

## Python MCQS

1. Who developed the Python language?

- a) Zim Den
- b) Guido van Rossum
- c) Niene Stom
- d) Wick van Rossum

Answer: b

2. Python is used for?

- a) Web development(server-side)
- b) Software development
- c) System scripting
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

3. Variables are containers for storing data values? True or False.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

4. Python allows you to assign values to \_\_\_\_\_ variables in one line.

- a) many
- b) multiple
- c) infinite
- d) None of these

Answer: b

5. Variables can start with a number. True or False

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

6. Dict is which type of data type?

- a) sequence
- b) numeric
- c) mapping
- d) set

Answer: c

7. Which of these are numeric data types?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) complex
- d) All of these

Answer: d

8. Which of these is used to access elements of the string?

- a) { }
- b) [ ]
- c) ( )
- d) < >

Answer: b

9. Which of these are Escape characters?

- a) \'
- b) \\
- c) \n
- d) All of the these

Answer: d

10. In which year was the Python language developed?

- a) 1995
- b) 1972
- c) 1981
- d) 1989

Answer: d

11. In which language is Python written?

- a) English
- b) PHP

- c) C
- d) All of the above

Answer: c

12. Which one of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

- a) .py
- b) .python
- c) .p
- d) None of these

Answer: a

13. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the spaces at the beginning of a code line.

- a) Key
- b) Brackets
- c) Indentation
- d) None of these

Answer: c

14. Which character is used in Python to make a single line comment?

- a) /
- b) //
- c) #
- d) !

Answer: c

15. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the object-oriented programming concept in Python?

- a) Classes are real-world entities while objects are not real
- b) Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real
- c) Both objects and classes are real-world entities
- d) All of the above

Answer: b

16. Which of the following is not a keyword in Python language?

- a) val
- b) raise

- c) try
- d) with

Answer: a

17. Which of the following statements is correct for variable names in Python language?

- a) All variable names must begin with an underscore.
- b) Unlimited length
- c) The variable name length is a maximum of 2.
- d) All of the above

Answer: b

18. Which of the following words cannot be a variable in python language?

- a) \_val
- b) val
- c) try
- d) \_try\_

Answer: c

19. x = 1

```
while True:
```

```
    if x % 5 == 0:
```

```
        break
```

```
    print(x)
```

```
    x += 1
```

What will be the output of this code?

- a) error
- b) 2 1
- c) 0 3 1
- d) None of these

Answer: a

20. a = 1

```
while True:
```

```
    if a % 7 == 0:
```

```
        break
```

```
    print(a)
```

```
a += 1
```

Which of the following is correct output of this program?

- a) 1 2 3 4 5
- b) 1 2 3 4 5 6
- c) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- d) Invalid syntax

Answer: b

21. i = 0

```
while i < 5:  
    print(i)  
    i += 1  
    if i == 3:  
        break
```

else:

```
    print(0)
```

What will be the output of this statement?

- a) 1 2 3
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) 0 1 2
- d) 3 2 1

Answer: c

22. Which of the following data types is shown below?

```
L = [2, 54, 'javatpoint', 5]
```

- a) Dictionary
- b) Tuple
- c) List
- d) Stack

Answer: c

23. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) machine dependent
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

24. 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

25. Which of the following is an invalid variable?

- a) my\_string\_1
- b) 1st\_string
- c) foo
- d) \_

Answer: b

26. Which of the following is not a keyword?

- a) eval
- b) assert
- c) nonlocal
- d) pass

Answer: a

27. All keywords in Python are in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) lower case
- b) UPPER CASE
- c) Capitalized
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d

28. Which of the following cannot be a variable?

- a) \_\_init\_\_
- b) in
- c) it
- d) on

Answer: b

29. What is the output of `print 0.1 + 0.2 == 0.3`?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Machine dependent
- d) Error

Answer: b

30. What is the type of inf?

- a) Boolean
- b) Integer
- c) Float
- d) Complex

Answer: c

31. The expression `Int(x)` implies that the variable `x` is converted to integer.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer : b

32. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a) `x = 0b101`
- b) `x = 0x4f5`
- c) `x = 19023`
- d) `x = 03964`

Answer: d

33. What is the result of `cmp(3, 1)`?

- a) 1
- b) 0
- c) True
- d) False

Answer: a

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

```
['f', 't'][bool('spam')]
```

- a) t
- b) f
- c) No output
- d) Error

Answer: a

35. Which of the following Boolean expressions is not logically equivalent to the other three?

- a) `not(-6<0 or -6>10)`
- b) `-6>=0 and -6<=10`
- c) `not(-6<10 or -6==10)`
- d) `not(-6>10 or -6==10)`

Answer: d

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

```
print("abc DEF".capitalize())
```

- a) abc def
- b) ABC DEF
- c) Abc def
- d) Abc Def

Answer: c

37. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings?

- a) +
- b) \*
- c) -
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

38. Which of the following statement prints hello\example\test.txt?

- a) print("hello\example\test.txt")
- b) print("hello\\example\\test.txt")
- c) print("hello\"example\"test.txt")
- d) print("hello"\example"\test.txt")

Answer: b

39. Suppose s is "\t\tWorld\n", what is s.strip()?

- a) \t\tWorld\n
- b) \t\tWorld\n
- c) \t\tWORLD\n
- d) World

Answer: d

40. The format function, when applied on a string returns \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Error
- b) int
- c) bool
- d) str

Answer: d

41. What will be the output of the "hello" +1+2+3?

- a) hello123
- b) hello
- c) Error
- d) hello6

Answer: c



42. Say s="hello" what will be the return value of type(s)?

- a) int
- b) bool
- c) str
- d) String

Answer: c

43. To return the length of string s what command do we execute?

- a) s.\_\_len\_\_()
- b) len(s)
- c) size(s)
- d) s.size()

Answer: a

44. What function do you use to read a string?

- a) input("Enter a string")
- b) eval(input("Enter a string"))
- c) enter("Enter a string")
- d) eval(enter("Enter a string"))

Answer: a

45. Mathematical operations can be performed on a string.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

46. Which is the special symbol used in python to add comments?

- a) \$
- b) //
- c) /\* .... \*/
- d) #

Answer : d

47. Which of the following function removes all leading whitespace in string?

- a) lower()
- b) lstrip()
- c) max(str)
- d) min(str)

Answer : b

48. Which of the following function checks in a string that all characters are in lowercase?

- a) islower()
- b) isnumeric()
- c) isspace()
- d) istitle()

Answer :a

49. Python can be used to handle bid data and perform complex \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Tasks
- b) Methods
- c) Mathematics
- d) None of these

Answer: c

50. Which of these statements are true about Python comments?

- a) Comments can be used to explain python code
- b) Comments start with '#'
- c) Comments can be used to prevent execution when testing code
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

51. Python is interpreted or compiled?

- a) Interpreted
- b) Compiled
- c) Both
- d) None of these

Answer: a

52. You can assign a multiline string to a variable by using \_\_\_\_\_ quotes.

- a) Double
- b) Single
- c) Four
- d) Three

Answer: d

**1. What is the data type of `print(type(5))`?**

- A) double
- B) float
- C) integer
- D) int

**Answer :D**

**2. Which of the following is not a built-in data type?**

- A) Dictionary
- B) Lists
- C) Tuples
- D) Class

**Answer :D**

**3. Which of the following statement is correct?**

- A) List and Tuple are Immutable
- B) List and Tuple are Mutable
- C) Tuple is immutable and List is mutable
- D) Tuple is mutable and List is immutable

