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| What is the purpose of the filter() function in Python?  1. Applies a function to each element in an iterable.  2. Combines multiple lists into a single list.  3. Filters elements in a list based on a condition.  4. Sorts a list in ascending order. |
| What is the primary difference between a list and a tuple in Python?  1. Lists are mutable, while tuples are immutable.  2. Lists can have a variable length, while tuples have a fixed length.  3. Lists are indexed by integers, while tuples are indexed by keys.  4. Lists are ordered, while tuples are unordered. |
| What is the correct way to open a file named "data.txt" for reading in Python?  1. file = open("data.txt", "w")  2. file = open("data.txt", "r")  3. file = open("data.txt", "a")  4. file = open("data.txt", "x") |
| Which of the following is a valid way to define a function in Python?  1. function add(a, b):  2. def add(a, b):  3. function add(a, b) -> int:  4. def add(a, b) -> int: |
| What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?  x = 'abcd'  for i in range(len(x)):  print(x)  x = 'a'  1. a  2. abcd abcd abcd abcd  3. a a a a  4. none of the mentioned |
| What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?  for i in [1, 2, 3, 4][::-1]:  print (i)  1. 4 3 2 1  2. error  3. 1 2 3 4  4. none of the mentioned |
| What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?  for i in [1, 2, 3, 4][::-1]:  print (i)  1. 4 3 2 1  2. error  3. 1 2 3 4  4. none of the mentioned |
| What will be the output of the following Python program?  z=set('abc')  z.add('san')  z.update(set(['p', 'q']))  print(z)  1. {'a', 'c', 'c', 'p', 'q', 's', 'a', 'n'}  2. {'abc', 'p', 'q', 'san'}  3. {'a', 'b', 'c', 'p', 'q', 'san'}  4. None of above |
| What will be the output of the following Python code?  >>>list1 = [11, 2, 23]  >>>list2 = [11, 2, 2]  >>>list1 < list2  1. True  2. False  3. Error  4. None |
| In Python, how do you create a dictionary?  1. [1: 'one', 2: 'two']  2. {1, 'one', 2, 'two'}  3. {1: 'one', 2: 'two'}  4. (1: 'one', 2: 'two') |
| What is the purpose of the `continue` statement in a loop in Python?  1. Exits the loop  2. Skips the current iteration and continues with the next  3. Pauses the loop temporarily  4. Restarts the loop |
| How do you check if a key is present in a dictionary in Python?\*\*  1. key in dict  2. dict[key]  3. contains(dict, key)  4. key.exists(dict) |
| In Python, what is the purpose of the `strip()` method for strings?\*\*  1. Removes leading and trailing whitespaces  2. Splits the string into a list  3. Converts the string to uppercase  4. Replaces characters in the string |
| How do you check the type of a variable in Python?\*\*  1. `typeOf(variable)`  2. `typeof variable`  3. `type(variable)  4. `typeof(variable)` |
| What will be the output of the following Python code?  i = 1  while True:  if i%3 == 0:  break  print(i)  i+=1  1. 1 2 3  2. Error  3. 1 2  4. none of the mentioned |
| What will be the output of the following Python code snippet  if x=1?  x<<2  1. 4  2. 2  3. 1  4. 8 |
| What are the values of the following Python expressions?  2\*\*(3\*\*2)  (2\*\*3)\*\*2  2\*\*3\*\*2  1. 512, 64, 512  2. 512, 512, 512  3. 64, 512, 64  4. 64, 64, 64 |
| What will be the output of the following Python code?  l=[1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', '', []]  list(filter(bool, l))  1. [1, 0, 2, 'hello', ', []]  2. Error  3. [1, 2, 'hello']  4. [1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', ', []] |
| The following python program can work with \_\_\_\_ parameters.  def f(x):  def f1(\*args, \*\*kwargs):  print("Sanfoundry")  return x(\*args, \*\*kwargs)  return f1  1. any number of  2. 0  3. 1  4. 2 |

