Python Modular Exam

E MARKS (/PACKAGE-COST-DETAILS/REGENERATE-MARKS?STUDENTID=23586&ASSESSMENTID=222503)

Score Obtained: 78/100 (78%)

RETAKE (/PACKAGE-COST-DETAILS/#) VIEW REPORT

1.

What is the default compiler for Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Jython
- Cython
- PyPy
- ActivePython

2.

Place the steps performed by the Python interpreter in correct order.

(i) Execute the code

(ii) Compile the code

(iii) Process the programmer's code sequentially

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- i,ii,iii
- i,iii,ii
- iii,ii,i

- ii,iii,i

3.

Python files are saved with the extension as ..?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- ,python
- .pi
- .py
- .pe

4.

IDLE stands for ... ?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Indigenous Development Labb.
- Integrated Development and Learning Environment
- . Indie Developers Environmen
- Integrated Development Local Environment

5.

The function to display a specified message on the screen is ... ?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- display
- print
- output
- console

6.

In which language is Python written?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- English
- PHP
- C
- All of the above

7.

Who developed the Python language?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Zim Den
- Guido van Rossum.
- Niene Stom
- wick Rossumme

8. Which of the following is a valid variable name in Python? 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 1variable
- variable_name
- variable-name

- variable name

9.

Which one of the following is the correct way of declaring and initializing a variable, x with value 5?

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- int x x=5
- int x=5
- x=5
- declare x=5

10.

Which of the following is not a valid variable name in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- _var
- var_name
- var11
- 11var

11.

What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 16
- 32

- 64
- None of the above

12.

Find the output of the following code?

```
print(5%2==2, end = ' ')
print(5.5%2==1)
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- True True
- False False
- False True
- True False

13.

x=4+3 and 6 or 4>5+2

print(x)

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 7
- False
- 6
- True

14.

What will be the output of the following code?

```
print(int(4.9))
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 5
- 4
- Error
- 4.9

15.

```
x= 5+(6>4)+6/3*5
print(x)
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 16.0
- 8.0
- 6.0
- 24.0

16. The % operator returns the ___.

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Quotient
- Divisor
- Remainder

- None of the above

17.

Identify the output of the following code.

```
print(2**1*3,end=" ")
print(2*1**3)
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 2 2
- 8 2
- 6 6
- 6 2

18.

.Which of the following code blocks give an error?

```
a.
opt=2
if(opt==1):
    print('Choosen first option')
elif(opt==2):
    print('Choosen second option')
elif(opt==3):
    print('Choosen third option')
b.
if(1): print('If block')
else: print('Else block')
c.
no=5
if(no%2==0):
    print('Even Number')
else(no%2==1):
    print('Odd Number')
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- a

- c
- b and c
- b

19.

Which of the following gives the output as 3?

```
a.
a=10
b=4
if(a&b):
    print((a-b)/2)
else:
    print(a-b/2)
b.
a=10
b=4
if(a^b):
    print((a-b)/2)
else:
    print(a-b/2)
c.
a=10
b=4
if(~a):
    print(a-2*b+1)
else:
    print(a-b/2)
d.
a=10
b=4
if(a-b):
    print(a-2*(b+1))
else:
    print(a-b/2)
```

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- a
- b
- c

- d

20. What will be the output of the following code? x = 10 if x > 5: print("Greater than 5") else: print("Less than or equal to 5") 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Greater than 5
- Less than or equal to 5
- Error
- None of the above

21. Which of the following is true about the else statement? 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- It can exist without an if.
- It executes only if the preceding if condition is true.
- It executes only if all preceding if and elif conditions are false.
- It must always be followed by an elif.

22.
Which of the following is True regarding loops in Python? 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Loops should be ended with keyword "end".
- No loop can be used to iterate through the elements of strings.
- Keyword "break" can be used to bring control out of the current loop.

- Keyword "continue" is used to continue with the remaining statements inside the loop.

23.

Which of the following is not a control statement in loops?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- break
- end
- continue
- None of the above

24.

What will be the output of the following Python code?

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

0/1 ATTEMPTED

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

25.

Study the following program:1.

a =1

```
while True:
if a %7 = = 0:
 break
print(a,end='')
a += 1
```

Which of the following is correct output of this program?

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- 1 2 3 4 5
- 1 2 3 4 5 6
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- error

26.

What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 0
while i < 5:
   print(i)
   i += 1
   if i == 3:
      break
else:
   print(0)
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 0 1 2 0
- 0 1 2
- error
- none of the mentioned

27. Which loop is used when the number of iterations is not known beforehand?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- for loop
- while loop
- do-while loop
- nested loop

28.
.Which of the following is not a property of a list?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Ordered
- Mutable
- Contain only same type of elements
- Can contain duplicate values

29.
Which of the following operations can be performed on a dictionary?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Slicing

- Multiplication
- Membership
- All the above

30.

Which of the following cannot be used for deleting values of sets?

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- discard
- Â pop
- Â del
- Â None of the above

31.

What is the output of the following code?

