

FA4

Question	Answer
Given the code below: aTuple = "Yellow", 20, "Red" a, b, c = aTuple print (c) What will be the output? Group of answer choices Yellow Red 20 None of the given	red
Tuples are immutable.	TRUE
Given the code below: x = list (('abc',23, (78,16),3.14,[1,2,3,4])) print(x[0][1:]) What will be the output? Group of answer choices ac abc ab bc	bc
To change the value of a specific item, refer to the index item.	TRUE
Set is a collection which is unordered and unindexed.	TRUE
Given the code below: >>>t=(1,2,4,3) >>>t[1:1] What will be the output? Group of answer choices (1, 2) (2,4,3) (1,2,4) (2, 4)	(2, 4) ❖❖NOT SURE dapat empty? ()
Given the code below: >>>t=(1,2,4,3) >>>t[1:3] What will be the output? Group of answer choices (1,2,4) (2,4,3) (2,4) (1,2)	(2,4) ❖❖MALI SA FORMA DAPAT DAW (1,2)
Given the code below: x = list (('abc',23, (78,16),3.14,[1,2,3,4])) print(x[-1]) What will be the output? Group of answer choices 3.14 [1,2,3,] 1,2,3,4 [1,2,3,4]	[1,2,3,4]
To change the value of a specific item, refer to the index number.	TRUE
Dictionary is a collection which is unordered and unindexed.	FALSE, indexed
What method used to determine how many items a dictionary has? Group of answer choices copy() len() clear() get()	len()
Which of the following collection is unordered, changeable and indexed. Group of answer choices list dictionary set tuple	dictionary
Which of these about a set is not true? Group of answer choices Mutable data type Allows duplicate values Immutable data type Data type with unordered values	Allows duplicate values, BAWAL DUPLICATE SA SET AND DICT
Which of the following statements is used to create an empty set? Group of answer choices [] () { } set()	set()
The update() method is used to return a new set containing all items from both sets.	FALSE. union()
A set is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed.	FALSE, unindexed
What method used to return the value of the specified key? Group of answer choices popitem() key() items() update()	key() ❖❖TAMA BUT get() or setdefault()????
The copy() method returns a copy of the dictionary.	TRUE
Given the code below: d1 = {"john":40, "peter":45} d2 = {"john":466, "peter":45} d1 > d2 What will be the output? Group of answer choices None Error True False	Error, Since Python does not support relational comparisons (>, <) between dictionaries.
The clear() keyword empties the dictionary.	TRUE ❖❖4-2
Given the code below: aTuple = "Yellow", 20, "Red" a, b, c = aTuple print (a) Group of answer choices None of the given 20 Red Yellow	Yellow
Set is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed.	FALSE, unindexed
Given the code below: n = [4,2,8,5,7] n.append(3) print(n) What will be the output? Group of answer choices [4,2,8,5,7] [4,2,8,5] [4,2,8,5,7,3] (4,2,8,5,7,3)	[4,2,8,5,7,3]
Suppose t = (1, 2, 4, 3), which of the following is incorrect? Group of answer choices print(t[3]) print(max(t)) print(len(t)) t[3] = 45	t[3] = 45
You cannot convert the tuple into a list.	FALSE
When choosing a collection type, it is useful to understand the properties of that type.	TRUE
Once a tuple is created, you can change its values.	FALSE, immutable
In Python tuples are written with square brackets	FALSE, parenthesis or round brackets ❖❖MALI UNG CANVAS
To add more than one item to a set use the update() method.	TRUE, to add one item to a set use the add() method.

