SIDDARTHA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY :: PUTTUR
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QUESTION BANK (DESCRIPTIVE)

Subject with Code: Python Programming (20CS0511) **Course & Branch**: B.Tech & CSM,CIA,CAD
Year & Sem: II & I **Regulation:** R20

UNIT –I
INTRODUCTION, DATA TYPES

1	A) Discuss about History of Python Language.	**[L2][CO1]**	**[4M]**
	B) List out the Features and Applications of Python.	**[L1][CO1]**	**[8M]**
2	A) i)Justify the term in python: REPL ii) How will you execute the Python Scripts?	**[L5][CO1]** **[L2][CO1]**	**[2M]** **[4M]**
	B) i) Define Variable and mention rules for choosing names of Variable with example. ii) How will you Assign values to variable?	**[L1][CO1]** **[L2][CO1]**	**[4M]** **[2M]**
3	A) Explain the variable and keywords with suitable example.	**[L2][CO1]**	**[6M]**
	B) Illustrate the Input and Output statements with example.	**[L2][CO1]**	**[6M]**
4	A) What is Indentation? Explain with example	**[L1][CO1]**	**[6M]**
	B) Write a python program to find total and average marks based on Input	**[L4][CO1]**	**[6M]**
5	What is data type? List out the data types with example.	**[L1][CO2]**	**[12M]**
6	A) Explain about the Single-Valued data types in python.	**[L2][CO2]**	**[6M]**
	B) Discriminate about the Multi-Valued Data types with example.	**[L5][CO2]**	**[6M]**
7	Describe the List and its Methods with example.	**[L1[CO2]**	**[12M]**
8	Discuss the basic Tuple Operations with examples.	**[L2][CO2]**	**[12M]**
9	A) What is Set? Explain set Operations.	**[L1][CO2]**	**[6M]**
	B) What is Dictionary? Explain the Methods available in Dictionary.	**[L1][CO2]**	**[6M]**
10	Demonstrate the String and its Methods with example.	**[L2][CO2]**	**[12M]**

UNIT –II
OPERATORS AND EXPRESSIONS, CONTROL FLOW

1	Classify various types of Operators in Python and write any 4 types of Operators.	**[L2][CO2]**	**[12M]**
2	A) List and explain different Arithmetic, Comparison and Assignment Operators supported by Python.	**[L1][CO2]**	**[6M]**
	B) i) Explain the Logical operators with example. ii)Write a python program to find whether a given number is Even or Odd	**[l2][CO2]** **[L4[CO1]**	**[3M]** **[3M]**
3	A) Discuss the Membership and Identity operators with example.	**[L2][CO2]**	**[6M]**
	B) write a python program to find biggest number among three numbers	**[L1][CO1]**	**[6M]**
4	A) Explain the Bitwise operators with example.	**[L2][CO2]**	**[6M]**
	B) Rate the order of execution of different Expressions by evaluating them through python program**.**	**[L5][CO2]**	**[6M]**
5	Illustrate different Conditional statements in python with appropriate examples. i) if ii) if-else iii) i) if-elif-else iv) nested if	**[L2][C01]**	**[12M]**
6	Examine the syntax of the following statements with example program. i) While loop ii) for loop	**[L4][CO1]**	**[12M]**
7	A) Discuss the term: Range Write a for loop that prints numbers from 0 to 20, using range function.	**[L2][CO1]**	**[6M]**
	B) Create a python program to generate the multiplication table based on user input.	**[L6][CO1]**	**[6M]**
8	A) What are the different loop control statements available in Python? Explain with suitable examples.	**[L1][CO1]**	**[6M]**
	B) Write a python program to calculate sum of natural numbers.	**[L4][CO1]**	**[6M]**
9	A) Analyze the Python jump statements with suitable examples.	**[L6][CO1]**	**[6M]**
	B) Explain break, continue and Pass statement with the help of for loop with an example.	**[L2][CO1]**	**[6M]**
10	A) Create a Python program to display Fibonacci series.	**[L6][CO1]**	**[6M]**
	B) Develop a Python program to Swapping of two numbers with and without using temporary variable.	**[L6][CO1]**	**[6M]**

