

Python-PrepTerm

Quiz

Code:	MT2020001
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1. What is the following function inserts an object at given index in a list?

1. `list.index(obj)`
2. `list.insert(index, obj)`
3. `list.pop(obj=list[-1])`
4. `list.remove(obj)`

2. 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)
```

```
main()
```

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.
3. Which of the following statements can be used to check, whether an object obj is an instance of class A or not?
1. `obj.isinstance(A)`
 2. `A.isinstance(obj)`
 3. `isinstance(obj, A)`
 4. `isinstance(A, obj)`

4. 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.

5. 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)`

6. Which of the following operator in python evaluates to true if the variables on either side of the operator point to the same object and false otherwise?

1. `**`
2. `//`
3. `is`
4. `not in`

7. What is the following function gives the total length of the list?

1. `cmp(list)`
2. `len(list)`
3. `max(list)`
4. `min(list)`

8. What is the following function returns item from the list with max value?

1. `cmp(list)`
2. `len(list)`
3. `max(list)`
4. `min(list)`

9. 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.
10. 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
11. 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)`
12. 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
13. How many except statements can a try-except block have?
1. zero
 2. one
 3. more than one
 4. more than zero
14. 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
15. Which of the following environment variable for Python contains the path of an initialization file containing Python source code?
1. PYTHONPATH
  2. PYTHONSTARTUP
  3. PYTHONCASEOK
  4. PYTHONHOME
16. What will be the output of the following code snippet?
- ```
class Sales:
    def _init_(self, id):
        self.id = id
        id = 100

val = Sales(123)
print (val.id)
```
1. SyntaxError, this program will not run
 2. 100
 3. 123
 4. None of the above
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. Which of the following environment variable for Python is an alternative module search path?
1. PYTHONPATH
 2. PYTHONSTARTUP
 3. PYTHONCASEOK
 4. PYTHONHOME
20. 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