Python MCQ for All Exams

1. Which type of programming does Python support?
a) Object-oriented programming b) structure programming
c) functional programming d) all of the mentioned
Ans. d

2. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?
a) no b) yes c) Machine dependent d) None of the mentioned
Ans. b

3. All keywords in Python are in _____
a) Capitalized b) lower case
c) UPPER CASE d) None of the mentioned
Ans. d

4. What will be the value of the following Python expression?
```
4 + 3 % 5
```
a) 7
b) 2
c) 4
d) 1
Ans. a
Explanation: The order of precedence is: %, +. Hence the expression above, on simplification results in 4 + 3 = 7. Hence the result is 7

5. 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

6. 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 these
Ans. b
Explanation: SyntaxError, there shouldn't be a space between + and = in +=

7. 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

8. 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

9. What will be the output of the following Python code snipped if **x=1** ?
X<<2
a) 4
b) 2
c) 1
d) 8
Ans. a
Explanation: The binary form of 1 is 0001. The expression x<<2 implies we are performing bitwise left shift on x. This shift yields the value: 0100, which is the binary form of the number 4.

10. 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

11. What are the values of the following Python expressions?
2**(3**2)
(2**3)**2
2**3**2
a) 512, 64, 512
b) 512, 512, 512
c) 64, 512, 64
d) 64, 64, 64
Ans. a

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

13. 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

14. The following python program can work with ____ parameters.

```
def f(x):
    def f1(*args, **kwargs):
        print("Heetson")
        return x(*args, **kwargs)
    return f1
```

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

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

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

a) 56.236 b) 56.23
c) 56.0000 d) 56.24
Ans. d

16. 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

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

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

a) Error
b) 6
c) 4
d) 3
Explanation: The function len() returns the length of the number of elements in the iterable. Therefore the output of the function shown above is 4.

18. 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

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

```
for i in [1, 2, 3, 4][::-1]:
   print (i)
```

a) 4 3 2 1
b) error
c) 1 2 3 4
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a
Explanation: [::-1] reverses the list.

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

```
>>>"a"+"bc"
```

a) bc
b) abc
c) a
d) bca
Ans. a
Explanation: + operator is concatenation operator.

21. Which function is called when the following Python program is executed?

```
f = foo()
format(f)
```

a) str()
b) format()
c) __str__()
d) __format__()
Ans. c

22. Which one of the following is not a keyword in Python language?
a) pass
b) eval
c) assert
d) nonlocal
Ans. b

23. Which module in the python standard library parses options received from the command line?
a) getarg b) getopt c) main d) os
Ans. b

24. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings in Python?
a) * b) –
c) + d) All of the mentioned
Ans. b

25. Which of the following statements is used to create an empty set in Python?
a) ( )
b) [ ]
c) { }
d) set()
Ans. d

26. To add a new element to a list we use which Python command?
a) list1.addEnd(5)
b) list1.addLast(5)
c) list1.append(5)
d) list1.add(5)
Ans. c

27. Which one of the following is the use of function in python?
a) Functions don't provide better modularity for your application
b) you can't also create your own functions
c) Functions are reusable pieces of programs
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. c

28. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier in Python?
a) 79 characters
b) 31 characters
c) 63 characters
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. d (Identifiers can be of any length)

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

```
i = 0
while i < 5:
    print(i)
    i += 1
    if i == 3:
        break
else:
    print(0)
```

a) error
b) 0 1 2 0
c) 0 1 2
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. c
Explanation: The else part is not executed if control breaks out of the loop.

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

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
   print(i)
```

a) error
b) 1 2 3 4
c) a b c d
d) 0 1 2 3
Ans. d

31. Which of the following is a Python tuple?
a) {1, 2, 3}
b) {}
c) [1, 2, 3]
d) (1, 2, 3)
And. D
Explanation: Tuples are represented with round brackets.

32. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
z=set('abc$de')
'a' in z
```

a) Error
b) True
c) False
d) No output
Explanation: The code shown above is used to check whether a particular item is a part of a given set or not. Since 'a' is a part of the set z, the output is true. Note that this code would result in an error in the absence of the quotes.

33. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

```
round(4.576)
```

a) 4
b) 4.6
c) 5
d) 4.5
Ans. c

34. Which of the following is a feature of Python DocString?
a) In Python all functions should have a docstring
b) Docstrings can be accessed by the __doc__ attribute on objects
c) It provides a convenient way of associating documentation with Python modules, functions, classes, and methods
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. d

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

```
print("Hello {0[0]} and {0[1]}".format(('foo', 'bin')))
```

a) Hello (‘foo’, ‘bin’) and (‘foo’, ‘bin’)
b) Error
c) Hello foo and bin
d) None of the mentioned
Ans. c

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

37. The process of pickling in Python includes _____
a) conversion of a Python object hierarchy into byte stream
b) conversion of a datatable into a list
c) conversion of a byte stream into Python object hierarchy
d) conversion of a list into a datatable
Ans. a

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

```
def foo():
    try:
        return 1
    finally:
        return 2
k = foo()
print(k)
```

a) error, there is more than one return statement in a single try-finally block
b) 3
c) 2
d) 1
Ans. c

39. Why are local variable names beginning with an underscore discouraged?
a) they are used to indicate a private variables of a class
b) they confuse the interpreter
c) they are used to indicate global variables
d) they slow down execution
Ans. a

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

41. Which of the following is an invalid statement?
a) abc = 1,000,000
b) a b c = 1000 2000 3000
c) a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000
d) a_b_c = 1,000,000
Explanation: Spaces are not allowed in variable names.
Ans. b

42. Which of the following cannot be a variable?
a) __init__ b) in c) it d) on
Explanation: in is a keyword.

43. Which is the correct operator for power(xy)?
a) X^y b) X**y
c) X^^y d) None of the mentioned
Ans. b

44. Which one of these is floor division?
a) /
b) //
c) %
d) None of the mentioned
Ans. b

45. What is the order of precedence in python?
i) Parentheses
ii) Exponential
iii) Multiplication
iv) Division
v) Addition
vi) Subtraction
a) i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi
b) ii,i,iii,iv,v,vi
c) ii,i,iv,iii,v,vi
d) i,ii,iii,iv,vi,v
Ans. a
Explanation: For order of precedence, just remember this PEMDAS (similar to BODMAS).

46. Operators with the same precedence are evaluated in which manner?
a) Left to Right
b) Right to Left
c) Can't say
d) None of the mentioned
Ans. a

47. What is the output of this expression, 3*1**3?
a) 27 b) 9 c) 3 d) 1
Ans. c

48. Which one of the following has the same precedence level?
a) Addition and Subtraction
b) Multiplication, Division and Addition
c) Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction
d) Addition and Multiplication
Ans. a

49. Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?
a) Exponential
b) Addition
c) Multiplication
d) Parentheses
Ans. d
Explanation: Just remember: PEMDAS, that is, Parenthesis, Exponentiation, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction. Note that the precedence order of Division and Multiplication is the same. Likewise, the order of Addition and Subtraction is also the same.

50. Which of these in not a core data type?
a) Lists
b) Dictionary
c) Tuples
d) Class
Ans. d

51. Given a function that does not return any value, What value is thrown by default when executed in shell.
a) int b) bool c) void d) None
Ans. d

52. What will be the output of the following Python code?
a) he b) lo c) olleh d) hello
Ans. a
Explanation: We are printing only the 1st two bytes of string and hence the answer is "he".

53. Which of the following will run without errors?
a) round(45.8)
b) round(6352.898,2,5)
c) round()
d) round(7463.123,2,1)
Ans. a

54. What error occurs when you execute the following Python code snippet?
apple = mango
a) SyntaxError
b) NameError
c) ValueError
d) TypeError
Ans. b

55. What data type is the object below?
L = [1, 23, 'hello', 1]
a) list
b) dictionary
c) array
d) tuple
Ans. a

56. In order to store values in terms of key and value we use what core data type.
a) list
b) tuple
c) class
d) dictionary
Ans. d

57. Select all options that print.
hello-how-are-you
a) print('hello', 'how', 'are', 'you')
b) print('hello', 'how', 'are', 'you' + '-' * 4)
c) print('hello-' + 'how-are-you')
d) print('hello' + '-' + 'how' + '-' + 'are' + 'you')
Ans. c

58. What is the return value of trunc()?
a) int
b) bool
c) float
d) None
Ans. a

59. What is the type of inf?
a) Boolean
b) Integer
c) Float
d) Complex
Ans. c
Explanation: Infinity is a special case of floating point numbers. It can be obtained by float('inf').