UNIT –III
FUNCTIONS, OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

1	A) Define function and explain the types of functions with an example.	**[L1][CO3]**	**[6M]**
	B) Discuss about key word arguments with example.	**[L2][CO3]**	**[6M]**
2	Explain about different types of arguments in Python.	**[L2][CO3]**	**[12M]**
3	A) Describe about default arguments with suitable program.	**[L2][CO3]**	**[6M]**
	B) Illustrate lambda function with example.	**[L3][CO3]**	**[6M]**
4	A) Define Variable-length arguments? Explain with example.	**[L1][CO3]**	**[6M]**
	B) Explain about Anonymous and fruitful functions with examples.	**[L2][CO3]**	**[4M]**
5	A) Create Recursive function to find factorial of a number.	**[L6][CO3]**	**[6M]**
	B) Express function to do all arithmetic operations.	**[L2][CO3]**	**[6M]**
6	A) Narrate Scope of a variable in a function.	**[L2][CO3]**	**[6M]**
	B) Write a python Program to find right most digit in the entered number using return statement	**[L1][CO3]**	**[6M]**
7	A) Define Class and Object with example code.	**[L1][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) Analyze the term: Self-variable with code.	**[L4][CO4]**	**[6M]**
8	What is Inheritance? Illustrate types of inheritance with python code.	**[L2][CO4]**	**[12M]**
9	A) Describe about class Constructor (_init_()) with example.	**[L2][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) Demonstrate implementation of hierarchical inheritance in Python, with a program.	**[L2][CO4]**	**[6M]**
10	A) What is Polymorphism? How will you perform Method Overloading?	**[L1][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) Illustrate Method Overriding in Python with suitable example.	**[L3][CO4]**	**[6M]**

Course Code: 20CS0511 **R20**

UNIT –IV

MODULES, PACKAGES, EXCEPTION HANDLING

1	What is Module in Python? Explain, how the Modules are used in python program with an example code.	**[L5][CO3]**	**[12M]**
2	A) Describe about name spacing.	**[L2][CO3]**	**[6M]**
	B) Explain about the import statement in modules.	**[L2][CO3]**	**[6M]**
3	A) Describe the types of namespaces in Python?	**[L2][CO3]**	**[6M]**
	B) Explain the from import statement in modules.	**[L5][CO3]**	**[6M]**
4	What is package in Python? Explain the use of packages in your program with an example code.	**[L3][CO6]**	**[12M]**
5	A)Analyze the term : PIP. Explain installing packages via PIP.	**[L3][CO6]**	**[6M]**
	B) Explain try except block in detail.	**[L2][CO4]**	**[6M]**
6	Explain Python Built-in Exceptions.	**[L5][CO4]**	**[12M]**
7	A) Classify Errors and Exception Handling in Python programming.	**[L4][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) Express the term: user defined exceptions	**[L1][CO4]**	**[6M]**
8	A) Create code to illustrate try and except statements in Python.	**[L6][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) What is a Raising Exception? Explain with an example?	**[L1][CO4]**	**[6M]**
9	A) How will you handle an exception using try except block? Explain with the help of a program.	**[L1][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) What is Regular expression in python? Illustrate searching with example program.	**[L2][CO5]**	**[6M]**
10	A) Write a python code using try-except-else-finally statement in python.	**[L3][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) Illustrate matching with example program.	**[L2][CO5]**	**[6M]**

