

Python Question and Answers – Formatting – 1

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This set of Python Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Formatting – 1”.

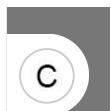
1. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

- D. `X="hi"` → string (X)
`print("05d"%X)`
- a) 00000hi ↳ works only if X is num.
b) 000hi
c) hi000
d) error
- d) error
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2. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

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```
X="san-foundry"
print("%56s",X)
```

$["%Ns", X]$: add 'N' numbers of spaces

A.

- a) 56 blank spaces before san-foundry
- b) 56 blank spaces before san and foundry
- c) 56 blank spaces after san-foundry
- d) no change

before a given string 'X'.

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3. What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=456?

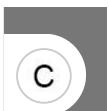
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C.

```
print("%-06d"%x)
```

- a) 000456
- b) 456000
- c) 456
- d) error

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4. What will be the output of the following Python expression if X=345?

B.

`print("%06d"%X)`

→ adds the required number of 0s before X
In order to make 6 digits.

- a) 345000
- b) 000345
- c) 000000345
- d) 345000000

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5. Which of the following formatting options can be used in order to add 'n' blank spaces after a given string 'S'?

D.

- a) `print("-ns"%S)`
- b) `print("-ns"%S)`
- c) `print("%ns"%S)`
- d) `print("%-ns"%S)`

add n blank:

%-ns

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C. 6. What will be the output of the following Python expression if X = -122?

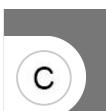
`print("-%06d"%x)`

→ 6 digit in total.

- a) -000122
- b) 000122
- c) -00122 (-~ 00122)
- d) -00122

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7. What will be the output of the following Python expression if the value of x is 34?



- C. a) 34.00
b) 34.0000
c) 34.000000
d) 34.00000000

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print("%f"%x)

↳ normally returns the value with 6 d.p.
if not specified with any number.

8. What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=56.236?

- B. print("%.2f"%x)
↳ round to 2d.p.
a) 56.00
b) 56.24
c) 56.23
d) 0056.236

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9. What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=22.19?

- C. print("%5.2f"%x)
↳ total number of digit is 5 (including decimal point)
a) 22.1900
b) 22.00000
c) 22.19
d) 22.20

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B. 10. The expression shown below results in an error.

print("-%5d0",989)

↳ output: -%5d0989.

- a) True
b) False

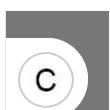
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Python Question and Answers – Formatting – 2

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This set of Python Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Formatting – 2”.

1. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

'%d %s %g you' %(1, 'hello', 4.0)

- C. a) Error
 b) 1 hello you 4.0
 c) 1 hello 4 you
 d) 1 4 hello you

↳ Insert into target string.

%格式化表达式运算符在其右侧需要单引号或 tuple。

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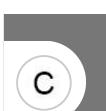
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Q2. 'There are 4 blue birds'

* When we insert more than 1 value.

We should group the values on the right in a tuple.



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- B. **(C)** There are %d %s birds.' %(4, blue)
 b) 'There are %d %s birds.' %(4, blue)
 c) 'There are %s %d birds.' %[4, blue]
 d) 'There are %d %s birds.' 4, blue

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3. What will be the output of the python code shown below for various styles of format specifiers?

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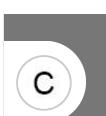
$\%d = x = 1234$

$\%-6d = 1234 -$

- A. **x=1234**
`res='integers:...%d...%6d...%06d' %(x, x, x)`
 res
 $\%0bd = 001234.$
- (C)**
 a) 'integers:...1234...1234 ...001234'
 b) 'integers...1234...1234...123400'
 c) 'integers:... 1234...1234...001234'
 d) 'integers:...1234...1234...001234'

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a) '3.3456789 | 3.3456789+00 | 3.345678'

c) '3.345678 | 3.345678e+0 | 3.345678'

d) '3.345679 | 3.345679e+00 | 3.34568'

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Q4. $x = 3.3456789$

$\underbrace{\%f | \%e | \%g | \%(\text{x}, \text{x}, \text{x})}$

↓ specific floating point numbers.

$\%e | \%E \Rightarrow$ exponent is in lowercase. (用指数表示)

$\%g \Rightarrow$ choose the format by number content (位数)

$\%f \Rightarrow$ 浮点型. (默认5位)

5. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

$x = 3.3456789 \rightarrow$ 2位
 \rightarrow 1位.

A. $'%-6.2f | %05.2f | %+06.1f' % (x, x, x)$

- a) '3.35 | 03.35 | +003.3'
- b) '3.3456789 | 03.3456789 | +03.3456789'
- c) Error
- d) '3.34 | 03.34 | 03.34+'

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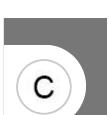
6. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

$('3.3456789', '3.3456789')$

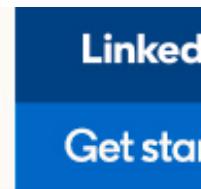
$x = 3.3456789 \Rightarrow$

$'%s' % x, str(x)$

↳ string.



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What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

'%(qty)d more %(food)s' %{'qty':1, 'food': 'spam'}

- D a) Error
- b) No output
- c) '1 more foods'
- d) '1 more spam'

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string formatting 允许左侧的直接引用右侧
编码的字典中的(key, value).

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

a='hello'
q=10
vars() → returns a dictionary containing all the variables that exist in the place.

- A a) {'a': 'hello', 'q': 10,plus built-in names set by Python....}
- b) {.....Built in names set by Python.....}
- c) {'a': 'hello', 'q': 10}
- d) Error

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

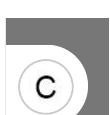
s='{0}, {1}, and {2}' → within subject string. {{}} 指定要替换的目标
C. s.format('hello', 'good', 'morning')

- a) 'hello good and morning'
- b) 'hello, good, morning'
- c) 'hello, good, and morning'
- d) Error

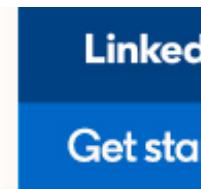
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10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

s='%s, %s & %s'
s%('mumbai', 'kolkata', 'delhi') → 'mumbai, kolkata & delhi'.



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

