



Unit 1: Introduction to Python

1. Who developed Python Programming Language?

- a) Wick van Rossum
- b) Rasmus Lerdorf
- c) Guido van Rossum
- d) Niene Stom

Answer: c

Explanation: Python language is designed by a Dutch programmer Guido van Rossum in the Netherlands.

2. Which type of Programming does Python support?

- a) object-oriented programming
- b) structured programming
- c) functional programming
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Python is an interpreted programming language, which supports object-oriented, structured, and functional programming.

3. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

- a) no
- b) yes
- c) machine dependent



d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Case is always significant.

4. Which of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

- a) .python
- b) .pl
- c) .py
- d) .p

Answer: c

Explanation: '.py' is the correct extension of the Python file. Python programs can be written in any text editor. To save these programs we need to save in files with file extension '.py'.

5. Is Python code compiled or interpreted?

- a) Python code is both compiled and interpreted
- b) Python code is neither compiled nor interpreted
- c) Python code is only compiled
- d) Python code is only interpreted



Answer: b

Explanation: Many languages have been implemented using both compilers and interpreters, including C, Pascal, and Python.

6. All keywords in Python are in _____

- a) Capitalized
- b) lower case
- c) UPPER CASE
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: True, False and None are capitalized while the others are in lower case.

7. What will be the value of the following Python expression?

$4 + 3 \% 5$

- a) 7
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) 1



Answer: a

Explanation: The order of precedence is: %, +. Hence the expression above, on simplification results in $4 + 3 = 7$. Hence the result is 7.

8. Which of the following is used to define a block of code in Python language?

- a) Indentation
- b) Key
- c) Brackets
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: In Python, to define a block of code we use indentation. Indentation refers to whitespaces at the beginning of the line.

9. Which keyword is used for function in Python language?

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



Answer: b

Explanation: None.

10. Which of the following character is used to give single-line comments in Python?

- a) //
- b) #
- c) !
- d) /*

Answer: c

Explanation: To write single-line comments in Python use the Numero sign (#) at the beginning of the line. To write multi-line comments, close the text between triple quotes.

Example: “”” comment

text “””

11. Which of these in not a core data type?

- a) Lists
- b) Dictionary
- c) Tuples
- d) Class

Answer: d

Explanation: Class is a user defined data type.



2. Given a function that does not return any value, What value is thrown by default when executed in shell.

- a) int
- b) bool
- c) void
- d) None

Answer: d

Explanation: Python shell throws a NoneType object back.

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

- 1. `>>>str="hello"`
- 2. `>>>str[:2]`
- 3. `>>>`

- a) he
- b) lo
- c) olleh
- d) hello

Answer: a

Explanation: We are printing only the 1st two bytes of string and hence the answer is “he”.

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4. Which of the following will run without errors?

- a) `round(45.8)`
- b) `round(6352.898,2,5)`
- c) `round()`
- d) `round(7463.123,2,1)`

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute `help(round)` in the shell to get details of the parameters that are passed into the round function.

5. What is the return type of function `id`?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) bool
- d) dict

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute `help(id)` to find out details in python shell. `id` returns a integer value that is unique.

6. In python we do not specify types, it is directly interpreted by the compiler, so consider the following operation to be performed.

1. `>>>x = 13 ? 2`

objective is to make sure `x` has a integer value, select all that apply (python 3.xx)

- a) `x = 13 // 2`
- b) `x = int(13 / 2)`
- c) `x = 13 % 2`
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: `//` is integer operation in python 3.0 and `int(..)` is a type cast operator.

7. What error occurs when you execute the following Python code snippet?

```
apple = mango
```

- a) `SyntaxError`
- b) `NameError`
- c) `ValueError`



d) TypeError

Answer: b

Explanation: Mango is not defined hence name error.

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

1. def example(a):
2. a = a + '2'
3. a = a*2
4. return a
5. >>>example("hello")

- a) indentation Error
- b) cannot perform mathematical operation on strings
- c) hello2
- d) hello2hello2

Answer: a

Explanation: Python codes have to be indented properly.

9. What data type is the object below?

```
L = [1, 23, 'hello', 1]
```

- a) list
- b) dictionary
- c) array
- d) tuple



Answer: a

Explanation: List data type can store any values within it.

