

# Python Questions and Answers – Sets – 4

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This set of Python Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Sets – 4".

1. Which of the following functions will return the symmetric difference between two sets, x and y?

- B ☒ a)  $x \mid y$   
☐ b)  $x \wedge y$  → XOR operation  
☐ c)  $x \& y$   
☐ d)  $x - y$

(对称差: 只属于其中一个集合,  
而不属于另一个的).

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

```
z=set('abc$de')  
'a' in z
```

- A ☒ a) True  
☐ b) False  
☐ c) No output  
☐ d) Error
- check whether a particular item  
is a part of a given set or not.  
(如果没有 " 会 Error)

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

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```
z=set('abc')  
z.add('san')  
z.update(set(['p', 'q']))  
z
```

————→ add 'san' to set z.  
————→ then update.

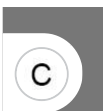
- a) {'abc', 'p', 'q', 'san'}  
b) {'a', 'b', 'c', ['p', 'q'], 'san'}  
c) {'a', 'c', 'c', 'p', 'q', 's', 'a', 'n'}  
D (d) {'a', 'b', 'c', 'p', 'q', 'san'}

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

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a)

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}  
 {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

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$S = \text{set}([1, 2, 3])$

$S.\text{union}([4, 5])$

→ {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} union allows any iterable

$S | ([4, 5])$

→ Error. unsupported data type. (list & set)

b)

Error  
 {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

c)

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}  
 Error

d)

Error  
 Error

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

```
for x in set('pqr'):
    print(x*2)
```

⇒ print each element of the set twice.  
(分别打印其中每个元素)

A a)

pp  
qq  
rr

b)

pqr  
pqr

c) ppqrr

d) pqrpq

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

```
{a**2 for a in range(4)}
```

0, 1, 2, 3

a) {1, 4, 9, 16}

b) {0, 1, 4, 9, 16}

c) Error

D d) {0, 1, 4, 9}

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

```
{x for x in 'abc'}
{x*3 for x in 'abc'}
```

→ {'a', 'b', 'c'}.

print each element of the set separately.

a)

↳ {'aaa', 'bbb', 'ccc'}. 打印三次.

{abc}

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b)

abc  
abc abc abc

c)

{'a', 'b', 'c'}  
{'aaa', 'bbb', 'ccc'}

d)

{'a', 'b', 'c'}  
abc  
abc  
abc

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8. The output of the following code is: class<'set'>.

`type({})` → class<'dict'>. {} represents an empty dictionary.

- B a) True  
b) False

set() initializes an empty set.

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

```
a=[1, 4, 3, 5, 2]
b=[3, 1, 5, 2, 4]
a==b
```

`set(a)==set(b)`

F  
T

check equality;  
difference order of the element.  
(set 没有顺序)

a)

↳ convert list into set, regardless the order.

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b)

False  
False

c)

False  
True

d)

True  
True

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

```
l=[1, 2, 4, 5, 2, 'xy', 4]
```

```
set(l)
```

→ convert list into set.

all duplicates are automated delete.  
⇒ {1, 2, 4, 5, 'xy'}.

a)

```
{1, 2, 4, 5, 2, 'xy', 4}
```

```
[1, 2, 4, 5, 2, 'xy', 4]
```

B  
b)

```
{1, 2, 4, 5, 'xy'}
```

```
[1, 2, 4, 5, 2, 'xy', 4]
```

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# Python Questions and Answers – Sets – 5

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This set of Python Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Sets – 5”.

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

```
s1={3, 4}
s2={1, 2}
s3=set()
i=0
j=0
for i in s1:
    for j in s2:
        s3.add((i,j))
        i+=1
        j+=1
print(s3)
```

→ the Cartesian product of 2 sets.  
stored in a third set.

- a) {(3, 4), (1, 2)}
- b) Error
- ☒ c) {(4, 2), (3, 1), (4, 1), (5, 2)}
- d) {(3, 1), (4, 2)}

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2. The \_\_\_\_\_ function removes the first element of a set and the last element of a list.

- a) remove
- ☒ b) pop
- c) discard
- d) dispose

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3. The difference between the functions discard and remove is that:

- a) Discard removes the last element of the set whereas remove removes the first element of the set
- b) Discard throws an error if the specified element is not present in the set whereas remove does



- d) Remove throws an error if the specified element is not present in the set whereas discard does not throw an error in case of absence of the specified element

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<discard> / <remove>.

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

```
s1={1, 2, 3}
s2={3, 4, 5, 6}
s1.difference(s2)
s2.difference(s1)
```

{1, 2}  
{4, 5, 6}

- `s1.difference(s2)` returns a set containing the elements which are present in `s1` but not in `s2`.

a)

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{1, 2}  
{4, 5, 6}

b)

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$\{1, 2\}$  $\{1, 2\}$ 

c)

 $\{4, 5, 6\}$  $\{1, 2\}$ 

d)

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 $\{4, 5, 6\}$  $\{4, 5, 6\}$ [View Answer](#)

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

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```
s1={1, 2, 3}
s2={4, 5, 6}
s1.isdisjoint(s2) → T
s2.isdisjoint(s1) → T
```

- isdisjoint returns T if the 2 sets are disjoint (没有相同数)

a)

True  
False

b)

False  
True

c)

True  
True

d)

False  
False

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- a) `s2.issubset(s1)`
- b) `s2.issuperset(s1)`
- c) `s1.issuperset(s2)`
- d) `s1.issset(s2)`

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whether all the elements present in  $S_1$  are in  $S_2$ .

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_1: \text{subset} \\ S_2: \text{superset.} \end{array} \right.$

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

```
s1={1, 2, 3, 8}
s2={3, 4, 5, 6}
s1|s2
s1.union(s2)
```

} both return union

a)

{3}  
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8}

b)

{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8}  
{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8}

c)

{3}  
{3}

d)

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8}  
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8}

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```

a=set('abc')
b=set('def')
b.intersection_update(a)
a
b

```

*a: {'b', 'c', 'a'}*  
*b: set()*

a)

```

set()
('e', 'd', 'f')

```

b)

```

{}
{}

```

c)

```

{'b', 'c', 'a'}
set()

```

d)

```

set()
set()

```

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9. What will be the output of the following Python code, if s1= {1, 2, 3}?

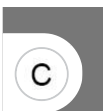
```

s1.issubset(s1)

```

*Every set is a subset of itself.*

- A**
- a) True
  - b) Error
  - c) No output



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

```
x=set('abcde')
```

```
y=set('xyzbd')
```

```
x.difference_update(y)
```

```
x
```

```
y
```

→ removes all the elements of y  
from the x.

a)

```
{'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'}
```

```
{'x', 'y', 'z'}
```

b)

```
{'a', 'c', 'e'}
```

```
{'x', 'y', 'z', 'b', 'd'}
```

c)

```
{'b', 'd'}
```

```
{'b', 'd'}
```

d)

```
{'a', 'c', 'e'}
```

```
{'x', 'y', 'z'}
```

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