**Answer: C**

**4. What is the output of the following code?**

```
str = "welcome"
```

```
print(str[:2])
```

- A) el
- B) we
- C) lc
- D) wel

**Answer: B**

**5. What is the return type of `id()` function?**

- A) bool
- B) list
- C) int
- D) double

**Answer:C**

**6. What is the data type of `print(type(0xEE))`?**

- A) int
- B) hex
- C) hexint
- D) number

**Answer:A**

**7. What is the output of the following code: `print(type({}) is set)`?**

- A) True
- B) False

**Answer:B**

**8. In Python 3, what is the type of `type(range(10))`?**

- A) tuple
- B) int
- C) range
- D) list

**Answer:C**

**9. What type of error can arise when you execute the following code `x = y`?**

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

**Answer: C**

**10. What is the output of the following code?**

```
def test(n):
```

```
    n = n + '3'
```

```
    n = n * 3
```

```
    return n
```

```
print(test("hello"))
```

A) hello3hello3hello3

B) IndentationError

C) hello3

D) None of the mentioned

**Answer:B**

**11. Suppose we have a list with 6 elements. You can get the second element from the list using \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) `mylist[-2]`
- B) `mylist[2]`
- C) `mylist[-1]`
- D) `mylist[1]`

**Answer:D**

**12. What is the data type of the following object?**

`x = [5, 22, 'str', 1]`

- A) tuple
- B) array
- C) dictionary
- D) list

**Answer:D**

**13. To store values as regards key and value we use \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) tuple
- B) class
- C) dictionary
- D) list

**Answer:C**

**14. Can we use tuple as dictionary key?**

- A) True
- B) False

**Answer: A**

**15. What is the return value of `trunc()` function?**

- A) `bool`
- B) `int`
- C) `float`
- D) `None`

**Answer :B**

**16) What will be the output of the following Python statement?>>>"a"+"bc"**

- A)a
- B)bc
- C)bca
- D)abc

**Answer: D**

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

```
>>> str1 = 'hello'
>>> str2 = ','
    str3 = 'world'
>>> str1[-1:]
```

- A)olleh
- B)hello
- C)h
- D)o

**Answer: D**

**18. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings?**

- A)+
- B)\*
- C)-
- D)All of the mentioned.

**Answer: C**

**19. The format function, when applied on a string returns \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Error
- B) int
- C) bool
- D) str

**Answer: D**

**20)Output of the following code will be:-**

```
txt = "hello, and welcome to my world."
x = txt.capitalize()
print (x)
```

- A) hello, and welcome to my world.
- B) HELLO,AND WELCOME TO MY WORLD
- C) Hello, and welcome to my world.

D) Hello, And Welcome To My World.

**Answer : C**

**21) Output of the following code will be:-**

```
txt = "Company12"
```

```
x = txt.isalnum()
```

```
print(x)
```

A) True

B) False

**Answer: A**

**22) Output of the following code will be:-**

```
myTuple = ("John", "Peter", "Vicky")
```

```
x = "#".join(myTuple)
```

```
print(x)
```

A) John#Peter#Vicky

B) JohnPeterVicky

C) #John#Peter#Vicky

D) #John#Peter#Vicky#

**Answer: A**

**23) Output of the following code will be:-**

```
txt = "I like bananas"
```

```
x = txt.replace("bananas", "apples")
```

```
print(x)
```

A) I like apple

B) I like bananas,apples

C) I like bananas

D) I like apples

**Answer:-D**

**24) Output of the following code will be:-**

```
txt = "Mi casa, su casa."
```

```
x = txt.rfind("casa")
```

```
print(x)
```

A)10

B)11

C)12

D)13

**Answer :-12**

**25) Output of the following code will be:-**

```
txt = "I love apples, apple are my favorite fruit"  
x = txt.count("apple")  
print(x)
```

- A)1
- B)2
- C)3
- D) None of the above

**Answer : B**

**26) Lists are used to store \_\_\_\_\_ items in a single variable**

- A) Single
- B) Double
- C) Multiple
- D) None of the above

**Answer : c**

**27) Lists are created using \_\_\_\_\_ brackets**

- A) ()
- B) []
- C) {}
- D) None of the above

**Answer : b**

**28) To determine how many items a list has, use the \_\_\_\_\_ Function**

- A) Measure()
- B) Len()
- C) Items()
- D) None of the above

**Answer: b**

**29) List objects have a 'sort()' method that will sort the list in \_\_\_\_\_ order by default.**



- A) Ascending
- B) Descending
- C) Binary
- D) None of the above

**Answer: a**

**30) remove() will ?**

- A) Removes the element at the specified position
- B) Removes the item with the specified value
- C) Removes all the elements from the list
- D) None of the above

**Answer: b**

**31) 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

**Answer: A**

**32) Which of the following commands will create a list?**

- a) list1 = list()
- b) list1 = []
- c) list1 = list([1, 2, 3])
- d) all of the mentioned

**Answer: D**

**33) What is the output when we execute list("hello")?**

- a) ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']
- b) ['hello']
- c) ['llo']
- d) ['olleh']

**Answer: A**

**34) Suppose listExample is ['h','e','l','l','o'], what is len(listExample)?**

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) None
- d) Error

**Answer: A**

**35) Suppose list1 is [2445,133,12454,123], what is max(list1)?**

- a) 2445
- b) 133
- c) 12454
- d) 123

**Answer: C**

**36) Suppose list1 is [3, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is min(list1)?**

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 25
- d) 1

**Answer: D**

**37) Suppose list1 is [1, 5, 9], what is sum(list1)?**

- a) 1
- b) 9
- c) 15
- d) Error

**Answer: C**

**38) Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[-1]?**

- a) Error
- b) None
- c) 25
- d) 2

**Answer: C**

**39) Choose the correct option with respect to Python.**

- A. Both tuples and lists are immutable.
- B. Tuples are immutable while lists are mutable.
- C. Both tuples and lists are mutable.
- D. Tuples are mutable while lists are immutable.