UNIT –V
FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING, STANDARD LIBRAY, GUI PROGRAMMING

1	Describe in detail about Iterators and Generators with an example.	**[L2][CO6]**	**[12M]**
2	A) Discuss about Maps in python.	**[L2][CO6]**	**[6M]**
	B) Describe the Filters in python.	**[L2][CO6]**	**[6M]**
3	Explain about Functional Programming.	**[L4][CO6]**	**[12M]**
4	Narrate Python Files, its types, functions and operations that can be performed on files with examples.	**[L4][CO2]**	**[12M]**
5	A) Illustrate the Command line arguments.	**[L3][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) Explain the reading and writing files in python.	**[L2][CO2]**	**[6M]**
6	A) Create a Python Program to display the current date and time	**[L6][CO5]**	**[6M]**
	B) Write a Python program to demonstrate the file I/O Write a Python program to demonstrate the file I/O	**[L4][CO2]**	**[6M]**
7	A) Discuss the colors and filled shapes in python.	**[L2][CO4]**	**[6M]**
	B) Illustrate Python Runtime Services and Data Compression.	**[L3][CO4]**	**[6M]**
8	Express about Mathematical functions in python.	**[L2][CO5]**	**[12M]**
9	Demonstrate about the GUI programming in Python A) Triangle B) Rectangle	**[L2][CO6]**	 **[6M]** **[6M]**
10	A) What is Data Management and Object Persistence? Explain in detail.	**[L1][CO5]**	**[6M]**
	B) Describe the Turtle using python program.	**[L2][CO4]**	**[6M]**

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BIT BANK (OBJECTIVE)

Subject with Code:PYTHON PROGRAMMING (20CS0511)
Course & Branch: B.Tech & CSM & CAD
Year &Sem:II-B.Tech& I-Sem **Regulation:**R20

UNIT-I

1. What is the acronym for Read Evaluate Print Loop [ ]

A) DETP B) REPL C) EVRO D) RETP

2. What category the a+=10 belongs [ ]

A) Arithmetic B) Assignment C) A & B D) only B

3. What is the output to get for a<<2 where a=8 [ ]

A) 2 B) 32 C) 4 D) 16

4. What is the output to get for a | b where a=5, and b=3 [ ]

A) 6 B) 7 C) 2 D) 8

5. What is the output to get for a ^ b where a=5, and b=3 [ ]

A) 6 B) 7 C) 2 D) 8

6. Which is the correct operator for power(x^y)? [ ]

A) x^y B) x**y C) x^^y D) None

7. Which one of these is floor division? [ ]

A) / B) // C) % D) None

8. 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

9. What is the output when following statement is executed ? [ ]

>>>"abcd"[2:]

A) a B) ab C) cd D) dc

10. who is the father of python language? [ ]

A)Dennis Ritchie B)James Gosling C)Guido Van Rossum D)Charles Babage

11.What function do you use to read a string? [ ]

A)eval(input("Enter a string")) B)input("Enter a string") C)enter("Enter a string")

D) eval(enter("Enter a string"))

12.To start Python from the command prompt, use the command _____. [ ]

A)python B)execute python C)run python D)go python

13.The indentation begins is denoted by [ ]

A)= B): C); D):=

14. The current version is ……. is under progress. [ ]

A)CGI/1.6 and CGI/1.5 B)CGI/1.2 and CGI/1.4

C) CGI/1.1 and CGI/1.2 D)CGI/1.1 and CGI/1.3

15. Which of the correct to define Boolean value in python. [ ]

A) TRUE,FALSE B). True, False C) 1,0 D). T,F

16. What is the function used to find the type of the data type in python? [ ]

A) type(<var>) B) type.<var> C) check(<var>) D) find(type(<var>))

17. How to define a string in python? [ ]

A) single quote B) double quote C) both D) None

18. What is the output function in python to display text information? [ ]

A) display() B) output() C) print() D) write()

19. …….keyword is used to create small anonymous functions. [ ]

A) lambda calculus B) Lambda C) Fix point operator D) Closures

20. Variables are names (identifiers) that map to _____ [ ]

A) Symbols B) Object C) Variable D) None

21. Python statement can access variables in a local namespace and in the ___namespace[ ]

A)Global B)Local C)Normal D)All

22.To start Python from the command prompt, use the command _____. [ ]

A)python B)execute python C)run python D)go python

23.The ___ keyword is used to combine two values for boolean True or False equivalence.[ ]

A) or B)and C)not D)is

24. python supports the following type of data type ? [ ]