60. What is the result of cmp(3, 1)?
a) 1
b) 0
c) True
d) False
Explanation: cmp(x, y) returns 1 if x > y, 0 if x == y and -1 if x < y.

61. Which of the following operators has its associativity from right to left?
a) +
b) //
c) %
d) **
Ans. d

62. What will be the value of x in the following Python expression?
x = int(43.55+2/2)
a) 43
b) 44
c) 22
d) 23
Ans. b

63. What is the value of the following expression?
2+4.00, 24.0**
a) (6.0, 16.0)
b) (6.00, 16.00)
c) (6, 16)
d) (6.00, 16.0)
Ans. a

64. Which of the following is the truncation division operator?
a) /
b) %
c) //
d) |
Ans. c

65. What is the value of the following expression?

8/4/2, 8/(4/2)

a) (1.0, 4.0)

b) (1.0, 1.0)

c) (4.0. 1.0)

d) (4.0, 4.0)

Ans. a

66. Which among the following list of operators has the highest precedence?

+, -, **, %, /, <<, >>, |

a) <<, >>

b) **

c) |

d) %

Ans. b

67. Which of the following expressions is an example of type conversion?

a) 4.0 + float(3)

b) 5.3 + 6.3

c) 5.0 + 3

d) 3 + 7

Ans. a

68. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

bin(29)

a) '0b10111'

b) '0b11101'

c) '0b11111'

d) '0b11011'

Ans. b

69. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

int(1011)?

a) 1011

b) 11

c) 13

d) 1101

Ans. a

70. To find the decimal value of 1111, that is 15, we can use the function:

a) int(1111,10) b) int('1111',10) c) int(1111,2) d) int('1111',2)

Ans. d

Explanation: The expression int('1111',2) gives the result 15. The expression int('1111', 10) will give the result 1111.

71. What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=15 and y=12?
x & y
a) b1101
b) 0b1101
c) 12
d) 1101
Ans. c
Explanation: The symbol '&' represents bitwise AND. This gives 1 if both the bits are equal to 1, else it gives 0. The binary form of 15 is 1111 and that of 12 is 1100. Hence on performing the bitwise AND operation, we get 1100, which is equal to 12.

72. Which of the following expressions results in an error?
a) int(1011)
b) int('1011',23)
c) int(1011,2)
d) int('1011')
Ans. c

73. Which of the following represents the bitwise XOR operator?
a) &
b) ^
c) |
d) !
Ans. b

74. What is the value of the following Python expression?
bin(0x8)
a) '0bx1000'
b) 8
c) 1000
d) '0b1000'
Ans. d

75. The one's complement of 110010101 is:
a) 001101010
b) 110010101
c) 001101011
d) 110010100
Ans. a

76. Bitwise _____ gives 1 if either of the bits is 1 and 0 when both of the bits are 1.
a) OR b) AND
c) XOR d) NOT
Ans. c

77. What is the two's complement of -44?
a) 1011011 b) 11010100 c) 11101011 d) 10110011
Ans. b

78. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
['hello', 'morning'][bool('')]
a) error b) no output c) hello d) morning
Ans. c
Explanation: The line of code shown above can be simplified to state that 'hello' should be printed if the argument passed to the Boolean function amounts to zero, else 'morning' will be printed.

79. What will be the output of the following Python code?
['f', 't'][bool('spam')]
a) t b) f c) No output d) Error
Answer: a
Explanation: The line of code can be translated to state that 'f' is printed if the argument passed to the Boolean function amount to zero. Else 't' is printed. The argument given to the Boolean function in the above case is 'spam', which does not amount to zero. Hence the output is t.

80. What will be the output of the following Python code?
```
class Truth:
        pass
x=Truth()
bool(x)
```
a) pass
b) true
c) false
d) error
Ans. b
Explanation: If the truth method is not defined, the object is considered true. Hence the output of the code shown above is true.

81. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
```
X="hi"
print("05d"%X)
```
a) 00000hi
b) 000hi
c) hi000
d) error
Answer: d
Explanation: The code snippet shown above results in an error because the above formatting option works only if 'X' is a number. Since in the above case 'X' is a string, an error is thrown.

82. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
X=”san-foundry”
print(“%56s”,X)
a) 56 blank spaces before san-foundry b) 56 blank spaces before san and foundry
c) 56 blank spaces after san-foundry d) no change
Answer: a
Explanation: The formatting option print(“%Ns”,X) helps us add ‘N’ number of spaces before a given string ‘X’. Hence the output for the code snippet shown above will be 56 blank spaces before the string “san-foundry”.

83. The output of which of the codes shown below will be: “There are 4 blue birds.”?
a) ‘There are %g %d birds.’ %4 %blue b) ‘There are %d %s birds.’ %(4, blue)
c) ‘There are %s %d birds.’ %[4, blue] d) ‘There are %d %s birds.’ 4, blue
Ans. b

84. The formatting method {1:<10} represents the _____ positional argument, _____ justified in a 10 character wide field.
a) first, right
b) second, left
c) first, left
d) second, right
Ans. b

85. What will be the output of the following Python code?
'{a}{b}{a}'.format(a='hello', b='world')
a) ‘hello world’
b) ‘hello’ ‘world’ ‘hello’
c) ‘helloworldhello’
d) ‘hello’ ‘hello’ ‘world’
Ans. c

86. In the following Python code, which function is the decorator?
```
def mk(x):
   def mk1():
      print("Decorated")
      x()
   return mk1
def mk2():
   print("Ordinary")
p = mk(mk2)
p()
```
a) p() b) mk() c) mk1() d) mk2()
Ans. b

87. The _____ symbol along with the name of the decorator function can be placed above the definition of the function to be decorated works as an alternate way for decorating a function.
a) #
b) $
c) @
d) &
Ans. c

88. The following python code can work with ____ parameters.

```
def f(x):
    def f1(*args, **kwargs):
        print("Sanfoundry")
        return x(*args, **kwargs)
    return f1
```

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

89. Identify the decorator in the snippet of code shown below.

```
def sf():
    pass
sf = mk(sf)
@f
def sf():
    return
```

a) @f
b) f
c) sf()
d) mk
Ans. d

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

```
class A:
    @staticmethod
    def a(x):
        print(x)
A.a(100)
```

a) Error b) Warning c) 100 d) No output
Answer: c
Explanation: The code shown above demonstrates rebinding using a static method. This can be done with or without a decorator. The output of this code will be 100.

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

```
x = ['ab', 'cd']
for i in x:
   i.upper()
print(x)
```

a) [‘ab’, ‘cd’]
b) [‘AB’, ‘CD’]
c) [None, None]
d) none of these
Ans. a
Explanation: The function upper() does not modify a string in place, it returns a new string which isn’t being stored anywhere.

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

```
True = False
while True:
   print(True)
   break
```

a) True
b) False
c) None
d) none of these
Ans. d
Explanation: SyntaxError, True is a keyword and it’s value cannot be changed.

93. 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) a B C D
d) error
Ans. b

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

```
x = 123
for i in x:
   print(i)
```

a) 1 2 3
b) 123
c) error
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. c

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

```
d = {0, 1, 2}
for x in d:
    print(x)
```

a) 0 1 2

b) {0, 1, 2} {0, 1, 2} {0, 1, 2}

c) error

d) none of these

Ans. a

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

```
for i in range(0):
    print(i)
```

a) 0 b) no output c) error d) none of the mentioned

Ans. b

Explanation: range(0) is empty.

97. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = 2
for i in range(x):
    x += 1
    print (x)
```

a) 0 1 2 3 4 …

b) 0 1

c) 3 4

d) 0 1 2 3

Answer: c

Explanation: Variable x is incremented and printed twice.

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

```
for i in range(10):
    if i == 5:
        break
    else:
        print(i)
else:
    print("Here")
```

a) 0 1 2 3 4 Here

b) 0 1 2 3 4 5 Here

c) 0 1 2 3 4

d) 1 2 3 4 5

Ans. c

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

```
x = (i for i in range(3))
for i in x:
   print(i)
```

a) 0 1 2

b) error

c) 0 1 2 0 1 2

d) none of these

Ans. a

100. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
>>>"abcd"[2:]
```

a) a

b) ab

c) cd

d) dc

Answer: c

Explanation: Slice operation is performed on string.