```
list1=[1,2,3,4,5]
print(5.0 in list1,end=' ')
print('5' in list1)
```

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â True True
- Â True False
- Â False False
- Â False True

32. What is the output of the following code? x = [1, 2, 3] print(type(x))

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- <class 'tuple'>
- <class 'list'>
- <class 'dict'>
- <class 'set'>

33. What will the following code print? a = None print(type(a))

ATTEMPTED

1/1

- <class 'NoneType'>
- <class 'int'>
- <class 'str'>
- <class 'bool'>

34. Which method can be used to convert a string to uppercase in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- upper_case()
- toUpper()
- uppercase()
- upper()

35. Which of the following statements is true regarding string concatenation in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- [x] Strings can be concatenated using the + operator.
- [ ] Strings cannot be concatenated.
- [ ] The concat() function is used for concatenation.
- [ ] Concatenation can only happen with integers.

36. What does the following list comprehension create? evens = [x for x in range(10) if x % 2 == 0] 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- [ ] A list of all numbers from 0 to 9
- [ ] A list of odd numbers from 0 to 9
- [x] A list of even numbers from 0 to 9
- [ ] An empty list

37. Which of the following statements is true about the following list comprehension? nums = [1, 2, 3, 4] doubled = [x * 2 for x in nums] 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- [ ] It creates a list of numbers from 1 to 4.
- [ ] It creates a list of numbers from 2 to 8.
- [x] It creates a list of doubled values of nums.
- [ ] It creates a list of squared values of nums.

38. What will be the result of this code? nested_list = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]] flattened = [num for sublist in nested_list for num in sublist] print(flattened) 0/1 ATTEMPTED

- [x]

[[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

[1, 3, 5]

[]

39.

Which of the following is true about user- defined functions in Python?

0/1 ATTEMPTED

Every function should have return statement at the end

Â The name of the functions defined by the user should follow some guidelines

Â The body of the function is indented and is enclosed by the brackets

Â None of the above

40.

Which of the following is not true about function arguments?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

Â A function in Python can have any number of arguments

Â All the arguments must be passed while calling the function

Â A function can be defined without any argument

Â All the above

41.

Which of the following is true about keyword arguments?

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â We can pass the keywords as the arguments
- Â We can give the argument in a particular order
- Â We can equate the value to the corresponding parameter name while passing
- Â All the above

42.

What keyword is used to rename a module while importing.

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- rename
- as
- new
- in

43. Which of the following is a user-defined function?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- tuple()
- string()
- Greet()
- int()

44. Which of the following is not a function argument in Python? ATTEMPTED

0/1

- keyword argument
- Variable length argument
- default argument
- none of these

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

1/1

- 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

46. Which of the following statements about function parameters is true?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Functions can only have one parameter.
- Function parameters must be of the same data type.
- Functions can have default parameters.
- Function parameters cannot be changed inside the function.

47. What will the following code output? def add(x, y=10): return x + y print(add(5))

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 5
- 15
- 10
- TypeError

48. Which of the following statements is true regarding the return statement in a function? 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- A function can have multiple return statements.
- A return statement can only return one value.
- If a return statement is not used, the function will return an error.
- A return statement cannot return a list.

49. What will be the output of this code? def multiple_returns(): return 1, 2, 3 result = multiple_returns() print(result) 0/1 ATTEMPTED

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

50. What will happen if you use a return statement without an expression? def empty_return(): return result = empty_return() print(result) ATTEMPTED 1/1

- None

- Error
- 0
- Empty

51. What will be the output of the following code? def display_info(name, age=25): print(f"Name: {name}, Age: {age}") display_info("Alice") ATTEMPTED 1/1

- Name: Alice, Age: 25
- Name: Alice
- Error
- Name: Alice, Age: 0

52. What will be the output of the following code? def print_info(name, age): print(f"Name: {name}, Age: {age}") print_info(age=30, name="Bob") 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Name: Bob, Age: 30
- Name: 30, Age: Bob
- Error
- Name: Bob

53. What will be the output of the following code? def my_function(): x = 10 return x print(x) 1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 10
-

Error

None

0

54. Which of the following is a base case in a recursive function?

ATTEMPTED

1/1

A case that leads to an infinite loop.

A case that prevents further recursion.

A case that does not return any value.

A case that always calls itself.

55. What does the filter function do in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

It maps values to a new list.

It reduces a list to a single value.

It filters elements from a list based on a condition.

It sorts a list.

56. What does the reduce function do in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

It maps values to a new list.

It filters elements from a list based on a condition.

It applies a rolling computation to sequential pairs of values in a list.

- It sorts a list.

57. How can you import only a specific function from a module? ATTEMPTED

0/1

- from module_name import function_name
- import module_name.function_name
- require module_name.function_name
- include module_name.function_name

58.
.Which of the following represents a blueprint or template?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Object
- Class
- Instance
- Method

59.
What keyword is used to define a class?

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- def
- self
- class

- None of these

60.

Statement 1: Instance attributes can be accessed by class name.

Statement 2: Instance attributes are unique to each object.

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- Statement 1 is true
- Statement 2 is true
- Both statements are true
- None of the statements are true

61.

In Python, everything is an object of ____ class.

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â Main
- Â Object
- First
- Â None of the above

62.

What type of attributes create unique objects in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â Class attributes
- Â Instance attributes
- Static attributes
- Â Unique attributes

63.

The ability of one class to acquire methods and attributes of another class is called ____.

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â Abstraction
- Â Inheritance
- Â Polymorphism
- Â Encapsulation

64.

. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

Statement 1: Python does not support method overloading.

Statement 2: Operator overloading is possible in Python.

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â Statement 1 is true
- Â Statement 2 is true
- Â Both statements are true

- None of the statements are true

65.

What is the output of the below code?

Code