A) explicit B) implicit C) both D) None

25. is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers? [ ]

A) Yes B) No C) Depends on OS D) None of the above

26. what is the maximum possible length of an identifier? [ ]

A) 31 chars B) 63 chars C) 55 chars D) None

27. which of the following is invalid? [ ]

A) _a =20 B) __a=10 C) _a_=30 D) None

28. which of the following is an invalid variable? [ ]

A) my_string B) 1st_string C) foo D) _a

29. which of the following is not a keyword? [ ]

A) eval B) assert C) break D) pass

30. All keywords in python are in _____ [ ]

A) UPPER CASE B) lower case C) Capitalized D) None

31. Which of the following is not a variable? [ ]

A) __int__ B) in C) while2 D) on

32. What is the output of the following code? [ ]

>>>st=”hello”

>>>str[:2]

A) he B) lo C) olleh D) hello

33. Python follows which of the following language syntax? [ ]

A) Perl, C B) COBOL C) ASP D) JSP

34. Python is which language? [ ]

A) Compiled B) Interpreted C) Procedural D) None

35. Python first version is released in _____ year? [ ]

A) 1990 B) 1995 C) 1991 D) 1992

36. Python is _____type of programming language? [ ]

A) Low Level B) Middle Level C) Both A&B D) High Level

37. Python support Object Oriented Programming? [ ]

A) Yes B) No C) May not guess D) Some times

38. What error occurs when you execute the following python code snipper? [ ]

Apple=mango

A) SyntaxError B) TypeError C) NameError D) ValueError

39. In python \\ is _____ operator? [ ]

A) Floor Division B) Modulus C) Multiplication D) Classic Division

40. In python prompt which of the following symbol is displayed? [ ]

A) <<< B) >>> C) ::: D) >

UNIT-II

1. What is the order of precedence in python? [ ]

i) Parentheses ii) Exponential iii) Division iv) Multiplication 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

2. What is answer of this expression, 22 % 3 is? [ ]

A) 7 B) 1 C) 0 D) 5

3. 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)

4. What is the output when following code is executed ? [ ]

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

A)D B) Daman C) Error D) n

5. 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)

6.Which of the following operations are related tuples. [ ]]

A) cmp(tuple1, tuple2) B)len(tuple) C)tuple(seq) D)all

7. Which method compares elements of two tuples. [ ]

A) cmp(tuple1, tuple2) B)len(tuple) C)tuple(seq) D)none

8.Which is the syntax for min()method [ ]

A) cmp(tuple1, tuple2) B) min(tuple) C)len(tuple) D)max(tuple)

9.What is the output when following code is executed ? [ ]

```
>>>dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7};
>>> len (dict)
```

A) Length : 2 B) Length : 1 C) Length : 3 D) Length : 4

10. Which method produces a printable string representation of a dictionary. [ ]

A) len(dict) B) str() C) cmp()D) type()

11.Which method is used to adds dictionary *dict2*'s key-values pairs to *dict* [ ]

A)dict.update(dict2) B)dict.values() C)dict.items() D)none

12.Which method removes all items from the dictionary? [ ]

A)dict.fromkeys() B) clear() C) A&B D)none

13. **What arithmetic operators cannot be used over strings** [ ]

A) + B) * C) - D) All

14. Given a string example=”hello” what is the output of example.count(‘l’) [ ]

A) 2 B) 1 C) 5 D) 0

15.What is the output of “hello”+1+2+3 ? [ ]

A) hello123 B) hello C) Error D) hello6

16.You can place the line continuation symbol __ at the end of a line to tell the interpreter that the statement is continued on the next line. [ ]

A)\ B)/ C)* D)&

17.The order of the precedence (from high to low) of the operators +, *, and, or is: [ ]

A)and, or, *, + B)+, *, and, or C)*, +, or, and D)*, +, and, or

18.Which of the following operators are right-associative. [ ]

A)= B)* C)- D)+

19.**The _____ statement allows a loop to pick up again at** the top of the iteration. [ ]

