Python-PrepTerm
Quiz

Code:	MT2020074

1. What is the following function sorts a list?

    1. **list** .reverse()
    2. **list** .sort([func])
    3. **list** .pop(obj=**list**[−1])
    4. **list** .remove(obj)

2. What is output for:

    a = ['hat', 'mat', 'rat']

    'rhyme'.join(a)

    1. ['hat','mat','rat','rhyme']
    2. 'hatmatratrhyme'
    3. ['hat mat rat rhyme']
    4. 'hatrhymematrhyme rat'

3. There are different basic operators in python and work according to the order of their precedence.

    Arrange the order of precedence of the following operators:

    1. Division
    2. Multiplication
    3. Parentheses
    4. Exponential
    5. Addition
    6. Subtraction

    1. i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi.
    2. iv, iii, ii, i, vi, v.
    3. iii, iv, i, ii, v, vi.
    4. iv, iii, i, ii, v, vi.

4. Which of the following function convert a String to a list in python?

    1. **repr**(x)
    2. **eval**(**str**)
    3. **tuple**(s)
    4. **list** (s)

5. Essential thing to create a window screen using tkinter Python?

    1. call tk() function
    2. create a button
    3. To define a geometry
    4. All of the above

6. For tuples and list 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.

7. What will be the output of the following code?

```
minidict = { 'name': 'TutorialsPoint', 'name': 'website'}
print(minidict['name'])
```

    1. TutorialsPoint
    2. Website
    3. ('TutorialsPoint', 'website')
    4. It will show an Error.

8. What will be the output of the following code?

```
print(type(1/2))
```

    1. <**class** 'float'>
    2. <**class** 'int'>
    3. NameError: '1/2'**is not** defined.
    4. 0.5

9. nfig () in Python Tkinter are used for

    1. destroy the widget
    2. place the widget
    3. change property of the widget
    4. configure the widget

10. What is the output of **print str**[2:5] **if str** = 'Hello World!'?

    1. llo World!
    2. H
    3. llo
    4. None of the above.

11. Which of the following is required to create a new instance of the class?

    1. A constructor
    2. A class
    3. A value-returning method
    4. A None method

12. What will be the output of the below given code?

```
colors = ["white", "Black", "Grey"]
x = "Red" not in colors
```

    1. Yes
    2. No
    3. Error: not in not defined
    4. True

13. What is the output of the following code?

```
def nprint(message, n):
while(n > 0):
    print(message)
n-=1
nprint('z', 5)
```

    1. zzzz
    2. zzzzz
    3. Syntax Error
    4. Infinite Loop

14. rrect way to draw a line in canvas tkinter?

    1. line()
    2. canvas. create_line ()
    3. create_line (canvas)
    4. None of the above

15. Which of the following function converts a string to all lowercase?

    1. lower()

2. lstrip ()
3. **max**(**str**)
4. **min**(**str**)

16. What is the following function reverses objects of list in place?

    1. **list** .reverse ()
    2. **list** .sort ([func])
    3. **list** .pop(obj=**list**[−1])
    4. **list** .remove(obj)

17. What happens in the below code?

```
class A:
    def __init__(self, i=100):
        self.i=i
class B(A):
    def __init__(self,j=0):
        self.j=j
def main():
    b= B()
    print(b.i)
    print(b.j)
main()
```

    1. Class B inherits all the data fields of class A.
    2. Class B needs an Argument.
    3. The data field 'j' cannot be accessed by object b.
    4. Class B is inheriting class A but the data field 'i' in A cannot be inherited.

18. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
try:
    if '1' != 1:
        raise "someError"
    else:
        print("someError has not occurred")
except "someError":
    print ("someError has occurred")
```

    1. someError has occurred
    2. someError has **not** occurred
    3. invalid code
    4. none of the mentioned

19. What should be given in range of the given below code to print nothing in output?

```
for i in range(?):
    print(i)
```

1. 0.1
2. 0
3. NULL
4. 1

20. Pylab is a package that combine _____, _____ and _____ into a single namespace.

    1. Numpy, scipy and matplotlib
    2. Numpy, matplotlib and pandas
    3. Numpy, pandas and matplotlib
    4. Numpy, scipy and pandas