101. The output of executing string.ascii_letters can also be achieved by:

a) string.ascii_lowercase_string.digits

b) string.ascii_lowercase+string.ascii_uppercase

c) string.letters

d) string.lowercase_string.uppercase

Ans. b

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

```
1. >>> str1 = 'hello'
2. >>> str2 = ','
3. >>> str3 = 'world'
4. >>> str1[-1:]
```

a) olleh

b) hello

c) h

d) o

Answer: d

Explanation: -1 corresponds to the last index.

103. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings?

a) +

b) *

c) –

d) All of these

Ans. c

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

```
1. >>>print (r"\nhello")
```

a) a new line and hello
b) \nhello
c) the letter r and then hello
d) error
Answer: b
Explanation: When prefixed with the letter ‘r’ or ‘R’ a string literal becomes a raw string and the escape sequences such as \n are not converted.

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

```
1. >>>str1="helloworld"
2. >>>str1[::-1]
```

a) dlrowolleh
b) hello
c) world
d) helloworld
Ans. a

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

```
1. >>>example = "snow world"
2. >>>print("%s" % example[4:7])
```

a) wo
b) world
c) sn
d) rl
Ans. a

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

```
1. >>>max("what are you")
```

a) error
b) u
c) t
d) y
Answer: d
Explanation: Max returns the character with the highest ascii value.

108. Given a string example=”hello” what is the output of example.count(‘l’)?
a) 2
b) 1
c) None
d) 0
Ans. a

109. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
1. >>>chr(ord('A'))
```

a) A b) B c) a d) Error

Ans. a

110. Which of the following statement prints hello\example\test.txt?

a) print(“hello\example\test.txt”)

b) print(“hello\\example\\test.txt”)

c) print(“hello\”example\”test.txt”)

d) print(“hello”\example”\test.txt”)

Answer: b

Explanation: \is used to indicate that the next \ is not an escape sequence.

111. The format function, when applied on a string returns _____

a) Error

b) int

c) bool

d) str

Ans. d

112. What will be the output of the “hello” +1+2+3?

a) hello123

b) hello

c) Error

d) hello6

Answer: c

Explanation: Cannot concatenate str and int objects.

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

```
1. >>>print("D", end = ' ')
2. >>>print("C", end = ' ')
3. >>>print("B", end = ' ')
4. >>>print("A", end = ' ')
```

a) DCBA

b) A, B, C, D

c) D C B A

d) D, C, B, A will be displayed on four lines

Ans. c

114. What is “Hello”.replace(“l”, “e”)?

a) Heeeo b) Heelo

c) Heleo d) None

Ans. a

115. To retrieve the character at index 3 from string s=”Hello” what command do we execute (multiple answers allowed)?
a) s[]
b) s.getitem(3)
c) s.__getitem__(3)
d) s.getItem(3)
Ans. c

116. To return the length of string s what command do we execute?
a) s.__len__()
b) len(s)
c) size(s)
d) s.size()
Ans. a

117. If a class defines the __str__(self) method, for an object obj for the class, you can use which command to invoke the __str__ method.
a) obj.__str__()
b) str(obj)
c) print obj
d) all of the mentioned
Ans. d

118. To check whether string s1 contains another string s2, use _____
a) s1.__contains__(s2)
b) s2 in s1
c) s1.contains(s2)
d) si.in(s2)
Ans. a

119. Suppose i is 5 and j is 4, i + j is same as _____
a) i.__add(j)
b) i.__add__(j)
c) i.__Add(j)
d) i.__ADD(j)
Ans. b

120. What function do you use to read a string?
a) input(“Enter a string”)
b) eval(input(“Enter a string”))
c) enter(“Enter a string”)
d) eval(enter(“Enter a string”))
Ans. a

121. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("abcdef".center(0))
a) cd
b) abcdef
c) error
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. b
Explanation: The entire string is printed when the argument passed to center() is less than the length of the string.

122. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("xyyzxyzxzxyy".count('yy'))
a) 2
b) 0
c) error
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

123. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("xyyzxyzxzxyy".count('yy', 1))
a) 2
b) 0
c) 1
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
Explanation: Counts the number of times the substring 'yy' is present in the given string, starting from position 1.

124. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("xyyzxyzxzxyy".count('yy', 2))
a) 2
b) 0
c) 1
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. c

125. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print('abc'.encode())
a) abc
b) 'abc'
c) b'abc'
d) h'abc'
Answer: c
Explanation: A bytes object is returned by encode.

126. What is the default value of encoding in encode()?
a) ascii b) qwerty c) utf-8 d) utf-16
Ans. c

127. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("xyyzxyzxzxyy".endswith("xyy"))
a) 1
b) True
c) 3
d) 2
Ans. b

128. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("xyyzxyzxzxyy".endswith("xyy", 0, 2))
a) 0
b) 1
c) True
d) False
Ans. d

129. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("ab**\t**cd**\t**ef".expandtabs())
a) ab cd ef
b) abcdef
c) ab\tcd\tef
d) ab cd ef
Answer: a
Explanation: Each \t is converted to 8 blank spaces by default.

130. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("Hello {name1} and {name2}".format(name1='foo', name2='bin'))
a) Hello foo and bin
b) Hello {name1} and {name2}
c) Error
d) Hello and
Ans. a

131. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print("Hello {0[0]} and {0[1]}".format(('foo', 'bin')))
a) Hello foo and bin
b) Hello (‘foo’, ‘bin’) and (‘foo’, ‘bin’)
c) Error
d) None of the mentioned
Ans. a

132. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('The sum of {0} and {1} is {2}'.format(2, 10, 12))
a) The sum of 2 and 10 is 12 b) Error
c) The sum of 0 and 1 is 2 d) None of the mentioned
Ans. a

133. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('{:,}'.format(1112223334))
a) 1,112,223,334 b) 111,222,333,4
c) 1112223334 d) Error
Answer: a
Explanation: A comma is added after every third digit from the right.

134. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('{:#}'.format(1112223334))
a) 1,112,223,334
b) 111,222,333,4
c) 1112223334
d) Error
Explanation: The number is printed as it is.

135. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print('{0:.2}'.format(1/3))
a) 0.333333
b) 0.33
c) 0.333333:.2
d) Error
Ans. b

136. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print('ab'.isalpha())
a) True
b) False
c) None
d) Error
Ans. a

137. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('0xa'.isdigit())
a) True b) False
c) None d) Error
Answer: b
Explanation: Hexadecimal digits aren’t considered as digits (a-f).

138. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print(''.isdigit())
a) True b) False c) None d) Error
Answer: b
Explanation: If there are no characters then False is returned.

139. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('my_string'.isidentifier())
a) True
b) False
c) None
d) Error
Ans. a (It is a valid identifier.)

140. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('__foo__'.isidentifier())
a) True
b) False
c) None
d) Error
Answer: a
Explanation: It is a valid identifier.

141. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('for'.isidentifier())
a) True
b) False
c) None
d) Error
Answer: a
Explanation: Keywords are considered as valid identifiers.

142. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('abc'.islower())
a) True
b) False
c) None
d) Error
Ans. a

143. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('a@ 1,'.islower())
a) True b) False c) None d) Error
Ans. a

144. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('11'.isnumeric())
a) True b) False c) None d) Error
Ans. a

145. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('1.1'.isnumeric())
a) True b) False c) None d) Error
Answer: b
Explanation: The character . is not a numeric character.

146. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('1@ a'.isprintable())
a) True
b) False
c) None
d) Error
Ans. a

147. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('**\t**'.isspace())
a) True
b) False
c) None
d) Error
Answer: a
Explanation: Tab Spaces are considered as spaces.

148. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('HelloWorld'.istitle())
a) True
b) False
c) None
d) Error
Answer: b
Explanation: The letter W is uppercased.

149. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('Hello World'.istitle())
a) True b) False
c) None d) Error
Answer: a
Explanation: It is in title form.

150. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print('Hello!2@#World'.istitle())
a) True b) False c) None d) error
Ans. a

151. What will be the output of the following Python code?
print('1Rn@'.lower())
a) n
b) 1rn@
c) rn
d) r
Answer: b
Explanation: Uppercase letters are converted to lowercase. The other characters are left unchanged.

152. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('Ab!2'.swapcase())
a) AB!@
b) ab12
c) aB!2
d) aB1@
Answer: c
Explanation: Lowercase letters are converted to uppercase and vice-versa.

153. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('ab cd ef'.title())
a) Ab cd ef
b) Ab cd eF
c) Ab Cd Ef
d) None of the mentioned
Ans. c

154. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print('ab cd-ef'.title())
a) Ab cd-ef
b) Ab Cd-ef
c) Ab Cd-Ef
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c
Explanation: The first letter of every word is capitalized. Special symbols terminate a word.

155. Which of the following commands will create a list?
a) list1 = list() b) list1 = []
c) list1 = list([1, 2, 3]) d) all of these
Ans. d

156. What is the output when we execute list(“hello”)?
a) [‘h’, ‘e’, ‘l’, ‘l’, ‘o’] b) [‘hello’] c) [‘llo’] d) [‘olleh’]
Ans. a

157. Suppose listExample is [‘h’,’e’,’l’,’l’,’o’], what is len(listExample)?
a) 5
b) 4
c) None
d) Error
Ans. a

158. Suppose list1 is [2445,133,12454,123], what is max(list1)?
a) 2445
b) 133
c) 12454
d) 123
Ans. c

159.Suppose list1 is [3, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is min(list1)?
a) 3
b) 5
c) 25
d) 1
Ans. d

160. To shuffle the list(say list1) what function do we use?
a) list1.shuffle()
b) shuffle(list1)
c) random.shuffle(list1)
d) random.shuffleList(list1)
Ans. c

161. Suppose list1 is [4, 2, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], Which of the following is correct syntax for slicing operation?
a) print(list1[2:])
b) print(list1[:2])
c) print(list1[:-2])
d) all of the mentioned
Ans. d

162. Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[-1]?
a) Error b) None
c) 25 d) 2
Ans. c

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

