**1. Perl Programming language is \_\_\_?**

1. General purpose programming language
2. Dynamic programming language
3. High-level interpreted programming language
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Perl is a general-purpose, high-level interpreted, and dynamic programming language.

**2. The creator of Perl programming language is \_\_\_.**

1. James Gosling
2. Brendan Eich
3. Larry Wall
4. Bjarne Stroustrup

**Answer:** C) Larry Wall

**Explanation:**

American Programmer Linguist Larry Wall, in December 1987 created Perl. The version Perl 1.0 was released for computers running on the UNIX operating system.

**3. The year in which Perl was launched?**

1. 1986
2. 1987
3. 1988
4. 1878

**Answer:** B) 1987

**Explanation:**

In December 1987, American Programmer Linguist Larry Wall created Perl. The version Perl 1.0 was released for computers running on the UNIX operating system.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/the-year-in-which-perl-was-launched.aspx)

**4. What are the benefits of the Perl programming language?**

1. Easy to learn
2. Text Processing
3. Easy to be embedded on web pages
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Some benefits of Perl are:

* Easy to learn
* Easy of text processing
* Easy to embed on web pages

**5. What is the file extension for the Perl program?**

1. .pl
2. .perl
3. .prl
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) .pl

**Explanation:**

The extension .pl is used to create a Perl file.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-is-the-file-extension-for-the-perl-program.aspx)

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**6. What is the syntax to create multiline comments in Perl?**

1. =start  
   =end
2. #begin  
   #cut
3. =begin  
   =cut
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) =begin  
=cut

**Explanation:**

The syntax for creating a multiline comment in Perl is:

=begin

=cut

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-is-the-syntax-to-create-multiline-comments-in-perl.aspx)

**7. What are the disadvantages of Perl over C/C++?**

1. No main() [driver] function
2. Support closures
3. It is interpreted language
4. None of these

**Answer:** D) None of these

**Explanation:**

The Perl programming language is better than the C/C++ programming language. So common advantages include:

* No main () function that acts as entry point to the program.
* It is interpreted language leading to faster compilation.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-are-the-disadvantages-of-perl-over-c-cpp.aspx)

**8. Which of the following is not a concept of OOP?**

1. Encapsulation
2. Class
3. Abstraction
4. None of these

**Answer:** D) None of these

**Explanation:**

The concepts of OOPs are:

* Class
* Object
* Method
* Polymorphism
* Inheritance
* Encapsulation
* Abstraction

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/which-of-the-following-is-not-a-concept-of-oop.aspx)

**9. Method in Perl is?**

1. Time savers
2. User to reuse code w/o retyping the code
3. Collections of statement that perform specific tasks
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Method/subroutine in Perl is a block of code (collection of statements) that performs a specific task in peril.

It can save programmer time and user code as one function can be called multiple times.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/method-in-perl-is.aspx)

**10. Is the following statement correct for Perl?  
"Data Abstraction displays only the essential details to the user"**

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

**Answer:** A) TRUE

**Explanation:**

Data Abstraction displays only the essential details to the user. It is the process of binding together data and related functions in a single unit.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/is-the-following-statement-correct-for-perl-data-abstraction-displays-only-the-essential-details-to-the-user.aspx)

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**11. What is the correct syntax for defining a class in Perl?**

1. package class\_name
2. class class\_name
3. new class class\_name
4. new package class\_name

**Answer:** A) package class\_name

**Explanation:**

The correct syntax for creating a class in Perl is:

package class\_name

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-is-the-correct-syntax-for-defining-a-class-in-perl.aspx)

**12. Object in Perl an instance of a class?**

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

**Answer:** A) TRUE

**Explanation:**

Objects are instances of class.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/object-in-perl-an-instance-of-a-class.aspx)

**13. What is called when an object is created in Perl?**

1. Destructor
2. Constructor
3. Variable
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

The constructor of a class is the first subroutine to be called when an object of that class is initiated.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-is-called-when-an-object-is-created-in-perl.aspx)