**Answer: B**

**40) What will be the output of below Python code?**

```
tuple1=(2, 4, 3)
tuple3=tuple1*2
print(tuple3)
```

- A. (4,8,6)
- B. (2,4,3,2,4,3)
- C. (2,2,4,4,3,3)
- D. Error

**Answer: B**

**41) What is the output of the following code?**

```
mylist = ["A", "B", "C", "D"]
print(mylist[-1])
```

- A) D
- B) C
- C) B
- D) A

**Answer: A**

**42) What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
a=[13,56,17]
a.append([87])
a.extend([45,67])
print(a)
```

- a) [13, 56, 17, [87], 45, 67]
- b) [13, 56, 17, 87, 45, 67]
- c) [13, 56, 17, 87,[ 45, 67]]
- d) [13, 56, 17, [87], [45, 67]]

**Answer: A**

## Python MCQS Unit 3

1. Which one of the following is a valid Python if statement :

- a) if a>=2 :
- b) if (a >= 2)
- c) if (a => 22)
- d) if a >= 22

**Answer: a**

2. An “if statement” is written by using \_\_\_\_\_ keyword.

- a) iif
- b) elif
- c) elseif
- d) if

**Answer: d**

3. Which keyword catches anything which isn't caught by the preceding conditions?

- a) elif
- b) if
- c) else
- d) None of the above

**Answer: c**

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ loop is used for iterating over a sequence.

- a) while
- b) for
- c) do while
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b**

5. With the for loop we can execute the set of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) statements
- b) loops
- c) lines
- d) code

**Answer: a**

6. Using this statement we can stop the loop before it has looped through all the items.

- a) stop
- b) break
- c) continue
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b**

7. Using this statement we can stop the current iteration of the loop.

- a) break
- b) next

- c) continue
- d) none of the above

**Answer: c**

8. To loop through a set of code a specified number of times, we can use \_\_\_\_\_ functions.

- a) len()
- b) range()
- c) string()
- d) none of the above

**Answer: b**

9. The range() function returns a sequence of numbers, starting from \_\_\_\_\_ by default and increments by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 2,0
- b) 9,8
- c) 1,0
- d) 0,1

**Answer: d**

10. To avoid getting an error in a for loop with no content, which statement is used?

- a) pass
- b) passit
- c) forpass
- d) none of the above

**Answer: a**

11. Strings are \_\_\_\_\_ objects, they contain a sequence of characters.

- a) looping
- b) conditional
- c) iterable
- d) none of the above

**Answer: c**

12. The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword in a for loop specifies a block of code to be executed when the loop is finished.

- a) break
- b) else
- c) elif
- d) elsif

**Answer: b**

13. What keyword would you use to add an alternative condition to an if statement?

- a) else if
- b) elseif
- c) elif
- d) None of the above

**Answer: c**

14. Can we write if/else into one line in python?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) if/else not used in python
- d) None of the above

**Answer: a**

**15. In a Python program, a control structure:**

- a) Defines program-specific data structures
- b) Directs the order of execution of the statements in the program
- c) Dictates what happens before the program starts and after it terminates
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b**

**16. What will be output of this expression:**

`'p' + 'q' if '12'.isdigit() else 'r' + 's'`

- a) pq
- b) rs
- c) pqrs
- d) pq12

**Answer: a**

**17. Which statement will check if a is equal to b?**

- a) if a = b:
- b) if a == b:
- c) if a === c:
- d) if a == b

**Answer: b**

**18. Does python have switch case statement?**

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Python has switch statement but we can not use it.
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b**

**19. What does the following code print?**

```
if 4 + 5 == 10:
    print("TRUE")
else:
    print("FALSE")
print("TRUE")
```

- a) TRUE
- b) TRUE  
FALSE
- c) FALSE  
TRUE
- d) TRUE  
FALSE  
TRUE

**Answer: C**

**20. Which of the following is not used as loop in Python?**

- a) for loop
- b) while loop
- c) do-while loop
- d) None of the above

**Answer: c**

**21. Which of the following is False regarding loops in Python?**

- a) Loops are used to perform certain tasks repeatedly.
- b) While loop is used when multiple statements are to executed repeatedly until the given condition becomes False
- c) While loop is used when multiple statements are to executed repeatedly until the given condition becomes True.
- d) for loop can be used to iterate through the elements of lists.

**Answer: b**

**22. Which of the following is True regarding loops in Python?**

- a) Loops should be ended with keyword "end".
- b) No loop can be used to iterate through the elements of strings.
- c) Keyword "break" can be used to bring control out of the current loop.
- d) Keyword "continue" is used to continue with the remaining statements inside the loop.

**Answer: c**

**23. Which of the following Python code will give different output from the others?**

- a) for i in range(0,5):  
    print(i)
- b) for j in [0,1,2,3,4]:  
    print(j)
- c) for k in [0,1,2,3,4,5]:  
    print(k)
- d) for l in range(0,5,1):  
    print(l)

**Answer: c**

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

```
for i in range(0,2,-1):
```

```
    print("Hello")
```

- a) Hello
- b) Hello Hello
- c) No Output
- d) Error

**Answer: c**

**25. Which of the following is a valid for loop in Python?**

- a) for(i=0; i < n; i++)
- b) for i in range(0,5):



- c) for i in range(0,5)
- d) for i in range(5)

**Answer: b**

**26. When does the else statement written after loop executes?**

- a) When break statement is executed in the loop
- b) When loop condition becomes false
- c) Else statement is always executed
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b**

**27. 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**

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

```
x = ['ab', 'cd']  
for i in x:  
    x.append(i.upper())  
print(x)
```

- a) ['AB', 'CD']
- b) ['ab', 'cd', 'AB', 'CD']
- c) ['ab', 'cd']
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**29. What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
x = 'abcd'  
for i in x:  
    print(i)  
    x.upper()
```

- a) a B C D
- b) a b c d
- c) A B C D
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**30. What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
x = 'abcd'
```

```
for i in x:  
    print(i.upper())
```

- a) a b c d
- b) A B C D
- c) a B C D
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**31. What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
x = 'abcd'  
for i in range(x):  
    print(i)
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

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

```
x = 'abcd'  
for i in range(len(x)):  
    print(i)
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error
- d) 1 2 3 4

**Answer: b**

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

```
x = 'abcd'  
for i in range(len(x)):  
    print(i.upper())
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error
- d) 1 2 3 4

**Answer: c**

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

```
string = "my name is x"  
for i in ' '.join(string.split()):  
    print (i, end=" , ")
```

- a) m, y, , n, a, m, e, , i, s, , x,
- b) m, y, , n, a, m, e, , i, s, , x

c) my, name, is, x,  
d) error  
Answer: a

**35. How many times will the loop run?**

```
i=2  
while(i>0):  
    i=i-1
```

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 1
- d) 0

**Answer: a**

**36. 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**

**37. What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
i = 2  
while True:  
    if i%3 == 0:  
        break  
    print(i)  
    i += 2
```

- a) 2 4 6 8 10 ...
- b) 2 4
- c) 2 3
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**38. What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
True = False  
while True:  
    print(True)  
    break
```

- a) True

- b) False
- c) None
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**39. What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
i = 0
while i < 3:
    print(i)
    i += 1
else:
    print(0)
```

- a) 0 1 2 3 0
- b) 0 1 2 0
- c) 0 1 2
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**40. What will be the output of the following code?**

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "i"
while i in x:
    print(i, end=" ")
```

- a) a b c d e f
- b) abcdef
- c) i i i i i.....
- d) No Output

**Answer: d**

**41. The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword catches anything which isn't caught by the preceding conditions.**

- A. If not
- B. Else
- C. Or
- D. and

**Answer: B**

**42. The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword is python's way of saying "if the previous conditions were not true, then try this condition".**

- A. Else
- B. Else if
- C. Elif
- D. And

**Answer C**

**43. Which of the following are the loops on python**

- A. While
- B. For
- C. None of the above
- D. Both A and B

**Answer : D**

## Unit -4 MCQs

**1. Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python?**

- a) seed()
- b) sqrt()
- c) factorial()
- d) print()

**Answer: (d) print()**

**2. What will be the output of the following Python function?**

**all([2,4,0,6])**

- a) Error
- b) True
- c) False
- d) 0

**Answer: c) False**

**3. Which of the following functions does not necessarily accept only iterables as arguments?**

- a) enumerate()
- b) all()
- c) chr()
- d) max()

**Answer: c) char()**

**4. Which keyword is use for function?**

- A. define
- B. fun
- C. def
- D. function

**Answer: def**

**5. Which of the following items are present in the function header?**

- A. function name
- B. parameter list
- C. return value
- D. Both A and B

**Answer: Both A and B**

**6. What is called when a function is defined inside a class?**

- A. class
- B. function
- C. method
- D. module

**Answer: method**

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

- A. None

- B. 0
- C. Null
- D. Arbitrary value

**Answer: None**

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

- A. A function that calls other function.
- B. A function which calls itself.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A function which calls itself.**

**9. Which of the following is the use of id() function in python?**

- A. Id() returns the size of object.
- B. Id() returns the identity of the object.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**10. Which of the following function headers is correct?**

- A. `def fun(a = 2, b = 3, c)`
- B. `def fun(a = 2, b, c = 3)`
- C. `def fun(a, b = 2, c = 3)`



D. `def fun(a, b, c = 3, d)`

**Answer: C**

**11. How is a function declared in Python?**

A. `def function function_name():`

B. `declare function function_name():`

C. `def function_name():`

D. `declare function_name():`

**Answer: C**

**12. Which one of the following is the correct way of calling a function?**

A. `function_name()`

B. `call function_name()`

C. `ret function_name()`

D. `function function_name()`

**Answer: A**

**13. What will the following Python program print out? (Given that each word is on its own line)**