```
>>>names = ['Amir', 'Bear', 'Charlton', 'Daman']
>>>print(names[-1][-1])
```

a) A
b) Daman
c) Error
d) n
Ans. d

164. Suppose list1 is [1, 3, 2], What is list1 * 2?
a) [2, 6, 4]
b) [1, 3, 2, 1, 3]
c) [1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2]
d) [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1]
Ans. c

165. To add a new element to a list we use which command?
a) list1.add(5)
b) list1.append(5)
c) list1.addLast(5)
d) list1.addEnd(5)
Ans. b

166. To insert 5 to the third position in list1, we use which command?
a) list1.insert(3, 5)
b) list1.insert(2, 5)
c) list1.add(3, 5)
d) list1.append(3, 5)
Ans. c

167. To remove string “hello” from list1, we use which command?
a) list1.remove(“hello”)
b) list1.remove(hello)
c) list1.removeAll(“hello”)
d) list1.removeOne(“hello”)
Ans. a

168. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1.count(5)?
a) 0
b) 4
c) 1
d) 2
Ans. d

169. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.reverse()?
a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
c) [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1]
d) [3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]
Ans. d

170. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.extend([34, 5])?
a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3, 34, 5]
b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25, 34, 5]
c) [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 34, 5]
d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 3, 34, 5]
Ans. a

171. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop(1)?
a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
c) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]
Ans. c

172. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop()?
a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1]
b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
c) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]
Answer: a
Explanation: pop() by default will remove the last element.

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

```
>>>"Welcome to Python".split()
```

a) [“Welcome”, “to”, “Python”]
b) (“Welcome”, “to”, “Python”)
c) {“Welcome”, “to”, “Python”}
d) “Welcome”, “to”, “Python”
Ans. a

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

```
>>>list("a#b#c#d".split('#'))
```

a) [‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’]
b) [‘a b c d’]
c) [‘a#b#c#d’]
d) [‘abcd’]
Ans. a

175. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
k = [**print**(i) **for** i **in** my_string **if** i **not in** "aeiou"]
a) prints all the vowels in my_string
b) prints all the consonants in my_string
c) prints all characters of my_string that aren't vowels
d) prints only on executing print(k)
Answer: c
Explanation: print(i) is executed if the given character is not a vowel.

176. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
print([i.lower() **for** i **in** "HELLO"])
a) ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']
b) 'hello'
c) ['hello']
d) hello
Ans. a

177. What will be the output of the following Python code?
s=["pune", "mumbai", "delhi"]
[(w.upper(), len(w)) **for** w **in** s]
a) Error
b) ['PUNE', 4, 'MUMBAI', 6, 'DELHI', 5]
c) [PUNE, 4, MUMBAI, 6, DELHI, 5]
d) [('PUNE', 4), ('MUMBAI', 6), ('DELHI', 5)]
Ans. d

178. What will be the output of the following Python code?
[ord(ch) **for** ch **in** 'abc']
a) [97, 98, 99]
b) ['97', '98', '99']
c) [65, 66, 67]
d) Error
Answer: a
Explanation: The list comprehension shown above returns the ASCII value of each alphabet of the string 'abc'. Hence the output is: [97, 98, 99]. Had the string been 'ABC', the output would be: [65, 66, 67].

179. Which of the following Python statements will result in the output: 6?
A = [[1, 2, 3],
[4, 5, 6],
[7, 8, 9]]
a) A[2][3] b) A[2][1] c) A[1][2] d) A[3][2]
Ans. c
Explanation: The output that is required is 6, that is, row 2, item 3. This position is represented by the statement: A[1][2].

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

```
A = [[1, 2, 3],
    [4, 5, 6],
    [7, 8, 9]]
[A[i][i] for i in range(len(A))]
```

a) [1, 5, 9] b) [3, 5, 7] c) [4, 5, 6] d) [2, 5, 8]

Ans. a

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

```
d = {"john":40, "peter":45}
d["john"]
```

a) 40

b) 45

c) “john”

d) “peter”

Ans. a

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

```
>>>t = (1, 2)
>>>2 * t
```

a) (1, 2, 1, 2)

b) [1, 2, 1, 2]

c) (1, 1, 2, 2)

d) [1, 1, 2, 2]

Ans. a

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

```
>>> a=("Check")*3
>>> a
```

a) (‘Check’,’Check’,’Check’)

b) * Operator not valid for tuples

c) (‘CheckCheckCheck’)

d) Syntax error

Ans. c

184. Is the following Python code valid?

