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

2. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?
a) 31 characters
b) 63 characters
c) 79 characters
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: d

3. Which of the following is not allowed in Python?
a) _a = 1
b) __a = 1
c) __str__ = 1
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: d

4. Which of the following is an invalid variable?
a) my_string_1
b) 1st_string
c) foo
d) _
Answer: b

5. 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
Answer: a

6. 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
Answer: c

7. What is the output of this expression, 3*1**3?
a) 27
b) 9

c) 3
d) 1
Answer: c

8. 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
Answer: a

9. The expression int(x) implies that the value of variable x is converted to integer.
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

10. Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?
a) Exponential
b) Addition
c) Multiplication
d) Parentheses
Answer: d

11. What is the output of print 0.1 + 0.2 == 0.3?
a) True
b) False
c) Machine dependent
d) Error
Answer: b

12. Which of the following is not a complex number?
a) k = 2 + 3j
b) k = complex(2, 3)
c) k = 2 + 3l
d) k = 2 + 3J
Answer: c

13. What is the type of inf?
a) Boolean
b) Integer
c) Float
d) Complex
Answer: c

14. What does ~4 evaluate to?
a) -5
b) -4
c) -3
d) +3
Answer: a

15. What does ~~~~~~5 evaluate to?
a) +5
b) -11
c) +11
d) -5
Answer: a

16. In Python, variable types are not explicitly declared—they are inferred at runtime. Consider the following incomplete operation:

```
x = 13 ? 2
```

The objective is to ensure that x has an integer value. Select all options that achieve this (Python 3.x):
a) x = 13 // 2
b) x = int(13 / 2)
c) x = 13 % 2
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

17. What error occurs when you execute the following Python code snippet?

apple = mango

a) SyntaxError
b) NameError
c) ValueError
d) TypeError
Answer: b

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

```
def example(a):
    a = a + '2'
     a = a*2
    return a

example("hello")
```

a) Indentation Error
b) Cannot perform mathematical operation on strings
c) hello2
d) hello2hello2
Answer: a

19. What data type is the object below?

L = [1, 23, 'hello', 1]

a) list
b) dictionary
c) array
d) tuple
Answer: a

20. In Python, which core data type is used to store values in the form of key–value pairs?
a) list
b) tuple
c) class
d) dictionary
Answer: d

21. The value of the expressions 4/(3*(2-1)) and 4/3*(2-1) is the same.
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

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

```
print(4 + 3 % 5)
```

a) 4
b) 7
c) 2
d) 0
Answer: b

23. Evaluate the expression given below if A = 16 and B = 15.

```
A % B // A
```

a) 0.0
b) 0

c) 1.0
d) 1
Answer: b

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

25. What will be the value of x in the following Python expression?

```
x = int(43.55+2/2)
print(x)
```

a) 43
b) 44
c) 22
d) 23
Answer: b

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

```
print(float(4+int(2.39)%2))
```

a) 5.0
b) 5
c) 4.0
d) 4
Answer: c

27. 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
Answer: a

28. Which of the following expressions results in an error?
a) float(‘10’)
b) int(‘10’)
c) float(’10.8’)
d) int(’10.8’)
Answer: d

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

```
print(4+2**5//10)
```

a) 3
b) 7
c) 77
d) 0
Answer: b

30. The expression 2**2**3 is evaluated as: (2**2)**3.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

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

```
x<<2
```

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

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

```
print(bin(29))
```

a) 0b10111
b) 0b11101
c) 0b11111
d) 0b11011
Answer: b

33. What will be the value of x in the following Python expression, if the result of that expression is 2?

```
x>>2
```

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

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

```
print(int(1011))
```

a) 1011
b) 11
c) 13
d) 1101
Answer: a

35. 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)
Answer: d

36. 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
Answer: c

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

38. Which of the following represents the bitwise XOR operator?
a) &
b) ^
c) |
d) !
Answer: b

39. What is the value of the following Python expression?

```
print(bin(0x8))
```

a) 0bx1000
b) 8
c) 1000
d) 0b1000
Answer: d

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

```
print(0x35 | 0x75)
```

a) 115
b) 116
c) 117
d) 118
Answer: c

41. 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 the mentioned
Answer: a

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

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

```
x = "abcdef"

while i in x:

    print(i, end=" ")
```

a) a b c d e f
b) abcdef

c) i i i i i i …
d) error
Answer: d

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

```
x = "abcdef"

i = "i"

while i in x:

    print(i, end=" ")
```

a) no output
b) i i i i i i …
c) a b c d e f
d) abcdef
Answer: a

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

```
x = "abcdef"

i = "a"

while i in x:

    print(i, end = " ")
```

a) no output
b) i i i i i i …
c) a a a a a a …
d) a b c d e f
Answer: c

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

```
i = 5

while True:

    if i%009 == 0:

        break
```

```
    print(i)

    i += 1
```

a) 5 6 7 8
b) 5 6 7 8 9
c) 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 ….
d) error
Answer: d