Here are the **correct answers** with options for each of the given Python questions:

1. **What will be printed by this code?**

def sum\_function():

x = 24

y = 26

Z = x+y

z = 72

return Z

print("The output of program is:",sum\_function())

✅ **1. The output of program is: 50**

1. **What is the output of this class definition with duplicate \_\_init\_\_?**

class stop:

def \_\_init\_\_(self):

print("Hello New Python programmers at itvedant")

def \_\_init\_\_(self):

print("Bye Python Developers! We will see you soon again")

obj = stop()

✅ **1. Bye Python Developers! We will see you soon again** (The second \_\_init\_\_ overrides the first.)

1. **Maximum possible length of an identifier in Python?** ✅ **4. None of these above** (Python does not impose a fixed maximum length; practically it depends on the implementation.)
2. **What is the method inside a class in Python called?** ✅ **2. Member Function**
3. **What will be printed?**

i = 1

while True:

if i % 3 == 0:

break

print(i)

i += 1

✅ **3. 1 2**

1. **Output of the following program:**

a = 1

while True:

if a % 7 == 0:

break

print(a)

a += 1

✅ **2. 1 2 3 4 5 6**

1. **Output of:**

d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}

for i in d:

print(i)

✅ **2. 0 1 2**

1. **Type of data in str = [(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)]** ✅ **3. List of tuples**
2. **Which statement creates a tuple?** ✅ **1. mytuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")**
3. **Why is starting local variable name with underscore discouraged?** ✅ **3. It indicates a private variable of a class**
4. **Correct power operator for a^b in Python?** ✅ **2. a**b\*\*
5. **Output of:**

for i in [1, 2, 3, 4][::-1]:

print(i)

✅ **1. 4 3 2 1**

1. **Output of:**

x = [[0], [1]]

print((' '.join(list(map(str, x))),))

✅ **4. ('[0] [1]',)** (Tuple with a single string element.)

1. *(Repeat of Q13)* ✅ **4. ('[0] [1]',)**
2. **Output of:**

for i in ' '.join(reversed(list('abcd'))):

print(i)

✅ **1. d c b a** (Note: Each char printed on a new line.)

1. **Output of:**

class test:

def \_\_init\_\_(self,a):

self.a=a

def display(self):

print(self.a)

obj=test()

obj.display()

✅ **3. Error as one argument is required while creating the object**

1. **Read next line of a file:** ✅ **3. infile.readline()**
2. **Output of:**

def display(b, n):

while n > 0:

print(b,end="")

n=n-1

display('z',3)

**Note**: Indentation error due to incorrect spacing before print.

✅ **3. An exception is executed** (IndentationError)

