**PYTHON Objective Practise Questions & Answers**

**Q1**. How can we create an iterator object from a list

**Answer**: a) Bypassing the given list to the iter() function

**Q2** . If the function contains at least of one “yield” statement, then it becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer**: b) a generator function

**Q3**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer:** b) 1 9

**Q4**. What are the criteria that must be met to create closure in Python?

**Answer:** d) All of the above.

**Q5**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: d) 50

**Q6**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: c) I got decorated

I am ordinary

**Q7**: What is the more pythonic way to use getters and setters?

**Answer:** d) @property

**Q8**. In Python, there is a built-in function property() that returns a property object. The property object has which of the methods?

**Answer:** b) getter(), setter() and delete()

**Q9**. Which of the following statement is true?

**Answer: TBD**

**Q10**. For the following codes, which of the following statements is true?

**Answer: TBD**

**Q11**. What is the output of the program?

**Answer :** c) a = 20

**Q12**. Which of the following statements is true?

**Answer: TBD**

**Q13**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer** : c) Java

**Q14.** What is the function of the \_\_init\_\_() function in Python?

**Answer : TBD**

**Q15**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: b) 1 1

**Q16.** Which of the following code used the inheritance feature

**Answer** : c) class Foo:

Pass

class Hoo(Foo):

pass

**Q17.**If you a class is derived from two different classes, it’s called \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer** : b) Multiple Inheritance

**Q18**. Which of the following statements is true?

**Answer** : d) All of the above

**Q19**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: b) 4 6

Q20. Opening a file in ‘a’ mode

**Answer**: c) opens the file for appending, at the end of file

Q21. What does the following code do?

**Answer**: b) Opens test.txt file for reading only

Q22. Which of the codes closes files automatically if an exception

**Answer**:

b) try:

f = open("test.txt",encoding = 'utf-8')

# perform file operations

finally:

f.close()

**Q23**. For the following code, f = open('test.txt', 'r', encoding = 'utf-8') f.read()

**Answer:** d) All of the above.

Q24. What does the following code do?

**Answer:** c) Prints all the directories and files inside the given directory

Q25. Which of the following is correct?

**Answer**: a) An exception is an error that occurs in the runtime.

**Q26**. What will happen if we try to open the file that doesn’t exist?

**Answer** : c) An exception is raised.

**Q27**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer:** b) 2.0

Q28. What does the following code do?

**Answer:** c) Prints Two if the TypeError or ZeroDivisionError exception occurs.

Q29. Which of the following statement is true?

**Answer:** b) You can create the user-defined exception by deriving a class from Exception class.

Q30. Which of the following statement is true?

**Answer:** c) The function is a piece of code that can perform a specific task.

Q31. What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: b) Python is awesome.

**Q32**. If the return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return

**Answer**: b) None object

**Q33**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: b) Hello ('Frodo', 'Sauron')

**Q34**. What is a recursive function?

**Answer**: b) A function that calls itself.

**Q35**. What is the output of the program?

**Answer:** c) 25

**Q36**. What is the output of the program?

**Answer:** a) 10

**Q37**. Suppose you need to print pi constant defined in the math module. Which of the following code can do this task?

**Answer:** c) from math import pi

print(pi)

**Q38**. Which operator is used in Python to import modules from the packages?

**Answer**: a). operator

**Q39**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: b) (1, 3, 6)

**Q40**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer:** c) Nothing will be printed

**Q41.** The if-elif-else executes only one block of code among several blocks.

**Answer:** a) True.

**Q42.** What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: a) 2

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**Q43.** In the Python, for and while loop can have the optional else statement?

**Answer**: c) Both loops can have optional else statement

**Q44.** What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: b) 10

**Q45.** What is the output of the code?

**Answer**: c) 4 is printed infinitely until the program closes

**Q46**. Is it better to use the for loop instead of while if we are iterating through a sequence?

**Answer**: b) Yes, for loop is more pythonic choice

**Q47**. Which of the following statement is true?

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**Q48**. What is the output of the code?

**Answer:** a) PYTHON

**Q49**. Which of the statement is true about the “pass” statement?

**Answer: c**) It is used as the placeholder for future implementation of functions, loops, etc

**Q50**. In regards to separated value files such as .csv and .tsv, what is the delimiter?

**Answer**: d) Any character such as the comma (,) or tab (\t) that is used to separate the row data

**Q51**. In separated value files such as .csv and .tsv, what does the first row in the file typically contain

**Answer**: a) The column names of the data

**Q52**. Assume you have a file object my\_data, which has properly opened a separated value file that uses the tab character (\t) as the delimiter.