A)break B)continue C)pass D)stop

20.The _____ statement allows you to iterate over a sequence of statements [ ]

A)for B)continue C)pass D)do

21.The _____ statement is used to ensure that a given condition is true. [ ]

A)print B)assert C)if D)for

22. Which one of the following have the highest precedence in the expression? [ ]

A) Exponential B) Addition C) Multiplication D) Parentheses

23. Which of the following commands will create a list(multiple answers alloweD)? [ ]

A) list1 = list() B) list1 = [1, 2, 3] C) list1 = list([1, 2, 3]) D) ALL

24. To which of the following the “in” operator can be used to check if an item is in it? [ ]

A) Lists B) Dictionary C) Set D) All

25. What is the output when following code is executed ? [ ]

```
tuple1, tuple2 = (‘abx’, 'xyz', 'zara', 'abc'), (456, 700, 200)
print  max(tuple1),” “, max(tuple2)
```

A) zara,700 B) abc,456 C) 123, 200 D) zara,700

26. Keys are…….within a dictionary while values may not be. [ ]

A) unique B)common C)A&B D)none

27. Which of the following statements create a dictionary? [ ]

A) d = {} B) d = {"john":40, "peter":45} C) d = {40:"john", 45:"peter"} D)all

28.What will be displayed by print(ord(‘b’) – ord(‘a’)) ? [ ]

A) 0 B) 1 C) -1 D) 2

29.The _____ statement simply executes the string. [ ]

A)yield B)exec C)pass D)lambda

30. What keyword when used, won't perform any action [ ]

A) if B) pass C) for D) return

31.Which keyword specifies the exit from the loop [ ]

A) if B) break C) for D) return

32. Which of the following is an output function [ ]

A) input() B) int() C) print() D) type()

33. What category of operators called when used in, not in [ ]

A) Membership B) Identity C) Bitwise D) Comparison

34. Which data structures contain keys() and values() are the methods in it [ ]

A) List B) Tuple C) Dictionary D) Sets

35. What is the output of this expression, 3*1**3? [ ]

A) 27 B) 9 C) 3 D) 1

36. Which one of the following have the same precedence? [ ]

A) + B) * C) / D) B & C

37. To remove string "hello" from list1, we use which command ? [ ]

A) list1.remove("hello") B) list1.remove(hello)

C) list1.removeAll() D) list1.removeOne("hello")

38. Which method produces a printable string representation of a dictionary. [ ]

A) len(dict) B) str() C) cmp()D) type()

39.Which method is used to adds dictionary *dict2*'s key-values pairs to *dict* [ ]

A)dict.update(dict2**)** B)dict.values() C)dict.items() D)none

40.The _____ keyword is called to be a noop. [ ]

A)del B)yield C)lambda D)pass

UNIT-III

1. 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

2. Which keyword is used for function? [ ]

A) Fun B) Define C) Def D) Function

3. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
1. def printMax(a, b):
2. if a > b:
3.     print(a, 'is maximum')
4.   elif a == b:
5.     print(a, 'is equal to', b)
6. else:
7.     print(b, 'is maximum')
8. printMax(3, 4)
```

A) 3 B) 4 C) 4 is maximum D) None

4. Which of the following is a feature of DocString? [ ]

A) Provide a convenient way of associating documentation with Python modules, functions, classes, and methods

B) All functions should have a docstring C) Docstrings can be accessed by the __doc__ attribute on objects

D) All of the mentioned

5. 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

6. What are the two main types of functions? [ ]

A) Custom function B) Built-in function & User defined function

C) User function D) System function

7. Where is function defined? [ ]

A) Module B) Class C) Another function D) All of the mentioned

8. What is called when a function is defined inside a class? [ ]

A) Module B) Class C) Another function D) Method

9. 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

10. Which of the following refers to mathematical function? [ ]

A) sqrt B) rhombus C) add D) rhombus

11. 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

12. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called ____ [ ]

A) lambda B) pi C) anonymous D) none of the mentioned

13. 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

14. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
1. lamb =lambda x: x ** 3
2. print(lamb(5))
```

