Python Weekly test (2nd)

Points: 15/40   Time: 34:58

1. Write your name *

   ROSHNI VERMA

2. Select the NSTI *

   ○ Calicut

   ○ Howrah

   ◉ Kolkata

   ○ Vidyanagar

   ✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?
   def sayHello():
        print('Hello World!')
        sayHello()

   ◉ Hello World!

   ○ 'Hello World!'

○ Error

○ None of these

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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)
```

○ 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

✗ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

5. Where is function defined?

◉ Module

○ Class

○ Another function

○ All of the mentioned

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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

○ None

◉ 0

○ Null

○ Arbitary value

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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

○ 6

○ 36

○ 0

◉ error

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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))
```

○ 2

◉ 3

○ The numbers are equal

○ None of the mentioned

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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

○ b is the formal argument.

○ a is the actual argument.

◉ fn(b) is the function signature.

○ b is the actual argument.

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

10. Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules?

○ 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

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

11. Which of the following is not a valid namespace?

○ Global namespace

◉ Public namespace

○ Built-in namespace

○ Local namespace

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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

◉ 120

○ Nothing is printed

○ Error, method factorial doesn't exist in math module

○ None of these

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

13. What will be the output of the following Python code?
e="butter"
def f(a):
        print(a)+e
f("bitter")

○ error

○ butter / error

◉ bitter / error

○ None of these

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

14. What will be the output of the following Python code?
```
def f():
    x=4
x=1
f()
print(x)
```

◉ Error

○ 4

○ Junk value

○ 1

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

15. What will be the output of the following code snippet?
```
a = [1, 2, 3]
a = tuple(a)
a[0] = 2
print(a)
```

○ [2,2,3]

○ (2,2,3)

○ (1,2,3)

◉ Error

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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

◉ float & int

○ int & float

○ int & int

○ float & float

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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)

○ [2, 4, 6] / [2, 4, 6]

◉ [2, 4, 6] / [1, 3, 5]

○ [1, 3, 5] / [1, 3, 5]

○ None of these

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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)

    ⦿ 3 1 / 1 3

    ◯ 3 1 / 3 1

    ◯ 1 3 / 1 3

    ◯ 1 3 / 3 1

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

19. What will be the output of the following code snippet?
    example = ["Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday"]
    print(example[-3:-1])

    ◯ ['sunday', 'Monday']

    ◯ ['Monday', 'Tuesday']

    ⦿ ['Tuesday','Wednesday']

    ◯ None of these

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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)
```

○ Tuple

○ Dictonary

◉ List

○ Int

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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

○ 6

○ 0

○ Error

◉ 3

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

22. Which of the following is not a valid set operation in python?

◉ Union

○ Intersection

○ All of the above

◯ None of the above

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

23. Which of the following are valid string manipulation functions in Python?

◯ count()

◯ strip()

◉ All of the above

◯ None of the above

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

24. What will be the result of the following expression in Python "2 ** 3 + 5 ** 2"?

◯ 65536

◉ 33

◯ 169

◯ None of these

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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

◉ 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")

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

26. The readlines() method returns _____

○ str

○ a list of lines

◉ a list of single characters

○ a list of integers

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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

○ 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

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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

○ 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

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

29. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data?

◉ r

○ w

○ +

○ b

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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

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

○ file object = open(file_name)

○ file object = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])

○ None of these

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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

◉   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.

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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)

◉ "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

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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 / 1

○ 1 / 2

◉ 2 / 1

◉ 2 / 1

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

34. Which of the following is correct?
class A:
　　def __init__(self,name):
　　　　self.name=name
a1=A("john")
a2=A("john")

◉ 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

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

35. Which of the following is correct?

class Book:
　　　def __init__(self,author):
　　　　　self.author=author
book1=Book("Jones")
book2=book1

◉ 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

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

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)
```

○ 100 / 100

◉ 100 / 102

○ 102 /102

○ Error

✗ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

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()
```

◉ 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

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

38. What is getattr() used for?

○ To access the attribute of the object

○ To delete an attribute

○ To check if an attribute exists or not

◉ To set an attribute

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

39. Which of the following best describes inheritance?

◉ 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

○ Option 2

✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

40. What type of inheritance is illustrated in the following Python code?
    class A():
        pass
    class B(A):
        pass
    class C(B):
        pass

   ⦿ Multiple inheritance

   ◯ Hierarchical inheritance

   ◯ Single-level inheritance

   ◯ None of these

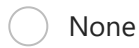✕ **Incorrect**   0/1 Points

41. Which of the following best describes polymorphism?

   ◯ 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

✓ **Correct**   1/1 Points

42. Identify the scope resolution operator.

   ◯ :

○ ::

○ ?:

○ None

Keep the information with you by saving your response.

[**Save my response**]