Python Functions – Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) with Answers

1. A local variable in Python is a variable that is

a. Defined inside every function
b. Local to the given program
✅ c. Accessible from within the function
d. All of these

2. Which of the following are advantages of using functions?

a. Reduce duplication of code
b. Clarity of code
c. Reuse of code
✅ d. All of these

3. The keyword that is used to define the block of statement in a function

a. Function
b. Func
✅ c. Def
d. Pi

4. The characteristics of docstrings are

a. Suitable way of using documentation
b. Function should have a docstring
c. Can be accessed by _doc_()
✅ d. All of these

5. The two types of functions used in Python are

✅ a. Built-in and user-defined
b. Custom function and user function
c. User function and system call

d. System function

6. _____ refers to built-in mathematical function.

✅ a. Sqrt
b. Rhombus
c. Add
d. Sub

7. The variable defined outside the function is referred as

a. Static
✅ b. Global
c. Automatic
d. Register

8. Functions without a return statement do return a value and it is

a. Int
b. Null

✅ c. None
d. Error

9. The data type of the elements in sys.argv

a. Set
b. List
c. Tuple
✅ d. String

10. The length of sys.argv is

a. Total number of arguments excluding the filename
✅ b. Total number of arguments including the filename
c. Only filename
d. Total number of arguments including Python Command

11. The syntax of keyword arguments specified in the function header

a. * followed by an identifier
b. _ followed by an identifier
✅ c. ** followed by an identifier
d. _ _ followed by an identifier

12. The number of arguments that can be passed to a function is

a. 0
b. 1
✅ c. 0 or more
d. 1 or more

13. The library used to create, manipulate, format and convert dates and times in Python is

✅ a. Arrow
b. Pandas
c. Scipy
d. Numpy

14. The command line argument is stored in

a. Os.argv
✅ b. Sys.argv
c. Argv
d. None

15. The command used to install a third-party module in Python is

✅ a. Pip
b. Pipe
c. Install_module
d. Pypy

16. Judge the output of the following code:

```
import math
math.sqrt(36)
```

✅ d. 6.0

17. The function divmod(10, 20) is evaluated as

✅ b. (10//20, 10%20)
(That means → (0, 10))

18. Predict the output of the following code:

```
def tweet():
    print("Python Programming!")
tweet()
```

✅ a. Python Programming!

19. The output of the following code is

```
def displaymessage(message, times=1):
    print(message * times)

displaymessage("Data")
displaymessage("Science", 5)
```

✅ b. Data science 5

20. Guess the output of the following code:

```
def quad(x):
    return x*x*x*x
x = quad(3)
print(x)
```

✅ d. 81

21. The output of the following code is

```
def add(*args):
    x = 0
```

```
    for i in args:
        x += i
    return x

print(add(1, 2, 3))
print(add(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
```

✅ b. 6 15

22. Gauge the output of the following code

```
def foo():
    return total + 1
total = 0
print(foo())
```

✅ a. 1

23. The default argument specified in the function header is an

✅ a. Identifier followed by an = and the

default value