```
def fred():  
    print("Zap")  
  
def jane():  
    print("ABC")  
  
jane()  
fred()
```

- A. Zap ABC jane fred jane
- B. Zap ABC Zap
- C. ABC Zap jane
- D. ABC Zap ABC
- E. Zap Zap Zap

**Answer: D**

**14. What value is printed when the following code is executed?**

```
name = "Jane Doe"
def myFunction(parameter):
    value = "First"
    value = parameter
    print (value)

myFunction("Second")
```

- A. value
- B. Second
- C. parameter
- D. First
- E. Jane Doe

**Answer: B**

**15. A named sequence of statements that returns a result is known as which of the following?**

- A. definition
- B. procedure
- C. module
- D. function

**Answer: D**

**16. Which of the following would NOT work as a variable name?**

- A. a
- B. len
- C. length
- D. x

**Answer: B**

**17. Consider the code below. Line 1 is called...**

```
def printWeather():  
    print("It is sunny!")
```

- A. the function header
- B. the function body
- C. the function definition
- D. the function declaration

**Answer: A**

**18. Which of the following would work as a variable name?**

- A. max
- B. min
- C. built\_in
- D. len

**Answer: C**

**19. What does it means when there are empty parentheses after a function name?**

- A. It lets you know whether a function is self-defined or included in a Python module.
- B. It means that the function does not return anything.
- C. It lets you know that nothing will print.
- D. It indicates that a function doesn't take any arguments.

**Answer: D**

**20. What is the first line of a function definition called? What is every line after the first line called?**

- A. body; header
- B. title; body
- C. header; body
- D. initialization; body

**Answer: C**

**21. Creating a new function gives you an opportunity to name a group of statements, which makes your program**

- A. easier to read
- B. understand
- C. debug
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**

**22. The name of the function followed by an argument list in ().**

- A. Function name
- B. Function header
- C. Function call
- D. Function definition

**Answer: C**

**23. Follows the def keyword and is before the argument list.**

- A. Function name
- B. Function definition
- C. Function declaration
- D. Function call

**Answer: A**

**24. The first line of a function definition**

- A. Function definition

- B. Function declaration
- C. Function header
- D. none of the above

**Answer: C**

**25. All of the code that tells the program what to do when the function is executed. It includes the header and body.**

- A. Function body
- B. Function definition
- C. Function
- D. Function declaration

**Answer: B**

**26. A segment of code that performs a single task**

- A. Function body
- B. Function definition
- C. Function
- D. Function declaration

**Answer: C**

**27. All of the lines in the function after the function header**

- A. Function body
- B. Function definition
- C. Function

D. Function declaration

**Answer: A**

**28. Adds the contents of the passed list to the end of the current list.**

A. reverse

B. extend

C. sort

D. append

**Answer: B**

**29. Adds the value or list at the end of the current list.**

A. reverse

B. extend

C. sort

D. append

**Answer: D**

**30. What is the output of the following function?**

`any([2>8, 4>2, 1>2])`

a) Error

b) True

c) False

d) 4>2

**Answer: B**

**31. What is the output of the function shown below?**

```
import math  
abs(math.sqrt(25))
```

a) Error

b) -5

c) 5

d) 5.0

**Answer: D**

**32. What is the output of the function:**

```
all(3,0,4.2)
```

a) True

b) False

c) Error

d) 0

**Answer: C**

**33. What is the output of the function shown below?**

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

a) Error

b) True

c) False



c) 0

**Answer: C**

**34. What are the outcomes of the following functions?**

`chr(_97')`

`chr(97)`

a) a

b) 'a'

c) Error

d) No output

**Answer: C**

**35. Which of the following functions does not necessarily accept only iterables as arguments?**

a) `enumerate()`

b) `all()`

c) `chr()`

d) `max()`

**Answer: C**

**36. Which of the following functions accepts only integers as arguments?**

- a) ord()
- b) min()
- c) chr()
- d) any()

**Answer: C**

**37. Which of the following functions will not result in an error when no arguments are passed to it?**

- a) min()
- b) divmod()
- c) all()
- d) float()

**Answer: D**

**38. Which of the following functions does not throw an error?**

- a) ord()
- b) ord(' ')
- c) ord('')
- d) ord("")

**Answer: B**

**39. What is the output of the functions shown below?**

ord(65)

`ord('A')`

- A) A and 65
- B) Error and 65
- C) A and Error
- D) Error and Error

**Answer: B**

**40. 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

**Answer: A**

**41. What is the output of the below program?**

```
def sayHello():
```

```
    print('Hello World!')
```

```
sayHello()
```

```
sayHello()
```

- a) Hello World! and Hello World!
- b) 'Hello World!' and 'Hello World!'
- c) Hello and Hello
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: A**

**42. 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**

**43. 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**

**44. Where can a function be defined?**

- a) Module
- b) Class
- c) Another function
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: D**

**45. 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**

**46. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Lambda
- b) pi
- c) anonymous
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: A**

**47. Does Lambda contains return statements?**

- a) True
- b) False

**Answer: B**

**48. 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

**Answer: B**

**49. What is the output of the following code?**

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

```
    print(type(two))
```

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

a)Integer

b)Tuple

c)Dictionary

d)An exception is thrown

**Answer: B**

**50. 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**

**51. What is the output of the following piece of code?**

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

