NTH - Python - Assignment - 2 Total points 39/50 ?

Enter Your Name: *

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✓ 1. What are different Data Structures in python? *   1/1

○ Str, List, Array, Float and Dict

○ List, Tuple, Set, Int, and Str

◉ Str, List, Tuple, Set and Dict   ✓

○ Dict, Str, List, Set and String

✓ 2. String is a *   1/1

○ Collection of lower case characters enclosed with only single quotes

○ Collection of upper case characters enclosed with only double quotes

◉ Collection of characters enclosed with quotes   ✓

○ Collection of characters without quotes

✓ 3. String supports *   1/1

○ only forward indexing

○ only backward indexing

◉ both forward and backward indexing   ✓

○ no indexing

✗ 4. Which statement is correct *   0/1

○ Forward index starts with 0 and backward index starts with -0

◉ Forward index starts with 1 and backward index starts with -1   ✗

○ Forward index starts with 0 and backward index starts with -1

○ Forward index starts with -1 and backward index starts with -1

Correct answer

◉ Forward index starts with 0 and backward index starts with -1

✓ 5. 'a' + 'b' is called *   1/1

○ String Addition

○ String Multiplication

◉ String Concatenation   ✓

○ String Packing

✓ **6. What is slicing operator ***   1/1

◉ :   ✓

○ &

○ |

○ *

✓ **7. st='python narayana tech house', what is st.title()? ***   1/1

○ 'PYTHON NARAYANA TECH'

◉ 'Python Narayana Tech House'   ✓

○ 'PythoN NarayanA TecH HousE'

○ 'Python narayana tech house'

✓ **8. st='python narayana tech house', How to get output like 'Python**   *1/1
narayana tech house'

○ st.swapcase()

○ st.title()

○ st.convert()

◉ st.capitalize()   ✓

✓ 9. st='python narayana tech house', How to get output like 'Django   *1/1
   narayana tech house'

○ st.substitute('python','Django')

◉ st.replace('python','Django')   ✓

○ st.change('python','Django')

○ st.sub('python','Django')

✓ 10. How would you check if each word in a string begins with a capital   *1/1
   letter?

○ title()

○ capitalize()

◉ istitle()   ✓

○ check()

✓ 11. How would you check if a string contains a specific substring *   1/1

○ by using == operator

○ by using is operator

◉ by using in operator   ✓

○ by using and operator

✕   12. How to find the index of the first occurrence of a substring in a string *   0/1

☑ by using index()   ✓

☐ by using substring()

☐ by using firstoccurrence()

☐ by using find()

Correct answer

☑ by using index()

☑ by using find()

✓   13. count() is used to *   1/1

◯ count total number of charecters in the string

◉ count the number of occurrences of a specific character.   ✓

◯ count the number of occurrences space character in string

◯ count the total length of string

✗   14. st = 'python narayana\n tech house hyderabad\n telangaga India',   *0/1
     How to get output like ['python narayana', ' tech house hyderabad', '
     telangaga India']

   ⦿ st.split()   ✗

   ○ st.splitlines()

   ○ st.splitdata()

   ○ st.break()

   Correct answer

   ⦿ st.splitlines()

✗   15. 'Narayana Tech House'.isalpha() ? *   0/1

   ⦿ True   ✗

   ○ False

   Correct answer

   ⦿ False

✓   16. min('narayanatechhouse') *   1/1

   ○ TypeError

   ⦿ 'a'   ✓

   ○ ' '

   ○ 'narayanatechhouse'

✓ 17. isspace() only returns True *   1/1

○ if string contains atleast one space

○ if string contains two or more spaces

◉ if string contains only spaces   ✓

○ if string contains spaces and characters

✗ 18. st = "Python Narayana Tech House Hyderabad", what is the result of   *0/1
      st.partition(' Tech ')

◉ 'Python Narayana', ' Tech ', 'House Hyderabad'   ✗

○ ('Python Narayana', ' Tech ', 'House Hyderabad')

○ ('Python Narayana Tech House Hyderabad')

○ 'Python Narayana Tech House Hyderabad'

Correct answer

◉ ('Python Narayana', ' Tech ', 'House Hyderabad')

✓ 19. List is a *   1/1

○ collection of int type values

○ collections of elements enclosed by parenthesis

◉ collection of elements enclosed by square brackets   ✓

○ collection of elements curly braces

✓ 20. Select Homogeneous List *   1/1

○ [10,20,30,'a']

○ [True, False, 10, 'False']

◉ ['a','b','c','d']   ✓

○ [10,'a',True,1.5,2+3j]

✗ 21. lst = [10,20,30,40,05,60] will *   0/1

◉ create lst object   ✗

○ return Syntax Error

○ return NameError

○ return 0

Correct answer

◉ return Syntax Error

✓ 22. lst = [10,1,True,False,1,20], what is the result of lst.count(1) *   1/1

○ 1

○ 2

◉ 3   ✓

○ 0

✓ 23. lst = [10,1,True,False,1,20], What is the result of all(lst)? *   1/1

⦿ False   ✓

◯ True

◯ Error

◯ Same list will return

✓ 24. st = [10,20,30,40], what is the result of st.append(False) ? *   1/1

⦿ [10, 20, 30, 40, False]   ✓

◯ [False, 10, 20, 30, 40, False]

◯ NameError

◯ No Change

✓ 25. what is remove() in list? *   1/1

◯ .remove() removes list object from memory

◯ .remove() removes all matching objects.