```
>>> class Class1:
>>>     def __init__(self, n):
>>>         self.n = n
>>>     def __add__(self, other):
>>>         return self.n - other.n
>>> a = Class1(4)
>>> b = Class1(1)
>>> print(a + b)
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- SyntaxError
- 5
- 4
- 3

66.

```
 class Lemon:
>>>     taste = 'Sour'

>>> class Mango:
>>>     taste = 'Sweet'

>>> class SomeFruits(Mango, Lemon):
>>>     pass
>>> class Fruit(SomeFruits, Lemon):
>>>     pass

>>> print(Fruit().taste)
```

- Â Sour

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- Sweet
- Â TypeError
- AttributeError

67.

What is the output of the below code?

Code

```
>>> class Square:

>>>    def __init__(self, side):
>>>        self.side = side
>>>        self.area = side*side

>>> s1 = Square(Square(Square(2).side).area)
>>> print(s1.area)
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â syntaxError
- Â TypeError
- 32
- 16

68.

What is the output of the below code?

```
Code
>>> class Audio:
>>>     def use(self):
>>>         print('To listen')

>>> class Video:

>>>     def use(self):
>>>         print('To see')
>>> class Movie(Audio, Video):
>>>     def use(self):
>>>         super().use()
>>> m1 = Movie()
>>> m1.use()
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â To listen
- Â To see
- Â Both A and B
- Â AttributeError

69.

What is the output of the below code?

Code

```
>>> class Addition:
>>>     def __init__(self, num):
>>>         self.num = num

>>>     def __add__(self, other):
>>>         return self.num - other.num

>>> num1 = Addition(10)
>>> num2 = Addition(3)
>>> print(num1 + num2)
```

13

1/1 ATTEMPTED

-7

7

-13

70.

Statement 1: Instance attributes can be accessed by class name.

Statement 2: Instance attributes are unique to each object.

0/1 ATTEMPTED

Â Statement 1 is true

Â Statement 2 is true

Â Both statements are true

Â None of the statements are true

71.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

Statement 1: Giving different names to the same object is called Object Aliasing.

Statement 2: Python raises a NameError when we try to access a deleted object.

1/1 ATTEMPTED

Â Statement 1 is true

Â Statement 2 is true

- Â Both statements are true
- Â None of the statements are true

72.

What default parameter does a constructor contain?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- self
- cls
- Both A and B
- Â None of the above

73.

Multiple inheritance is when a class inherits minimum _____.

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â One class
- Â Two classes
- Â Three classes
- Â Four classes

74.

```
class Leaf:
>>>    color = 'Green'
>>>    def __init__(self, color):
>>>        self.color = color
>>> leaf1 = Leaf('Blue')
>>> color1 = leaf1.color
>>> leaf1.color = 'Orange'
>>> color2 = leaf1.color
>>> color3 = Leaf.color
>>> print(color1+color3+color2)
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â BlueOrangeGreen
- Â BlueGreenOrange
- Â OrangeGreenBlue
- Â GreenOrangeGreen

75.

.What is the output of the below code?

Code

```
>>> class Apple:
>>>    def __init__(self, apples):
>>>        self.apples = apples

>>> a1 = Apple(100)
>>> a2 = Apple(25)
>>> a3 = Apple(a1.apples % (Apple(10).apples + a2.apples))
>>> print(a3.apples)
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- 28
- 25

- 30
- 35

76.