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| def sum\_function():  x = 24  y = 26  Z = x+y  z = 72  return Z  print("The output of program is:",sum\_function())  What will print in the output when we run the above Python program?  1. The output of program is: 50  2. The output of program is: 72  3. Syntax Error  4. The output of program is: 132 |
| class stop:  def \_\_init\_\_(self):  print ("Hello New Python programmers at Itvedant")  def \_\_init\_\_(self):  print("Bye Python Developers! We will see you soon again")  obj = stop()  What will be printed in the output, when we run the above given code?  1. Bye Python Developers! We will see you soon again  2. Hello New Python programmers at Itvedant  3. 'Hello New Python programmers at Itvedan'  4. 'Bye Python Developers! We will see you soon again' |
| Which of the following conditions correctly describes where a function is called in the Python program?  1. When the Python function is defined outside of the given class in program  2. When the Python function is defined both outside and inside of the class in program  3. When the Python function is defined inside of the given class in program  4. None of the above |
| What is an instance method?  1. An instance method is a regular function that belongs to a class,but it must return None.  2. Instance methods hold data related to the instance.  3. Instance methods can modify the state of an instance or the state of its parent class.  4. An instance method is any class method that doesn't take any arguments. |
| What would this expression return?  college\_years = ['Freshman', 'Sophomore', 'Junior', 'Senior']  return list(enumerate(college\_years, 2019))  1. [('Freshman', 2019), ('Sophomore', 2020), ('Junior', 2021), ('Senior', 2022)]  2. [(2019, 2020, 2021, 2022), ('Freshman', 'Sophomore', 'Junior', 'Senior')]  3. [('Freshman', 'Sophomore', 'Junior', 'Senior'), (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022)]  4. [(2019, 'Freshman'), (2020, 'Sophomore'), (2021, 'Junior'), (2022, 'Senior')] |
| What built-in list method would you use to remove items from a list?  1. .delete() method  2. pop(my\_list)  3. del(my\_list)  4. .pop() method |
| Which is the following statement is incorrect regrading data types present in Python language?  1. Python have 5 major data types.  2. Python tuples are sub data type of sequence data type.  3. Complex numbers are not a sub data type form in Python data types.  4. Integer value are stored as integer class type which is a sub data type of Numeric data type |
| Which of the following is NOT an area where Python is commonly used?  1. Web development (server-side)  2. Software development  3. Mathematics  4. Graphic design |
| What will be printed in the output  x ={0:4,1:8,2:16,3:32}  y= 8 in x  print(y)  1. 8  2. 1  3. True  4. False |
| What will be printed in the output  x ={0:4,1:8,2:16,3:32}  print(list(x.values())[2])  1. [4,8]  2. [4,8,16]  3. 16  4. 8 |
| Which of the following is not a feature of Python?  1. Strongly typed  2. Interpreted  3. Dynamically typed  4. Object-oriented |
| What is the primary purpose of a Python variable?  1. To store and manipulate data  2. To define class attributes  3. To create loops  4. To import external libraries |
| What is the primary purpose of data types in Python?  1. To determine the size of a variable  2. To specify the data format for input/output  3. To restrict the values a variable can hold  4. To control the scope of a variable |
| What is the result of "Hello" + 123 in Python?  1. Hello123  2. Error: Cannot concatenate string and int  3. 123Hello  4. Error: Type mismatch |
| Which data type is used to represent a collection of key-value pairs in Python?  1. list  2. tuple  3. dictionary  4. set |
| What is the output of the following code snippet?  if True:  print("Hello")  else:  print("World")  1. Hello  2. World  3. Hello World  4. Error: Invalid syntax |
| In Python, what is list comprehension used for?  1. Creating lists with a single element  2. Modifying existing lists  3. Creating new lists using a concise syntax  4. Checking if a list is empty |
| Which type of function is defined by the user in Python?  1. Built-in functions  2. Recursive functions  3. Anonymous functions  4. User-defined functions |
| What is inheritance in object-oriented programming?  1. The process of creating new objects  2. The ability of a class to inherit attributes and methods from another class  3. The process of converting objects into strings  4. The process of hiding data within a class |

