MCQ and Answer Key on Python Programming (Set 4)

1) Which of the following operators is the correct option for power(a,b)?

a. a ^ b

a. a**b

b. a ^ ^ b

c. a ^ * b

2) Which one of the following syntaxes is the correct syntax to read from a simple text file stored in ''d:\ python.txt''?

a. Infile = open("d:\\python.txt", "r")

b. Infile = open(file="d:\\\ python.txt", "r")

c. Infile = open("d:\ python.txt","r")

d. Infile = open.file("d:\\ python.txt","r")

3. Find Output:

```
import math
abs(math.sqrt(36))
```

a) 6
b) 6.00
c) 6.0
d) None

4) Find Output

"pythonpoint"[6:]

a) python
b) point
c) npoint
d) None

5) Find Output:

```
str1 = "python"
str2 = ":"
str3 = str1 + str2
str3[-1:]
```

a) ':'
b) 'n'
c) 'p'
d) None

6) Find Output:

```
print(0xA + 0xB + 0xC)
```

a) 32
b) 33
c) 34
d) none

7) Find output:

```
print(ord('a') - ord('b'))
```

a) -2
b) 0
c) -1
d) ‘-1’

8) Find Output:

```
i = 0
while i > 5:
    print(i,end=" ")
    i += 1
    if i == 3:
        break
else:
    print(0)
```

a) 0 1 2
b) 0
c) Error
d) None

9) Find Output:

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
for i in d:
    print(d[i], end=" ")
```

a) 0 1 2
b) a b c
c) {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
d) None

10) Find Output:

```
def example(a):
    aa = a + '1'
    aa = aa*2
    return aa
example('5')
```

a) '5151'
b) 12
c) '12'
d) None

11) Find output:
print(print(print("Anything",end=" "),end=" "), end=" ")

a) None None Anything
b) Anything None None
c) None Anything None
d) None

12) Find Output:
print(True * False / True)

a) 1.0
b) 0.0
c) True
d) False

13) Find Output:
i = 1, 2
j = 3, 4
k = i + j
print(k)

a. (4, 6)
b. 10
c. (1, 2, 3, 4)
d. SyntaxError: invalid syntax

14) Find output

```
flag = ""
a = 0
i = 1
while(a < 3):
    j = 1
    if flag:
        i = j * i + 5
    else:
        i = j * i + 1
    a = a + 1
```

```
print(i)
```

a. 12

b. 4

c. 11

d. 16

15) Find output:

```
arr = [3 , 2 , 5 , 6 , 0 , 7, 9]
add1 = 0
add2 = 0
for elem in arr:
    if (elem % 1 == 0):
        add1 = add1 + elem
        continue
    if (elem % 3 == 0):
        add2 = add2 + elem
print(add1 , end=" ")
print(add2)
```

a. 32 0

b. 0 32

c. 18 0

d. 0 18

16) Find Output:

```
str = "ab bc ca de ed ad da ab bc ca"
oc = str.count('c', 3, 8)
print(oc)
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) None

17) Find Output:

```
list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

```
list[1:3] = [7, 8]
print(list)
```

a) [1, 7, 8, 4, 5, 6]
b) [7, 8, 3, 4, 5, 6]
c) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
d) Error

18) Find output:

```
list1 = [1,2,3,4,5,6]
list2 = [7,8,9,2,10]
for x in list1:
    for y in list2:
        if x == y:
            print(x, end=" ")
```

a) 1,2
b) 1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,10
c) 2
d)None

19) Find Output:

```
list1=[5,10]
for i in list1:
    for j in range(4,i):
        print(j,end=" ")
```

a) 4 5 6 7 8 9
b) 4 4 5 6 7 8 9
c) Error
d) None

20) Find Output:

```
def outerFunction(a, b):
    def innerFunction(c, d):
        return c^d
    return innerFunction(a, b)

print(outerFunction(0b1010, 0b0101))
```

1) 0
2) 15
c) Error
d) None

Answer Key

1 – b

2-a

3 – c

4 – b

5 – a

6 – b [Explanation : A, B and C are hexadecimal integers with values 10, 11 and 12 respectively]

7 – c

8 – b [Hints : since the condition will not be satisfied therefore the else part will be activated.]

9 – b

10 – a [Hints : a =’5’ , aa => ‘51’ + ‘1’ => ‘51’ ; aa => ‘51’ *2 => ‘5151’]

11 – b [Hints : inner print function will work first then the outer print function]

12 – b[Hints : assume True as 1 and False as 0 in case of arithmetic operation]

13 – c [Hints : tuple-k = tuple-i + tuple-j]

14 – b [Hints : for flag = 0/”” the flag value will be False]

15 – a

16 –b

17 – a

18 – c

19 – b [Hints : for first element of the list i.e., 5, the inner loop output will be 4 and for second element of the list i.e., 10, the inner loop output will be 4 5 6 7 8 9]

20 – b [Hints : the nesred function will return 0b1010 XOR 0b0101 => 0b1111 => 15]