```
>>> a=(1,2,3,4)
>>> del a
```

a) No because tuple is immutable

b) Yes, first element in the tuple is deleted

c) Yes, the entire tuple is deleted

d) No, invalid syntax for del method

Ans. c

185. What type of data is: a=[(1,1),(2,4),(3,9)]?
a) Array of tuples b) List of tuples c) Tuples of lists d) Invalid type
Ans. b

186. Is the following Python code valid?
>>> a,b,c=1,2,3
>>> a,b,c
a) Yes, [1,2,3] is printed b) No, invalid syntax
c) Yes, (1,2,3) is printed d) 1 is printed
Answer: c
Explanation: A tuple needn't be enclosed in parenthesis.

187. What will be the output of the following Python code?
>>> a=[(2,4),(1,2),(3,9)]
>>> a.sort()
>>> a
a) [(1, 2), (2, 4), (3, 9)]
b) [(2,4),(1,2),(3,9)]
c) Error because tuples are immutable
d) Error, tuple has no sort attribute
Ans. a

188. Which of these about a set is not true?
a) Mutable data type
b) Allows duplicate values
c) Data type with unordered values
d) Immutable data type
Ans. d

189. Which of the following is not the correct syntax for creating a set?
a) set([[1,2],[3,4]])
b) set([1,2,2,3,4])
c) set((1,2,3,4))
d) {1,2,3,4}
Ans. a

190. What will be the output of the following Python code?
nums = set([1,1,2,3,3,3,4,4])
print(len(nums))
a) 7 b) Error, invalid syntax for formation of set
c) 4 d) 8
Answer: c
Explanation: A set doesn't have duplicate items.

191. Which of the following statements is used to create an empty set?
a) { } b) set() c) [ ] d) ( )

192. What will be the output of the following Python code?
>>> a={5,4}
>>> b={1,2,4,5}
>>> a<b
a) {1,2}
b) True
c) False
d) Invalid operation
Ans. b

193. If a={5,6,7,8}, which of the following statements is false?
a) print(len(a))
b) print(min(a))
c) a.remove(5)
d) a[2]=45
Ans. d

194. If a={5,6,7}, what happens when a.add(5) is executed?
a) a={5,5,6,7}
b) a={5,6,7}
c) Error as there is no add function for set data type
d) Error as 5 already exists in the set
Ans. b

195. Which of these about a frozenset is not true?
a) Mutable data type
b) Allows duplicate values
c) Data type with unordered values
d) Immutable data type
Ans. a

196. What is the syntax of the following Python code?
>>> a=frozenset(set([5,6,7]))
>>> a
a) {5,6,7}
b) frozenset({5,6,7})
c) Error, not possible to convert set into frozenset
d) Syntax error
Ans. b

197. Is the following Python code valid?
>>> a=frozenset([5,6,7])
>>> a
>>> a.add(5)
a) Yes, now a is {5,5,6,7}
b) No, frozen set is immutable
c) No, invalid syntax for add method
d) Yes, now a is {5,6,7}
Ans. b

198. What will be the output of the following Python code?
>>> a={1,2,3}
>>> b=a
>>> b.remove(3)
>>> a
a) {1,2,3}
b) Error, copying of sets isn't allowed
c) {1,2}
d) Error, invalid syntax for remove
Ans. c

199. What will be the output of the following Python code?
>>> a={1,2,3}
>>> b=frozenset([3,4,5])
>>> a-b
a) {1,2}
b) Error as difference between a set and frozenset can't be found out
c) Error as unsupported operand type for set data type
d) frozenset({1,2})
Ans. a

200. What will be the output of the following Python code?
s=set()
type(s)
a) <'set'>
b) <class 'set'>
c) set
d) class set
Ans. b

201. Set makes use of _____ and Dictionary makes use of _____
a) keys, keys b) key values, keys
c) keys, key values d) key values, key values
Ans. c

202. What will be the output of the following Python code?
s={2, 5, 6, 6, 7}
s
a) {2, 5, 7}
b) {2, 5, 6, 7}
c) {2, 5, 6, 6, 7}
d) Error
Answer: b
Explanation: Duplicate values are not allowed in sets. Hence, the output of the code shown above will be a set containing the duplicate value only once.

203. Which of the following functions cannot be used on heterogeneous sets?
a) pop
b) remove
c) update
d) sum
Ans. d

204. Which of the following functions will return the symmetric difference between two sets, x and y?
a) x | y
b) x ^ y
c) x & y
d) x – y
Answer: b
Explanation: The function x ^ y returns the symmetric difference between the two sets x and y. This is basically an XOR operation being performed on the two sets.

205. The _____ function removes the first element of a set and the last element of a list.
a) remove
b) pop
c) discard
d) dispose
Ans. b

206. The difference between the functions discard and remove is that:
a) Discard removes the last element of the set whereas remove removes the first element of the set
b) Discard throws an error if the specified element is not present in the set whereas remove does not throw an error in case of absence of the specified element
c) Remove removes the last element of the set whereas discard removes the first element of the set
d) Remove throws an error if the specified element is not present in the set whereas discard does not throw an error in case of absence of the specified element
Ans. d

207. If we have two sets, s1 and s2, and we want to check if all the elements of s1 are present in s2 or not, we can use the function:

a) s2.issubset(s1) b) s2.issuperset(s1)

c) s1.issuperset(s2) d) s1.isset(s2)

Ans. b

208. What will be the output of the following Python code, if s1= {1, 2, 3}?

s1.issubset(s1)

a) True

b) Error

c) No output

d) False

Answer: a

Explanation: Every set is a subset of itself and hence the output of this line of code is true.

209. Which of the following statements create a dictionary?

a) d = {}

b) d = {“john”:40, “peter”:45}

c) d = {40:”john”, 45:”peter”}

d) All of these

Ans. d

210. Suppose d = {“john”:40, “peter”:45}, to delete the entry for “john” what command do we use?

a) d.delete(“john”:40)

b) d.delete(“john”)

c) del d[“john”]

d) del d(“john”:40)

Ans. c

211. Suppose d = {“john”:40, “peter”:45}. To obtain the number of entries in dictionary which command do we use?

a) d.size()

b) len(d)

c) size(d)

d) d.len()

Ans. b

212. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
d = {"john":40, "peter":45}
print(list(d.keys()))
```

a) [“john”, “peter”] b) [“john”:40, “peter”:45]

c) (“john”, “peter”) d) (“john”:40, “peter”:45)

Ans. a

213. Suppose d = {“john”:40, “peter”:45}, what happens when we try to retrieve a value using the expression d[“susan”]?
a) Since “susan” is not a value in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception
b) It is executed fine and no exception is raised, and it returns None
c) Since “susan” is not a key in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception
d) Since “susan” is not a key in the set, Python raises a syntax error
Ans. c

214. Which of these about a dictionary is false?
a) The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys
b) The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values
c) Dictionaries aren’t ordered
d) Dictionaries are mutable
Ans. b

215. Which of the following is not a declaration of the dictionary?
a) {1: ‘A’, 2: ‘B’} b) dict([[1,”A”],[2,”B”]])
c) {1,”A”,2”B”} d) { }
Ans. c

216. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
print(a.get(1,4))
a) 1 b) A c) 4 d) Invalid syntax for get method
Answer: b
Explanation: The get() method returns the value of the key if the key is present in the dictionary and the default value(second parameter) if the key isn’t present in the dictionary.

217. Which of the following isn’t true about dictionary keys?
a) More than one key isn’t allowed b) Keys must be immutable
c) Keys must be integers d) When duplicate keys encountered, the last assignment wins
Ans. c

218. What will be the output of the following Python code?
a={1:5,2:3,3:4}
a.pop(3)
print(a)
a) {1: 5}
b) {1: 5, 2: 3}
c) Error, syntax error for pop() method
d) {1: 5, 3: 4}
Answer: b
Explanation: pop() method removes the key-value pair for the key mentioned in the pop() method.

219. What will be the output of the following Python code?
a={1:5,2:3,3:4}
print(a.pop(4,9))
a) 9 b) 3 c) Too many arguments for pop() method d) 4
Explanation: pop() method returns the value when the key is passed as an argument and otherwise returns the default value(second argument) if the key isn't present in the dictionary.

220. Which of the statements about dictionary values if false?
a) More than one key can have the same value
b) The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key]
c) Values of a dictionary must be unique
d) Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers
Ans. c

221. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
>>> a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
>>> **del** a
a) method del doesn't exist for the dictionary
b) del deletes the values in the dictionary
c) del deletes the entire dictionary
d) del deletes the keys in the dictionary
Ans. c

222. If a is a dictionary with some key-value pairs, what does a.popitem() do?
a) Removes an arbitrary element
b) Removes all the key-value pairs
c) Removes the key-value pair for the key given as an argument
d) Invalid method for dictionary
Ans. a

223. What will be the output of the following Python code?
>>> a={'B':5,'A':9,'C':7}
>>> sorted(a)
a) ['A','B','C'] b) ['B','C','A']
c) [5,7,9] d) [9,5,7]
Ans. a

224. If b is a dictionary, what does any(b) do?
a) Returns True if any key of the dictionary is true
b) Returns False if dictionary is empty
c) Returns True if all keys of the dictionary are true
d) Method any() doesn't exist for dictionary
Ans. a

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

226. What is the output of the function complex()?
a) 0j
b) 0+0j
c) 0
d) Error
Answer: a
Explanation: The complex function returns 0j if both of the arguments are omitted, that is, if the function is in the form of complex() or complex(0), then the output will be 0j.

227. Which of the following functions does not necessarily accept only iterables as arguments?
a) enumerate()
b) all()
c) chr()
d) max()
Ans. c

228. Which of the following functions accepts only integers as arguments?
a) ord()
b) min()
c) chr()
d) any()
Ans. c

229.Suppose there is a list such that: l=[2,3,4]. If we want to print this list in reverse order, which of the following methods should be used?
a) reverse(l)
b) list(reverse[(l)])
c) reversed(l)
d) list(reversed(l))
Ans. d

230. Which of the following functions will not result in an error when no arguments are passed to it?
a) min()
b) divmod()
c) all()
d) float()
Ans. d

231. What will be the output of the following Python function?
hex(15)
a) f b) 0xF c) 0Xf d) 0xf
Answer: d
Explanation: The function hex() is used to convert the given argument into its hexadecimal representation, in lower case. Hence the output of the function hex(15) is 0xf.

