L13: Tuples Dictionary and Sets Practice Questions

1-Tut : **Predict The Output**

What will be the output of following code?

```
a = 5,6,7

print(a[1:])
```

Options

[6,7]
(6,7)
(5,6,7)
[5,6,7]

Correct Answer : B

2-Tut : **Predict The Output**

What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = 5,6,7
a[2] = 9

print(a)
```

Options

(5,6,7)
(5,6,9)
(5,9,7)
Error

Correct Answer : D

3-Tut : **Predict The Output**

What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = 1,2
b = (4,5)
d = (a,b)
print(d[0])
```

Options
1
2
(1,2)
Error

Correct Answer : C

4-Tut : **Predict The Output**
Send Feedback
What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = 1,2
b = (4,5)
d = a+b

print(d[2])
```

Options
2
(4,5)
Error
4

Correct Answer : D

5-Tut : **Predict The Output**
Send Feedback
What will be the output of the following code ?

```
a = ("ab","abc","def")

print(min(a))
```

Options
abc
ab
def
Error

Correct Answer : B

Variable Length Input / Output

6-Tut : **Predict The Output**
Send Feedback
What will be the output of the following code?

```
def multiply(a,b,c,*more):
```

```
    value = a*b*c
    for i in more:
        value = value * i
    return value
V = multiply(1,2,3,4,5)

print(V)
```

Options

6
0
120
None of the above

Correct Answer : C

7-Tut : **Predict The Output**

Send Feedback
What will be the output of the following code?

```
def sum_multiply(a,b,*more):
    sum_value = a+b
    m_value = a*b
    for i in more:
        sum_value += i
        m_value*=i
    return sum_value,m_value
s_m = sum_multiply(2,3,4)
print(s_m)
```

Note : if we use one variable to store the o/p of a function which returns multiple values it will be stored in the form of tuple , if we try to get in more than one variable then it should be exactly the same number of variables that function is returning otherwise it will throw an error..

Options

9,24
(9,24)
Error
(5,6)

Correct Answer : B

8-Tut : **Predict The Output**

What will be the output of the following code?

d = {1:2, "abc":5, "def":7}

print(d[0])

Note : indexing doesn't work for dictionaries, rather we should enter the key like d[key].

Options

1:2
1
2
Error

Correct Answer : D

9-Tut : **Predict The Output**

What will be the output of the following code ?

d = {1:2, "abc":5, "def":7}

print(d.get(0,5))

d.get(key,v) is same as d [key] when key is present in the dictionary otherwise d[key] gives error and d.get(key) returns None and d.get(key,v) returns v the second argument is returned when key is not present in the dictionary.

Options

Error
1
2
5

Correct Answer : D

10-Tut : **Predict The Output**

What will be the output of the following code?

```
d = {1:2, "abc":5, "def":7}
if 2 in d:
    print('Present')
else:
    print('Not Present')
```

Options

Correct Answer : B

11-Tut : **Predict The Output**

What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = {1:2,'list':[1,2],3:5}
b = {4:5,3:7}
a.update(b)
print(a[3])
```

Options
5
7
Error
None Of The Above

Correct Answer : B

12-Tut : **Predict The Output**

What will be the output of the following code ?

```
a = {1:2,'list':[1,2],3:5}
a.pop('list')
a['list'] = [3,5]

print(a['list'])
```

Options
None
[3,5]
[1,2]
Error

Correct Answer : B

Sets

13-Tut : **Predict The Output**

Send Feedback

What will be the output of the following code ?

```
s = {1,2,3,5,4,2,3,1}
print(len(s),end= " ")
s.add(4)
s.add(3)

print(len(s))
```

Options

8 10
5 7
5 5
None Of The Above

Correct Answer : C

14-Tut : **Predict The Output**

Send Feedback

What will be the output of the following code?

```
s = {}
s.add(4)
s.add(4)
print(len(s))
```

Note : to initialize the set we need to use s = set() otherwise it will create a empty dictionary

Options

2
1
Error
None Of The Above

Correct Answer : C