```
    print(type(b))
```

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

- a)String
- b)Tuple
- c)Dictionary
- d)An exception is thrown

**Answer: C**

**52. How are keyword arguments specified in the function heading?**

- a) one star followed by a valid identifier
- b) one underscore followed by a valid identifier
- c) two stars followed by a valid identifier
- d) two underscores followed by a valid identifier

**Answer: C**

**53. 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

**Answer: C**

**54. How are default arguments specified in the function heading?**

- a) identifier followed by an equal to sign and the default value
- b) identifier followed by the default value within backticks ( — )
- c) identifier followed by the default value within square brackets ([ ])
- d) identifier

**Answer: A**

**55. How are required arguments specified in the function heading?**

- a) identifier followed by an equal to sign and the default value
- b) identifier followed by the default value within backticks (``)
- c) identifier followed by the default value within square brackets ([ ])
- d) identifier

**Answer: D**

**56. 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

**Answer: B**

**57. 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

**Answer: C**

**58. What is the output of the following piece of 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

**Answer: C**

## MCQS - CH : 5 Python String , List and Dictionary manipulation

Sr. No.	Question	Answer
1	<b>What will be the output of the following Python statement?</b> <pre>&gt;&gt;&gt;"a"+"bc"</pre> a) a b) bc c) bca d) abc	D
2	<b>What will be the output of the following Python statement?</b> <pre>&gt;&gt;&gt;"abcd"[2:]</pre> a) a b) ab c) cd d) dc	C
3	<b>Which of the following is False?</b>  A. String is immutable. B. capitalize() function in string is used to return a string by converting the whole given string into uppercase. C. lower() function in string is used to return a string by converting the whole given string into lowercase. D. None of these.	B
4	<b>What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings?</b>  a) + b) * c) - d) All of the mentioned	C
5	<b>What will be the output of the following Python statement?</b> <pre>&gt;&gt;&gt;print('new' 'line')</pre>	C

	<p>a) Error  b) Output equivalent to print 'new\nline'  c) newline  d) new line</p>	
6	<p><b>What will be the output of below Python code?</b></p> <pre>str1="poWer"  str1.upper()  print(str1)</pre> <p>A. POWER  B. Power  C. power  D. poWer</p>	D
7	<p><b>What will be the output of the above Python code?</b></p> <pre>str1="6/4"  print("str1")</pre> <p>A. 1  B. 6/4  C. 1.5  D. str1</p>	D
8	<p><b>Given a string example="hello" what is the output of example.count('l')?</b></p> <p>a) 2  b) 1  c) None  d) 0</p>	A
9	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p>	C

	1. <code>&gt;&gt;&gt;example = "helle"</code> 2. <code>&gt;&gt;&gt;example.find("e")</code>  a) Error b) -1 c) 1 d) 0	
10	<b>To concatenate two strings to a third what statements are applicable?</b>  a) <code>s3 = s1 . s2</code> b) <code>s3 = s1.add(s2)</code> c) <code>s3 = s1._add_(s2)</code> d) <code>s3 = s1 * s2</code>	C
11	<b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b> 1. <code>&gt;&gt;&gt;example = "snow world"</code> 2. <code>&gt;&gt;&gt;print("%s" % example[4:7])</code>  a) wo b) world c) sn d) rl	A
12	<b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b>  <code>&gt;&gt;&gt;max("what are you")</code>  a) error b) u c) t d) y	D
13	<b>This set of Python Coding Questions &amp; Answers focuses on "Strings".</b>  1. What is "Hello".replace("l", "e")? a) Heeeo b) Heelo	A

	c) Heleo d) None	
14	<p><b>To retrieve the character at index 3 from string s="Hello" what command do we execute (multiple answers allowed)?</b></p> <p>a) s[]  b) s.getitem(3)  c) s. getitem (3)  d) s.getItem(3)</p>	C
15	<p><b>To return the length of string s what command do we execute?</b></p> <p>a) s. len ()  b) len(s)  c) size(s)  d) s.size()</p>	A
16	<p><b>The format function, when applied on a string returns</b></p> <p>a) Error  b) int  c) bool  d) str</p>	D
17	<p><b>What will be the output of the "hello" +1+2+3?</b></p> <p>a) hello123  b) hello  c) Error  d) hello6</p>	C
18	<p><b>Say s="hello" what will be the return value of type(s)?</b></p> <p>a) int  b) bool  c) str  d) String</p>	C

19	<p><b>Suppose s is “\t\tWorld\n”, what is s.strip()?</b></p> <p>a) \t\tWorld\n  b) \t\tWorld  c) \t\tWORLD\n  d) World</p>	D
20	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>print('abc'.islower())</pre> <p>a) True  b) False  c) None  d) Error</p>	A
21	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>print('for'.isidentifier())</pre> <p>a) True  b) False  c) None  d) Error</p>	A
22	<p><b>Which of the following commands will create a list?</b></p> <p>a) list1 = list()  b) list1 = []  c) list1 = list([1, 2, 3])  d) all of the mentioned</p>	D
23	<p><b>What is the output when we execute the list(“hello”)?</b></p> <p>a) ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']  b) ['hello']  c) ['llo']</p>	A

	d) ['olleh']	
24	<p><b>Suppose listExample is ['h','e','l','l','o'], what is len(listExample)?</b></p> <p>a) 5 b) 4 c) None d) Error</p>	A
25	<p><b>Suppose list1 is [2445,133,12454,123], what is max(list1)?</b></p> <p>a) 2445 b) 133 c) 12454 d) 123</p>	C
26	<p><b>Suppose list1 is [3, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is min(list1)?</b></p> <p>a) 3 b) 5 c) 25 d) 1</p>	D
27	<p><b>Suppose list1 is [1, 5, 9], what is sum(list1)?</b></p> <p>a) 1 b) 9 c) 15 d) Error</p>	C
28	<p><b>To shuffle the list(say list1) what function do we use?</b></p> <p>a) list1.shuffle() b) shuffle(list1) c) random.shuffle(list1) d) random.shuffleList(list1)</p>	C

29	<p><b>Suppose list1 is [4, 2, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], Which of the following is correct syntax for slicing operation?</b></p> <p>a) print(list1[0])  b) print(list1[:2])  c) print(list1[:-2])  d) all of the mentioned</p>	D
30	<p><b>Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[:-1]?</b></p> <p>a) [2, 33, 222, 14]  b) Error  c) 25  d) [25, 14, 222, 33, 2]</p>	A
31	<p><b>Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.reverse()?</b></p> <p>a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]  b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]  c) [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1]  d) [3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]</p>	D
32	<p><b>Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.extend([34, 5])?</b></p> <p>a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3, 34, 5]  b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25, 34, 5]  c) [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 34, 5]  d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 3, 34, 5]</p>	A
33	<p><b>Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop(1)?</b></p> <p>a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]</p>	C



	b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25] c) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]	
34	<p><b>Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop()? </b></p> a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1] b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25] c) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]	A
35	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p> <pre>&gt;&gt;&gt;"Welcome to Python".split()</pre> a) ["Welcome", "to", "Python"] b) ("Welcome", "to", "Python") c) {"Welcome", "to", "Python"} d) "Welcome", "to", "Python"	A
36	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p> <pre>&gt;&gt;&gt;list("a#b#c#d".split('#'))</pre> e) ["a","b","c","d"] f) ("a","b","c","d") g) {"a","b","c","d"} h) None of the above	A
37	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p> <pre>1. myList = [1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1] 2. max = myList[0] 3. indexOfMax = 0 4. for i in range(1, len(myList)): 5.     if myList[i] &gt; max: 6.         max = myList[i] 7.         indexOfMax = i 8. 9. &gt;&gt;&gt;print(indexOfMax)</pre>	A

	a) 1 b) 2 c) 3	
--	----------------------	--

	d) 4	
38	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p> <pre>1. &gt;&gt;&gt;names = ['Amir', 'Bear', 'Charlton', 'Daman'] 2. &gt;&gt;&gt;print(names[-1][-1])</pre> <p>a) A b) Daman c) Error d) n</p>	D
39	<p><b>To insert 5 to the third position in list1, we use which command?</b></p> <p>a) list1.insert(3, 5) b) list1.insert(2, 5) c) list1.add(3, 5) d) list1.append(3, 5)</p>	B
40	<p><b>To add a new element to a list we use which command?</b></p> <p>a) list1.add(5) b) list1.append(5) c) list1.addLast(5) d) list1.addEnd(5)</p>	B
41	<p><b>Which of the following statements create a dictionary?</b></p> <p>a) d = {} b) d = {"john":40, "peter":45} c) d = {40:"john", 45:"peter"} d) All of the mentioned</p>	D
42	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>d = {"john":40, "peter":45}</pre>	B

	a) "john", 40, 45, and "peter" b) "john" and "peter" c) 40 and 45 d) d = (40:"john", 45:"peter")	
43	<p><b>Suppose d = {"john":40, "peter":45}, to delete the entry for "john" what command do we use?</b></p> a) d.delete("john":40) b) d.delete("john") c) del d["john"] d) del d("john":40)	C
44	<p><b>Suppose d = {"john":40, "peter":45}. To obtain the number of entries in a dictionary which command do we use?</b></p> a) d.size() b) len(d) c) size(d) d) d.len()	B
45	<p><b>Suppose d = {"john":40, "peter":45}, what happens when we try to retrieve a value using the expression d["susan"]?</b></p> a) Since "susan" is not a value in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception b) It is executed fine and no exception is raised, and it returns None c) Since "susan" is not a key in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception d) Since "susan" is not a key in the set, Python raises a syntax error	C
46	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>1. d = {"john":40, "peter":45} 2. d["john"]</pre>	A

	a) 40 b) 45 c) "john" d) "peter"	
47	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>1. d1 = {"john":40, "peter":45} 2. d2 = {"john":466, "peter":45} 3. d1 == d2</pre> a) True b) False c) None d) Error	B
48	<p><b>Which of these about a dictionary is false?</b></p> a) The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys b) The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values c) Dictionaries aren't ordered d) Dictionaries are mutable	B
49	<p><b>Which of the following is not a declaration of the dictionary?</b></p> a) {1: 'A', 2: 'B'} b) dict([[1,"A"],[2,"B"]]) c) {1,"A",2"B"} d) { }	C
50	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>a={1:"A", 2:"B", 3:"C"} print(a.get(1,4))</pre> a) 1 b) A c) 4 d) Invalid syntax for get method	B

51	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"} print(a.get(5,4))</pre> <p>a) Error, invalid syntax b) A c) 5 d) 4</p>	D
52	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"} print(a.setdefault(3))</pre> <p>a) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'} b) C c) {1: 3, 2: 3, 3: 3} d) No method called setdefault() exists for dictionary</p>	B
53	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p> <pre>a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"} b=a.copy() b[2]="D" print(a)</pre> <p>a) Error, copy() method doesn't exist for dictionaries b) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'} c) {1: 'A', 2: 'D', 3: 'C'} d) "None" is printed</p>	B