```
t = '%(a)s, %(b)s, %(c)s'  
t % dict(a='hello', b='world', c='universe')
```

- 1) a) hello, world, universe'
b) 'hellos, worlds, universes'
c) Error
d) hellos, world, universe

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

```
B, '{a}, {0}, {abc}'.format(10, a=2.5, abc=[1, 2])
```

- a) Error
 - b) '2.5, 10, [1, 2]'
 - c) 2.5, 10, 1, 2
 - d) '10, 2.5, [1, 2]'

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

```
'{:0:.2f}'.format(1.234)
```

C. a) '1'  to 2 d.p

- b) '1.234'
 - c) '1.23'
 - d) '1 ?'

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

A : '%x %d' %(255, 255)

- a) 'ff, 255'
b) '255 255'



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Python Questions and Answers – Advanced Formatting Tools

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This set of Python Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Advanced Formatting Tools”.

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

HL

A. `l=list('HELLO')
 'first={0[0]}, third={0[2]}'.format(l)`

- a) first=H, third=L
- b) first=0, third=2'
- c) Error
- d) 'first=0, third=L'

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

```
l=list('HELLO')
p=l[0], l[-1], l[1:3]
'a={0}, b={1}, c={2}'.format(*p)
```

- C. a) Error
 b) "a='H', b='O', c=(E, L)"
(c) "a=H, b=O, c=['E', 'L']"
 d) Junk value

$$\begin{aligned} l[0] &= H \\ l[-1] &= O \end{aligned}$$

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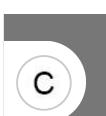
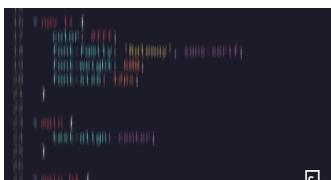
→ **1st (start from 0)**

- B. 3. The formatting method {1:<10} represents the 2nd positional argument, left.
 justified in a 10 character wide field.

- a) first, right
(b) second, left
 c) first, left
 d) second, right

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```
hex(255), int('FF', 16), 0xFF
```

