## Python-PrepTerm Quiz

Code:	MT2020048
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- 1. Name the error that doesn't cause program to stop/end, but the output is not the desired result or is incorrect.
  - 1. Syntax error
  - 2. Runtime error
  - 3. Logical error
  - 4. All of the above
- 2. What is the output of **print** str \* 2 **if** str = 'Hello World!'?
  - 1. Hello World!Hello World!
  - 2. Hello World! \* 2
  - 3. Hello World!
  - 4. None of the above.
- 3. What is the following function removes an object from a list?
  - 1. **list** .index(obj)
  - 2. **list** . insert (index, obj)
  - 3.  $\mathbf{list}.pop(obj=\mathbf{list}[-1])$
  - 4. **list** .remove(obj)
- 4. 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
- 5. Is the following Python code valid?

```
try:
    # Do something
except:
    # Do something
finally:
    # Do something
```

- 1. no, there is no such thing as finally
- 2. no, finally cannot be used with except
- 3. no, finally must come before except
- 4. yes
- 6. What is the output of the following code?

```
eval("1 + 3 * 2")
```

- 1. 1+6
- 2.4\*2
- 3. 1+3\*2
- 4. 7
- 7. What is the output of the code?

```
def f():
    try:
        return(1)
    finally:
        return(2)
k=f()
print(k)
```

- 1. 1 2
- 2. 2 1
- 3. 2
- 4. Error
- 8. 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
- 9. What is output of following code:

$$a = (1, 2) a[0] +=1$$

1. (1,1,2)

- 2. 2
- 3. Type Error
- 4. Syntax Error
- 10. 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.
- 11. Which of the following function convert a string to a float in python?
  - 1. **int**(x [, base])
  - 2. long(x [,base])
  - 3. float(x)
  - 4. **str**(x)
- 12. Which of the following function converts a string to all lowercase?
  - 1. lower()
  - 2. lstrip ()
  - $3. \max(\mathbf{str})$
  - $4. \min(\mathbf{str})$
- 13. How to create a frame in Python?
  - 1. Frame = new.window()
  - 2. Frame = frame.new()
  - 3. Frame = Frame()
  - 4. Frame = window.new()
- 14. What will be the output of the code?
  - z = "Best website is Tutorials Point" z.find("Tutorials")
    - 1. 3

- 2. 13
- 3. 17
- 4. 16
- 15. What is the following function sorts a list?
  - 1. **list** . reverse ()
  - 2. **list** . sort ([func])
  - 3.  $\mathbf{list}.pop(obj=\mathbf{list}[-1])$
  - 4. **list** .remove(obj)
- 16. What is output of following code:

```
num=3
while True:
    if (num%0o12 == 0):
        break
print(num)
num += 1
```

- 1. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
- 2. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- 3. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
- 4. None of the above
- 17. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo(): try: return 1 finally: return 2 k = foo() print(k)
```

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. error, there is more than one return statement in a single try-finally block
- 18. 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.
- 19. When is the finally block executed?
  - 1. when there is no exception
  - 2. when there is an exception
  - 3. only if some condition that has been specified is satisfied
  - 4. always

20. Which of the following statements are correct about the given code snippet?

```
class A:
    def _init_(self , i = 0):
        self.i = i

class B(A):
    def _init_(self , j = 0):
        self.j = j

def main():
    b = B()
    print(b.i)
    print(b.j)
```

- 1. Class B inherits A, but the data field 'i' in A is not inherited.
- 2. Class B inherits A, thus automatically inherits all data fields in A.
- 3. When you create an object of B, you have to pass an argument such as B(5).
- 4. The data field 'j' cannot be accessed by object b.