

# FA5

Question	Answer
Select which is true for Python function. A function cannot return data as a result. A Python function can return only a single value. A function can take an unlimited number of arguments. Python function doesn't return anything unless and until you add a return statement.	A function can take an unlimited number of arguments.
A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called.	TRUE
An argument can return data as a result function.	FALSE, only a function (not an argument) can return data using the return statement.
If you for some reason have a function definition with no content, put in the pass statement to avoid getting an error.	FALSE, pass statement
What is called when a function is defined inside a class? Group of answer choices Class Module Method Another function	Method class MyClass: def my_method(self): # Function inside a class = Method print("This is a method!")
To let a function return a value, use the return statement.	TRUE
What statement to let a function return a value? Group of answer choices delete print none return	return
Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.pop(2)? Group of answer choices [3, 4, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25] [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]	[3, 4, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
Which of the following is the use of id() function in python? Group of answer choices Every object doesn't have a unique id All of the mentioned None of the mentioned Id returns the identity of the object	Id returns the identity of the object x = 10 print(id(x)) # Outputs a unique ID (memory address)
Which keyword is used for function? Group of answer choices function def fun define	def
Which of the following items are present in the function header? Group of answer choices none function name parameter list value	function name
What will be the output of the following Python code? def f(x, y, z): return x + y + z f(2, 30, 400) Group of answer choices 24000 No output 430 432	432
What will be the output of the following Python code? x = lambda a, b, c: a * b - c print(x(7, 5, 8)) Group of answer choices 12 15 27 8	27
Lambda is a statement.	FALSE, a function expression? In Python, a statement performs an action (e.g., if, for, while, def), while an expression produces a value.
Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.pop(2)? Group of answer choices [3, 4, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25] [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]	[3, 4, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
Function has the benefit of meaning that you can loop through data to reach a result.	TRUE
When function written correctly recursion can be a mathematically-elegant approach to programming.	TRUE
Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.pop(1)? Group of answer choices [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25] [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25] [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]	[3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
Fill in the line of the following Python code for calculating the factorial of a number. Group of answer choices num* fact(num-1) def fact(num): if num == 0: return 1 # Base case else: return num * fact(num - 1) # Recursive case	num*fact(num-1) def fact(num): if num == 0: return 1 # Base case else: return num * fact(num - 1) # Recursive case

(num-1) num*fact(num-1) (num-1)*(num-2) fact(num)*fact(num-1)	
If return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return: Group of answer choices 0 Null Arbitrary value None	None
Which one of the following is the correct way of calling a function? Group of answer choices ret function_name() call function_name() function function_name() function_name()	function_name()
You can send any data types of parameter to a function.	TRUE
Which of the following function headers is correct? Group of answer choices def fun(a = 2, b, c = 3) def fun(a = 2, b = 3, c) def fun(a, b, c = 3, d) def fun(a, b = 2, c = 3)	def fun(a, b = 2, c = 3) In Python, default arguments must be assigned from right to left in the function parameter list. This means: Parameters without default values must come first.
What is the output of the following function call? def fun1(name, age=20): print(name, age) fun1('Emma', 25) Group of answer choices Emma 20 Emma 20 Emma 25	Emma 25 The function fun1(name, age=20) has a default parameter for age set to 20. However, when calling the function with fun1('Emma', 25), we are explicitly passing 25 as the age argument, so the default value is overridden.
You cannot send any data types of parameter to a function.	FALSE
If you do not know how many arguments that will be passed into your function, add a + before the parameter name in the function definition.	FALSE, a *
What will be the output of the following Python code? def my_function(x): return 3 * x print (my_function(4)) Group of answer choices Error 4 9 12	12
Which are the advantages of functions in python? Group of answer choices All of the mentioned Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces Improving clarity of the code Reducing duplication of code	All of the mentioned ❖❖❖ WRONG IN FROMA BUT THIS IS CORRECT
Use the return statement, to let a function return a value.	TRUE
A function can return data as a result.	TRUE
What is a recursive function? Group of answer choices The size of object. A function that calls other function. None A function which calls itself.	A function which calls itself. def factorial(n): if n == 0: # Base case return 1 else: return n * factorial(n - 1) # Recursive call print(factorial(5)) # Output: 120
A print function is a small anonymous function.	FALSE, lambda
What will be the output of the following Python code? y = 6 z = lambda x: x * y print z(8) Group of answer choices 48 64 none of the mentioned 14	none of the mentioned, print(z(8)) to be 48
What will be the output of the following Python code? M5S2 no. 20-1.jpg Group of answer choices An exception is thrown 4 5 1	4❖❖❖ WRONG IN FORMA BUT THIS IS CORRECT def a(b): b = b + [5] # Creates a new list by adding [5] to b c = [1, 2, 3, 4] # Original list a(c) # Calls function a with c as argument print(len(c)) # Prints the length of c
What happens if the base condition isn't defined in recursive programs? Program gets into an infinite loop An exception is thrown Program runs once Program runs n number of times where n is the argument given to the function	Program gets into an infinite loop
A lambda function is a small anonymous function.	TRUE
What will be the output of the following Python code? M5S2 no. 23.jpg Group of answer choices zz zzz An exception is executed Infinite loop	zzz def display(b, n): while n > 0: print(b, end="") # Prints 'b' without a newline n = n - 1 # Decrements n display('z', 3)
If a function doesn't have a return statement, which of the following does the function return? Group of answer choices An exception is thrown without the return statement null int None	none❖❖❖1
What are the two main types of functions? Group of answer choices User function Built-in function & User defined function Custom function System function	Built-in function & User defined function - e.g., print(), len(), sum() in Python). - These are functions created by programmers to perform specific tasks using the def keyword in Python.
Information can be passed to functions as parameter.	TRUE
What will be the output of the following Python code? def my_function(y): return 5 * y print (my_function(4)) Error 25	20

