

Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 1

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

1. Which of the following commands will create a list?

- a) `list1 = list()`
- b) `list1 = []`
- c) `list1 = list([1, 2, 3])`
- ☒ d) all of the mentioned

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2. What is the output when we execute `list("hello")`?

- ☒ a) `['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']`
- b) `['hello']`
- c) `['llo']`
- d) `['olleh']`

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3. Suppose `listExample` is `['h','e','l','l','o']`, what is `len(listExample)`?

- ☒ a) 5
- b) 4
- c) None
- d) Error

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4. Suppose list1 is [2445,133,12454,123], what is max(list1)?

- a) 2445
- b) 133
- ☒ c) 12454
- d) 123



return maximum ele in the list.

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5. Suppose list1 is [3, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is min(list1)?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 25
- ☒ d) 1

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6. Suppose list1 is [1, 5, 9], what is sum(list1)?

- a) 1
- b) 9
- ☒ c) 15
- d) Error

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7. To shuffle the list(say list1) what function do we use?

- a) list1.shuffle()
- b) shuffle(list1)
- ☒ c) random.shuffle(list1)
- d) random.shuffleList(list1)

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8. Suppose list1 is [4, 2, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], Which of the following is correct syntax for slicing operation?

- a) print(list1[2:])
- b) print(list1[:2])
- c) print(list1[:-2])
- ☒ d) all of the mentioned

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9. Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[-1]?

- a) Error
- b) None
- ☒ c) 25
- d) 2

last elem.

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10. Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[:-1]?

- ☒ a) [2, 33, 222, 14]
- b) Error
- c) 25
- d) [25, 14, 222, 33, 2]

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Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 2

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This set of Python Coding Interview Questions & Answers focuses on “Lists”.

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

```
1. >>>names = ['Amin', 'Bear', 'Charlton', 'Daman']  
2. >>>print(names[-1][-1])
```

- a) A
- b) Daman
- c) Error
- d) n

D

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```

1. names1 = ['Amir', 'Bear', 'Charlton', 'Daman']
2. names2 = names1
3. names3 = names1[:]
4.
5. names2[0] = 'Alice'
6. names3[1] = 'Bob'
7.
8. sum = 0
9. for ls in (names1, names2, names3):
10.     if ls[0] == 'Alice':
11.         sum += 1
12.     if ls[1] == 'Bob':
13.         sum += 10
14.
15. print sum

```

names2 = Alice, Bear, Char, Daman
names3 = Amir, Bob, C, D
Changes to name2 also affects name1.
Create a second reference to the same list.

- a) 11
 B. b) 12
 c) 21
 d) 22

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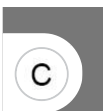
3. Suppose list1 is [1, 3, 2], What is list1 * 2?

- a) [2, 6, 4]
 b) [1, 3, 2, 1, 3]
 C. c) [1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2]
 d) [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1]

不是乘法. 而是重复.

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4. Suppose `list1 = [0.5 * x for x in range(0, 4)]`, `list1` is:

- a) [0, 1, 2, 3]
- b) [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
- c) [0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5] → 不是 4.
- d) [0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0]

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

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```
1. >>>list1 = [11, 2, 23]
2. >>>list2 = [11, 2, 2]
3. >>>list1 < list2
```

- B** ☒ a) True
☒ b) False → elements are compared one by one.
c) Error
d) None

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6. To add a new element to a list we use which command?

- a) `list1.add(5)`
- b) `list1.append(5)` → add new elements;
`list.append(5)`



7. To insert 5 to the third position in list1, we use which command?

- B
- a) list1.insert(3, 5)
 - b) list1.insert(2, 5)**
 - c) list1.add(3, 5)
 - d) list1.append(3, 5)
- 0, 1, 2

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8. To remove string "hello" from list1, we use which command?

- A
- a) list1.remove("hello")**
 - b) list1.remove(hello)
 - c) list1.removeAll("hello")
 - d) list1.removeOne("hello")

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9. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5], what is list1 index(5)?

- D
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 4
 - d) 2**
- 0 1 2

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10. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 count(5)?

- D
- a) 0
 - b) 4
 - c) 1
 - d) 2**

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Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 3

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1. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.reverse()?

- a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
- b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
- c) [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1]
- D** d) [3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]

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2. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.extend([34, 5])?

- A** a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3, 34, 5]
- b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25, 34, 5]
- c) [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 34, 5]
- d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 3, 34, 5]

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3. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop(1)?

- a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
- b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
- C** c) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
- d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]

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→ index
↓
remove the element
at the position

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4. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop()?

- A. ☒ a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1]
☐ b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
☐ c) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
☐ d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]

↓
default pop() remove
the last element.