A) 15 B) 555 C) 125 D) None of the mentioned

15. Does Lambda contains return statements? [ ]

A) True B) False C) Sometimes D) None

16. 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

17. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
1. def writer():
2.     title ='Sir'
3.     name =(lambda x:title + ' ' + x)
4.     return name
5. who = writer()
6. who('Arthur')
```

A) Arthur Sir B) Sir Arthur C) Arthur D) None of the mentioned

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

```
1. min=(lambda x, y: x if x < y else y)
2. min(101*99,102*98)
```

A) 9997 B) 9999 C) 9996 D) None of the mentioned

19. 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

20. 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

21. If a function doesn't have a return, which of the following does the function return? [ ]

A) int B) null C) None D) An exception is thrown without the return statement

22. What is the type of each element in sys.argv? [ ]

A) set B) list C) tuple D) string

23. 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

24. How are keyword arguments specified in the function heading? [ ]

A) one-star followed by a valid identifierB) one underscore followed by a valid identifier

C) two stars followed by a valid identifierD) two underscores followed by a valid identifier

25. How many keyword arguments can be passed to a function in a single function call? [ ]

A) zero B) one C) zero or more D) one or more

26. Which of the data structures is returned by the functions globals() and locals()? [ ]

A) list B) set C) dictionary D) tuple

27. 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 behaviour D) The global variable is shadowed

28. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
def f(): x=4
x=1
f()
x
```

A) Error B) 4 C) Junk value D) 1

29. 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

30. 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

31. Fill in the line of the following Python code for calculating the factorial of a number. [ ]

```
def fact(num):
  if num == 0:
    return 1
  else:
    return _____________________
```

A) num*fact(num-1) B) (num-1)*(num-2) C) num*(num-1) D) fact(num)*fact(num-1)

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

```
def test(i,j):
  if(i==0):
    return j
  else:
    return test(i-1,i+j)
print(test(4,7))
```

A) 13 B) 7 C) Infinite loop D) 17

33. 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

34. 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

35. _____ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behaviour. [ ]

A) A method B) An object C) A class D) An operator

36. _____ is used to create an object. [ ]

A) class B) constructor C) User-defined functions D) In-built functions

37. 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

38. 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

39. 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

39. Which of the following best describes inheritance? [ ]

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 implementation of elegant software that is well designed and easily modified

40. Which of the following statements is wrong about inheritance? [ ]

A) Protected members of a class can be inherited B) The inheriting class is called a subclass

C) Private members of a class can be inherited and accessed D) Inheritance is one of the features of OOP

UNIT-IV

1. 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

2. Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules? [ ]

A) reuse of program code B) dividing up tasks

C) reducing the size of the program D) testing individual parts of the program

3. Program code making use of a given module is called a _____ of the module. [ ]

A) Client B) Docstring C) Interface D) Modularity

4. _____ is a string literal denoted by triple quotes for providing the specifications of certain program elements. [ ]

A) Interface B) Modularity C) Client D) Docstring

5. 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) overall design of the program is addressed before details

D) Only the design of the program is addressed

6. Which of the following isn't true about main modules? [ ]

A) file is directly executed, it is main module of a program

B) Main modules may import any no.of modules

C) Special name given to main modules is: __main__

D) Other main modules can import main modules

7. Which of the following is not a valid namespace? [ ]

A) Global namespace B) Public namespace

C) Built-in namespace D) Local namespace

8. 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

9. 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

10. Which of the statements about modules is false? [ ]

A) In the "from-import" form of import, identifiers beginning with two underscores are private and aren't imported

B) dir() built-in function monitors the items in the namespace of the main module

C) In the "from-import" form of import, all identifiers regardless of whether they are private or public are imported

D) When a module is loaded, a compiled version of the module with file extension .pyc is automatically produced

11. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
from math import factorial
print(math.factorial(5))
```

A) 120 B) Nothing is printed

C) Error, method factorial doesn't exist in math module

D) Error, the statement should be: print(factorial(5))

12. 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

13. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
  import datetime
d=datetime.date(2016,7,24)
print(D)
```