What is the proper way to open the file using the Python CSV module and assign it to the variable csv\_reader?

**Answer:** b) csv.reader(my\_data, delimiter='\t')

**Q53**. When iterating over an object returned from csv.reader(), what is returned with each iteration?For example, given the following code block that assumes csv\_reader is an object returned from csv.reader(), what would be printed to the console with each iteration?

for item in csv\_reader:

print(item)

**Answer** : b) The row data as a list

**Q54**. When writing to a CSV file using the .writerow() method of

the csv.DictWriter object, what must each key in the

input dict represent? Below is an example:

with open('test\_file.csv', mode='w') as csv\_file:

writer = csv.DictWriter(

csv\_file,

fieldnames=['first\_col', 'second\_col']

)

writer.writeheader()

# This input dictionary is what the question is referring

# to and is not necessarily correct as shown. writer.writerow({'key1':'value1', 'key2':'value2'})

**Answer** : c) Each key must match up to the field names (column names) used to identify the column data

**Q55**. Which is the correct way to open the CSV file hrdata.csv for reading using the pandas package? Assume that the pandas package has already been imported.

**Answer**: c) pandas.read\_csv('hrdata.csv')

**Q56**. By default, pandas uses 0-based indices for indexing rows. Which is the correct way to import the CSV file hrdata.csv

for reading and using the 'Name' column as the index row instead?

Below is the contents of hrdata.csv

Name,Hire Date,Salary,Sick Days remaining

Fred,10/10/10,10000,10

**Answer** : d) pandas.read\_csv('hrdata.csv', index\_col=0)

In this case a) pandas.read\_csv('hrdata.csv', index\_col='Name') also works.

**Q57**. Given the file dog\_breeds.txt, which of the following is the correct way to open the file for reading as a text file? Select all that apply.

Answer :

b) open('dog\_breeds.txt', 'r') c) open('dog\_breeds.txt')

Also e) open('dog\_breeds.txt', 'rb') to have it in binary foramat

**Q58**. Given the following directory structure:

animals/ │ ├── feline/ │ ├── lions.gif │ └── tigers.gif │ ├── ursine/ │ └── bears.gif │ └── animals.csv

Assuming that the cwd is in the root folder where animals reside, what is the full path to the feline folder?

**Answer** : /cwd/animals/feline

**In jupiter notebook**

Import os

os.chdir( ‘cwd\\animals\\feline’ )

os.getcwd()

**Q59**. Given the file jack\_russell.png, which of the following is the correct way to open the file for reading as a buffered binary file? Select all that apply.

**Answer**: open('jack\_russell.png', 'rb')

Q60. Using the same directory structure as before:

animals/ │ ├── feline/ │ ├── lions.gif │ └── tigers.gif │ ├── ursine/ │ └── bears.gif │ └── animals.csv

Assuming that the cwd is in the root folder where Animals reside, what is the full path to the file bears.gif?

**Answer** : /cwd/animals/ ursine

**In jupiter notebook**

Import os

os.chdir(‘cwd\\animals\\ursine’)

os.getcwd()

**Q61**.. Whenever possible, what is the recommended way to ensure that a file object is properly closed after usage?

**Answer**: c) By using the try/finally block

**Q62**. Using the same directory structure as before:

animals/ │ ├── feline/ │ ├── lions.gif │ └── tigers.gif │ ├── ursine/ │ └── bears.gif │ └── animals.csv

Assuming that the cwd is in the feline folder, what is the relative path to the file bears.gif?

**Answer:**

**In jupiter notebook**

os.path.relpath(‘cwd\\animals\\ursine’,‘animals\\ursine’)

**Q63**. When reading a file using the file object, what method is best for reading the entire file into a single string?

**Answer** : c) .readlines()

**Q64**. The value 1.73 rounded to one decimal place using the “rounding up” strategy is…

**Answer** : a) 1.8

**Q65**. The value -2.961 rounded to two decimal places using the “rounding down” strategy is…

**Answer** : a) -2.96

**Q66**. When a value is truncated to 3 decimal places, which of the following is true?

**Answer:** c) Both positive and negative numbers are rounded up.

**Q67**. The value -0.045 rounded to 2 decimal places using the “round half away from zero” strategy is…

**Answer**: a) -0.05

**Q68.** Which rounding strategy does Python’s built-in round() function use?

**Answer**: b) Round half away from zero

**Q69.** The value 4.65 rounded to one decimal place using the “round half to even” strategy is

**Answer**: b) 4.7

**Q70**. Which problem arises due to the multiple inheritances, if

Hierarchical inheritance is used previously for its base classes?