⦿ .remove() removes the first instance of a matching object.   ✓

◯ .remove() removes all elements from list

✓ 26. what is pop() in list? *   1/1

○ .pop() removes last element only

◉ .pop() removes an object by its index otherwise last element   ✓

○ .pop() removes complete list object

○ .pop() removes all duplicate elements

✗ 27. what is del in python list? *   0/1

○ del is used to delete entire list object and also to delete specific element by its
   index

◉ del is used to delete entire list object only   ✗

○ del is used to delete specific element by its index only

○ del is used to delete all list elements

Correct answer

◉ del is used to delete entire list object and also to delete specific element by its index

✓ 28. If index number not specified then pop() will *   1/1

○ remove first element of the list object

◉ remove last element of the list object   ✓

○ TypeError

○ remove complete python list

✓ 29. Which function is used to delete all duplicate elements of list? *   1/1

○ duplicate()

○ remove()

○ pop()

◉ set()   ✓

✓ 30. lst = [3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1], how to get [1, 2, 3]?(Hit: Unique Elements) *   1/1

○ list(remove(lst))

○ list(set(list(lst)))

○ list(lst)

◉ list(set(lst))   ✓

✓ 31. Which function is used to remove all elements from the list? *   1/1

○ remove()

○ delete()

◉ clear()   ✓

○ allClear()

✕   32. can we delete all elements of list at a time by using del? *   0/1

○ Yes

◉ No   ✕

Correct answer

◉ Yes

✓   33. li = [0,25,50,100], [i+1 for i in li] will *   1/1

○ manipulate all even elements of list object

○ manipulate first element of list object

○ manipulate last element of list object

◉ manipulate all elements of list object   ✓

✓   34. Which function is used to add new element at required position in the *1/1
    list?

○ add()

○ append()

◉ insert()   ✓

○ place()

✓ 35. lst = [10,20,30,40,50], how to get [10, 20, True, 30, 40, 50]? *   1/1

○ lst.insert(True,True)

○ lst.insert(3,True)

◉ lst.insert(2,True)   ✓

○ lst.insert(1,True)

✓ 36. Which function is used to add multiple elements in python list object? * 1/1

○ add()

○ append()

○ insert()

◉ extend()   ✓

✓ 37. lst = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20], lst[1::2] will   *1/1
   return

◉ all even numbers   ✓

○ all odd numbers

○ only 1 and 2 elements

○ []

✓   38. lst = [10,1,9,2,8,3,7,4,6,5], how to get [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]?   *1/1
    (Ascending Order)

  ○   lst.order()

  ○   lst.asc()

  ◉   lst.sort()   ✓

  ○   lst.ascending()

✓   39. lst = [10,1,9,2,8,3,7,4,6,5], how to get [10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]?   *1/1
    (Descending Order)

  ○   lst.sort(reverse)

  ◉   lst.sort(reverse=True)   ✓

  ○   lst.sort(reverse=Flase)

  ○   lst.order(reverse=True)

✓   40. lst = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9],[10,11,12]], How to get first element of each   *1/1
    nested list like [1,4,7,10]?

  ○   [i for i in lst]

  ○   [i[lst] for i in lst]

  ◉   [i[0] for i in lst]   ✓

  ○   [i[-1] for i in lst]

✓   41. lst = ['Python','Narayana','Tech', 'House', 'Hyderabad'], how to get into   *1/1
      single string 'Python Narayana Tech House Hyderabad'

○   ' '.concate(lst)

○   ' '.join(for i in lst)

○   ' '.join(lst[0])

◉   ' '.join(lst)   ✓

✗   42. lst = [1,3,5,7,9,10,8,6,4,2], how to reverse list like [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 9, 7, 5, 3, *0/1
      1]? (Reversing List)

○   lst.reverse(reverse = True)

◉   lst.sort(reverse=True)   ✗

○   lst.reverse()

○   lst.sort()

Correct answer

◉   lst.reverse()

✓ 43. lst = [0,10,20,[True,False,1],40,50,[100,200,300],70,80,90], How to   *1/1
reverse first nested list?

○ lst[-1::-1]

◉ lst[3][-1::-1]   ✓

○ lst[3][-1::1]

○ lst[3][1::1]

✓ 44. lst = [0,10,20,[True,False,1],40,50,[100,200,300],70,80,90], How to find   *1/1
sum all elements in the second nested list?

○ sum(lst)

◉ sum(lst[6])   ✓

○ sum(lst[lst[6]])

○ sum(lst[6]])

○ lst[6].sum()

✓ 45. lst = [0,10,20,[True,False,1],40,50,[100,200,300],70,80,90], How to get   *1/1
[90, 70, 50, [True, False, 1], 10]?

○ lst[-1::2]

○ lst[1::2]

◉ lst[-1::-2]   ✓

○ lst[::]

✓ 46. list is mutable object? *   1/1

⊙ Yes   ✓

◯ No

◯ Option 3

◯ Option 4

◯ Option 5

◯ Option 6

◯ Option 7

◯ Option 8

◯ Option 9

◯ Option 10

✓ 47. List supports packing elements? *   1/1

⊙ Yes   ✓

◯ No

✗ 48. Select Tuple with Single element? *   0/1

  ⦿ t = (10)   ✗

  ◯ t = ('a',)

  ◯ t = (10,20)

  ◯ t = 10

Correct answer

  ⦿ t = ('a',)

✗ 49. List is dynamic object because *   0/1

  ☑ we can add elements   ✓

  ☐ we can delete element

  ☐ we can replace elements

  ☐ enclosed with square brackets

Correct answer

  ☑ we can add elements

  ☑ we can delete element

  ☑ we can replace elements

✓   50. Tuple Supports clear(). *   1/1

○ True

⦿ False   ✓

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