A) Error B) 2017-07-24 C) 2017-7-24 D) 24-7-2017

14. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
import datetime
d=datetime.date(2017,06,18)
print(D)
```

A) Error B) 2017-06-18 C) 18-06-2017 D) 06-18-2017

15. What will be the output of the following, if the system date is 18th August, 2016? [ ]

```
tday=datetime.date.today()
print(tday.month())
```

A) August B) Aug C) 08 D) 8

16. What is the output of the following, if the system date is 18th June, 2017 (Sunday)? [ ]

```
import datetime
tday=datetime.date.today()
print(tday)
```

A) 18-06-2017 B) 06-18-2017 C) 2017-06-18 D) Error

17. What is the following Python code if the system date is 18th June, 2017 (Sunday)? [ ]

```
tday=datetime.date.today()
print(tday.weekday())
```

A) 6 B) 1 C) 0 D) 7

18. What is the output, if the system date is 21st June, 2017 (Wednesday)? [ ]

```
tday=datetime.date.today()
print(tday.isoweekday())
```

A) Wed B) Wednesday C) 2 D) 3

19. Point out the error (if any) in the code if the system date is 18th June, 2017? [ ]

```
tday=datetime.date.today()
bday=datetime.date(2017,9,18)
till_bday=bday-tday
print(till_bday)
```

A) 3 months, 0:00:00B) 90 days, 0:00:00 C) 3 months 2 days, 0:00:00D) 92 days, 0:00:00

20. The value returned when we use the function isoweekday() is _____ and that for the function weekday() is _____ if the system date is 19th June, 2017 (Monday). [ ]

A) 0,0 B) 0,1 C) 1,0 D) 1,1

21. Which of the following will throw an error if used after the following Python code? [ ]

```
tday=datetime.date.today()
bday=datetime.date(2017,9,18)
t_day=bday-tday
```

A) print(t_day.seconds) B) print(t_day.months) C) print(t_day.max)
D) print(t_day.resolution)

22. What is the output of the following, if the system date is: 6/19/2017? [ ]

```
tday=datetime.date.today()
tdelta=datetime.timedelta(days=10)
print(tday+tdeltA)
```

A) 2017-16-19 B) 2017-06-9 C) 2017-06-29 D) Error

23. 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()

24. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
import time
time.time()
```

A) no.of hours passed since 1st January, 1970 B) no.of days passed since 1st January, 1970
C) no.of seconds passed since 1st January, 1970 D) no.of minutes passed since 1st January, 1970

25. The sleep function (under the time module) is used to _____ [ ]

A) Pause the code for the specified number of seconds
B) specified no.of seconds, in terms of milliseconds
C) Stop the execution of the code
D) o/p code had it been executed earlier by the specified seconds

26. 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

27. To include the use of functions which are present in the random library, we use: [ ]

A) import random B) random.h C) import.random D) random.random

28. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
import random
random.choice(2,3,4)
```

A) An integer other than 2, 3 and 4 B) Either 2, 3 or 4

C) Error D) 3 only

29. 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

30. 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

31. Which of the following functions helps us to randomize the items of a list? [ ]

A) seed B) randomise C) shuffle D) uniform

32. What is the interval of the value generated by the function random.random(), assuming that the random module has already been imported? [ ]

A) (0,1) B) (0,1] C) [0,1] D) [0,1)

33. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
random.randrange(0,91,5)
```

A) 10 B) 18 C) 79 D) 95

34. Both the functions randint and uniform accept _____ parameters. [ ]

A) 0 B) 1 C) 3 D) 2

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

```
random.randrange(1,100,10)
```

A) 32 B) 67 C) 91 D) 80

36. What will be the output of the following Python function, assuming that the random library

has already been included? [ ]

random.shuffle[1,2,24]

A) Randomized list containing the same numbers in any order

B) The same list, that is [1,2,24]