**14. What is the correct syntax for creating a new object in Perl?**

1. var object\_name = new class\_name()
2. new object\_name = class\_name()
3. my object\_name = new class\_name()
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) my object\_name = new class\_name()

**Explanation:**

The correct syntax for creating an object in Perl is:

my object\_name = new class\_name()

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-is-the-correct-syntax-for-creating-a-new-object-in-perl.aspx)

**15. Which of these is not a type of method in Perl?**

1. Static method
2. Constant method
3. Virtual method
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Constant method

**Explanation:**

Virtual methods and static methods are valid types of methods in Perl.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/which-of-these-is-not-a-type-of-method-in-perl.aspx)

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**16. What will be the output of the following Perl code?**

**use** strict;

**use** warnings;

package vehicle;

**sub set\_mileage**{

**my** $class = shift;

**my** $self = {

'distance'=> shift,

'petrol\_consumed'=> shift

};

bless $self, $class;

**return** $self;

}

**sub get\_mileage**{

**my** $self = shift;

**my** $result = $self->{'distance'} / $self->{'petrol\_consumed'};

**print** "$result\n";

}

**my** $ob1 = vehicle -> set\_mileage(**2550**, **175**);

$ob1->get\_mileage();

1. 15
2. 15.00
3. 14.5714285714286
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) 14.5714285714286

**17. Destructor's in Perl are \_\_\_.**

1. Used for cleanup of reference of objects
2. Called at the start of the program
3. Not a program
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Used for cleanup of reference of objects

**Explanation:**

Destructors in Perl are called when the object goes out of scope. It is used to clean up the reference of the object.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/destructors-in-perl-are.aspx)

**18. What is method overwriting in Perl?**

1. Filling up method with extra written data
2. Methods that provide extra features
3. A Feature that allows rewriting of methods in child class
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Filling up method with extra written data

**Explanation:**

Method overwriting in Perl is a feature using which we can rewrite the method in child class.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-is-method-overwriting-in-perl.aspx)

**19. Method overwriting can be used to implement run time polymorphism?**

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

**Answer:** A) TRUE

**Explanation:**

Run time polymorphism is implemented in Perl using method overwriting.

**20. Which of these are valid type of inheritance in Perl?**

1. Multiple inheritance
2. Multilevel inheritance
3. Hierarchical inheritance
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Common types of inheritance in Perl are:

* Simple inheritance
* Multiple inheritance
* Multilevel inheritance
* Hierarchical inheritance

**21. What is multiple inheritance in Perl?**

1. When more than two different inheritance takes place in a single program.
2. When a class inherits more than two classes
3. When two classes inherit properties from a single class
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) When a class inherits more than two classes

**Explanation:**

In multiple inheritance, one class inherits more than two classes in Perl.

**22. What is multilevel inheritance in Perl?**

1. A subclass of a class is inherited by another class
2. A class inherits properties from multiple classes
3. Multiple classes inherit properties from a class
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) A subclass of a class is inherited by another class

**Explanation:**

In multilevel inheritance, a subclass of a class is inherited by another class in Perl.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/what-is-multilevel-inheritance-in-perl.aspx)

**23. What is polymorphism in Perl?**

1. Creating multiple constants with the same name
2. Defining multiple methods under the same name
3. Creating multiple variables with the same name
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Polymorphism in Perl is defining multiple methods under the same name.

**24. What is encapsulation in Perl?**

1. Creating Arrays
2. Wrapping up data and related methods to a single unit
3. Creating separate structures storing values
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Wrapping up data and related methods to a single unit

**Explanation:**

Encapsulation is wrapping up data and related methods to a single unit in Perl.