You cannot access items in a set by referring to an index.	TRUE, since sets are unordered the items has no index.
You can change the value of a specific item by referring to its key name.	TRUE
Sets are ordered.	FALSE
In Python sets are written with square brackets.	FALSE, curly brackets
Suppose d = {"john":40, "peter":45}, to delete the entry for "john" what command do we use? Group of answer choices d.delete("john") del d["john":40] [d.delete("john":40) del d["john"]]	del d["john"]
The keys() method returns the value of the specified key.	FALSE, setdefault(), while keys() Returns a list containing the dictionary's keys
A set is a collection which is unordered and unindexed.	TRUE ❖❖
Which of the following is a Python tuple? Group of answer choices {10, 20, 30} [10, 20, 30] {} (10, 20, 30)	(10, 20, 30)
A tuple is a collection which is ordered and unchangeable.	TRUE
List is a collection which is ordered and changeable.	TRUE
Given the code below: aTuple = (10, 20, 30, 40, 50) print(aTuple[2:4]) What will be the output? (30, 40) (10, 20) (30, 40) (20, 30)	(30, 40) ❖❖ MALI RAW?
What method used to remove an item in a set? Group of answer choices add() get() pop() update()	pop()
Given the code below: a = {5,4} b={1,2,4,5} a<b What will be the output? Group of answer choices {1,2} False Invalid operation True	TRUE, a is a proper subset of b
Given the code below: nums = set([1,1,2, 3,3,3,4,4]) print(len(nums)) What will be the output? Group of answer choices Error 8 4 7	4 ❖❖ tama ba to kahit may duplicate values
Sets are unordered.	TRUE
The pop() method can be used to remove an item in a set.	TRUE
What method used to return a list of all the values in the dictionary? Group of answer choices update() values() items() popitem()	values()
When using the pop() method in set, the item that gets removed is known.	FALSE, it's unordered ❖❖ 1
Given the code below: aTuple = (100, 200, 300, 400, 500) print(aTuple[-3:-1]) What will be the output? Group of answer choices (400) (200, 300) (300, 400) (100, 200)	(300, 400)
Tuple is a collection which is ordered and unchangeable.	TRUE
In Python tuples are written with round brackets.	TRUE ❖❖ pero ang sagot sa forma ay FALSE
Which of the following is a Python tuple? Group of answer choices {1, 2, 3} [1, 2, 3] (1, 2, 3) {}	(1, 2, 3)
To add more than one item to a set use the add() method.	FALSE, update()
The remove keyword will delete the set completely.	FALSE, del, if confused - The clear() method empties the list
What method used to remove all the elements from the set? Group of answer choices clear() get() pop() update()	clear(),
The get() method returns the value of the specified key.	TRUE
Given the code below: >>> s={5,6} >>> s*3 Group of answer choices {5,6,5,6,5,6} {5,6} Error as unsupported operand type for set data type Error as multiplication creates duplicate elements which isn't allowed	Error as unsupported operand type for set data type
A dictionary is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed.	TRUE
You can loop through a dictionary by using while loop.	FALSE, for loop ❖❖ 2
Tuple is a collection which is ordered and changeable.	FALSE
Given the code below: x = list (('abc',23, (78,16),3.14,[1,2,3,4])) print(x[-1] [-1]) What will be the output? Group of answer choices 3 2 4 1	4
You can convert the tuple into a list.	TRUE
When specifying a range, the return value will be a new list with the specified items.	TRUE
Which of the following will empty a given list called item. Group of answer choices item remove item.clear() del item item.remove()	item.clear()

Given the code below: aTuple = (100, 200, 300, 400) print(aTuple[3]) What will be the output? Group of answer choices 200 400 300 100	400
To add one item to a set use the update() method.	FALSE, add()
What method used to return a copy of the dictionary? Group of answer choices pop() clear() copy() get()	copy()
You can loop through a dictionary by using a for loop.	TRUE
What method is used to return a new set containing all items from both sets? get() keys() pop() union()	union()
Make a copy of a dictionary with the dict() method.	TRUE, but if "returns a copy" it should be the copy() method
Given the code below: d = {"john":40, "peter":45} "d["john"] What will be the output? Group of answer choices "john" 40 45 "peter"	40 1
List is a collection which is ordered and unchangeable Square brackets can be used to access elements of the string.	FALSE, tuple
To determine if a specified item is present in a list use the in keyword.	TRUE, membership
In Python lists are written with square brackets.	TRUE
List is a collection which is ordered and changeable	TRUE
A list is a collection which is unordered and unindexed.	FALSE
Choosing the right type for a particular data set could mean retention of meaning, and, it could mean an increase in efficiency or security	TRUE
You can specify a range of indexes by specifying where to start and where to end the range.	TRUE
You can loop through the list items by using a for loop	TRUE
To add an item at the specified index, use the insert() method	TRUE, thisislist.insert(1, "orange")
The remove() method removes the specified item:	TRUE, thisislist.remove("orange")
The del keyword removes the specified index	TRUE, del thisislist[0]
The del keyword can also delete the list completely	TRUE
There are ways to make a copy, one way is to use the built-in List method copy().	TRUE
Another way to make a copy is to use the built-in method list().	TRUE, like the dict()
The del keyword can delete the tuple completely	TRUE
You can loop through the set items using a for loop, or ask if a specified value is present in a set, by using the in keyword.	TRUE
If the item to remove does not exist, remove() or discard() will raise an error.	TRUE
When looping through a dictionary, the return value are the keys of the dictionary, but there are methods to return the values as well.	TRUE
When looping through a dictionary, the return value are the keys of the dictionary, but there are methods to return the values as well.	TRUE
Use the values() function to return values of a dictionary	TRUE
Loop through both keys and values, by using the items() function	TRUE, outputs the key and its value