**Answer**: a) Diamond

**Q71**. How many classes should a program contain to implement the

multiple inheritances?

**Answer**: c) At least 3

**Q72**. If class a inherits class b and class c as “class a: public class b,

public class c {// class body ;}; ”, which class constructor will be

called first?

**Answer**: b) Class b

**Q73**.If all the members of all base classes are private then,

**Answer:** a) There won’t be any use of multiple inheritance

**Q74**. Can the derived class be made abstract if multiple inheritance is

used?

**Answer**: d) No, since constructors won’t be there

**Q75**. Which among the following best defines the multilevel inheritance?

**Answer:** b) Classes being derived from other derived classes

**Q76**. If there are 5 classes, E is derived from D, D from C, C from B and

B from A. Which class constructor will be called first if the object of

E or D is created?

**Answer:** a) A

**Q77**. Which Class is having the highest degree of abstraction in

multilevel inheritance of 5 levels?

**Answer**: a) Class at 1st level

**Q78**. Multilevel inheritance allows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the program.

**Answer:** d) As many levels of inheritance as required

**Q79**. If all the classes used parameterized constructors and no default

constructor then, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** b) Object of lower-level classes must call parent class constructors explicitly

Q80. Which is the universal exception handler class?

**Answer**: d) Exceptions

**Q81**. What are two exception classes in the hierarchy of java exceptions

class?

**Answer**: c) Runtime exceptions and other exceptions

**Q82**. Which are the two blocks that are used to check error and handle

the error?

**Answer:** a) Try and catch

**Q83**. To catch the exceptions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** a) An object must be created to catch the exception

Q84. Which class is used to handle the input and output exceptions?

**Answer**: c) IOExceptions

Q85. Which among the following is true for the class exceptions?

**Answer:** d) Both base class and derived class may produce exceptions

**Q86**. If both base and derived class caught the exceptions, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer** a) Then catch block of a derived class must be defined before the base class

**Q87**. The catching of base class the exception \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in java.

**Answer**: b) Before derived class is not allowed by the compiler

Q88. Which of the following handles the undefined class in the

program?

**Answer**: d) ClassNotFoundException

**Q89**. Which among the following is true?

**Answer:** c) Both the base and derived class catch the blocks are important.

**Q90**. Which condition among the following might result in memory

exception?

**Answer**: c) Infinite loops

**Q91**. Which among the following is the correct definition for static

member functions?

**Answer:** b) Functions made to maintain a single copy of member functions for all the objects

**Q92**. The static member functions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** c) Having access to only the static members of a class.

**Q93**. Which is the correct syntax to access the static member functions

with a class name?

**Answer:** d) className :: functionName;

**Q94**. The static members are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer**: d) Created and initialised, only once

**Q95**. Which among the following is true?

**Answer:** b) Static member functions can’t be overloaded.

**Q96**. The static member functions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer**: d) Can’t be declared const, volatile, or constant volatile

**Q97**. Which among the following can’t be used to access the members

in anyway?

**Answer :** c) Single colon.

**Q98**. If static data member are made inline, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** c) Those can be initialised within the class.

**Q99**. The static data member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer**: b) Can’t be mutable.

**Q100**. We can use the static member functions and static data member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer**: a) Even if a class object is not created

**Q101**. Point out the wrong statement:

**Answer:** c) rPy provides lots of scientific routines that work on top of NumPy.

**Q102**. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function returns its argument with the modified

shape, whereas the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method modifies the array itself.

**Answer:** a) reshape, resize.

**Q103**. To create sequences of the numbers, NumPy provides a function \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ analogous to range that returns arrays instead of lists.

**Answer:** a) arrange.

**Q104**. Point out the correct statement:

**Answer:** d) All of the Mentioned

**Q105**. Which of the following function stack 1D array as the

columns into the 2D array?

**Answer:** b) column\_stack.

**Q106**. ndarray is also known as an alias array.

**Answer**: a) True

**Q107**. Which of the following method creates the new array object that

looks at the same data?

**Answer**: b) copy.

I tried with view and it is also working as expected.

Q108. Which of the functions can be used to combine the

different vectors to obtain the result for each n-uplet?

**Answer:** b) ix\_.

**Q109**. ndarray.dataitemSize is the buffer containing actual elements

of an array.