54	<p><b>Which of the following isn't true about dictionary keys?</b></p> <p>a) More than one key isn't allowed b) Keys must be immutable c) Keys must be integers d) When duplicate keys encountered, the last assignment wins</p>	C
55	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p>	A

	<pre>a={1:5,2:3,3:4} print(a.pop(4,9))</pre> <p>a) 9 b) 3 c) Too many arguments for pop() method d) 4</p>	
56	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p> <pre>a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"} for i in a:     print(i,end=" ")</pre> <p>a) 1 2 3 b) 'A' 'B' 'C' c) 1 'A' 2 'B' 3 'C' d) Error, it should be: for i in a.items():</p>	A
57	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code?</b></p> <pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"} &gt;&gt;&gt; a.items()</pre> <p>a) Syntax error b) dict_items([('A'), ('B'), ('C')]) c) dict_items([(1,2,3)]) d) dict_items([(1, 'A'), (2, 'B'), (3, 'C')])</p>	D
58	<p><b>Which of the statements about dictionary values is false?</b></p> <p>a) More than one key can have the same value b) The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key] c) Values of a dictionary must be unique d) Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers</p>	C
59	<p><b>If a is a dictionary with some key-value pairs, what does a.popitem() do?</b></p> <p>a) Removes an arbitrary element</p>	A

	<p>b) Removes all the key-value pairs</p> <p>c) Removes the key-value pair for the key given as an argument</p> <p>d) Invalid method for dictionary</p>	
60	<p><b>What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?</b></p> <pre>total={} def insert(items):     if items in total:         total[items] += 1     else:         total[items] = 1 insert('Apple') insert('Ball') insert('Apple') print (len(total))</pre> <p>a) 3</p> <p>b) 1</p> <p>c) 2</p> <p>d) 0</p>	C



## UNIT-6

### MCQs ON PYTHON

**Q1. Which of the following is not a method of opening files?**

- A. Replace
- B. Write
- C. Append
- D. Read

**Ans- A**

**Q2. Which of the following command is used to open a file "c:\temp.txt" in read-mode only?**

- A. infile = open("c:\temp.txt", "r")
- B. infile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "r")
- C. infile = open(file = "c:\temp.txt", "r+")
- D. infile = open(file = "c:\\temp.txt", "r+")

**Ans- B**

**Q3. Which of the following command is used to open a file "c:\temp.txt" in write-mode only?**

- A. outfile = open("c:\temp.txt", "w")
- B. outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "w")
- C. outfile = open(file = "c:\temp.txt", "w+")
- D. outfile = open(file = "c:\\temp.txt", "w+")

**Ans-B**

**Q4. Which of the following command is used to open a file "c:\temp.txt" in append-mode?**

- A. outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "a")
- B. outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "rw")
- C. outfile = open("c:\temp.txt", "w+")
- D. outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "r+")

**Ans-A**

**Q5. Which of the following statements are true regarding the opening modes of a file?**

- 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, an error occurs.
- C. When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, the program will open an empty file.
- D. When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is

created.

**E.** When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file.

**Ans-A, D and E**

**Q6. Which of the following commands can be used to read “n” number of characters from a file using the file object <file>?**

- A.** file.read(n)
- B.** n = file.read()
- C.** file.readline(n)
- D.** file.readlines()

**Ans-A**

**Q7. Which of the following commands can be used to read the entire contents of a file as a string using the file object <tmpfile>?**

- A.** tmpfile.read(n)
- B.** tmpfile.read()
- C.** tmpfile.readline()
- D.** tmpfile.readlines()

**Ans-B**

**Q8. Which of the following commands can be used to read the next line in a file using the file object <tmpfile>?**

- A.** tmpfile.read(n)
- B.** tmpfile.read()
- C.** tmpfile.readline()
- D.** tmpfile.readlines()

**Ans-C**

**Q9. Which of the following commands can be used to read the remaining lines in a file using the file object <tmpfile>?**

- A.** tmpfile.read(n)
- B.** tmpfile.read()
- C.** tmpfile.readline()
- D.** tmpfile.readlines()

**Ans-D**

**Q10. What does the <readlines()> method returns?**

- A.** str
- B.** a list of lines
- C.** list of single characters
- D.** list of integers

**Ans-B**

**Q11. Which of the following functions can be used to check if a file “logo” exists?**

- A. `os.path.isFile(logo)`
- B. `os.path.exists(logo)`
- C. `os.path.isfile(logo)`
- D. `os.isFile(logo)`

**Ans-C**

**Q12. Which of the following functions displays a file dialog for opening an existing file?**

- A. `tmpfile = askopenfilename()`
- B. `tmpfile = asksaveasfilename()`
- C. `tmpfile = openfilename()`
- D. `tmpfile = saveasfilename()`

**Ans-A**

**Q13. Which of the following functions displays a file dialog for saving a file?**

- A. `tmpfile = askopenfilename()`
- B. `tmpfile = openfilename()`
- C. `tmpfile = asksaveasfilename()`
- D. `tmpfile = saveasfilename()`

**Ans-C**

**Q14. Which of the following command is used to open a file "c:\temp.txt" for writing in binary format only?**

- A. `outfile = open("c:\temp.txt", "w")`
- B. `outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "wb")`
- C. `outfile = open("c:\temp.txt", "w+")`
- D. `outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "wb+")`

**Ans-B**

**Q15. Which of the following command is used to open a file "c:\temp.txt" for reading in binary format only?**

- A. `outfile = open("c:\temp.txt", "r")`
- B. `outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "rb")`
- C. `outfile = open("c:\temp.txt", "r+")`
- D. `outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "rb+")`

**Ans-B**

**Q16. Which of the following functions do you use to write data in the binary format?**

- A. `write`
- B. `output`
- C. `dump`
- D. `send`

**Ans-C**

**Q17. 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 above

**Ans-B**

**Q18. Which of the following statements are INCORRECT regarding the file access modes?**

- A. 'r+' opens a file for both reading and writing. File object points to its beginning.
- B. 'w+' opens a file for both writing and reading. Overwrites the existing file if it exists and creates a new one if it does not exist.
- C. 'wb' opens a file for reading and writing in binary format. Overwrites the file if it exists and creates a new one if it does not exist.
- D. 'a' opens a file for appending. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists.

**Ans-C**

**Q19. Which of the following are NOT the attributes related to a file object?**

- A. closed
- B. mode
- C. name
- D. rename

**Ans-D**

**Q20. The readlines() method returns\_\_\_\_\_**

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

**Ans-B**

**Q21. What is the output of this program?**

**Fo=open("foo.txt","wb")**

**Print "Name of the file: ", Fo.name**

**fo.flush()**

**fo.close()**

- A. Compilation Error
- B. Runtime Error
- C. No Output
- D. Flushes the file when closing them

**Ans-D**

**Q22. Correct syntax of file.writelines() is?**

- A. file.writelines(sequence)
- B. fileObject.writelines()
- C. fileObject.writelines(sequence)
- D. none of the mentioned

**Ans-C**

**Q23. Correct syntax of file.readlines() is?**

- A. fileObject.readlines( sizehint );
- B. fileObject.readlines();
- C. fileObject.writelines(sequence)
- D. none of the mentioned

**Ans-A**

**Q24. In file handling, what does this terms means “r, a”?**

- A. read, append
- B. append, read
- C. all of the mentioned
- D. none of the mentioned

**Ans-A**

**Q25. What is the use of “w” in file handling?**

- A. read
- B. write
- C. append
- D. none of the mentioned

**Ans-B**

**Q26. What is the use of “a” in file handling?**

- A. read
- B. write
- C. append
- D. none of the mentioned

**Ans-C**

**Q27. Which function is used to read all the characters?**

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

**Ans-A**

**Q28. Which function is used to read single line from file?**

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

**Ans-B**

**Q29. Which function is used to write all the characters?**

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

**Ans-A**

**Q30. Which function is used to write a list of string in a file**

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

**Ans-A**

**Q31. Which function is used to close a file in python?**

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

**Ans-A**

**Q32. Is it possible to create a text file in python?**

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

**Ans-A**

**Q33. Which of the following is modes of both writing and reading in binary format in file.?**

- A. wb+
- B. w
- C. wb
- D. w+

**Ans-A**

**Q34. Which of the following is not a valid mode to open a file?**

- A. ab
- B. rw
- C. r+
- D. w+

**Ans-B**

**Q35. What is the difference between r+ and w+ modes?**

- A. no difference
- B. in r+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for

w+

C. in w+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for r+

D. depends on the operating system

**Ans-B**

**Q36. 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\_\_()

**Ans-A**

**Q37. 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

**Ans-D**

**Q38. How do you close a file object (fp)?**

A. close(fp)

B. fclose(fp)

C. fp.close()

D. fp.\_\_close\_\_()

**Ans-C**

**Q39. How do you get the current position within the file?**

A. fp.seek()

B. fp.tell()

C. fp.loc

D. fp.pos

**Ans-B**

**Q40. How do you rename a file?**

A. fp.name = 'new\_name.txt'

B. os.rename(existing\_name, new\_name)

C. os.rename(fp, new\_name)

D. os.set\_name(existing\_name, new\_name)

**Ans-B**

**Q41. How do you delete a file?**

A. del(fp)

B. fp.delete()

C. os.remove('file')

D. os.delete('file')

**Ans-C**

**Q42. How do you change the file position to an offset value from the start?**

- A. fp.seek(offset, 0)
- B. fp.seek(offset, 1)
- C. fp.seek(offset, 2)
- D. none of the mentioned

**Ans-A**

**Q43. What happens if no arguments are passed to the seek function?**

- A. file position is set to the start of file
- B. file position is set to the end of file
- C. file position remains unchanged
- D. error

**Ans-D**

**Q44. 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, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file
- D. All of the mentioned

**Ans-D**

**Q45. In python, default EOL character is \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. \r
- B. \n
- C. \t
- D. none of the mentioned

**Ans-B**

**Q46. What is the default mode of opening a file?**

- A. read mode
- B. write mode
- C. append mode
- D. none of the mentioned

**Ans-A**

**Q47. Name two functions which are used to write data into file.**

- A. writelines()
- B. write()
- C. both A and B
- D. none of the mentioned



**Ans-C**

**Q48. Which symbol used in text file mode for the read only operations.**

- A. r+
- B. rb
- C. rb+
- D. r

**Ans-D**

**Q49. Write the symbol used in binary file mode for the write only operations.**

- A. w+
- B. wb
- C. wb+
- D. w

**Ans-B**

**Q50. Write the output of a program.**