Choose the correct type of inheritance used in the below code.

Code

```
>>> class Company:
>>>    employees = 500
>>> class Tech(Company):
>>>    pass
>>> class Construction(Company):
>>>    pass
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â Multiple Inheritance
- Â Hierarchical Inheritance
- Â Multi-level Inheritance
- Hybrid Inheritance

77.

.>>> class A:

>>> name = 'Class A'

>>> class B(A):

>>> pass

>>> class C(A):

>>> name = 'Class C'

>>> class D(B, C):

>>> pass

>>> print(D().name)

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- AttributeError
- Class C
- Class A
- None of these

78.

Find the output of the below code.

```
name="Python"
try:
    print(Name,end=")
except:
    print("Exception",end=")
print("!")
```

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â Python!
- Â PythonException
- Â Exception!
- Â PythonException!

79.

What is the output of the below code?

```
try:
    div=5/0
except (ZeroDivisionError,TypeError) as e:
    print(e)
except Exception as e:
    print(e)
```

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â ZeroDivisionError
- Â e
- Â division by zero
- Â SyntaxError

80.

What is the output of the below code?

```
Code
>>> class SuperClass:
>>>    __hello = 'Hello'

>>> class SubClass(SuperClass):
>>>    pass
>>> print(SuperClass.__hello)
```

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â Hello
- Â NameError
- Â AttributeError

Â None of the above

81.

What is the output of the below code?

```
Code
>>> class Audio:
>>>     def use(self):
>>>         print('To listen')

>>> class Video:

>>>     def use(self):
>>>         print('To see')
>>> class Movie(Audio, Video):
>>>     def use(self):
>>>         super().use()
>>> m1 = Movie()
>>> m1.use()
```

1/1 ATTEMPTED

Â To listen

Â To see

Â Both A and B

Â AttributeError

82. What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

Deleting an instance of class

Modifying an instance of class

Copying an instance of class

- Creating an instance of class

83.

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

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

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- 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

84.

What function is used to open a file in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Â open()
- Â openfile()
- Â Open()
- Â All of the above

85.

Which function returns a list containing all matches?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- find()

- findall()
- match()
- search()

86. Which of the following statements is used to catch exceptions in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- catch
- except
- handle
- finally

87. What does the finally block do in exception handling?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- It runs only if there is no exception.
- It runs only if an exception occurs.
- It always runs, regardless of whether an exception occurred or not.
- It defines a custom exception.

88. What is the purpose of pickling in Python?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- To convert Python objects into a byte stream
- To encrypt data

- To perform mathematical operations
- To visualize data

89. What happens if you call seek(0) on a file opened in read mode?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- It moves the file pointer to the end of the file.
- It resets the file pointer to the beginning of the file.
- It raises an IOError.
- It closes the file.

90. In the seek() method, what does the second parameter (optional) specify?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- The mode of the file.
- The offset type (from the start, current, or end of the file).
- The buffer size.
- The file's encoding.

91. What would happen if you try to seek() to a position beyond the end of the file?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- It raises an EOFError.
- The pointer moves to the end of the file.
- It raises a ValueError.

- Nothing happens; the pointer remains in the same position.

92. What is the purpose of the re.compile() function in Python?

ATTEMPTED

1/1

- It executes a regular expression.
- It creates a regular expression object for repeated use.
- It checks if a string matches a regular expression.
- It finds all occurrences of a pattern in a string.

93. In Python, which of the following methods can be used to find all occurrences of a pattern in a string?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- re.search()
- re.match()
- re.findall()
- re.replace()

94. Which of the following patterns would match an email address?

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- \w+@\w+\.\w+
- \d+@\d+\.\d+
- \s+@\s+\.\s+
- \w+\.\w+

95. What does the character class [aeiou] match?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- Any single vowel
- Any single consonant
- Any character that is not a vowel
- Any digit

96. Which of the following matches any lowercase letter?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- [A-Z]
- [a-z]
- \d
- [^A-Z]

97. Which method of the requests library is used to send a GET request?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- requests.post()
- requests.get()
- requests.put()
- requests.send()

98. How can you specify a timeout for a request using the requests library?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- [x] Using the timeout parameter
- [ ] Using the wait parameter
- [ ] Using the delay parameter
- [ ] It is not possible to set a timeout

99. How can you pass custom headers in a request using the requests library?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- [x] Using the headers parameter
- [ ] Using the custom parameter
- [ ] Using the options parameter
- [ ] It is not possible to pass custom headers

100. What is the purpose of checking response.ok in the requests library?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- [x] To check if the request was made successfully
- [ ] To verify the response content
- [ ] To validate the URL format
- [ ] To log the request