Python-PrepTerm
Quiz

Code:	MT2020507

1. 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

2. 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

3. What is the output for:

    `'you are doing well'[2:999]`

    1. `'you are doing well'`
    2. `' '`
    3. Index error.
    4. `'u are doing well'`

4. 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

5. How many except statements can a try-except block have?

    1. zero

2. one

3. more than one

4. more than zero

6. What is the output of **print** tinylist $* 2$ **if** tinylist $= [123,\ 'john']$?

    1. $[123,\ 'john',\ 123,\ 'john']$\ lstinline

    2. $[123,\ 'john'] * 2$\ lstinline

    3. Error

    4. None of the above.

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. 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)

9. 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

10. What is the output of the code?

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

    1. 1 2

    2. 2 1

    3. 2

4. Error

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. 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

13. 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)

14. 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

15. Which of the following operator in python evaluates to true if it does not finds a variable in the specified sequence and false otherwise?

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

16. 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

17. Which of the following environment variable for Python is an alternative module search path?

    1. PYTHONPATH
    2. PYTHONSTARTUP
    3. PYTHONCASEOK
    4. PYTHONHOME

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

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

19. 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.

20. 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)**