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| What is the output of the following code?  var1 = 1  var2 = 2  var3 = "3"  print(var1 + var2 + var3)  1. 6  2. 33  3. 133  4. Error. Mixing operators between numbers and strings are not supported |
| Concatenation is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_operator.  1. logical  2. arithmetic  3. string  4. relational |
| Choose the correct alternative out of the following  1. While loops can be used to create infinite loops only  2. Python if else conditionals cannot be used to compare values  3. Python is nothing but english  4. The inputs to the functions or methods are called arguments |
| enemy = hero.findNearestEnemy( )  What is findNearestEnemy( ) ?  1. It is a null function  2. It is a function of the object hero called "method"  3. a variable  4. function definition |
| The order of precedence in the Python language is:  A) Exponential B) Parentheses C) Division D) Multiplication E) Subtraction F) Addition.  1. B,A,D,C,F,E  2. A,B,D,C,F,E  3. A,B,C,D,E,F  4. B,A,D,C,E,F |
| The output of this Python code would be:  s='{0}, {1}, and {2}'  s.format('hi', 'great', 'day')  1. 'hi, great, and day'  2. 'hi great and day'  3. 'hi, great, day'  4. Errorpop() |
| For tuples and lists which is correct?.  1. List and tuples both are mutable.  2. List is mutable whereas tuples are immutable.  3. List and tuples both are immutable.  4. List is immutable whereas tuples are mutable. |
| What is the result of type(True)  1. TRUE  2. bool  3. boolean  4. Boolean() |
| What will be the output of the following python code?  str = "hello"  str[:2]  1. he  2. lo  3. olleh  4. hello() |
| What is the purpose of the global keyword when used in function?  1. It allows a variable to be modified outside the current scope  2. It allows a variable to be modified inside the current scope  3. It defines a function  4. It imports a module |
| How can you add elements in a set?.  1. insert()  2. add()  3. append()  4. extend() |
| The following what is the datatype of the object below?  >>> var = (1,2,"hello','great')  1. list  2. dictionary  3. array  4. tuple |
| Which function overloads the plus operator?.  1. \_\_plus\_\_()  2. \_\_sum\_\_()  3. \_\_add\_\_()  4. none of the mentioned |
| What is the output of the following code?  >>>x = [1, 2, 3]  >>>y = x  >>>y[1] = 4  >>>print(x)  1. [1, 2, 3]  2. [1, 4, 3]  3. [4, 2, 3]  4. [1, 2, 4] |
| What is the output of the following code?  >>>x = [1, 2, 3]  >>>y = x  >>>y[1] = 4  >>>print(x)  1. [1, 2, 3]  2. [1, 4, 3]  3. [4, 2, 3]  4. [1, 2, 4] |
| How can you read a single line from a file in Python?  1. By using the readline() method on a file object  2. By using the line() function  3. By using the get\_line() method  4. By using the read() method |
| How do you create an object of a class in Python?.  1. Using the create() method  2. Using the class name and parentheses  3. Using the new keyword  4. Using the object() method |
| a = 'mn', 'op']  for i in a:  i.upper()  print(a)  1. [None, None]  2. ['MN', 'OP']  3. ['mn', 'op']  4. ['MN' , ' op'] |
| What is a constructor in Python classes?  1. A method that creates an object  2. A built-in function  3. A special method that is automatically called when an object is created  4. A method that destroys an object |

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| What is the purpose of the super() function in Python?  1. To access the superclass's attributes and methods.  2. To create a new instance of a class.  3. To check if an object is an instance of a particular class.  4. To delete an object. |
| Which of the following is the correct way to define a function in Python?  1. define function\_name(parameters):  2. function function\_name(parameters):  3. def function\_name(parameters):  4. function\_name(parameters) = function: |
| What does the \_\_str\_\_ method in Python do?  1. Converts an object to a string.  2. Converts a string to an integer.  3. Defines the string representation of an object.  4. Returns the length of a string. |
| Which of the following is true about Python's global keyword?  1. It is used to define a global variable within a function.  2. It is used to define a local variable within a function.  3. It is used to import external modules.  4. It is used to exit a loop. |
| What is the purpose of the lambda function in Python?  1. To create anonymous functions.  2. To define a multi-line function.  3. To access the elements of a list.  4. To define a recursive function |
| What is the difference between a tuple and a list in Python?  1. Tuples are immutable, and lists are mutable.  2. Tuples are ordered, and lists are unordered.  3. Tuples can contain elements of different data types, and lists cannot.  4. Tuples use square brackets, and lists use parentheses. |
| What is the purpose of the else clause in a try-except block in Python?  1. To handle the exception  2. To specify the type of exception  3. To provide cleanup code that should be executed whether an exception occurs or not  4. To define the block of code that will run if no exceptions occur |
| Which of the following statements is true about Python's pass statement?  1. It is used to terminate a loop.  2. It is used to skip the current iteration of a loop.  3. It is used to define an empty code block.  4. It is used to break out of a function. |
| What is the purpose of the super() function in Python?  1. To access the superclass's attributes and methods.  2. To create a new instance of a class.  3. To check if an object is an instance of a particular class.  4. To delete an object. |
| Which of the following is the correct way to define a function in Python?  1. define function\_name(parameters):  2. function function\_name(parameters):  3. def function\_name(parameters):  4. function\_name(parameters) = function: |
| What does the \_\_str\_\_ method in Python do?  1. Converts an object to a string.  2. Converts a string to an integer.  3. Defines the string representation of an object.  4. Returns the length of a string. |
| What is the purpose of the len() function in Python?  1. It returns the length of a string or a list.  2. It converts a string to lowercase.  3. It generates a random number.  4. It checks if a variable is defined. |
| How do you comment out multiple lines in Python?  1. Using // at the beginning of each line.  2. Using /\* and \*/ around the lines.  3. Using # at the beginning of each line.  4. Using ''' or "' at the beginning and end of the block. |
| What is the correct way to define a function in Python?  1. function myFunction():  2. define myFunction():  3. def myFunction():  4. func myFunction(): |
| Which of the following data types is mutable in Python?  1. Tuple  2. String  3. List  4. None of the above |
| What is the output of 2 \*\* 3 in Python?  1. 8  2. 6  3. 9  4. 16 |
| How do you check the type of a variable in Python?  1. typeOf(variable)  2. typeof(variable)  3. type(variable)  4. typeof variable |
| What is the purpose of the strip() method for strings in Python?  1. It removes leading and trailing whitespaces.  2. It converts the string to uppercase.  3. It extracts a substring from the string.  4. It counts the occurrences of a substring. |
| Which of the following is a valid way to open a file in Python for reading?  1. file = open("example.txt", "w")  2. file = open("example.txt", "r")  3. file = open("example.txt", "a")  4. file = open("example.txt", "x") |