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

```
i = 1

while True:

    if i%2 == 0:

        break

    print(i)

    i += 2
```

a) 1
b) 1 2
c) 1 2 3 4 5 6 …
d) 1 3 5 7 9 11 …
Answer: d

48. 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
Answer: c

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

```
i = 1

while False:

    if i%2 == 0:
```

```
        break

    print(i)

    i += 2
```

a) 1
b) 1 3 5 7 …
c) 1 2 3 4 …
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: d

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

```
True = False

while True:

    print(True)

    break
```

a) True
b) False
c) ERROR
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c

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

```
print('%d %s %g you' %(1, 'hello', 4.0))
```

a) Error
b) 1 hello you 4.0
c) 1 hello 4 you
d) 1 4 hello you
Answer: c

52. 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”
Answer: b

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

```
x=456

print("%-06d"%x)
```

a) 000456
b) 456000
c) 456
d) error
Answer: c

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

```
X=345

print(“%06d”%X)
```

a) 345000
b) 000345
c) 000000345
d) 345000000
Answer: b

55. Which of the following formatting options can be used in order to add ‘n’ blank spaces after a given string ‘S’?
a) print(“-ns”%S)
b) print(“-ns”%S)
c) print(“%ns”%S)
d) print(“%-ns”%S)
Answer: d

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

```
X = -122

print("-%06d"%X)
```

a) −000122
b) 000122
c) −−00122
d) −00122
Answer: c

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

```
x=34

print(“%f”%x)
```

a) 34.00
b) 34.0000
c) 34.000000
d) 34.00000000
Answer: c

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

```
x=56.236

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

a) 56.00
b) 56.24
c) 56.23
d) 0056.236
Answer: b

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

```
x=22.19

print("%5.2f"%x)
```

a) 22.1900
b) 22.00000
c) 22.19
d) 22.20
Answer: c

60. The expression shown below results in an error.

```
print("-%5d0",989)
```

a) True
b) False
Answer: b

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

```
l=list('HELLO')
```

```
print('first={0[0]}, third={0[2]}'.format(l))
```

a) ‘first=H, third=L’
b) ‘first=0, third=2’
c) Error
d) ‘first=0, third=L’
Answer: a

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

```
l=list('HELLO')

p=l[0], l[-1], l[1:3]

print('a={0}, b={1}, c={2}'.format(*p))
```

a) Error
b) “a=’H’, b=’O’, c=(E, L)”
c) “a=H, b=O, c=[‘E’, ‘L’]”
d) Junk value
Answer: c

63. 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
Answer: b

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

```
print(hex(255), int('FF', 16), 0xFF)
```

a) [0xFF, 255, 16, 255]
b) (‘0xff’, 155, 16, 255)
c) Error
d) (‘0xff’, 255, 255)
Answer: d

65. The output of the two codes shown below is the same.

```
i. print(bin((2**16)-1))

ii. print('{}'.format(bin((2**16)-1)))
```

a) True
b) False
Answer: a

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

```
print(r"\nhello")
```

a) a new line and hello
b) \nhello
c) the letter r and then hello
d) error
Answer: b

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

```
print('new' 'line')
```

a) Error
b) Output equivalent to print ‘new\nline’
c) newline
d) new line
Answer: c

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

```
print('x\97\x98')
```

a) Error
b)97

98

c) x\97˜
d) \x97\x98
Answer: c

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

```
str1="helloworld"


print(str1[::-1])
```

a) dlrowolleh
b) hello

c) world
d) helloworld
Answer: a

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

```
print(0xA + 0xB + 0xC)
```

a) 0xA0xB0xC
b) Error
c) 0x22
d) 33
Answer: d

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

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

```
print(round(4.576))
```

a) 4.5
b) 5
c) 4
d) 4.6
Answer: b

73. The function pow(x,y,z) is evaluated as:
a) (x**y)**z
b) (x**y) / z
c) (x**y) % z
d) (x**y)*z
Answer: c

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

```
print(all([2,4,0,6]))
```

a) Error
b) True
c) False

d) 0
Answer: c

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

```
print(round(4.5676,2))
```

a) 4.5
b) 4.6
c) 4.57
d) 4.56
Answer: c

76. The function complex('2-3j') is valid but the function complex('2 – 3j') is invalid.
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

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

```
print(list(enumerate([2, 3])))
```

a) Error
b) [(1, 2), (2, 3)]
c) [(0, 2), (1, 3)]
d) [(2, 3)]
Answer: c

78. What will be the output of the following Python functions?

