



Python Questions and Answers – Function – 1

[« Prev](#)[Next »](#)

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

- A 1. Which of the following is the use of function in python?
- a) Functions are reusable pieces of programs ✓
 - b) Functions don't provide better modularity for your application
 - c) you can't also create your own functions
 - d) All of the mentioned

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Functions allow you to give a name
to a block of statement.

2. Which keyword is used for function?

- a) Fun
- b) Define
- c) def
- d) Function

C → used to create / define a function

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

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4. sayHello()

a)

Hello World!
Hello World!

```
def sayHello():
    print('Hello World')
```

sayHello() → an identifier name.

may enclose some names of variables.

Say Hello () Say Hello () } → next follows the block of statements .

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b)

'Hello World!'
'Hello World!'

c)

Hello
Hello

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d) None of the mentioned

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



3. 4

```
1. def printMax(a, b):
2.     if a > b:
3.         print(a, 'is maximum')
4.     elif a == b:
5.         print(a, 'is equal to', b)
6.     else:
7.         print(b, 'is maximum')
8. printMax(3, 4)
```

- a) 3
 b) 4
 C c) 4 is maximum
 d) None of the mentioned

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

```
1. x = 50
2. def func(x):
3.     print('x is', x)
4.     x = 2
5.     print('Changed local x to', x)
6. func(x)
7. print('x is now', x)
```

① $x = 50$,

Python uses the value of the parameter declared in the main block, above function definition.

② assign value: $x=2$.

x is local to function

the x defined in the main block unchange.

③ display the value of x as defined in main.

∴ it's unaffected by local assignment.

a)
 x is 50
 Changed local x to 2
 x is now 50

A

b)
 x is 50
 Changed local x to 2
 x is now 2



```
x is 50
Changed local x to 2
x is now 100
```

d) None of the mentioned

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

```
1. x = 50
2. def func():
3.     global x
4.     print('x is', x)
5.     x = 2
6.     print('Changed global x to', x)
7. func()
8. print('Value of x is', x)
```

a)

global statement :

when assign a value to x inside the function, that change is reflected when use the value of x in the main block.

```
x is 50
Changed global x to 2
Value of x is 50
```

b)

```
x is 50
Changed global x to 2
Value of x is 2
```

c)

```
x is 50
Changed global x to 50
Value of x is 50
```

d) None of the mentioned

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

```
1. def say(message, times = 1):
2.     print(message * times)
```

c)

Hello
WorldWorldWorldWorldWorld

b)

Hello
World 5

c)

Hello
World,World,World,World,World

d)

Hello
HelloHelloHelloHelloHello

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

```
1. def func(a, b=5, c=10):
2.     print('a is', a, 'and b is', b, 'and c is', c)
3.
4. func(3, 7)           } a is 3, b is 7, c is 10
5. func(25, c = 24)    } a is 25, b is 5, c is 24
6. func(c = 50, a = 100) } a is 100, b is 5, c is 50.
```

a)

↳ keyword arguments .

a is 7 and b is 3 and c is 10
a is 25 and b is 5 and c is 24
a is 5 and b is 100 and c is 50

b)

a is 3 and b is 7 and c is 10
a is 5 and b is 25 and c is 24
a is 50 and b is 100 and c is 5



a is 3 and b is 7 and c is 10
 a is 25 and b is 5 and c is 24
 a is 100 and b is 5 and c is 50

d) None of the mentioned

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

```
2 3
```

1. **def** maximum(x, y):
2. **if** x > y:
3. **return** x
4. **elif** x == y:
5. **return** 'The numbers are equal'
6. **else**:
7. **return** y
- 8.
9. **print**(maximum(2, 3))

- a) 2
B (c) 3
 c) The numbers are equal
 d) None of the mentioned

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10. Which of the following is a feature of DocString?

- a) Provide a convenient way of associating documentation with Python modules, functions, classes, and methods
D (b) All functions should have a docstring
 c) Docstrings can be accessed by the `_doc_` attribute on objects
 d) All of the mentioned

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Python Questions and Answers – Function – 2

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This set of Python Questions for entrance examinations focuses on “Functions”.

1. Which are the advantages of functions in python?
 - a) Reducing duplication of code
 - b) Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces
 - c) Improving clarity of the code
 - D** D) All of the mentioned

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2. What are the two main types of functions?

- a) Custom function
- B** B) Built-in function & User defined function
- c) User function
- d) System function

↗ built-in : `dir()`, `len()`, `abs()`.
 ↗ user-defined : `def`.

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3. Where is function defined?

- V** ↗ a) Module
- b) Class
- c) Another function
- D** D) All of the mentioned

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- A 8.33×10^2 W
B 2.08×10^3 W

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4. What is called when a function is defined inside a class?