232. Which of the following functions does not throw an error?
a) ord() b) ord(‘ ‘) c) ord(”) d) ord(“”)
Ans. b

233. What will be the output of the following Python function?
len(["hello",2, 4, 6])
a) 4
b) 3
c) Error
d) 6
Ans. a

234. Which of the following is the use of function in python?
a) Functions are reusable pieces of programs
b) Functions don’t provide better modularity for your application
c) you can’t also create your own functions
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. a

235. Which keyword is used for function?
a) Fun
b) Define
c) def
d) Function
Ans. c

236. Which are the advantages of functions in python?
a) Reducing duplication of code
b) Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces
c) Improving clarity of the code
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. d

237. Where is function defined?
a) Module b) Class
c) Another function d) All of the mentioned
Ans. d

238. Which of the following refers to mathematical function?
a) sqrt
b) rhombus
c) add
d) rhombus
Ans. a

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

```
1. def cube(x):
2.     return x * x * x
3. x = cube(3)
4. print x
```

a) 9
b) 3
c) 27
d) 30
Ans. c

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

```
1. y = 6
2. z = lambda x: x * y
3. print z(8)
```

a) 48
b) 14
c) 64
d) None of the mentioned
Ans. a

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

```
1. def f(x, y, z): return x + y + z
2. f(2, 30, 400)
```

a) 432
b) 24000
c) 430
d) No output
Ans. a

242. What is a variable defined outside a function referred to as?
a) A static variable
b) A global variable
c) A local variable
d) An automatic variable
Ans. b

243. What is a variable defined inside a function referred to as?
a) A global variable
b) A volatile variable
c) A local variable
d) An automatic variable
Ans. c

244. What is the type of each element in sys.argv?
a) set
b) list
c) tuple
d) string
Ans. d

245. What is the length of sys.argv?
a) number of arguments
b) number of arguments + 1
c) number of arguments – 1
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
Explanation: The first argument is the name of the program itself. Therefore the length of sys.argv is one more than the number arguments.

246. How are variable length arguments specified in the function heading?
a) one star followed by a valid identifier
b) one underscore followed by a valid identifier
c) two stars followed by a valid identifier
d) two underscores followed by a valid identifier
Ans. a

247. Which module in the python standard library parses options received from the command line?
a) getopt
b) os
c) getarg
d) main
Ans. a

248. What is the type of sys.argv?
a) set
b) list
c) tuple
d) string
Ans. b

249. What is the value stored in sys.argv[0]?
a) null b) you cannot access it c) the program's name d) the first argument
Ans. c

250. How are default arguments specified in the function heading?
a) identifier followed by an equal to sign and the default value
b) identifier followed by the default value within backticks (“)
c) identifier followed by the default value within square brackets ([])
d) identifier
Ans. a

251. How are required arguments specified in the function heading?
a) identifier followed by an equal to sign and the default value
b) identifier followed by the default value within backticks (“)
c) identifier followed by the default value within square brackets ([])
d) identifier
Ans. d

252. Where are the arguments received from the command line stored?
a) sys.argv b) os.argv c) argv d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

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

```
def f1():
   x=15
   print(x)
x=12
f1()
```

a) Error
b) 12
c) 15
d) 1512
Answer: c
Explanation: In the code shown above, x=15 is a local variable whereas x=12 is a global variable. Preference is given to local variable over global variable. Hence the output of the code shown above is 15.

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

```
def f1():
   x=100
   print(x)
x=+1
f1()
```

a) Error b) 100 c) 101 d) 99
Ans. b

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

```
def san(x):
    print(x+1)
x=-2
x=4
san(12)
```

a) 13
b) 10
c) 2
d) 5
Ans. a

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

```
x=12
def f1(a,b=x):
    print(a,b)
x=15
f1(4)
```

a) Error
b) 12 4
c) 4 12
d) 4 15
Ans. c

257. Which of the following data structures is returned by the functions globals() and locals()?
a) list
b) set
c) dictionary
d) tuple
Ans. c

258. What happens if a local variable exists with the same name as the global variable you want to access?
a) Error
b) The local variable is shadowed
c) Undefined behavior
d) The global variable is shadowed
Ans. d

259. Which is the most appropriate definition for recursion?
a) A function that calls itself
b) A function execution instance that calls another execution instance of the same function
c) A class method that calls another class method
d) An in-built method that is automatically called
Ans. b

260. Which of these is false about recursion?
a) Recursive function can be replaced by a non-recursive function
b) Recursive functions usually take more memory space than non-recursive function
c) Recursive functions run faster than non-recursive function
d) Recursion makes programs easier to understand
Ans. c

261. What is tail recursion?
a) A recursive function that has two base cases
b) A function where the recursive functions leads to an infinite loop
c) A recursive function where the function doesn't return anything and just prints the values
d) A function where the recursive call is the last thing executed by the function
Ans. d

262. Which of the following statements is false about recursion?
a) Every recursive function must have a base case
b) Infinite recursion can occur if the base case isn't properly mentioned
c) A recursive function makes the code easier to understand
d) Every recursive function must have a return value
Ans. d

263. What happens if the base condition isn't defined in recursive programs?
a) Program gets into an infinite loop
b) Program runs once
c) Program runs n number of times where n is the argument given to the function
d) An exception is thrown
Ans. a

264. Which of these is not true about recursion?
a) Making the code look clean
b) A complex task can be broken into sub-problems
c) Recursive calls take up less memory
d) Sequence generation is easier than a nested iteration
Ans. c

265. Which of these is not true about recursion?
a) It's easier to code some real-world problems using recursion than non-recursive equivalent
b) Recursive functions are easy to debug
c) Recursive calls take up a lot of memory
d) Programs using recursion take longer time than their non-recursive equivalent
Ans. b

266. Which type of copy is shown in the following python code?
l1=[[10, 20], [30, 40], [50, 60]]
ls=list(l1)
ls
[[10, 20], [30, 40], [50, 60]]
a) Shallow copy b) Deep copy c) memberwise d) All of these
Ans. a

267. In _____ copy, the base address of the objects are copied. In _____ copy, the base address of the objects are not copied.
a) deep. shallow
b) memberwise, shallow
c) shallow, deep
d) deep, memberwise
Ans. c

268. In _____ copy, the modification done on one list affects the other list. In _____ copy, the modification done on one list does not affect the other list.
a) shallow, deep
b) memberwise, shallow
c) deep, shallow
d) deep, memberwise
Ans. a

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

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

271. Which of these is false about a package?
a) A package can have subfolders and modules
b) Each import package need not introduce a namespace
c) import folder.subfolder.mod1 imports packages
d) from folder.subfolder.mod1 import objects imports packages
Ans. b

272. Which of these definitions correctly describes a module?
a) Denoted by triple quotes for providing the specification of certain program elements
b) Design and implementation of specific functionality to be incorporated into a program
c) Defines the specification of how it is to be used
d) Any program that reuses code
Ans. b

273. Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules?
a) Provides a means of reuse of program code
b) Provides a means of dividing up tasks
c) Provides a means of reducing the size of the program
d) Provides a means of testing individual parts of the program
Ans. c

274. Program code making use of a given module is called a _____ of the module.
a) Client b) Docstring c) Interface d) Modularity
Ans. a

275. _____ is a string literal denoted by triple quotes for providing the specifications of certain program elements.
a) Interface
b) Modularity
c) Client
d) Docstring
Ans. d

276. Which of the following is true about top-down design process?
a) The details of a program design are addressed before the overall design
b) Only the details of the program are addressed
c) The overall design of the program is addressed before the details
d) Only the design of the program is addressed
Ans. c

277. Which of the following isn't true about main modules?
a) When a python file is directly executed, it is considered main module of a program
b) Main modules may import any number of modules
c) Special name given to main modules is: __main__
d) Other main modules can import main modules
Ans. d

278. Which of the following is not a valid namespace?
a) Global namespace b) Public namespace
c) Built-in namespace d) Local namespace
Ans. b

279. Which of the following is false about “import modulename” form of import?
a) The namespace of imported module becomes part of importing module
b) This form of import prevents name clash
c) The namespace of imported module becomes available to importing module
d) The identifiers in module are accessed as: modulename.identifier
Ans. a

280. Which of the following is false about “from-import” form of import?
a) The syntax is: from modulename import identifier
b) This form of import prevents name clash
c) The namespace of imported module becomes part of importing module
d) The identifiers in module are accessed directly as: identifier
Ans. b

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

282. What is returned by math.ceil(3.4)?
a) 3
b) 4
c) 4.0
d) 3.0
Answer: b
Explanation: The ceil function returns the smallest integer that is bigger than or equal to the number itself.

283. What is the value returned by math.floor(3.4)?
a) 3
b) 4
c) 4.0
d) 3.0
Answer: a
Explanation: The floor function returns the biggest number that is smaller than or equal to the number itself.

284. What is math.factorial(4.0)?
a) 24
b) 1
c) error
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a **Explanation**: The factorial of 4 is returned.