**25. Encapsulation is also known as?**

1. Polymorphism
2. Method overloading
3. Data hiding
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Data hiding

**Explanation:**

Data hiding in Perl is also known as Encapsulation.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/encapsulation-is-also-known-as.aspx)

**26. Advantages of encapsulation are -**

1. Data hiding
2. Reusability
3. Ease of testing
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Advantages of Encapsulation are -

* Data Hiding
* Increasing Flexibility
* Reusability
* Testing code is easy

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/advantages-of-encapsulation-are.aspx)

**27. Which statement is used to enable strict mode in Perl?**

1. Strict mode;
2. use strict;
3. use strict mode;
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) use strict;

**Explanation:**

The syntax to enable strict mode in Perl is,

Use strict

**28. Is boolean type provided in Perl?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** B) No

**Explanation:**

There is no boolean type in Perl.

**29. What will be the output of the following Perl code?**

$m = **2**;

**if** ($m){

**print** "True";

}

**else**{

**print** "False";

}

1. True
2. False
3. Error
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) True

**30. Which of these is the 'True' value in Perl?**

1. ""
2. 0
3. 5
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) 5

**Explanation:**

All value greater than 0 are true in Perl.

**31. Which of the following is a type of operator in Perl?**

1. Arithmetic Operator
2. Relational Operator
3. Ternary Operator
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Types of operators:

* Arithmetic Operator
* Relation Operator
* Logical Operator
* Bitwise Operator
* Assignment Operator
* Ternary Operator

**32. Logical operators in Perl are \_\_\_.**

1. Used to compare values
2. Used to combine conditions
3. Used to perform arithmetic operations
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Used to combine conditions

**Explanation:**

Logical operators in Perl are used to combine multiple conditions.

**33. The result of the following operation is -**

100 << 3

1. 001
2. 300
3. 800
4. Error

**Answer:** C) 800

**Explanation:**

The "**<<**" is a binary left shift operator, if left shifts the bits of the first operand, the second operand decides the number of places to shift.

**34. Which of the following is a valid assignment operator in Perl?**

1. =
2. ==
3. +=
4. %=

**Answer:** B) ==

**35. What will be the output of the following Perl code?**

$val1 = **5**;

$val2 = **10**;

$result = $val1 == $val2 ? $val1 : $val2;

**print** "$result"

1. 5
2. 15
3. 10
4. 20

**Answer:** C) 10

**36. 'x' operator on string used to?**

1. Add x character to the string
2. Repeat the given string multiple times
3. Add two strings
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Repeat the given string multiple times

**Explanation:**

The "x" operator in Perl strings is used to repeat the given string multiple times.

**37. Is auto increment/ decrement operator valid in Perl?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

In Perl, auto increment / decrement operator are used to increase or decrease values.

**38. What are 'listary operators' in Perl?**

1. Operator on collections
2. Operators on integers
3. Operators on the list of operators
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Operators on the list of operators

**Explanation:**

Listary operator is an operator that operates on a list of operands.

**39. What is the correct operator precedence for the following operators?**

&& , &, = , ->

1. & , && , = , ->
2. -> , & , && , =
3. = , & , && , ->
4. = , -> , && , &

**Answer:** B) -> , & , && , =

**40. Do we need to specify the data type of a variable in Perl?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** B) No

**Explanation:**

In Perl, the data type declaration of variables is not required.

**41. Which of these is a valid way to start a variable?**

1. $
2. @
3. %
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

You can start a variable using $, @, % character.

**42. Which of these is not a basic data type in Perl?**

1. Integer
2. Arrays
3. Scalars
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Integer

**Explanation:**

Perl in basic data types are:

* Scalar variable
* Array variable
* Hash variable

**43. Scalar variables in Perl are \_\_\_.**

1. Array values
2. A Single unit of data
3. String Values
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) A Single unit of data

**Explanation:**

Scalar variables in Perl are a single unit of data. Different types of scalars in Perl are string, character, floating point, large group of string, webpage, etc.

**44. Global scope variables can be used -**

1. Inside any function or block
2. Inside a specific function
3. Inside a specific block
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Inside any function or block

**Explanation:**

Global scoped variable is declared outside all blocks of code. The scope of this variable inside any function or block.