C) A list containing any random numbers between 1 and 24

D) Error

37. How many except statements can a try-except block have? [ ]

A) zero B) one C) more than one D) more than zero

38. When will the else part of try-except-else be executed? [ ]

A) always B) when an exception occurs C) when no exception occurs

D) exception occurs in to except block

39. 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

40. What happens when '1' == 1 is executed? [ ]

A) we get a True B) we get a False C) an TypeError occurs D) a ValueError occurs

UNIT-V

1. 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")

2. 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")

3. 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")

4. Which of the following statements are true? [ ]

   A) When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs

   B) When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created

   C) When you open a file for writing,file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file

   D) All of the mentioned

5. To read two characters from a file object infile, we use _____ [ ]

   A) infile.read(2) B) infile.read() C) infile.readline() D) infile.readlines()

6. To read the entire remaining contents of file as a string from a file object infile, we use [ ]

   A) infile.read(2) B) infile.read() C) infile.readline() D) infile.readlines()

7. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
1. f = None
2. for i in range (5):
3.     with open("data.txt", "w") as f:
4. if i >2:
5. break
6. print(f.closeD)
```

   A) True B) False C) None D) Error

8. 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()

9. 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()

10. The readlines() method returns _____ [ ]

A) str B) a list of lines C) a list of single characters D) a list of integers

11. 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

12. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
1. str=raw_input("Enter your input: ");
2. print"Received input is : ",str
```

A)Enter your input: Hello Python
Received input is : Hello

B)Enter your input: Hello Python
Received input is : Hello Python

C) Enter your input: Hello Python
Received input is : Python

D) None

13. Which one of the following is not attributes of file? [ ]

A) closed B) softspace C) rename D) mode

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. Which is/are the basic I/O connections in file? [

A) Standard Input B) Standard Output C) Standard Errors D) All of the mentioned

20. What will be the output of the following Python code? [ ]

```
1. importsys
2. sys.stdout.write(' Hello\n')
3. sys.stdout.write('Python\n')
```

A) Compilation Error B) Runtime Error C) Hello Python D) Hello Python

21. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data? [ ]

A) r B) w C) + D) b

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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

25. Correct syntax of file.writelines() is? [ ]

A) file.writelines(sequence) B) fileObject.writelines()

C) fileObject.writelines(sequence) D) none of the mentioned

26. Correct syntax of file.readlines() is? [ ]

A) fileObject.readlines(sizehint); B) fileObject.readlines();

C) fileObject.readlines(sequence) D) none of the mentioned

27. In file handling, what does this terms means “r, a”? [ ]

A) read, append B) append, read C) write, append D) none of the mentioned

28. What is the use of “w” in file handling? [ ]

A) Read B) Write C) Append D) None of the mentioned

29. What is the use of "a" in file handling? [ ]

A) Read B) Write C) Append D) None of the mentioned

30. Which function is used to read all the characters? [ ]

A) Read() B) Readcharacters() C) Readall() D) Readchar()

31. Which function is used to read single line from file? [ ]

A) Readline() B) Readlines() C) Readstatement() D) Readfullline()

32. Which function is used to write all the characters? [ ]

A) write() B) writecharacters() C) writeall() D) writechar()

33. Which function is used to write a list of string in a file? [ ]

A) writeline() B) writelines() C) writestatement() D) writefullline()

34. Which function is used to close a file in python? [ ]

A) Close() B) Stop() C) End() D) Closefile()

35. Is it possible to create a text file in python? [ ]

A) Yes B) No C) Machine dependent D) All of the mentioned

36. Which of the modes of both writing and reading in binary format in file? [ ]

A) wb+ B) w C) wb D) w+

37. Which of the following is not a valid mode to open a file? [ ]

A) ab B) rw C) r+ D) w+

38. 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__()

39. Which of the following is not a valid attribute of a file object (fp)? [ ]

A) fp.name B) fp.closed C) fp.mode D) fp.size

40. How do you close a file object (fp)? [ ]

A) close(fp) B) fclose(fp) C) fp.close() D) fp.__close__()