20 9	
A function that call itself. Group of answer choices predefined redundant loop recursive	recursive
What is a recursive function? Group of answer choices None A function which calls itself. The size of object. A function that calls other function.	A function which calls itself.
A parameter is a block of code which only runs when it is called.	FALSE
You can add as many parameters as you want, just separate them with a comma.	TRUE
Parameters are specified after the function name, inside the parentheses.	TRUE
What will be the output of the following Python code? x = lambda a : a + 8 print (x(5)) Group of answer choices 5 13 Error 8	13
Recursion and iteration are the same programming approach. Group of answer choices None True False Both	FALSE, In recursion, the function calls itself till the base condition is reached whereas iteration is when a loop (for, while) is used to repeat a block of code.
What will be the output of the following Python code? f=lambda x:bool(x%2) print(f(20), (f(21))) Group of answer choices True False False False True True False True	False True If x is even (x % 2 == 0), the result is False because bool(0) → False. If x is odd (x % 2 == 1), the result is True because bool(1) → True.
What will be the output of the following Python code? x = lambda a, b : a * b print (x(5,6)) Group of answer choices 11 25 30 Error	30
Lambda function has the benefit of meaning that you can loop through data to reach a result.	FALSE, recursion not lambda
Which of these is not true about recursion? Group of answer choices Making the code look clean A complex task can be broken into sub-problems Recursive calls take up less memory Sequence generation is easier than a nested iteration	Recursive calls take up less memory
A function cannot return data as a result	FALSE, it can
Arguments are specified after the function name, inside the parentheses.	FALSE, parameters not arg
What is the output of the add()function call? def add(a, b): return a+5, b+5 result = add(3, 2) print(result) Group of answer choices 8 15 (7, 8) (8, 7)	(8, 7)
Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.pop(3)? Group of answer choices [3, 4, 5, 5, 25, 1, 3] [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25] [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]	[3, 4, 5, 5, 25, 1, 3]
If return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return: Group of answer choices Null Arbitrary value none 0	none
Lambda contains block of statements.	FALSE, a lambda function is a small, anonymous function that can only contain a single expression, not multiple statements or a block of statements.
A lambda function can take any number of arguments and have two expression.	FALSE, only one expression
Lambda function means a defined function can call itself.	FALSE, function recursion
What will be the output of the following Python code? def find(a, **b): print(type(b)) find('letters', A='1', B='2') Group of answer choices Dictionary Tuple An exception is thrown String	Dictionary, b combines the remaining parameters into a dictionary
Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called. Group of answer choices pi lambda anonymous none of the mentioned	lambda
What will be the output of the following Python code? x = lambda a, b, c : a + b + c print (x(5, 6 2)) Group of answer choices 7 13 11 8	13

What statement to let a function return a value? Group of answer choices none return delete print	return
If the number of arguments are unknown, add a * before the parameter name.	TRUE
Which of the following items are present in the function header? Group of answer choices parameter list function name none value	function name?
What will be the output of the following Python code? def my_function(y): return 8 * y print (my_function(6)) Group of answer choices Error 56 48 14	48
A function that is defined inside a class? Group of answer choices Another function Class Module Method	Method
A function that call itself. Group of answer choices loop predefined redundant recursive	recursive
Which of these is not true about recursion? Group of answer choices Programs using recursion take longer time than their non-recursive equivalent Recursive functions are easy to debug Recursive calls take up a lot of memory	Recursive functions are easy to debug
Recursion is a common mathematical and programming concept.	TRUE
The developer should be very careful with recursion as it can be quite easy to slip into writing a function which never terminates, or one that uses excess amounts of memory or processor power.	TRUE
Argument is a common mathematical and programming concept.	FALSE, recursion not arg
Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.pop(3)? Group of answer choices [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25] [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25] [3, 4, 5, 5, 25, 1, 3]	[3, 4, 5, 5, 25, 1, 3]
To let a function return a value, use the print statement.	FALSE, return statement
Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.pop(1)? Group of answer choices [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25] [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]	[3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
Using the def keyword, a function is not defined.	FALSE, A function is defined using the def keyword
What will be the output of the following Python code? def printMax(a, b): if a > b: print(a, 'is maximum') elif a == b: print(a, 'is equal to', b) else: print(b, 'is maximum') printMax(3, 4)	4 is maximum
What will be the output of the following Python code? def fun(n): if (n > 100): return n - 5 return fun(fun(n+11)); print(fun(45)) a) 50 b) 100 c) 74 d) Infinite loop	100, The fun(fun(n+11)) part of the code keeps executing until the value of n becomes greater than 100, after which n-5 is returned and printed.
What will be the output of the following Python code? x = lambda a : a * 5 print (x(7)) Group of answer choices 35 12 7 25	35
lamb = lambda x: x ** 3 print(lamb(5)) Group of answer choices none of the mentioned 555 125 125	125
A lambda function can take any number of arguments, but can only have one expression.	TRUE
Recursion function means a defined function can call itself.	TRUE