range are the \_\_\_ of Data Types.**

1. Sequence Types
2. Binary Types
3. Boolean Types
4. None of the mentioned above

**Answer:** A) Sequence Types

**Explanation:**

The sequence Types of Data Types are the list, the tuple, and the range. In order to store multiple values in an organized and efficient manner, we use the concept of sequences. There are several types of sequences, including strings, Unicode strings, lists, tuples, bytearrays, and range objects. Strings and Unicode strings are the most common. Dictionary and set data structures are used to store non-sequential information.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/list-tuple-and-range-are-the-of-data-types.aspx)

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**6. Float type of data type is represented by the float class.**

1. True
2. False

**Answer:** A) True

**Explanation:**

The float data type is represented by the float class of data types. A true number with a floating-point representation is represented by the symbol. It is denoted by the use of a decimal point. Optionally, the character e or E followed by a positive or negative integer could be appended to the end of the string to indicate scientific notation.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/float-type-of-data-type-is-represented-by-the-float-class.aspx)

**7. bytes, bytearray, memoryview are type of the \_\_\_ data type.**

1. Mapping Type
2. Boolean Type
3. Binary Types
4. None of the mentioned above

**Answer:** C) Binary Types

**Explanation:**

The Binary type's data type is represented by the bytes, byte array, and memory view types. Binary data manipulation is accomplished through the use of bytes and byte array. The memory view makes use of the buffer protocol in order to access the memory of other binary objects without the need to make a copy of the data. Bytes objects are immutable sequences of single bytes that can only be changed. When working with ASCII compatible data, we should only use them when necessary.

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**8. The type() function can be used to get the data type of any object.**

1. True
2. False

**Answer:** A) True

**Explanation:**

The [type() function](https://www.includehelp.com/python/determine-the-type-of-an-object.aspx) can be used to find out what type of data an object contains. Typing an object passed as an argument to Python's type() function returns the data type of the object passed as an argument to Python's type() function. This function is extremely useful during the debugging phase of the process.

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**9. Binary data type is a fixed-width string of length bytes?**

1. True
2. False

**Answer:** A) True

**Explanation:**

It is a fixed-width string of length bytes, where the length bytes is declared as an optional specifier to the type, and its width is declared as an integer. If the length is not specified, the default value is 1. When necessary, values are right-extended to fill the entire width of the column by using the zero byte as the first byte.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/binary-data-type-is-a-fixed-width-string-of-length-bytes.aspx)

**10. Varbinary data type returns variable-width string up to a length of max-length bytes?**

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

**Answer:** A) TRUE

**Explanation:**

Varbinary - a variable-width string with a length of max-length bytes, where the maximum number of bytes is declared as an optional specifier to the type, and where the maximum number of bytes is declared as an optional specifier to the type. The default attribute size is 80 bytes, and the maximum length is 65000 bytes. The default attribute size is 80 bytes. The range of binary values is not extended to fill the entire width of the column.

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[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/varbinary-data-type-returns-variable-width-string-up-to-a-length-of-max-length-bytes.aspx)

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**11. Amongst which of the following is / are the logical operators in Python?**

1. and
2. or
3. not
4. All of the mentioned above

**Answer:** D) All of the mentioned above

**Explanation:**

Python's logical operators are represented by the terms and, or, and not. In Python, logical operators are used to perform logical operations on the values of variables that have been declared. Either true or false is represented by the value. The truth values provide us with the information we need to figure out the conditions. In Python, there are three types of logical operators: the logical AND, the logical OR, and the logical NOT operators. Keywords or special characters are used to represent operators in a program.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/amongst-which-of-the-following-is-are-the-logical-operators-in-python.aspx)

**12. Is Python supports exception handling?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

Unexpected events that can occur during a program's execution are referred to as exceptions, and they can cause the program's normal flow to be interrupted. Python provides exception handling, which allows us to write less error-prone code while also testing various scenarios that may result in an exception later on in the process.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/is-python-supports-exception-handling.aspx)

**13. What is the name of the operator \*\* in Python?**

1. Exponentiation
2. Modulus
3. Floor division
4. None of the mentioned above

**Answer:** A) Exponentiation

**Explanation:**

The [\*\*](https://www.includehelp.com/python/find-power-of-a-number-using-exponential-operator.aspx) is an exponentiation operator in the Python programming language. In Python, the \*\* operator is used to raise the number on the left to the power of the exponent on the right, which is represented by the symbol \*\*. In other words, in the expression 2 \*\* 3, 2 is raised to the third power, which is a positive number. In mathematics, we frequently see this expression written as 23, but what is really happening is that the numbers 2 and 3 are being multiplied by themselves three times. In Python, we would get the same result of 8 by running either 2 \*\* 3 or 2 \* 2 \* 2.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-is-the-name-of-the-operator-in-python.aspx)