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| Which of the following statement is true about 'Global' keyword in python?  1. It allows variables to use only within a function  2. It declare variables to have global scope  3. It create a new global variable  4. It prevents a variable from being used within a function |
| What will be the output of below code ?  A = [1,2,3,4,5,6]  B = A  A.append(4)  print(len(B))  1. 1  2. 6  3. 7  4. 5 |
| Which of the following sorting algorithms has the best average-case time complexity?  1. Bubble Sort  2. Insertion Sort  3. Merge Sort  4. Selection Sort |
| What is the output of the following Python code snippet? print(2 - (3+5) \* 5)  1. -30  2. -38  3. 38  4. 30 |
| In Python, which of the following data types is mutable?  1. int  2. float  3. tuple  4. list |
| What is the primary purpose of the "if" statement in Python?  1. Iteration  2. Decision making  3. Function definition  4. Exception handling |
| Which of the following is not a valid Python variable name?  1. my\_var  2. 123var  3. \_var  4. VAR |
| What is the output of the following code?  my\_list = [1, 2, 3,]  my\_list.append(4)  my\_list.append([5, 6])  print(len(my\_list))  1. 3  2. 4  3. 5  4. 6 |
| In Python, what is the purpose of the "range()" function?  1. Create a sequence of numbers  2. Generate random numbers  3. Set the working directory  4. Define a range of values |
| What is the result of the expression `10 % 3` in Python?  1. 3  2. 1  3. 0  4. 10 |
| Which of the following is a correct way to comment out multiple lines in Python?  1. // This is a comment  2. /\* This is a comment \*/  3. ''' This is a comment '''  4. # This is a comment |
| What does the "import" statement do in Python?  1. Imports a module  2. Exports a module  3. Defines a new variable  4. Executes a script |
| In Python, which data structure is used to store a collection of key-value pairs?  1. List  2. Tuple  3. Dictionary  4. Set |
| What is the correct way to open a file named "data.txt" for reading in Python?  1. file = open("data.txt", "w")  2. file = open("data.txt", "r")  3. file = open("data.txt", "a")  4. file = open("data.txt", "x") |
| Which of the following is a valid way to define a function in Python?  1. function add(a, b):  2. def add(a, b):  3. function add(a, b) -> int:  4. def add(a, b) -> int: |
| In Python, how do you round a floating-point number `x` to the nearest integer?  1. math.floor(x)  2. math.ceil(x)  3. round(x)  4. int(x) |
| Which of the following is not a valid way to create a set in Python?  1. my\_set = {1, 2, 3}  2. my\_set = set([1, 2, 3])  3. my\_set = {1: 'one', 2: 'two'}  4. my\_set = set() |
| How do you define a default value for a function parameter in Python?  1. By using a colon `:` after the parameter name  2. By using an equal sign `=` in the function header  3. By using square brackets `[]` around the parameter name  4. By using the `default` keyword before the parameter name |
| What is the purpose of the "break" statement in a loop in Python?  1. To exit the loop and continue with the next iteration  2. To exit the program  3. To restart the loop  4. To skip the current iteration and continue with the next |

| Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?  1. ANY  2. BETWEEN  3. ALL  4. IN |
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| What will be the output of the following code snippet?  example = ["Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday"]  del example[2]  print(example)  1. ['Sunday', 'Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday']  2. ['Sunday', 'Monday', 'Wednesday']  3. ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday']  4. ['Sunday', 'Monday', 'Tuesday'] |
| Which type of Programming does Python support?  1. object-oriented programming  2. structured programming  3. functional programming  4. all of the mentioned |
| What will be the value of the following Python expression?  print(4+3%5)  1. 7  2. 2  3. 4  4. 1 |
| Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  1. Pi  2. anonymous  3. lambda  4. none of the mentioned |
| What will be the output of the following Python code?  i = 1  while True:  if i%3 == 0:  break  print(i)  i += 1  1. 1 2 3  2. 1 2  3. Error  4. 1 |
| Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?  1. Underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed  2. Unlimited length  3. All private members must have leading and trailing underscores  4. None of the mentioned |
| What are the values of the following Python expressions?  2\*\*(3\*\*2)  (2\*\*3)\*\*2  2\*\*3\*\*2  1. 512, 64, 512  2. 512, 512, 512  3. 64, 512, 64  4. 64, 64, 64 |
| What will be the output of the following Python code?  l=[1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', '', []]  list(filter(bool, l))  1. [1, 0, 2, 'hello', ', []]  2. Error  3. [1, 2, 'hello']  4. [1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', ', []] |
| What will be the output of the following Python code?  l=[1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', '', []]  list(filter(bool, l))  1. [1, 0, 2, 'hello', ', []]  2. Error  3. [1, 2, 'hello']  4. [1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', ', []] |
| The following python program can work with \_\_\_\_ parameters.  def f(x):  def f1(\*args, \*\*kwargs):  print("Sanfoundry")  return x(\*args, \*\*kwargs)  return f1  1. any number of  2. 0  3. 1  4. 2 |
| What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?  for i in [1, 2, 3, 4][::-1]:  print (i)  1. 4 3 2 1  2. error  3. 1 2 3 4  4. None of the mentioned |
| Which of the following is the use of the function id() in Python?  1. Every object does not have a unique id in Python  2. The id function in python returns the identity of the object  3. None  4. All |
| What is the function of Pickling in Python?  1. Conversion of a Python object into byte stream  2. Conversion of database into list  3. Conversion of byte stream into python object heirarchy  4. Conversion of list into database |
| When Python is dealing with identifiers, it is case sensitive?  1. Yes  2. No  3. Machine dependent  4. Can't say |
| How is a code block indicated in python?  1. Brackets  2. Indentation  3. Key  4. None of the above |
| What will be the output of the following code snippet?  s={1,2,3,2,4,5,5,3,2,3}  print(s)  1. {1,2,2,3,3,3,4,5,5}  2. {1,2,3,4,5}  3. None  4. {1,5} |
| What will be the output of the following code snippet?  s={1,2,3,2,4,5,5,3,2,3}  print(s)  1. {1,2,2,3,3,3,4,5,5}  2. {1,2,3,4,5}  3. None  4. {1,5} |
| As what datatype are the \*args stored, when passed into a function?  1. List  2. Tuple  3. Dictionary  4. None of the above |
| As what datatype are the \*kwargs stored, when passed into a function?  1. Dictionary  2. List  3. Tuple  4. None of the above |