**45. 'Our' keyword is used to \_\_\_.**

1. Create an alias to package
2. Create a new variable
3. Create a virtual variable
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Create an alias to package

**Explanation:**

The "***Our***" keyword is used to create an alias to package.

**46. What is a module in Perl?**

1. Collection of related subroutines and variables
2. Array of functions
3. Collection of values of same type
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Collection of related subroutines and variables

**Explanation:**

A module in Perl is a collection consisting of variables and related subroutines.

**47. Which statement in Perl is used to import a module?**

1. import module\_name
2. include module\_name
3. use module\_name
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) use module\_name

**Explanation:**

The "***use***" keyword in Perl is used to import a module in Perl.

**48. What is a number in Perl?**

1. Mathematical object for counting, measuring, and performing mathematical operations
2. math module
3. Non string type
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Mathematical object for counting, measuring, and performing mathematical operations

**Explanation:**

Number in Perl is a mathematical object for counting, measuring, and performing mathematical operations.

**49. '%b' in the Perl output statement used to?**

1. Print backspace character
2. Print binary of a number
3. Print the statement in bold in web
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Print binary of a number

**Explanation:**

The "***%b***" character sequence is used to print the number's hexadecimal conversion.

**50. Which escape sequence is used to print hexadecimal of a number in Perl?**

1. %h
2. %b
3. %hex
4. %x

**Answer:** D) %x

**Explanation:**

The "***%x***" character sequence is used to print the number's hexadecimal conversion.

**51. What is a directory in Perl?**

1. A place to store values in the form of a list
2. An array to string
3. A data structure
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) A place to store values in the form of a list

**Explanation:**

In Perl, Directory is a place to store values in the form of a list.

**52. Which of the following operations can be performed on directories?**

1. Creating directory
2. Closing directory
3. Changing directory path
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Different operations that can be performed on a directory are:

* Creating a new directory
* Opening an existing directory
* Reading contents of a directory
* Changing a directory path
* Closing a directory
* Removing the directory

**53. The chdir() function used to \_\_\_.**

1. Change directory
2. Remove directory
3. Create directory
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Change directory

**Explanation:**

The chdir() function used to change the current directory in Perl.

**54. Which method in Perl is used to delete a directory?**

1. deldir
2. rmdir
3. cldir
4. chdir

**Answer:** B) rmdir

**Explanation:**

In Perl, rmdir is used to delete a directory.

**55. A group of statements that perform a specific task is known as \_\_\_.**

1. Function
2. Subroutine
3. Method
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

A group of statements that perform a specific task is known as function or subroutine or method.

**56. Which of these is a valid way to define a function in Perl?**

1. returntype function\_name{  
   }
2. sub function\_name{  
   }
3. function function\_name{  
   }
4. None of these

**Answer:** B)

sub function\_name{

}

**Explanation:**

The valid method to define a function in Perl,

sub function\_name{

}

**57. Arguments in Perl are passed as \_\_\_.**

1. Values
2. Strings
3. Array
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Array

**Explanation:**

Arguments in Perl are passed as values, strings, array.

**58. Is return type required for a subroutine in Perl?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** B) No

**Explanation:**

No, the return type is required for a subroutine in Perl.

**59. Is it possible to pass file handles to subroutines in Perl?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

It is possible to pass file handles to subroutines in Perl.

**60. Immutable parameters in Perl are?**

1. Special immutable string parameters passed to the function
2. Values that cannot be modified within the function
3. Values that can be modified within the function
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Values that cannot be modified within the function

**Explanation:**

Immutable parameters in Perl are values that cannot be modified within the function.

**61. A built-in subroutine which is used inside the method is?**

1. Mutable parameter
2. Trait
3. Method
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Trait

**Explanation:**

Trait is a built-in subroutine which is used inside the method.

**62. Which of the following is a trait in Perl?**

1. is cached
2. is rw
3. is copy
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Trait in Perl is:

* is cached
* is rw
* is copy

**63. What are reference in Perl?**

1. A way to access data with another variable
2. Referring a function
3. Class variable
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) A way to access data with another variable

**Explanation:**

Reference in Perl is a way to access data with another variable.

