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Python Weekly test (2nd)

* Required

1. Write your name *

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2. Select the NSTI *

- ○ Calicut
- ○ Howrah
- ◉ Kolkata
- ○ Vidyanagar

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

```
def sayHello():
    print('Hello World!')
    sayHello()
```

(1 Point)

- ○ Hello World!
- ○ 'Hello World!'
- ○ Error
- ○ None of these

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

```
x = 50
```

```
def func(x):
    print('x is', x)
    x = 2
    print('Changed local x to', x)
func(x)
print('x is now', x)
```

(1 Point)

- ◯ x is 50 / Changed local x to 2 / x is now 2
- ◯ x is 2 / Changed local x to 2 / x is now 50
- ◯ x is 50 / Changed local x to 2 / x is now 50
- ◯ None of these

5. Where is function defined?
(1 Point)

- ◯ Module
- ◯ Class
- ◯ Another function
- ◯ All of the mentioned

6. If return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return:
(1 Point)

- ◯ None
- ◯ 0
- ◯ Null
- ◯ Arbitary value

7. What is the output of the following program?
```
z = lambda x : x * x
print(z(6))
```
(1 Point)

- ◯ 6
- ◯ 36
- ◯ 0
- ◯ error

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?
```
def maximum(x, y):
    if x > y:
        return x
    elif x == y:
        return 'The numbers are equal'
    else:
        return y
print(maximum(2, 3))
```
(1 Point)

- ◯ 2
- ◯ 3
- ◯ The numbers are equal
- ◯ None of the mentioned

9. Choose the correct option with reference to below Python code?
```
def fn(a):
    print(a)
b=90
fn(b)
```
(1 Point)

- ◯ b is the formal argument.

- ◯ a is the actual argument.
- ◯ fn(b) is the function signature.
- ◯ b is the actual argument.

10. Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules?
(1 Point)

- ◯ Provides a means of reuse of program code
- ◯ Provides a means of dividing up tasks
- ◯ Provides a means of reducing the size of the program
- ◯ Provides a means of testing individual parts of the program

11. Which of the following is not a valid namespace?
(1 Point)

- ◯ Global namespace
- ◯ Public namespace
- ◯ Built-in namespace
- ◯ Local namespace

12. What will be the output of the following Python code?
```
from math import factorial
print(math.factorial(5))
```
(1 Point)

- ◯ 120
- ◯ Nothing is printed

- ◯ Error, method factorial doesn't exist in math module
- ◯ None of these

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

```
e="butter"
def f(a):
      print(a)+e
f("bitter")
```

(1 Point)

- ◯ error
- ◯ butter / error
- ◯ bitter / error
- ◯ None of these

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

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

(1 Point)

- ◯ Error
- ◯ 4
- ◯ Junk value
- ◯ 1

15. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
a = tuple(a)
```

a[0] = 2
print(a) (1 Point)

- [2,2,3]
- (2,2,3)
- (1,2,3)
- Error

16. What will be the output of the following code snippet?
print(type(5 / 2))
print(type(5 // 2)) (1 Point)

- float & int
- int & float
- int & int
- float & float

17. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
def solve(a):
    a = [1, 3, 5]
a = [2, 4, 6]
print(a)
solve(a)
print(a)
```

(1 Point)

- [2, 4, 6] / [2, 4, 6]
- [2, 4, 6] / [1, 3, 5]
- [1, 3, 5] / [1, 3, 5]
- None of these

18. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
a = 3
b = 1
 print(a, b)
a, b = b, a
 print(a, b)
```

(1 Point)

- 3 1 / 1 3
- 3 1 / 3 1
- 1 3 / 1 3
- 1 3 / 3 1

19. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
example = ["Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday"]
print(example[-3:-1])
```

(1 Point)

- ['sunday', 'Monday']
- ['Monday', 'Tuesday']
- ['Tuesday','Wednesday']
- None of these

20. What will be the type of the variable sorted_numbers in the below code snippet?

```
numbers = (4, 7, 19, 2, 89, 45, 72, 22)
sorted_numbers = sorted(numbers)
print(sorted_numbers)
```

(1 Point)

- Tuple
- Dictonary
- List

- ◯ Int

21. What will be the output of the following code snippet?
    set1 = {1, 3, 5}
    set2 = {2, 4, 6}
    print(len(set1 + set2)) (1 Point)