```
x=3

print(eval('x^2'))
```

a) Error
b) 1
c) 9
d) 6
Answer: b

79. What is the output of the function complex()?
a) 0j
b) 0+0j
c) 0

d) Error
Answer: a

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

81. 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
Answer: d

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

83. Where is the function defined?
a) Module
b) Class
c) Another function
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

84. What is called when a function is defined inside a class?
a) Module
b) Class
c) Another function
d) Method
Answer: d

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

86. Which of the following refers to mathematical function?
a) sqrt
b) rhombus
c) add
d) rhombus
Answer: a

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

```
def change(one, *two):

    print(type(two))

change(1,2,3,4)
```

a) Integer
b) <class ‘tuple’>
c) <class ‘Dict’>
d) An exception is thrown
Answer: b

88. If a function doesn’t have a return statement, which of the following does the function return?
a) int
b) null
c) None
d) An exception is thrown without the return statement
Answer: c

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

```
def display(b, n):

    while n > 0:

        print(b,end="")

        n=n-1

display('z',3)
```

a) zzz
b) zz
c) An exception is executed

d) Infinite loop
Answer: a

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

```
def find(a, **b):


   print(type(b))

find('letters',A='1',B='2')
```

a) <class ‘string’>
b) <class ‘tuple’>
c) <class ‘dict’>
d) An exception is thrown
Answer: c

91. Which module in Python supports regular expressions?
a) re
b) regex
c) pyregex
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a

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

93. 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
Answer: a

94. What does the function re.search 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
Answer: b

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

```
import re

sentence = 'we are humans'

matched = re.match(r'(.*) (.*?) (.*)', sentence)

print(matched.groups())
```

a) (‘we’, ‘are’, ‘humans’)
b) (we, are, humans)
c) (‘we’, ‘humans’)
d) ‘we are humans’
Answer: a

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

```
import re

sentence = 'we are humans'

matched = re.match(r'(.*) (.*?) (.*)', sentence)

print(matched.group())
```

a) (‘we’, ‘are’, ‘humans’)
b) (we, are, humans)
c) (‘we’, ‘humans’)
d) we are humans
Answer: d

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

```
import re

sentence = 'we are humans'

matched = re.match(r'(.*) (.*?) (.*)', sentence)

print(matched.group(2))
```

a) ‘are’
b) ‘we’
c) ‘humans’
d) ‘we are humans’
Answer: a

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

```
import re

sentence = 'horses are fast'

regex = re.compile('(?P<animal>\w+) (?P<verb>\w+) (?P<adjective>\w+)')

matched = re.search(regex, sentence)

print(matched.groupdict())
```

a) {‘animal’: ‘horses’, ‘verb’: ‘are’, ‘adjective’: ‘fast’}
b) (‘horses’, ‘are’, ‘fast’)
c) ‘horses are fast’
d) ‘are’
Answer: a

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

```
import re

sentence = 'horses are fast'

regex = re.compile('(?P<animal>\w+) (?P<verb>\w+) (?P<adjective>\w+)')

matched = re.search(regex, sentence)

print(matched.groups())
```

a) {‘animal’: ‘horses’, ‘verb’: ‘are’, ‘adjective’: ‘fast’}
b) (‘horses’, ‘are’, ‘fast’)
c) ‘horses are fast’
d) ‘are’
Answer: b

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

```
import re

sentence = 'horses are fast'

regex = re.compile('(?P<animal>\w+) (?P<verb>\w+) (?P<adjective>\w+)')

matched = re.search(regex, sentence)

print(matched.group(2))
```

a) {‘animal’: ‘horses’, ‘verb’: ‘are’, ‘adjective’: ‘fast’}
b) (‘horses’, ‘are’, ‘fast’)
c) ‘horses are fast’
d) ‘are’
Answer: d

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

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

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

```
class test:

    def __init__(self,a="Hello World"):

        self.a=a



    def display(self):

        print(self.a)
```

```
obj=test()

obj.display()
```

a) The program has an error because constructor can’t have default arguments
b) Nothing is displayed
c) “Hello World” is displayed
d) The program has an error display function doesn’t have parameters
Answer: c

104. 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
Answer: b

105. 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
Answer: a

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

```
class change:

    def __init__(self, x, y, z):

        self.a = x + y + z



x = change(1,2,3)

y = getattr(x, 'a')

setattr(x, 'a', y+1)

print(x.a)
```

a) 6
b) 7
c) Error
d) 0
Answer: b

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

```
class test:

    def __init__(self,a):

        self.a=a



    def display(self):

        print(self.a)

obj=test()

obj.display()
```

a) Runs normally, doesn't display anything
b) Displays 0, which is the automatic default value
c) Error as one argument is required while creating the object
d) Error as display function requires additional argument
Answer: c

108. Is the following Python code correct?

```
class A:

    def __init__(self,b):

        self.b=b

    def display(self):

        print(self.b)
```

```
obj=A("Hello")
```

```
del obj
```

a) True
b) False
Answer: a

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

```
class test:

    def __init__(self):

        self.variable = 'Old'

        self.Change(self.variable)

    def Change(self, var):

        var = 'New'

obj=test()

print(obj.variable)
```

a) Error because function change can't be called in the __init__ function
b) 'New' is printed
c) 'Old' is printed
d) Nothing is printed
Answer: c

110. 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
Answer: d