```
f = open("data.txt","r")  
data = f.read(10)  
print(data)
```

- A. write first 10 characters from a file named "data.txt"
- B. read first 10 characters from a file named "data.txt"
- C. read last 10 characters from a file named "data.txt"
- D. error

**Ans-B**

# Assignment and Print

a = 5

b = 5

str = "CWIT PUNE"

str1='CWIT PUNE'

print(a)

print(b)

print("Hello World")

print(str)

print(str1)

print(type(a))

print(type(str))

---

# Arithmetic operation

a = 10

b=2

sum = a+b

sub = a-b

mul= a\*b

div=a/b

print(sum)

print(sub)

print(mul)

print(div)

---

#break continue

a=10

for(i=0;i>10;i++):

    if (i == 5)

        break

    print(i)

for(i=0;i>10;i++):

```
if (i == 5)
    continue
print(i)
```

---

```
#pass
for letter in 'Python':
    if letter == 'h':
        pass
    print 'This is pass block'
print 'Current Letter :', letter

print "Good bye!"
```

---

```
# res=exp1 if expres/testcondition else exp2
```

```
marks = input("Enter Marks ")
if marks >= 85 and marks<=100:
    print("Your grade is A+")
elif marks >= 75 and marks < 85:
    print("Your Grade is A")
elif marks >= 65 and marks < 75:
    print("Your grade is B+")
elif marks >= 55 and marks < 65:
    print("Your grade is B")
elif marks >= 45 and marks < 55:
    print("Your grade is C")
else:
    print("Your result is failed")
print("program ends or completed")
```

---

```
s1 = "python programming "
```

```
s2 = "Welcome"
```

```
s3 = s1+s2
```

```
print (s1)
```

```
print(s1[2])
```

```
print(s1[-1])
```

```
print(s1[2:5])
```

```
print(s1[1:7:2])
```

```
print(s1[:3])
```

```
print(s1[1:])
```

```
print(s2)
```

```
print (s3)
```

```
#for iterating in sequence
```

```
for i in s1:
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
for i in range(5):
```

```
    print(i)
```

---

```
num1 = int(input("Enter number"))
```

```
if num1 > 0:
```

```
    res= num1**3
```

```
    print("Result is ",res)
```

```
print("Program is completed")
```

---

```
#num1 = int(input("Enter number"))
```

```
for i in range(1,50):
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
for i in range(1,50,2):
```

```
    print(i)
```

---

```
#num1 = int(input("Enter number"))
```

```
for i in range(1,50):
```

```
if i %5 == 0 and i %7 == 0:
```

```
    break
```

```
print(i)
```

---

```
for i in range(1,50):
```

```
    if i % 5 == 0 and i % 7 == 0:
```

```
        break
```

```
    print(i)
```

---

```
i = 1
```

```
while i < 5:
```

```
    if i %9 ==0 and i %7 == 0:
```

```
        break
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
    i += 1
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("else block is executed")
```

---

```
s1 = "python Programming"
```

```
s2 = s1.capitalize()
```

```
s3 = s1.upper()
```

```
s4 = s1.lower()
```

```
s5 = s1.title()
```

```
s6 = min(s1)
```

```
s7 = len(s1)
```

```
s8 = s1.count("pyt")
```

```
print(s1)
```

```
print(s2)
```

```
print(s3)
```

```
print(s4)
```

```
print(s5)
```

```
print(s6)
```

```
print(s7)
```

```
print(s8)
```

---

```
s1 = "python Programming"
s2 = s1.capitalize()
s3 = s1.upper()
s4 = s1.lower()
s5 = s1.title()
s6 = min(s1)
s7 = len(s1)
s8 = s1.count("pyt")
s9 = s1.index("o")
s10 = s1.replace("python", "c++")

print(s1)
print(s2)
print(s3)
print(s4)
print(s5)
print(s6)
print(s7)
print(s8)
print(s9)
print(s10)
```

---