285. Which of the following functions can be used to find the coordinated universal time, assuming that the datetime module has already been imported?
a) datetime.utc() b) datetime.datetime.utc()
c) datetime.utcnow() d) datetime.datetime.utcnow()
Ans. d

286. What will be the output of the following Python code?
```
import time
t=(2010, 9, 20, 8, 15, 12, 6)
time.asctime(t)
```
a) '20 Sep 2010 8:15:12 Sun' b) '2010 20 Sept 08:15:12 Sun'
c) 'Sun Sept 20 8:15:12 2010' d) Error
Answer: d
Explanation: The code shown above results in an error because this function accepts exactly 9 arguments (including day of the year and DST), but only 7 are given. Hence an error is thrown.

287. What will be the output of the following Python code?
```
import time
t=(2010, 9, 20, 8, 45, 12, 6, 0, 0)
time.asctime(t)
```
a) 'Sep 20 2010 08:45:12 Sun' b) 'Sun Sep 20 08:45:12 2010'
c) '20 Sep 08:45:12 Sun 2010' d) '2010 20 Sep 08:45:12 Sun'
Answer: b
Explanation: The code shown above returns the given date and time in a particular format. Hence the output of the code shown above will be: 'Sun Sep 20 08:45:12 2010'.

288. The sleep function (under the time module) is used to _____
a) Pause the code for the specified number of seconds
b) Return the specified number of seconds, in terms of milliseconds
c) Stop the execution of the code
d) Return the output of the code had it been executed earlier by the specified number of seconds
Ans. a

289. What will be the output of the following Python code?
```
import time
for i in range(0,5):
    print(i)
    time.sleep(2)
```
a) After an interval of 2 seconds, the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are printed all together
b) After an interval of 2 seconds, the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 are printed all together
c) Prints the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 at an interval of 2 seconds between each number
d) Prints the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 at an interval of 2 seconds between each number
Ans. d

290. To include the use of functions which are present in the random library, we must use the option:
a) import random
b) random.h
c) import.random
d) random.random
Ans. a

291. What will be the output of the following Python code?
import random
random.choice([10.4, 56.99, 76])
a) Error
b) Either 10.4, 56.99 or 76
c) Any number other than 10.4, 56.99 and 76
d) 56.99 only
Ans. b

292. What will be the output of the following Python function (random module has already been imported)?
random.choice('sun')
a) sun
b) u
c) either s, u or n
d) error
Answer: c
Explanation: The above function works with alphabets just as it does with numbers. The output of this expression will be either s, u or n.

293. Which of the following functions helps us to randomize the items of a list?
a) seed
b) randomise
c) shuffle
d) uniform
Ans. c

294. Both the functions randint and uniform accept _____ parameters.
a) 0
b) 1
c) 3
d) 2
Answer: d
Explanation: Both of these functions, that is, randint and uniform are included in the random module and both of these functions accept 2 parameters. For example: random.uniform(a,b) where ‘a’ and ‘b’ specify the range.

295. Which of the following functions is not defined under the sys module?
a) sys.platform b) sys.path
c) sys.readline d) sys.argv
Ans. c

296. What will be the output of the following Python code, if the sys module has already been imported?
sys.stdout.write("hello world")
a) helloworld
b) hello world10
c) hello world11
d) error
Answer: c
Explanation: The function shown above prints the given string along with the length of the string. Hence the output of the function shown above will be hello world11.

297. To obtain a list of all the functions defined under sys module, which of the following functions can be used?
a) print(sys)
b) print(dir.sys)
c) print(dir[sys])
d) print(dir(sys))
Ans. d

298. What does os.name contain?
a) the name of the operating system dependent module imported
b) the address of the module os
c) error, it should've been os.name()
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

300. What does print(os.geteuid()) print?
a) the group id of the current process
b) the user id of the current process
c) both the group id and the user of the current process
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. b

301. What does os.getlogin() return?
a) name of the current user logged in
b) name of the superuser
c) gets a form to login as a different user
d) all of the mentioned
Ans. a

302. Which of the following functions can be used to read data from a file using a file descriptor?
a) os.reader() b) os.read()
c) os.quick_read() d) os.scan()
Ans. b

303. Which of the following returns a string that represents the present working directory?
a) os.getcwd()
b) os.cwd()
c) os.getpwd()
d) os.pwd()
Ans. a

304. What does os.link() do?
a) create a symbolic link
b) create a hard link
c) create a soft link
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. b
Explanation: os.link(source, destination) will create a hard link from source to destination.

305. Which of the following can be used to create a directory?
a) os.mkdir()
b) os.creat_dir()
c) os.create_dir()
d) os.make_dir()
Ans. a

306. Which of the following can be used to create a symbolic link?
a) os.symlink()
b) os.symb_link()
c) os.symblin()
d) os.ln()
Ans. a

307. The command which helps us to reset the pen (turtle):
a) turtle.reset
b) turtle.penreset
c) turtle.penreset()
d) turtle.reset()
Ans. d

308.Which of the following functions does not accept any arguments?
a) position b) fillcolor c) goto d) setheading()
Ans. a

309. In which direction is the turtle pointed by default?
a) North b) South c) East d) West
Ans. c

310. The command used to set only the x coordinate of the turtle at 45 units is:
a) reset(45) b) setx(45)
c) xset(45) d) xreset(45)
Ans. b

311. To sterilize an object hierarchy, the _____ function must be called. To desterilize a data stream, the _____ function must be called.
a) dumps(), undumps()
b) loads(), unloads()
c) loads(), dumps()
d) dumps(), loads()
Ans. d

312. Which of the following functions can accept more than one positional argument?
a) pickle.dumps
b) pickle.loads
c) pickle.dump
d) pickle.load
Ans. a

313. Which of the following functions raises an error when an unpicklable object is encountered by Pickler?
a) pickle.PickleError
b) pickle.PicklingError
c) pickle.UnpickleError
d) pickle.UnpicklingError
Ans. b

314.Which of the following cannot be pickled?
a) Functions which are defined at the top level of a module with lambda
b) Functions which are defined at the top level of a module with def
c) Built-in functions which are defined at the top level of a module
d) Classes which are defined at the top level of a module
Ans. a

315. Lambda functions cannot be pickled because:
a) Lambda functions only deal with binary values, that is, 0 and 1
b) Lambda functions cannot be called directly
c) Lambda functions cannot be identified by the functions of the pickle module
d) All lambda functions have the same name, that is, <lambda>
Ans. d

316. The module _____ is a comparatively faster implementation of the pickle module.
a) cPickle b) nPickle c) gPickle d) tPickle
Ans. a

317. The copy module uses the _____ protocol for shallow and deep copy.
a) pickle
b) marshal
c) shelve
d) copyreg
Ans. a

318. Which of the following creates a pattern object?
a) re.create(str)
b) re.regex(str)
c) re.compile(str)
d) re.assemble(str)
Ans. c

319. What does the function re.match do?
a) matches a pattern at the start of the string
b) matches a pattern at any position in the string
c) such a function does not exist
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

320. Which of the following functions clears the regular expression cache?
a) re.sub()
b) re.pos()
c) re.purge()
d) re.subn()
Ans. c

321. What will be the output of the following Python code?
```
import re
re.ASCII
```
a) 8
b) 32
c) 64
d) 256
Answer: d
Explanation: The expression re.ASCII returns the total number of ASCII characters that are present, that is 256. This can also be abbreviated as re.A, which results in the same output (that is, 256).