- ◯ 6
- ◯ 0
- ◯ Error
- ◯ 3

22. Which of the following is not a valid set operation in python? (1 Point)

- ◯ Union
- ◯ Intersection
- ◯ All of the above
- ◯ None of the above

23. Which of the following are valid string manipulation functions in Python? (1 Point)

- ◯ count()
- ◯ strip()
- ◯ All of the above
- ◯ None of the above

24. What will be the result of the following expression in Python “2 ** 3 + 5 ** 2”?
(1 Point)

- 65536
- 33
- 169
- None of these

25. To open a file c:\scores.txt for appending data, we use _____
(1 Point)

- outfile = open(“c:\\scores.txt”, “a”)
- outfile = open(“c:\\scores.txt”, “rw”)
- outfile = open(file = “c:\scores.txt”, “w”)
- outfile = open(file = “c:\\scores.txt”, “w”)

26. The readlines() method returns _____
(1 Point)

- str
- a list of lines
- a list of single characters
- a list of integers

27. What will be the output of the following Python code?
str = input("Enter your input: ");

print "Received input is : ", str
(1 Point)

- Enter your input: [x*5 for x in range(2,10,2)] / Received input is : [x*5 for x in range(2,10,2)]
- Enter your input: [x*5 for x in range(2,10,2)] / Received input is : [10, 30, 20, 40]
- Enter your input: [x*5 for x in range(2,10,2)] / Received input is : [10, 10, 30, 40]
- d) None of the mentioned

28. What is the current syntax of rename() a file?
(1 Point)

- rename(new_file_name, current_file_name,)
- rename(()(current_file_name, new_file_name))
- rename(current_file_name, new_file_name)
- none of the mentioned

29. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data?
(1 Point)

- r
- w
- +
- b

30. What is the correct syntax of open() function? (1 Point)

- file = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])

- ◯ file object = open(file_name)
- ◯ file object = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])
- ◯ None of these

31. Which of the following is correct with respect to OOP concept in Python?
(1 Point)

- ◯ Objects are real world entities while classes are not real.
- ◯ Classes are real world entities while objects are not real.
- ◯ Both objects and classes are real world entities.
- ◯ Both object and classes are not real.

32. Which of the following is False with respect Python code?

```
class Student:
        def __init__(self,id,age):
            self.id=id
            self.age=age
std=Student(1,20)
```

(1 Point)

- ◯ "std" is the reference variable for object Student(1,20)
- ◯ id and age are called the parameters.
- ◯ Every class must have a constructor.
- ◯ None of the above

33. What will be the output of below Python code?

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self,name,id):
        self.name=name
        self.id=id
        print(self.id)
std=Student("Simon",1)
std.id=2
print(std.id)
```

(1 Point)

- 1 / 1
- 1 / 2
- 2 / 1
- 2 / 1

34. Which of the following is correct?

```
class A:
    def __init__(self,name):
        self.name=name
a1=A("john")
a2=A("john")
```

(1 Point)

- id(a1) and id(a2) will have same value.
- id(a1) and id(a2) will have different values.
- Two objects with same value of attribute cannot be created.
- None of the above

35. Which of the following is correct?

```
class Book:
        def __init__(self,author):
            self.author=author
```

```
book1=Book("Jones")
book2=book1
```
(1 Point)

- ◯ Both book1 and book2 will have reference to two different objects of class Book.
- ◯ id(book1) and id(book2) will have same value.
- ◯ It will throw error as multiple references to same object is not possible.
- ◯ None of the above

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

```
class A():
        def __init__(self,count=100):
            self.count=count
obj1=A()
obj2=A(102)
print(obj1.count)
print(obj2.count)
```
(1 Point)

- ◯ 100 / 100
- ◯ 100 / 102
- ◯ 102 /102
- ◯ Error

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

```
class test:
    def __init__(self,a=""Hello World""):
        self.a=a

    def display(self):
        print(self.a)
obj=test()
obj.display()
```
(1 Point)

- ◯ The program has an error because constructor can’t have default arguments

- ◯ Nothing is displayed
- ◯ "Hello World" is displayed
- ◯ The program has an error display function doesn't have parameters

38. What is getattr() used for?
(1 Point)

- ◯ To access the attribute of the object
- ◯ To delete an attribute
- ◯ To check if an attribute exists or not
- ◯ To set an attribute

39. Which of the following best describes inheritance?
(1 Point)

- ◯ Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members
- ◯ Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition
- ◯ Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions
- ◯ Allows for implementation of elegant software that is well designed and easily modified

40. What type of inheritance is illustrated in the following Python code?

```
class A():
    pass
class B(A):
    pass
class C(B):
    pass
```

(1 Point)

- ◯ Multiple inheritance
- ◯ Hierarchical inheritance
- ◯ Single-level inheritance
- ◯ None of these

41. Which of the following best describes polymorphism? (1 Point)

- ◯ Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition
- ◯ Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members
- ◯ Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions
- ◯ Allows for objects of different types and behaviour to be treated as the same general type

42. Identify the scope resolution operator. (1 Point)

- ◯ :
- ◯ ::
- ◯ ?:
- ◯ None

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