```
list=[1,2,3,4,5,"abc",-1,'a',4.5]
l1 = list[4:8:2]
l2 = list.append("Rohit")
l3 = list.remove("abc")
l4 = list.pop()
l5 = list.append([11,12,13])

print(type(list))
print(list)
print(l1)
print(l2)
print(l3)
print(l4)
```

```
print(l5)
```

---

```
list=[1,2,3,4,5,"abc",-1,'a',4.5]
```

```
l1 = list[4:8:2]
```

```
l2 = list.append("Rohit")
```

```
l3 = list.remove("abc")
```

```
l4 = list.pop()
```

```
l5 = list.append([11,12,13])
```

```
l6 =list.extend(list)
```

```
l7 = [1,2,3]
```

```
l8 = list.extend(l7)
```

```
print(type(list))
```

```
print(list)
```

```
print(l1)
```

```
print(l2)
```

```
print(l3)
```

```
print(l4)
```

```
print(l5)
```

```
print(l6)
```

```
print(l7)
```

```
print(l8)
```

---

```
list=[1,2,3,4,5,"abc",-1,'a',4.5]
```

```
l1 = list[4:8:2]
```

```
l2 = list.append("Rohit")
```

```
l3 = list.remove("abc")
```

```
l4 = list.pop()
```

```
l5 = list.append([11,12,13])
```

```
l6 =list.extend(list)
```

```
l7 = [1,2,3]
```

```
l8 = list.extend(l7)
```

```
l9 = l7._sizeof_()
```

```
print(type(list))
```

```
print(list)
```

```
print(l1)
```

```
print(l2)
```

```
print(l3)
```

```
print(l4)
```

```
print(l5)
```

```
print(l6)
```

```
print(l7)
```

```
print(l8)
```

```
print(l9)
```

---

[2:00 PM, 6/2/2021] Rohit Shidid: list=[1,2,3,4,5,"abc",-1,'a',4.5]

```
l1 = list[4:8:2]
```

```
l2 = list.append("Rohit")
```

```
l3 = list.remove("abc")
```

```
l4 = list.pop()
```

```
l5 = list.append([11,12,13])
```

```
l6 =list.extend(list)
```

```
l7 = [1,2,3]
```

```
l8 = list.extend(l7)
```

```
l9 = l7._sizeof_()
```

```
l10 = l7.insert(2,"abc")
```

```
print(type(list))
```

```
print(list)
```

```
print(l1)
```

```
print(l2)
```

```
print(l3)
```

```
print(l4)
```

```
print(l5)
```

```
print(l6)
```

```
print(l7)
```

```
print(l8)
```

```
print(l9)
```



```
print(l10)
```

```
[2:04 PM, 6/2/2021] Rohit Shidid: marks = []
```

```
for i in range(3):
```

```
    m=int(input("Enter Marks"))
```

```
    marks.append(m)
```

```
for i in marks:
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
print (marks)
```

---

```
l1=[55,35,85,75,95]
```

```
l2=l1.sort()
```

```
l3=l1.reverse()
```

```
print(l1)
```

```
print(l2)
```

```
print(l3)
```

---

```
l1=[55,35,85,75,95]
```

```
l2=l1.sort(reverse=True)
```

```
l3=l1.reverse()
```

```
print(l1)
```

```
print(l2)
```

```
print(l3)
```

---

```
tu=()
```

```
t1=("python","Hadoop","R","C")
```

```
t2= print(t1[1:3])
```

```
print(type(tu))
```

```
print(t1)
```

---

```
tu=()
```

```
t1=("python","Hadoop","R","C",1,2,2.2,23)
```

```
t2= print(t1[1:3])
```

```
t3=t1.index("Hadoop")
```

```
t4="R" in t1
```

```
t5="PHP" in t1
t6=t1._len_()
t7=t1._add_(t1)
#print(t1._reversed_())
#t1[5]="PHP"
print(type(tu))
print(t1)
print(t3)
print(t4)
print(t5)
print(t6)
#print(t8)
```

---

```
#s1={}
s1=set()
t1=()
s1={"abc",35,45,"xyz"}
s1.add("Rohit")
#t1[0]="Python"
s1.clear()
print(type(s1))
print(type(t1))
print(t1)
print(s1)
```

---

```
d={}
d1={"1":"Python",2:"PHP"}
#d1.clear()
d1.pop(2)
d2={"3":"C++"}
d1.update(d2)
d1.items()
```

```
d1.values()
d1.keys()
print(type(d))
print(d1)
#print(d1[2])
```

---

```
def f1(a,b,c):
    print(a,b,c)

def f2(a,b=3,c=3):
    print(a, b, c)

f1(1,2,3)
f2(1)
```

---

```
def f1(a,b,c):
    print(a,b,c)

def f2(a,b=3,c=3):
    print(a, b, c)

def add(x,y):
    print(x+y)

f1(1,2,3)
f2(1)
add(5,7)
```

---

```
def f1(a,b,c):
    print(a,b,c)

def f2(a,b=3,c=3):
    print(a, b, c)

def add(x,y):
    print(x+y)
```

```
def add1(*a):
```

```
    print(a)
```

```
def add2(*a):
```

```
    sum=0
```

```
    for i in a:
```

```
        sum=sum+i
```

```
    print(sum)
```

```
f1(1,2,3)
```

```
f2(1)
```

```
add(5,7)
```

```
add1(1,2,3,4,5,6)
```

```
add2(1,2,3,4,5,6)
```

```
#add2("abc","xyz","lmn")
```

```
#print(add2())
```

---

```
def f1(a,b,c):
```

```
    print(a,b,c)
```

```
def f2(a,b=3,c=3):
```

```
    print(a, b, c)
```

```
def add(x,y):
```

```
    print(x+y)
```

```
def add1(*a):
```

```
    print(a)
```

```
def add2(*a):
```

```
    sum=0
```

```
    for i in a:
```

```
sum=sum+i
```

```
print(sum)
```

```
def f3():
```

```
    print ('this is a function')
```

```
    print ('this can be used in other application as well')
```

```
    sys.exit()
```

```
f1(1,2,3)
```

```
f2(1)
```

```
add(5,7)
```

```
add1(1,2,3,4,5,6)
```

```
add2(1,2,3,4,5,6)
```

```
#add2("abc","xyz","lmn")
```

```
#print(add2())
```

```
f3()
```

---

```
def factorial(num):
```

```
    f = 1
```

```
    for i in range(1,num+1):
```

```
        f=f*i
```

```
    print(f)
```

```
factorial(4)
```

---

```
def area_circle(radius):
```

```
    print(3.141 * radius ** 2)
```

```
area_circle(3)
```

---

```
#for writing purpose
```

```
f= open("lmn.txt","w")
```

```
f.write("CWIT\n")
```

```
f.write("Computer\n")
```

```
f.write("DCP TY")
```

```
#for reading purpose
```

```
f= open("lmn.txt","r")
```

```
print(f.read())
```

```
print("File Opened Successfully and File name is",f.name)
```

```
f.close()
```

---

```
import os
```

```
#for writing purpose
```

```
f= open("lmn.txt","w")
```

```
f.write("CWIT\n")
```

```
f.write("Computer\n")
```

```
f.write("DCP TY")
```

```
#for reading purpose
```

```
f= open("lmn.txt","r")
```

```
#print(f.read())
```

```
print(f.readline())
```

```
print(f.readline())
```

```
print(f.readline())
```

```
os.remove("abc.txt")
```

```
print("file removed successfully")
```

```
print("File Opened Successfully and File name is",f.name)
```

```
f.close()
```