**64. The return() function in Perl is \_\_\_.**

1. a subroutine from return package
2. return value at the end of subroutines
3. return named subroutine
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) return value at the end of subroutines

**Explanation:**

The return() function in Perl is used to return values at the end of subroutines.

**65. List context of the returned value from a subroutine is extracted using \_\_\_.**

1. #
2. $
3. @
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) @

**Explanation:**

The @ is used to return the list context of the returned value from a subroutine.

**66. What is recursion in Perl?**

1. Mechanism of a function calling itself again from its body
2. Looping over function with different values
3. Calling overloaded function
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Mechanism of a function calling itself again from its body

**Explanation:**

Recursion is a mechanism of a function calling itself again from its body.

**67. Which of the following methods is used to display expressions in Perl?**

1. cout()
2. say()
3. println()
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) say()

**Explanation:**

The say() method is used to display expressions in Perl.

**68. Automatic end of line is added using which statement?**

1. print()
2. clear()
3. say()
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) say()

**Explanation:**

The say() method is used to display expressions in Perl. It automatically adds the end of line after print.

**69. The print method in Perl return \_\_\_.**

1. boolean value
2. string
3. char
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) boolean value

**Explanation:**

The return type of Perl method is boolean.

**70. STDIN in Perl stands for \_\_\_.**

1. Standard input output stream
2. STandarD INput
3. Solo input
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) STandarD INput

**Explanation:**

STDIN in Perl stands for STandarD INput.

**71. Which of these is a decision-making statement in Perl?**

1. if
2. unless
3. if-else ladder
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Decision making statement in Perl are:

* If
* Else-if
* Else-elsif
* Unless
* Unless-if
* Unless-elsif

**72. The code blocks unless the statement is executed when the condition is \_\_\_.**

1. True
2. False

**Answer:** B) False

**Explanation:**

The code blocks unless the statement is executed when the condition is False.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/the-code-blocks-unless-the-statement-is-executed-when-the-condition-is.aspx)

**73. Unless\_elsif statement contains \_\_\_.**

1. elsif statement along with unless
2. if nested inside unless
3. unless nested inside elsif
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) elsif statement along with unless

**Explanation:**

unless elsif statement has elseif statement working with unless.

**74. Valid loops in Perl are \_\_\_.**

1. for
2. foreach
3. do while
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Valid loops in Perl are for, foreach, while, do while, until, nested loop.

**75. foreach loop can iterate over \_\_.**

1. List
2. Integer
3. Class
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) List

**Explanation:**

Foreach loop can iterate over a list.

**76. While in Perl is entry controlled?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

While loop in Perl is entry controlled.

**77. Until loop in Perl is \_\_\_.**

1. Opposite of while loop.
2. Used to execute code when condition is false
3. Entry controlled loop
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Until loop in Perl is an entry-controlled loop with acts just opposite to while loop i.e., the code inside the loop will run if the condition inside it is false.

[Discuss this Question](https://www.includehelp.com/mcq/until-loop-in-perl-is.aspx)

**78. What will be the output of the following Perl code?**

$a = **8**;

**until** ($a <= **7**){

**print** "Value of a = $a\n";

$a = $a - **1**;

}

1. Value of a = 8
2. Infinite loop
3. No run
4. None

**Answer:** A) Value of a = 8

**79. What is a given-when statement in Perl?**

1. loop
2. Multiway branch statement
3. function
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Multiway branch statement

**Explanation:**

Given-when in Perl is a multiway branch statement.

**80. Can a given-when statement be nested in Perl?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

Perl allows the programmer to nest given-when statements too.

**81. Is the goto statement in Perl used to \_\_\_.**

1. Iterate over statements
2. Jump from anywhere to anywhere within the block
3. Create an entry point in program
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Jump from anywhere to anywhere within the block

**Explanation:**

The goto statement in Perl is used to jump from anywhere to anywhere with the block of code.

