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?

a) x | y
b) x ^ y
c) x & y
d) x – y

View Answer

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

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

a) True
b) False
c) No output
d) Error

View Answer

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


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

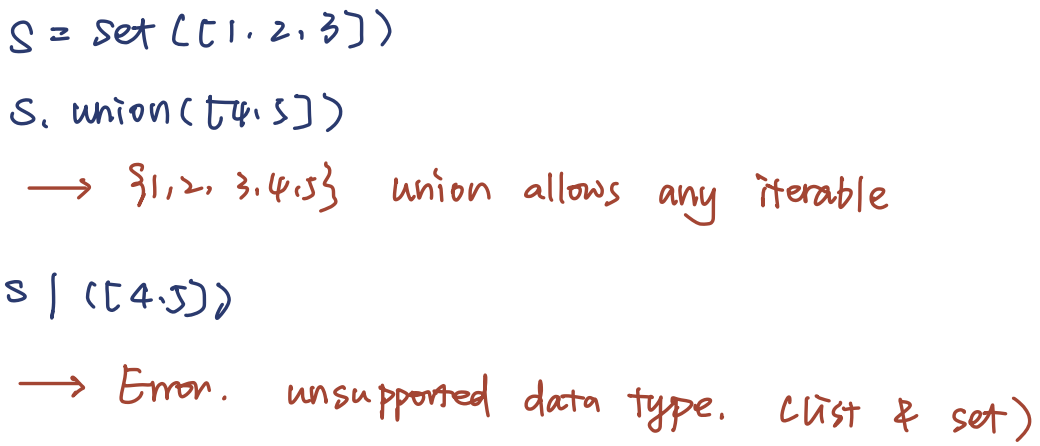
a) {‘abc’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘san’}
b) {‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, [‘p’, ‘q’], ‘san}
c) {‘a’, ‘c’, ‘c’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘s’, ‘a’, ‘n’}
d) {‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘san’}

View Answer

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

a)

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



b)

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

c)

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

d)

Error
Error

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.
(分开打印集中每个元素)

A

a)

pp
qq
rr

b)

pqr
pqr

c) ppqqrr
d) pqrpqr

View Answer

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

0, 1, 2, 3

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

a) {1, 4, 9, 16}
b) {0, 1, 4, 9, 16}
c) Error
D d) {0, 1, 4, 9}

View Answer

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 seperately.

a)

↳ {'aaa', 'bbb', 'ccc'}. 打印3次.

{abc}

Learn more

b)

abc
abc abc abc

c)

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

d)

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

View Answer

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

```
type({})
```

→ class <'dict'>. {} represents an empty dictionary.

set() initializes an empty set.

a) True
b) False

B

View Answer

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)
```

check equality:
difference order of the element.

F
T (set 没有顺序)

↳ convert list into set, regardless the order.

a)

Learn more

b)

False
False

c)

False
True

d)

True
True

View Answer

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

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

{1, 2, 4, 5, 'xy'}
[1, 2, 4, 5, 2, 'xy', 4]

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)}

View Answer

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

View Answer

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

View Answer

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)
```

a)

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

b)

{1, 2}
{1, 2}

c)

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

d)

{4, 5, 6}
{4, 5, 6}

View Answer

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

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

→ T
→ 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

View Answer

a) s2.issubset(s1)
b) s2.issuperset(s1)
c) s1.issuperset(s2)
d) s1.isset(s2)

whether all the elements present in S_1 are in S_2.
S_1: subset
S_2: superset.

View Answer

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}

View Answer

```
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()

View Answer

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) 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'}

View Answer

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