- a) [0xFF, 255, 16, 255]
 - b) ('0xff', 155, 16, 255)
 - c) Error
 - d) ('0xff', 255, 255)

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Q4. hex(255), int('FF'), (b), 0xFF.

$$255 \rightarrow 0xFF \quad (FF \rightarrow 255) \\ 110 \rightarrow 1b) \quad (1b \rightarrow 10)$$

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5. The output of the two codes shown below is the same.

- i. `bin((2**16)-1)` → `0b1111111111111111`
ii. `'{}' .format(bin((2**16)-1))`

- a) True
- b) False

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

'{a}{b}{a}'.format(a='hello', b='world') \Rightarrow 'hello world hello'

```
16 font-family: 'Baloo Bodhi', sans-serif;
17 font-weight: 600;
18 font-size: 12px;
19 }
20
21
22 @main {
23   text-align: center;
24 }
25
26
27 @main-h1 {
28   color: #333;
29   font-family: 'Baloo Bodhi', sans-serif;
30 }
```

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What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
D=dict(p='san', q='foundry')
'{p}{q}'.format(**D)
```

B.

- a) Error
- b) sanfoundry
- c) san foundry
- d) {'san', 'foundry'}

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

'The {} side {} {}'.format('bright', 'of', 'life')

A.

- a) Error
- b) 'The bright side of life'
- c) 'The {bright} side {of} {life}'
- d) No output

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

```
'{:f}, {:.2f}, {:.2f}'.format(1.23456, 1.23456, 1.23456)
```

a) Error

- D. b) '1.234560, 1.22345, 1.23'
 c) No output
 d) '1.234560, 1.234560, 01.23'

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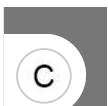
10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
'%.2fs' % (1.2345, 99)
```

B.

- a) '1.2345', '99'
- b) 1.2399'

```
19   font-weight: 600;
20   font-size: 12px;
21 }
22
23 #main {
24   text-align: center;
25 }
26
27 #main h1 {
28   color: #333;
29   font-family: 'Dolmen', sans-serif;
30 }
```



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- A.
 a) '(1.23,'
 b) 1.23,
 c) (.1.23)
 d) '1.23'

Q11. '1% s' % (1.23,) ,)
 '(1.23,)'

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12. What will be the output of the following two codes?

- i. '{0}'.format(4.56)
 ii. '{0}'.format([4.56,])

- B. a) '4.56', '4.56,'
 b) '4.56', '[4.56]'
 c) 4.56, [4.56,]
 d) 4.56, [4.56,]

↓
 enclose in a list.

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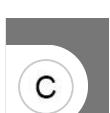
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Python Questions and Answers – Decorators

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This set of Python Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Decorators”.

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

```
def mk(x):
    def mk1():
        print("Decorated")
        x()
    return mk1
def mk2():
    print("Ordinary")
p = mk(mk2)
p()
```

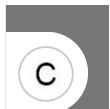
output:
Decorated
Ordinary.

a)

Decorated
Decorated

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b)

Ordinary
Ordinary

c)

Ordinary
Decorated

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D.

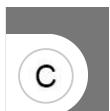
d)

Decorated
Ordinary

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2. In the following Python code, which function is the decorator?

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* Python decorator, 修饰器.

便捷地修改函数的方式.

不影响原函数的定义而对函数进行一些 extra 处理.

* syntax sugar \Rightarrow 传入函数参数并返回函数的参数调用.

```
def mk(x):
    def mk1():
        print("Decorated")
        x()
    return mk1

def mk2():
    print("Ordinary")

p = mk(mk2)
p()
```

B.

- a) p()
- b) mk()
- c) mk1()
- d) mk2()

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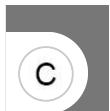
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3. The _____ symbol along with the name of the decorator function can be placed above the definition of the function to be decorated works as an alternate way for decorating a function.