**14. The % operator returns the \_\_\_.**

1. Quotient
2. Divisor
3. Remainder
4. None of the mentioned above

**Answer:** C) Remainder

**Explanation:**

The % operator (it is an [arithmetic operator](https://www.includehelp.com/python/arithmetic-operators.aspx)) returns the amount that was left over. This is useful for determining the number of times a given number is multiplied by itself.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/the-operator-returns-the.aspx)

**15. Amongst which of the following is / are the method of list?**

1. append()
2. extend()
3. insert()
4. All of the mentioned above

**Answer:** D) All of the mentioned above

**Explanation:**

[list.append(x)](https://www.includehelp.com/python/list-append-method-with-example.aspx), [list.extend(iterable)](https://www.includehelp.com/python/list-extend-method-with-example.aspx" \t "_blank), [list.insert(i, x)](https://www.includehelp.com/python/list-insert-method-with-example.aspx" \t "_blank) are the methods of list. list.append(x) - add an item to the end of the list. list.extend(iterable) - extend the list by appending all the items from the iterable. list.insert(i, x) Insert an item at a given position.

1. Which of the following creates a tuple?

A. tuple1=("a","b")  
B. tuple1[2]=("a","b")  
C. tuple1=(5)\*2  
D. None of the above

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: We can creates a tuple using tuple1=("a","b").

2. Choose the correct option with respect to Python.

A. Both tuples and lists are immutable.  
B. Tuples are immutable while lists are mutable.  
C. Both tuples and lists are mutable.  
D. Tuples are mutable while lists are immutable.

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Tuples are immutable while lists are mutable the correct option with respect to Python.

3. Choose the correct option.

A. In Python, a tuple can contain only integers as its elements.  
B. In Python, a tuple can contain only strings as its elements.  
C. In Python, a tuple can contain both integers and strings as its elements.  
D. In Python, a tuple can contain either string or integer but not both at a time.

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: In Python, a tuple can contain both integers and strings as its elements is the correct option.

4. What will be the output of below Python code?

tuple1=(5,1,7,6,2)

tuple1.pop(2)

print(tuple1)

A. (5,1,6,2)  
B. (5,1,7,6)  
C. (5,1,7,6,2)  
D. Error

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: The following code will result in error.

5. What will be the output of below Python code?

tuple1=(2,4,3)

tuple3=tuple1\*2

print(tuple3)

A. (4,8,6)  
B. (2,4,3,2,4,3)  
C. (2,2,4,4,3,3)  
D. Error

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: The following code will result in (2,4,3,2,4,3).

6. What will be the output of below Python code?

tupl=("annie","hena","sid")

print(tupl[-3:0])

A. ("annie")  
B. ()  
C. None  
D. Error as slicing is not possible in tuple.

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: The following code will result in ().

7. Which of the following options will not result in an error when performed on tuples in Python where tupl=(5,2,7,0,3)?

A. tupl[1]=2  
B. tupl.append(2)  
C. tupl1=tupl+tupl  
D. tupl.sort()

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: The option C (tupl1=tupl+tupl) will not result in an error when performed on tuples in Python .

8. What will be the output of below Python code?

tupl=()

tupl1=tupl\*2

print(len(tupl1))

A. 0  
B. 2  
C. 1  
D. Error as tuple object has no attribute to len

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: The output of the following code is 0.

9. What will be the output of below Python code?

tupl=([2,3],"abc",0,9)

tupl[0][1]=1

print(tupl)

A. ([2,3],"abc",0,9)  
B. ([1,3],"abc",0,9)  
C. ([2,1],"abc",0,9)  
D. Error

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: The output for the following code is ([2,1],"abc",0,9).

10. Which of the following two Python codes will give same output?  
(i) print(tupl[:-1])  
(ii) print(tupl[0:5])  
(iii) print(tupl[0:4])  
(iv) print(tupl[-4:])

If tupl=(5,3,1,9,0)

A. i, ii  
B. ii, iv  
C. i, iv  
D. i, iii

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: print(tupl[:-1]) and print(tupl[0:4]) two Python codes will give same output.