322. Which of the following pattern matching modifiers permits whitespace and comments inside the regular expression?
a) re.L b) re.S c) re.U d) re.X
Ans. d

323. The function of re.match is _____
a) Error
b) Matches a pattern anywhere in the string
c) Matches a pattern at the end of the string
d) Matches a pattern at the start of the string
Ans. d

324. Which of the following special characters matches a pattern only at the end of the string?
a) \B b) \X c) \Z d) \A
Ans. c

325. Which of the following functions returns a dictionary mapping group names to group numbers?
a) re.compile.group
b) re.compile.groupindex
c) re.compile.index
d) re.compile.indexgroup
Ans. b

326. Which of the following functions does not accept any argument?
a) re.purge
b) re.compile
c) re.findall
d) re.match
Ans. a

327. To open a file c:\scores.txt for reading, we use _____
a) infile = open("c:\scores.txt", "r")
b) infile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "r")
c) infile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "r")
d) infile = open(file = "c:\\scores.txt", "r")
Ans. b

328. To open a file c:\scores.txt for writing, we use _____
a) outfile = open("c:\scores.txt", "w")
b) outfile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "w")
c) outfile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "w")
d) outfile = open(file = "c:\\scores.txt", "w")
Ans. b

329. To open a file c:\scores.txt for appending data, we use _____
a) outfile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "a")
b) outfile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "rw")
c) outfile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "w")
d) outfile = open(file = "c:\\scores.txt", "w")
Ans. a

330. To read two characters from a file object infile, we use _____
a) infile.read(2)
b) infile.read()
c) infile.readline()
d) infile.readlines()
Ans. a

331. To read the entire remaining contents of the file as a string from a file object infile, we use _____
a) infile.read(2)
b) infile.read()
c) infile.readline()
d) infile.readlines()
Ans. b

332. To read the next line of the file from a file object infile, we use _____
a) infile.read(2)
b) infile.read()
c) infile.readline()
d) infile.readlines()
Ans. c

333. To read the remaining lines of the file from a file object infile, we use _____
a) infile.read(2)
b) infile.read()
c) infile.readline()
d) infile.readlines()
Ans. d

334. The readlines() method returns _____
a) str
b) a list of lines
c) a list of single characters
d) a list of integers
Ans. b

335. Which are the two built-in functions to read a line of text from standard input, which by default comes from the keyboard?
a) Raw_input & Input b) Input & Scan
c) Scan & Scanner d) Scanner
Ans. a

336. Which one of the following is not attributes of file?
a) closed b) softspace c) rename d) mode
Ans. c

337.What is the use of tell() method in python?
a) tells you the current position within the file
b) tells you the end position within the file
c) tells you the file is opened or not
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

338. What is the current syntax of rename() a file?
a) rename(current_file_name, new_file_name)
b) rename(new_file_name, current_file_name,)
c) rename(()(current_file_name, new_file_name))
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

339. What is the current syntax of remove() a file?
a) remove(file_name)
b) remove(new_file_name, current_file_name,)
c) remove(() , file_name))
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

340. What is the use of seek() method in files?
a) sets the file's current position at the offset
b) sets the file's previous position at the offset
c) sets the file's current position within the file
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

341. What is the use of truncate() method in file?
a) truncates the file size
b) deletes the content of the file
c) deletes the file size
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

342. Which is/are the basic I/O connections in file?
a) Standard Input b) Standard Output
c) Standard Errors d) All of the mentioned
Ans. d

343. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data?
a) r b) w c) + d) b
Ans. d

344. What is unpickling?
a) It is used for object serialization
b) It is used for object deserialization
c) None of the mentioned
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. b

345. What is the pickling?
a) It is used for object serialization
b) It is used for object deserialization
c) None of the mentioned
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. a

346. What is the correct syntax of open() function?
a) file = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])
b) file object = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])
c) file object = open(file_name)
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. b

347. Correct syntax of file.writelines() is?
a) file.writelines(sequence)
b) fileObject.writelines()
c) fileObject.writelines(sequence)
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. c

348. Correct syntax of file.readlines() is?
a) fileObject.readlines(sizehint);
b) fileObject.readlines();
c) fileObject.readlines(sequence)
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

349. In file handling, what does this terms means “r, a”?
a) read, append b) append, read
c) write, append d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

350. What is the use of “w” in file handling?
a) Read
b) Write
c) Append
d) None of the mentioned
Ans. b

351. What is the use of “a” in file handling?
a) Read
b) Write
c) Append
d) None of the mentioned
Ans. c

352. Which function is used to read single line from file?
a) Readline()
b) Readlines()
c) Readstatement()
d) Readfullline()
Ans. b

353. Which function is used to write all the characters?
a) write()
b) writecharacters()
c) writeall()
d) writechar()
Ans. a

354. Which function is used to write a list of string in a file?
a) writeline()
b) writelines()
c) writestatement()
d) writefullline()
Ans. a

355. Which function is used to close a file in python?
a) Close() b) Stop()
c) End() d) Closefile()
Ans. a

356. Is it possible to create a text file in python?

a) Yes b) No c) Machine dependent d) All of these

Ans. a

357. Which of the following are the modes of both writing and reading in binary format in file?

a) wb+

b) w

c) wb

d) w+

Ans. a

358. Which of the following is not a valid mode to open a file?

a) ab

b) rw

c) r+

d) w+

Ans. b

359. How do you get the name of a file from a file object (fp)?

a) fp.name

b) fp.file(name)

c) self.__name__(fp)

d) fp.__name__()

Ans. a

360. How do you close a file object (fp)?

a) close(fp)

b) fclose(fp)

c) fp.close()

d) fp.__close__()

Ans. c

361. How do you get the current position within the file?

a) fp.seek()

b) fp.tell()

c) fp.loc

d) fp.pos

Ans. b

362. How do you delete a file?

a) del(fp) b) fp.delete()

c) os.remove('file') d) os.delete('file')

Ans. c

363. _____ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behaviour.
a) A method b) An object c) A class d) An operator
Ans. b

364. _____ is used to create an object.
a) class
b) constructor
c) User-defined functions
d) In-built functions
Ans. b

365. What is setattr() used for?
a) To access the attribute of the object
b) To set an attribute
c) To check if an attribute exists or not
d) To delete an attribute
Ans. b

366. What is getattr() used for?
a) To access the attribute of the object
b) To delete an attribute
c) To check if an attribute exists or not
d) To set an attribute
Ans. a

367. What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology?
a) Deleting an instance of class
b) Modifying an instance of class
c) Copying an instance of class
d) Creating an instance of class
Ans. d

368. The assignment of more than one function to a particular operator is _____
a) Operator over-assignment
b) Operator overriding
c) Operator overloading
d) Operator instance
Ans. c

369. Which of the following is not a class method?
a) Non-static b) Static
c) Bounded d) Unbounded
Ans. a

370. What are the methods which begin and end with two underscore characters called?
a) Special methods b) In-built methods
c) User-defined methods d) Additional methods
Ans. a

371. What is hasattr(obj,name) used for?
a) To access the attribute of the object b) To delete an attribute
c) To check if an attribute exists or not d) To set an attribute
Ans. c

372. What is delattr(obj,name) used for?
a) To print deleted attribute
b) To delete an attribute
c) To check if an attribute is deleted or not
d) To set an attribute
Ans. b

373. What does built-in function type do in context of classes?
a) Determines the object name of any value
b) Determines the class name of any value
c) Determines class description of any value
d) Determines the file name of any value
Ans. b

374. Which of the following is not a type of inheritance?
a) Double-level
b) Multi-level
c) Single-level
d) Multiple
Ans. a

375. What does built-in function help do in context of classes?
a) Determines the object name of any value
b) Determines the class identifiers of any value
c) Determines class description of any built-in type
d) Determines class description of any user-defined built-in type
Ans. c

376. Which of the following best describes polymorphism?
a) Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition
b) Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members
c) Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions
d) Allows for objects of different types and behaviour to be treated as the same general type
Ans. d

377. What is the biggest reason for the use of polymorphism?
a) It allows the programmer to think at a more abstract level
b) There is less program code to write
c) The program will have a more elegant design and will be easier to maintain and update
d) Program code takes up less space
Ans. c

378. What is the use of duck typing?
a) More restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method
b) No restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method
c) Less restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method
d) Makes the program code smaller
Ans. c

379. Which of these is not a fundamental features of OOP?
a) Encapsulation b) Inheritance
c) Instantiation d) Polymorphism
Ans. c

380. Can one block of except statements handle multiple exception?
a) yes, like except TypeError, SyntaxError [,…]
b) yes, like except [TypeError, SyntaxError]
c) no
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

381. When is the finally block executed?
a) when there is no exception
b) when there is an exception
c) only if some condition that has been specified is satisfied
d) always
Ans. d

382. Which of the following is not an exception handling keyword in Python?
a) try
b) except
c) accept
d) finally
Ans. c

383. An exception is _____
a) an object b) a special function
c) a standard module d) a module
Ans. a

384. Which of the following is an invalid variable?
a) my_string_1
b) 1st_string
c) foo
d) _
Ans. b
Explanation: Variable names should not start with a number.

385. What is the answer to this expression, 22 % 3 is?
a) 7
b) 1
c) 0
d) 5
Ans. b
Explanation: Modulus operator gives the remainder. So, 22%3 gives the remainder, that is, 1.

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

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

3. 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

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

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

6. Which of the following function 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

7. What does pip stand for python?
a) Pip Installs Python
b) Pip Installs Packages
c) Preferred Installer Program
d) All of the mentioned

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

9. 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

10. What are the two main types of functions in Python?
a) System function
b) Custom function
c) Built-in function & User defined function
d) User function

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