- a) #
- b) \$
- c) @
- d) &

① 及 decorator function 可以放在要修饰的 function 定义之上.

作为 decorator 的另一种方式.



```
def ordi():
    print("Ordinary")
```

ordi → returns the address of the function ordi
ordi() → return print func.

a)

A.

Address
Ordinary

b)

Error
Address

c)

Ordinary
Ordinary

d)

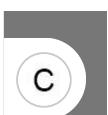
Ordinary
Address

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5. The two snippets of the following Python codes are equivalent.

CODE 1
~~@f~~ @. specify a func that needs to be decorated.
~~def~~ f1():
 print("Hello")

CODE 2
~~def~~ f1():
~~print("Hello")~~



- A. a) True
 b) False

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6. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
def f(p, q):
    return p%q
f(0, 2)      → 0%2 = 0
f(2, 0)      → 2%0 = error.
```

a)

0
0

b)

Zero Division Error
Zero Division Error

C.

c)

0
Zero Division Error

d)

Zero Division Error
0

[View Answer](#)

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



```

if b==0:
    print("NO")
    return
return f(a, b)
return f1

@f
def f(a, b):
    return a%b      ⇒ decorate (不用运行，用上面修饰).
f(4,0)

```

A. (a)

hello
NO

b)

hello
Zero Division Error

- c) NO
d) hello

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

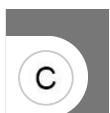
```

def f(x):
    def f1(*args, **kwargs):
        print("*"* 5)
        x(*args, **kwargs)
        print("%"* 5)
    return f1

def a(x):
    def f1(*args, **kwargs):
        print("%"* 5)
        x(*args, **kwargs)
        print("%"* 5)
    return f1

@a
def p(m):
    print(m)

```



A.

```
*****  
%%%%%  
hello  
%%%%%  
*****
```

- b) Error
 c) *****%%%hello%%%*****
 d) hello

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9. The following python code can work with ___ parameters.

```
def f(x):          → not sure number of  
                    parameter.  
    def f1(*args, **kwargs): general decorator which can  
        print("Sanfoundry")   → work with any number of para.  
        return x(*args, **kwargs)  
    return f1
```

- C.
- a) 2
 b) 1
 c) any number of
 d) 0

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

```
def f(x):  
    def f1(*args, **kwargs):  
        print("*", 5)  
        x(*args, **kwargs)  
        print("*", 5)  
    return f1  
  
@f  
def p(m):      → didn't pass any parameter into p!  
    p(m)  
    print("hello")      only print function.
```

- a)



hello

D. c) *****

d) hello

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11. A function with parameters cannot be decorated.

- a) True
- b) False

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12. Identify the decorator in the snippet of code shown below.

```
def sf():
    pass
sf = mk(sf)
@f
def sf():
    return
```

a) @f

D. b) f
c) sf()
d) mk

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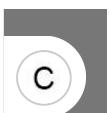
13. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
class A:
    @staticmethod
    def a(x):
        print(x)
A.a(100)
```

→ rebinding with static method.
 ⇒ (can be done with / without decorator)

a) Error

C. b) Warning
c) 100
d) No output



```

def d(f):
    def n(*args):
        return '$' + str(f(*args))
    return n
@d
def p(a, t):
    return a + a*t
print(p(100,0))

```

$a = 100$
 $t = 0$.
 $\$ 100$

B

- a) 100
- b)** \$100
- c) \$0
- d) 0

View Answer

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

```

def c(f):
    def inner(*args, **kargs):
        inner.co += 1
        return f(*args, **kargs)
    inner.co = 0
    return inner
@c
def fnc():
    pass
if __name__ == '__main__':
    fnc()
    fnc()
    fnc()
    fnc()
    print(fnc.co)

```

\rightarrow returns the number of times
 a given function has been called.

B.

- a) 4
- b)** 3
- c) 0
- d) 1

View Answer

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