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

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1. `>>>"Welcome/to/Python".split()` in a list. ↗ returns the elements

- A. ☒ a) ["Welcome", "to", "Python"]
☐ b) ("Welcome", "to", "Python")
☐ c) {"Welcome", "to", "Python"}
☐ d) "Welcome", "to", "Python"

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

```
1. >>>list("a#b#c#d".split('#'))
```

- A
- a) ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
 - b) ['a b c d']
 - c) ['a#b#c#d']
 - d) ['abcd']

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

```
1. myList = [1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1]
```

```
2. max = myList[0] = 1
```

```
3. indexOfMax = 0
```

```
4. for i in range(1, len(myList)):
```

```
5.     if myList[i] > max:
```

```
6.         max = myList[i]
```

```
7.         indexOfMax = i
```

```
8.
```

```
A 9. >>>print(indexOfMax)
```

- a) 1
- b) 2

→ first time the highest number is encountered at index 1 (5 > 1. stop)



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

```
1. myList = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
2. for i in range(1, 6):
3.     myList[i - 1] = myList[i]
4.
5. for i in range(0, 6):
6.     print(myList[i], end = " ")
```

$i=1$,
 $myList[0] = myList[1]$
 7.

2 3 4 5 6 6.

- a) 2 3 4 5 6 1
 b) 6 1 2 3 4 5
 c) 2 3 4 5 6 6
 d) 1 1 2 3 4 5

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

```
1. >>>list1 = [1, 3]
2. >>>list2 = list1
3. >>>list1[0] = 4
4. >>>print(list2)
```

[4, 3]

list should be copied by executing [:] operation.

- a) [1, 3]
 b) [4, 3]
 c) [1, 4]
 d) [1, 3, 4]

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

```
1. def f(values):
2.     values[0] = 44
3.
4. v = [1, 2, 3]
5. f(v)
6. print(v)
```

- a) [1, 44]
 b) [1, 2, 3, 44]
 c) [44, 2, 3]
 d) [1, 2, 3]

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LIST Comprehensive

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This set of Python Programming Interview Questions & Answers focuses on “Lists”.

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

```
1. def f(i, values = []):  
2.     values.append(i)  
3.     return values  
4.  
5. f(1)  
6. f(2)  
7. v = f(3)  
8. print(v)
```

- a) [1] [2] [3]
- b) [1] [1, 2] [1, 2, 3]
- c) [1, 2, 3]**
- d) 1 2 3

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

```
1. names1 = ['Amir', 'Bala', 'Chales']  
2.  
3. if 'amir' in names1:  
4.     print(1)  
5. else:  
6.     print(2)
```

a) None

b) 1

☒ c) 2

d) Error

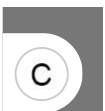
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3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

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```
1. names1 = ['Amir', 'Bala', 'Charlie']
```



- a) None
- b) a
- c) b
- d) c

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```
1. names1 = ['Amir', 'Bala', 'Charlie']
2. names2 = [name.lower() for name in names1]
3.
4. print(names2[2][0])
```

- a) None
- b) a
- c) b
- d) c

list comprehension are a shorthand for creating new list.

D (d) c

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

```
1. numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]
2.
3. numbers.append([5, 6, 7, 8])
4.
5. print(len(numbers))
```

append a list together.

- a) 4
- B (b) 5
- c) 8
- d) 12

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5. To which of the following the "in" operator can be used to check if an item is in it?

- a) Lists
- b) Dictionary
- c) Set
- D (d) All of the mentioned

can be used in all data structure.



```

1. list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
2. list2 = [5, 6, 7, 8]
3.
4. print(len(list1 + list2))

```

- a) 2
b) 4
c) 5
D **d) 8**
- + appends all the elements individually into a new list.*

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

```

1. def addItem(listParam):
2.     listParam += [1]
3.
4. mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4]
5. addItem(mylist)
6. print(len(mylist))

```

will append the element to the list.

- a) 1
b) 4
C **c) 5**
d) 8

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

```

1. def increment_items(L, increment):
2.     i = 0
3.     while i < len(L):
4.         L[i] = L[i] + increment
5.         i = i + 1
6.
7. values = [1, 2, 3]
8. print(increment_items(values, 2))
9. print(values)

```

*L = values
2 = increment.*

- a)**

None
[3, 4, 5]



None
[1, 2, 3]

c)

[3, 4, 5]
[1, 2, 3]

d)

[3, 4, 5]
None

View Answer

Q10.

```
1. veggies = ['carrot', 'broccoli', 'potato', 'asparagus']
2. veggies.insert(veggies.index('broccoli'), 'celery')
3. print(veggies)
```

- a) ['carrot', 'celery', 'broccoli', 'potato', 'asparagus'] Correct 1.00
b) ['carrot', 'celery', 'potato', 'asparagus']
c) ['carrot', 'broccoli', 'celery', 'potato', 'asparagus']
d) ['celery', 'carrot', 'broccoli', 'potato', 'asparagus']

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

```
1. def example(L):
2.     ''' (list) -> list
3.     '''
4.     i = 0
5.     result = []
6.     while i < len(L):
7.         result.append(L[i])
8.         i = i + 3
9.     return result
```

→ 在 L 范围内。
→ 将 L[0], L[3], L[6] ... 加入 result list 中。
i=0, i=3, i=6 ...

- a) Return a list containing every third item from L starting at index 0
b) Return an empty list
c) Return a list containing every third index from L starting at index 0
d) Return a list containing the items from L starting from index 0, omitting every third item

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

```
1. veggies = ['carrot', 'broccoli', 'potato', 'asparagus']
2. veggies.insert(veggies.index('broccoli'), 'celery')
```

▶ >