- a) Module
- b) Class
- c) Another function
- d) Method

D (circled)

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5. Which of the following is the use of id() function in python?

- A (circled)
- a) Id returns the identity of the object
 - b) Every object doesn't have a unique id → *Each object has a unique id.*
 - c) All of the mentioned
 - d) None of the mentioned

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6. Which of the following refers to mathematical function?

- A (circled)
- a) sqrt
 - b) rhombus
 - c) add
 - d) rhombus
- external modules must be imported.*

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

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- A 8.33×10^2 W
B 2.08×10^3 W

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1. `def cube(x):
2. return x * x * x
3. x = cube(3)
4. print x`

$3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$ → return values from a function.
A function may or may not return a value.

- a) 9
b) 3
c) 27
d) 30

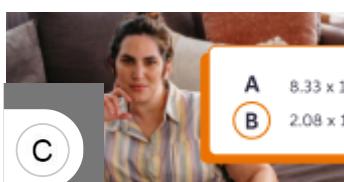
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8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `def C2F(c):
2. return c * 9/5 + 32
3. print C2F(100)
4. print C2F(0)`

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 100 \times \frac{9}{5} + 32 = 212 \\ 0 \times \frac{9}{5} + 32 = 32 \end{array} \right\}$$



A 8.33×10^2 W
B 2.08×10^3 W

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212
32

b)

314
24

c)

567
98

d) None of the mentioned

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

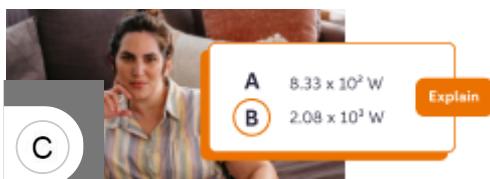
```

1. def power(x, y=2):      3. y=2
2.     r = 1
3.     for i in range(y):    r = 1 * 3 = 3
4.         r = r * x
5.     return r
6. print power(3)          → 32 = 9
7. print power(3, 3)        → 33 = 27

```

- a) The arguments may have implicit value.
 An implicit value is used if no value is provided.
- b) pow() has 1 argument with an implicit value.

9
27

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567
98

d) None of the mentioned

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

** → to indicate the function will accept arbitrary number of arguments.*

1. `def sum(*args):`
2. `'''Function returns the sum`
3. `of all values'''`
4. `r = 0`
5. `for i in args:`
6. `r += i`
7. `return r` *→ returns sum*
8. `print sum.__doc__` *= b*
9. `print sum(1, 2, 3)` *= 6*
10. `print sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)` *= 15* *✓*

A)
a)

6
15

b)

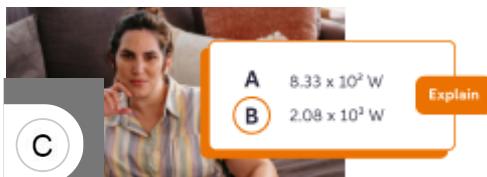
6
100

c)

123
12345

d) None of the mentioned

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Python Questions and Answers – Function – 3

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This set of Python Questions for campus interview focuses on “Functions”.

1. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called

A _____
a) lambda
b) pi

(functions that are not bound to a name)

- c) anonymous
d) none of the mentioned

→ restricted to a single expression

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

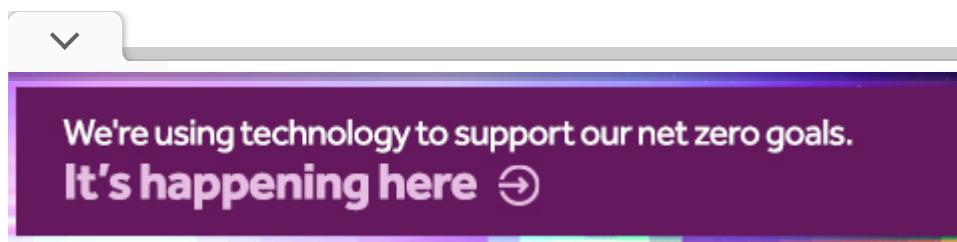
1. `y = 6` 8 6
2. `z = lambda x: x * y`
3. `print z(8)`

A (a)
b) 14
c) 64
d) None of the mentioned

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

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1. `lamb = lambda x: x ** 3`
2. `print(lamb(5))` $5^{**\ 3} =$

- a) 15
b) 555
C c) 125
d) None of the mentioned

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4. Does Lambda contains return statements?

True

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5. Lambda is a statement.

- a) True
b) False

it's a function

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Q4. Does Lambda contains return statements?

— False.