**82. Is the Redo operator in Perl used?**

1. Create a loop
2. Jump the flow to the given label skipping the current block execution
3. Repeat current block evaluation
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Jump the flow to the given label skipping the current block execution

**Explanation:**

The redo operator is used to Jump the flow to the given label skipping the current block execution.

**83. Which keyword is used to make the current iteration last one?**

1. end
2. exit
3. last
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) last

**Explanation:**

The last keyword in Perl can make the current iteration of the loop the last one.

**84. Which of these is a data type in Perl?**

1. Scalars
2. Array
3. Hashes
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Data types in Perl are:

* Scalar, Array, Hashes
* **85. Which of these is a type of the scalar in Perl?**

1. Array
2. String
3. Hash
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) String

**Explanation:**

Scalar variables in Perl are a single unit of data. Different types of scalars in Perl are string, character, floating point, large group of string, webpage, etc.

**86. The % sign in Perl is used to \_\_\_.**

1. Declare a hash
2. Accessing a hash value
3. Initialize a loop
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Declare a hash

**Explanation:**

Hash in Perl are declared using the % sign.

**87. The elements of the array are \_\_\_.**

1. Number
2. String
3. Characters
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

The elements of the array can be number, string, characters, etc.

**88. Array in Perl created using?**

1. %
2. @
3. $
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) @

**Explanation:**

Array declaration in Perl is done using @.

**89. Which is a valid way to extract the size of an array in Perl?**

1. \_len(@array\_name)
2. @array\_name.length()
3. $size = scalar @array\_name
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) $size = scalar @array\_name

**Explanation:**

The valid way to extract the size of an array in Perl is:

$size = scalar @array\_name

**90. What is a hash in Perl?**

1. Set of key-value pair
2. Collection storing scalar
3. Collection sorting array
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Set of key-value pair

**Explanation:**

Hash in Perl is a set of key-value pairs.

**91. Keys of the hash are extracted using?**

1. Index
2. Using key function
3. Converting to array
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Using key function

**Explanation:**

Keys of the hash are extracted using the key function.

**92. What will be the output of the following Perl code?**

%lang = ('Perl' => **4**, 'Python' => **2**, 'Javascript' => **5**);

@arr = values %lang;

**print** @arr

1. PerlPythonJavascript
2. 245
3. 425
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) 425

**93. Operations of Perl hashes are \_\_\_.**

1. Accessing value
2. Updating value
3. Iteration
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Operations on Perl hashes are,

* Accessing value
* Updating value
* Iteration

**94. The $ in Perl is used to create \_\_\_.**

1. Hash
2. Array
3. Scalar
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Scalar

**Explanation:**

The $ in Perl is used to create scalar.

**95. The '==' operation is not valid on string in Perl?**

1. True
2. False

**Answer:** A) True

**Explanation:**

The == operation in Perl is not a valid comparison operator on strings.

**96. Is the Scalar keyword in Perl is used to?**

1. Create a scalar value
2. Convert expression to scalar context
3. Perform forceful evaluation to scalar
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Scalar keyword in Perl is used to,

* Create a scalar value
* Convert expression to scalar context
* Perform forceful evaluation to scalar

**97. Which of these types of string are interpolated?**

1. Quote less
2. Single quoted
3. Double quoted
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Double quoted

**Explanation:**

Double quoted string in Perl is interpolated.

**98. The 'It' operator of string is used to \_\_\_.**

1. Concatenate string
2. Check if the string to its left is stringwise less than string to its left
3. Substitute text
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Check if the string to its left is stringwise less than string to its left

**Explanation:**

The 'It' operator of string is used to check if the string to its left is stringwise less that string to its left.

**99. Length of string in Perl is calculated using \_\_\_.**

1. len()
2. length()
3. size()
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) length()

**Explanation:**

The length of string in Perl is calculated using length() method.

**100. Which module is required to perform excel operation in Perl?**

1. Excel::creator
2. Sheets::manager
3. Excel::Writer::XLSX
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Excel::Writer::XLSX