**Answer:** b) False

ndarray.dataitemSize is not exist and I see only ndarray.item and ndarray.data

**Q110**. Which of the following is in the NumPy library?

**Answer:** d) all of the Mentioned

**Q111**. Which of the following sets the size of the buffer used in ufuncs ?

**Answer:** c) setbufsize(size)

**Q112**. Point out the wrong statement:

**Answer:** b) In Numpy, universal functions are the instances of numpy.ufunction class

**Q113**. Which of the following attribute should be used while checking the

type combination input and output?

**Answer:** a) .types

**Q114**. Which of the following returns an array of “ones” with the same

shape and type as a given array?

**Answer:** b) ones\_like

**Q115**. Point out the wrong statement:

**Answer:** c) The output of the ufunc is necessarily a ndarray, if all the input arguments are ndarrays

**Q116**. Which of the following set of a floating-point error callback

function or a log object?

**Answer:** b) settercall.

**Q117**. Some ufuncs can take output arguments.

**Answer:** b) False

**Q118**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decompose the elements of x into the

mantissa and the two’s exponent.

**Answer:** c) frexp

**Q119**. Which of the following function take the only a single value as input?

**Answer:** a) iscomplex.

**Q120**. The array object returned by the \_array\_prepare\_ is passed to

ufunc for computation.

**Answer**: a) True

**Q121**. All pandas data structures are \_\_\_mutable but not always

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-mutable.

**Answer**: c) value,size.

**Q122**. Point out the correct statement:

**Answer:** d) All of the above mentioned.

**Q123**. Which of the following statement will import the pandas?

**Answer:** a) import pandas as pd

**Q124**. Which of the following object did we get after reading the CSV file?

**Answer:** a) DataFrame.

**Q125**. Point out the wrong statement:

**Answer:** c) The panel is generally 2D labelled, also a size-mutable array.

**Q126**. Which of the following library is similar to the pandas?

**Answer:** a) numpy.

**Q127**. Panel is a container for the Series, and DataFrame is a

container for DataFrame objects.

**Answer:** b) False

**Q128**. Which of the following is the prominent python “statistics and

econometrics library”?

**Answer:** c) Statsmodels.

**Q129**. Which of the following is the foundational exploratory visualisation

package for the R language in the pandas ecosystem?

**Answer:** a) yhat.

**Q130**. Pandas consist of static and the moving window linear and panel

regression.

**Answer:** a) True

**Q131**. Quandl API for Python wraps the \_\_ REST API to returns the pandas DataFrames with time series indexes.

**Answer:** a) Quandl

**Q132**. Point out the correct statement:

**Answer:** a) Statsmodels provides powerful statistics, econometrics, analysis and the modelling functionality which is out of pandas’ scop

**Q133**.Which of the following library is used to retrieve and to acquire statistical data and metadata disseminated in SDMX 2.1?

**Answer**: a) pandaSDMX

**Q134**. Which of the following provides the standard API for doing computations with MongoDB?

**Answer:** **a) Blaze.**

**Q135**. Point out the wrong statement

**Answer:** c) Spyder is a cross-platform Qt-based open-source R IDE

**Q136**. Which of the following makes use of the pandas and returns data in a Series or DataFrame?

**Answer**: b) freedapi

**Q137**. Spyder can introspect and display Pandas DataFrames

**Answer**: b) False

**Q138**. Which of the following is used for machine learning in the python?

**Answer:** a) sci-kit-learn.

**Q139**. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ project builds on top of the pandas and matplotlib to provide easy plotting of data.

**Answer:** b) Seaborn

**Q140** x-ray brings the labelled data power of pandas to the physical sciences.

**Answer:** a) True

**Q141**. Which of the following is the base layer of all of the sparse has it indexed data structures?

**Answer**: b) SparseArray.

**Q142**. Point out the correct statement.

**Answer:** d) All of the mentioned.

**Q143**. Which of the following is not an indexed object?

**Answer:** d) None of the mentioned.

**Q144.** Which of the following list like data structure is used for managing the dynamic collection of SparseArrays?

**Answer**: a) SparseList**.**

**Q145**. Point out the wrong statement.

Answer: a) to\_array. append can accept scalar values or any 2-D sequence.

**Q146**. Which of the following method used for transforming the Sparse-series index by the MultiIndex to a scipy.sparse.coo\_matrix?

**Answer**: a) SparseSeries.to\_coo().

**Q147**. The integer format tracks only the locations and the sizes of blocks of data.

**Answer:** b) False

**Q148**. Which of the following is used for the testing for membership in the list of column names?

**Answer:** a) in.

**Q149**. Which of the following indexing capabilities is used as the concise means of selecting data from a pandas object?

**Answer:** b) ix

**Q150**. Pandas follow the NumPy convention of raising an error when you try to convert something to a bool.

**Answer:** a) True