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| What will be the output of the following code snippet?  print(2\*3 + (5 + 6)\*(1 + 1))  1. 129  2. 28  3. 121  4. None of the above. |
| Which of the following operators is the correct option for power(a,b)?  1. a ^ b  2. a\*\*b  3. a ^ ^ b  4. a ^ \* b |
| What will be the output of the following code snippet?  def check(a):  if a%2 == 0:  print("Even")  else:  print("odd")    check(12)  1. Even  2. Odd  3. Error  4. None |
| The range(3,7) will give \_\_  1. [4, 5, 6, 7]  2. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]  3. [3, 4, 5, 6]  4. 3, 4, 5, 6 |
| The list.index(x[, start[, end]]) is used to \_\_\_.  1. Return zero-based index in the list  2. Raises a ValueError if there is no such item  3. Both A and B  4. None of the mentioned above |
| What will be the output of the following Python code?  x=13  if x>12 or x<15 and x==16:  print("Given condition matched")  else:  print("Given condition did not match")  1. Given condition matched  2. Given condition did not match  3. Both A and B  4. None of the mentioned above |
| Amongst which of the following is / are needed to open an existing file?  1. Filename  2. mode  3. Both A and B  4. None of the mentioned above |
| Consider the following code segment and identify what will be the output of given Python code?  a = int(input("Enter an integer: "))  b = int(input("Enter an integer: "))  if a <= 0:  b = b +1  else:  a = a + 1  1. if inputted number is a negative integer then b = b +1  2. if inputted number is a positive integer then a = a +1  3. Both A and B  4. None of the mentioned above |
| Amongst which of the following is a function which does not have any name?  1. Del function  2. Show function  3. Lambda function  4. None of the mentioned above |
| Can we pass List as an argument in Python function?  1. Yes  2. No  3. only elements  4. None of the mentioned above |
| The \_\_\_ is a built-in function that returns a range object that consists series of integer numbers, which we can iterate using a for loop.  1. range()  2. set()  3. dictionary{}  4. None of the mentioned above |
| Amongst which of the following is / are true about the while loop?  1. It continually executes the statements as long as the given condition is true  2. It first checks the condition and then jumps into the instructions  3. The loop stops running when the condition becomes fail, and control will move to the next line of code.  4. All of the mentioned above |
| Which of the following is false regarding conditional statement in Python?  1. If-elif is the shortcut for the if-else chain  2. We use the dictionary to replace the Switch case statement  3. We cannot use python classes to implement the switch case statement  4. None of the mentioned above |
| The list.index(x[, start[, end]]) is used to \_\_\_.  1. Return zero-based index in the list  2. Raises a ValueError if there is no such item  3. Both A and B  4. None of the mentioned above |
| Amongst which of the following is or are the method of list?  1. append()  2. extend()  3. insert()  4. All of the mentioned above |
| Which of the following statements is correct regarding the object-oriented programming concept in Python?  1. Classes are real-world entities while objects are not real  2. Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real  3. Both objects and classes are real-world entities  4. All of the above |
| Study the following program:  x = 1  while True:  if x % 5 = = 0:  break  print(x)  x + = 1  What will be the output of this code?  1. 1 3 5  2. 1 2 3 4 5  3. 1 2 3 4  4. 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| def sum\_function():  x = 24  y = 26  Z = x+y  z = 72  return Z  print("The output of program is:",sum\_function())  What will print in the output when we run the above Python program?  1. The output of program is: 50  2. The output of program is: 72  3. Syntax Error  4. The output of program is: 132 |
| Study the following code:  a = ['XX', 'YY']  for i in a:  i.lower()  print(a)  What will be the output of this program?  1. ['XX', 'YY']  2. ['xx', 'yy']  3. [XX, yy]  4. None of these |