Lambda does not include a return statement.

It always contains an expression which is returned.

don't have to assign it to a variable.

6. Lambda contains block of statements.

- a) True
b) False

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

1. `def f(x, y, z): return x + y + z`
2. `f(2, 30, 400)`

$$2 + 30 + 400 = 432$$

- A
a) 432
b) 24000
c) 430
d) No output

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

✓ 1. `def writer():`

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6. `who = writer()`
 7. `who('Arthur')`

- a) Arthur Sir
- b) Sir Arthur
- c) Arthur
- d) None of the mentioned

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

```
1. L = [lambda x: x ** 2,
2.       lambda x: x ** 3,
3.       lambda x: x ** 4]
4.
5. for f in L:
6.     print(f(3))
```

$3^2 = 9$
 $3^3 = 27$ ✓
 $3^4 = 81$

a)

27
 81
 343

b)

6
 9
 12

c)

9
 27
 81

d) None of the mentioned

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1. `min = (lambda x, y: x if x < y else y)`
2. `min(101*99, 102*98)`

a) 9997 $x = 101 * 99 = 9999 \quad x > y$
 b) 9999 $y = 102 * 98 = 9996 \quad \therefore y = 9996$
 c) 9996
 d) None of the mentioned

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Python Questions and Answers – Function – 4

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This set of Python Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Function – 4”.

1. What is a variable defined outside a function referred to as?

- a) A static variable
- B** (b) A global variable
- c) A local variable
- d) An automatic variable

→ *defined outside all functions.
can be used by multiple functions*

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2. What is a variable defined inside a function referred to as?

- a) A global variable
- b) A volatile variable
- C** (c) A local variable
- d) An automatic variable

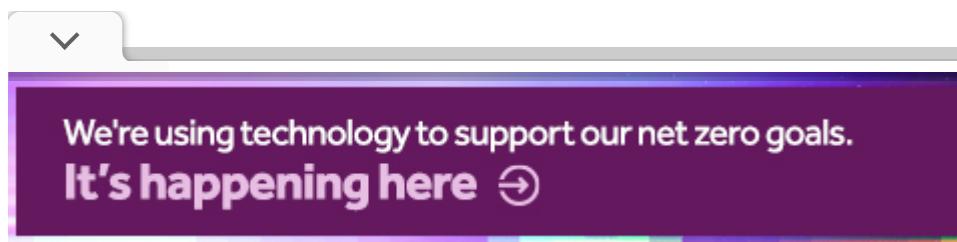
→ *the variable definition is confirmed
only to that function*

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

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```
i=0
def change(i):
    i=i+1
    return i
change(1)
print(i)
```

$i = 0$
 $i = i + 1 = 1$
 $i = 1$

- a) 1
b) Nothing is displayed
C) 0
d) An exception is thrown

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⇒ Any change made in to an immutable data type in a function isn't reflected outside the function.

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

```
def a(b):
    b = b + [5]
c = [1, 2, 3, 4]
a(c)
print(len(c))
```

since a list is mutable.
any change made in the list in the function is reflected outside.

- A) a) 4
b) 5
c) 1
d) An exception is thrown

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

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```
a=10  
b=20  
def change():  
    global b  
    a=45  
    b=56  
change()  
print(a)  
print(b)
```

$a = 10$
 $b = 56$. ✓

allows the global value of b to be accessed and changed.

a)

10
56

b)

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c)

10
20

d) Syntax Error

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

```
def change(i = 1, j = 2):
    i = i + j
    j = j + 1
    print(i, j)
change(j = 1, i = 2)
```

$j = 1 \quad i = 2$
 $i = i + j = 1 + 2 = 3$
 $j = j + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$

a) An exception is thrown because of conflicting values

- b) 1 2
c) 3 3
D d) 3 2

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

```
def change(one, *two):
    print(type(two))
change(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

*two is a variable parameter
and consist of (2, 3, 4)
tuple .

- a) Integer
B b) Tuple
c) Dictionary
d) An exception is thrown

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8. If a function doesn't have a return statement, which of the following does the function return?

- a) int
b) null
C c) None
d) An exception is thrown without the return statement

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```
def display(b, n):
    while n > 0:
        print(b, end="")
        n=n-1
display('z',3)
```

3>0 . 2>0 . 1>0
 print (z. z z .
 z = z.

The loop runs 3 times and 'z' is printed each time.

A

- a) zzz
- b) zz
- c) An exception is executed
- d) Infinite loop

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

```
def find(a, **b):
    print(type(b))
find('letters',A='1',B='2')
```

b combines the remaining para
 into a dictionary.

- a) String
- b) Tuple
- c) Dictionary
- d) An exception is thrown

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