10. In order to store values in terms of key and value we use what core data type.

- a) list
- b) tuple
- c) class
- d) dictionary

Answer: d

Explanation: Dictionary stores values in terms of keys and values.

11. Which of the following results in a SyntaxError?

- a) `”Once upon a time...”, she said.’`
- b) `“He said, ‘Yes!’”`
- c) `‘3\’`
- d) `””That’s okay””`

Answer: c

Explanation: Carefully look at the colons.

12. The following is displayed by a print function call. Select all of the function calls that result in this output.

- 1. tom
- 2. dick
- 3. harry

a)

```
print("tom  
\ndick
```



\nharry")

- b) print("""tomdickharry""")
- c) print('tom\n dick\n harry')
- d)

print('tom
dick
harry')

Answer: c

Explanation: The \n adds a new line.

13. What is the average value of the following Python code snippet?

- 1. >>>grade1 = 80
 - 2. >>>grade2 = 90
 - 3. >>>average = (grade1 + grade2) / 2
- a) 85.0
 - b) 85.1
 - c) 95.0
 - d) 95.1

Answer: a

Explanation: Cause a decimal value of 0 to appear as output.

14. Select all options that print.



hello-how-are-you

- a) print('hello', 'how', 'are', 'you')
- b) print('hello', 'how', 'are', 'you' + '-' * 4)
- c) print('hello-' + 'how-are-you')
- d) print('hello' + '-' + 'how' + '-' + 'are' + 'you')

Answer: c

Explanation: Execute in the shell.

15. What is the return value of trunc()?

- a) int
- b) bool
- c) float
- d) None

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute help(math.trunc) to get details.

1. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) machine dependent
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Case is always significant.



2. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?

- a) 31 characters
- b) 63 characters
- c) 79 characters
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Identifiers can be of any length.

3. Which of the following is invalid?

- a) `_a = 1`
- b) `__a = 1`
- c) `__str__ = 1`
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: All the statements will execute successfully but at the cost of reduced readability.

4. Which of the following is an invalid variable?

- a) `my_string_1`
- b) `1st_string`
- c) `foo`



d) _

Answer: b

Explanation: Variable names should not start with a number.

5. Why are local variable names beginning with an underscore discouraged?

- a) they are used to indicate a private variables of a class
- b) they confuse the interpreter
- c) they are used to indicate global variables
- d) they slow down execution

Answer: a

Explanation: As Python has no concept of private variables, leading underscores are used to indicate variables that must not be accessed from outside the class.

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6. Which of the following is not a keyword?

- a) eval
- b) assert
- c) nonlocal
- d) pass

Answer: a

Explanation: eval can be used as a variable.

7. All keywords in Python are in _____

- a) lower case
- b) UPPER CASE
- c) Capitalized
- d) None of the mentioned



Answer: d

Explanation: True, False and None are capitalized while the others are in lower case.

8. Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?

- a) unlimited length
- b) all private members must have leading and trailing underscores
- c) underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Variable names can be of any length.

9. Which of the following is an invalid statement?

- a) `abc = 1,000,000`
- b) `a b c = 1000 2000 3000`
- c) `a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000`
- d) `a_b_c = 1,000,000`

Answer: b

Explanation: Spaces are not allowed in variable names.

10. Which of the following cannot be a variable?

- a) `__init__`
- b) `in`
- c) `it`
- d) `on`

Answer: b

Explanation: `in` is a keyword.

4. What is the answer to this expression, `22 % 3` is?

- a) 7



- b) 1
- c) 0
- d) 5

Answer: b

Explanation: Modulus operator gives the remainder. So, $22\%3$ gives the remainder, that is, 1.

5. Mathematical operations can be performed on a string.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: You can't perform mathematical operation on string even if the string is in the form: '1234...'.
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6. Operators with the same precedence are evaluated in which manner?

- a) Left to Right
- b) Right to Left
- c) Can't say
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

7. What is the output of this expression, $3*1**3$?

- a) 27
- b) 9
- c) 3
- d) 1



Answer: c

Explanation: First this expression will solve $1^{**}3$ because exponential has higher precedence than multiplication, so $1^{**}3 = 1$ and $3*1 = 3$. Final answer is 3.

8. Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

- a) Addition and Subtraction
- b) Multiplication, Division and Addition
- c) Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction
- d) Addition and Multiplication

Answer: a

Explanation: “Addition and Subtraction” are at the same precedence level. Similarly, “Multiplication and Division” are at the same precedence level. However, Multiplication and Division operators are at a higher precedence level than Addition and Subtraction operators.

9. The expression `Int(x)` implies that the variable `x` is converted to integer.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

10. Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?

- a) Exponential
- b) Addition
- c) Multiplication
- d) Parentheses

Answer: d

Explanation: Just remember: PEMDAS, that is, Parenthesis, Exponentiation, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction. Note that the precedence order of



Division and Multiplication is the same. Likewise, the order of Addition and Subtraction is also the same.

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

Answer: d

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify

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

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

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

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

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) None
- d) Error

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute in the shell and verify.

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

- a) 2445
- b) 133



- c) 12454
- d) 123

Answer: c

Explanation: Max returns the maximum element in the list.

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

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 25
- d) 1

Answer: d

Explanation: Min returns the minimum element in the list.

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

- a) 1
- b) 9
- c) 15
- d) Error

Answer: c

Explanation: Sum returns the sum of all elements in the list.

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)

Answer: c

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

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[0])`
- b) `print(list1[:2])`
- c) `print(list1[:-2])`
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Slicing is allowed in lists just as in the case of strings.

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

- a) Error
- b) None
- c) 25
- d) 2

Answer: c

Explanation: -1 corresponds to the last index in the list.

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]

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

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) [3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]

Answer: d

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

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

- 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]

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

4. 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) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
- d) [1, 3, 4

5. , 5, 20, 5, 25]

Answer: c

Explanation: pop() removes the element at the position specified in the parameter.

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

- 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]

Answer: a

Explanation: pop() by default will remove the last element.

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

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1. >>>"Welcome to Python".split()

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

Answer: a

Explanation: split() function returns the elements in a list.

1. Which of these definitions correctly describes a module?

- a) Denoted by triple quotes for providing the specification of certain program elements
- b) Design and implementation of specific functionality to be incorporated into a program
- c) Defines the specification of how it is to be used
- d) Any program that reuses code

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: The term “module” refers to the implementation of specific functionality to be incorporated into a program.

2. Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules?

- a) Provides a means of reuse of program code



- b) Provides a means of dividing up tasks
- c) Provides a means of reducing the size of the program
- d) Provides a means of testing individual parts of the program

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: The total size of the program remains the same regardless of whether modules are used or not. Modules simply divide the program.

3. Program code making use of a given module is called a _____ of the module.

- a) Client
- b) Docstring
- c) Interface
- d) Modularity

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Program code making use of a given module is called the client of the module. There may be multiple clients for a module.

. _____ is a string literal denoted by triple quotes for providing the specifications of certain program elements.

- a) Interface
- b) Modularity
- c) Client
- d) Docstring

View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Docstring used for providing the specifications of program elements.

5. Which of the following is true about top-down design process?

- a) The details of a program design are addressed before the overall design
- b) Only the details of the program are addressed
- c) The overall design of the program is addressed before the details



d) Only the design of the program is addressed

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Top-down design is an approach for deriving a modular design in which the overall design.

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6. In top-down design every module is broken into same number of submodules.

a) True

b) False

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: In top-down design every module can even be broken down into different number of submodules.

7. All modular designs are because of a top-down design process.

a) True

b) False

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: The details of the program can be addressed before the overall design too. Hence, all modular designs are not because of a top-down design process.

9. Which of the following isn't true about main modules?

a) When a python file is directly executed, it is considered main module of a program

b) Main modules may import any number of modules

c) Special name given to main modules is: `__main__`

d) Other main modules can import main modules

View Answer



Answer: d

Explanation: Main modules are not meant to be imported into other modules.

10. Which of the following is not a valid namespace?

- a) Global namespace
- b) Public namespace
- c) Built-in namespace
- d) Local namespace

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: During a Python program execution, there are as many as three namespaces – built-in namespace, global namespace and local namespace.

11. Which of the following is false about “import modulename” form of import?

- a) The namespace of imported module becomes part of importing module
- b) This form of import prevents name clash
- c) The namespace of imported module becomes available to importing module
- d) The identifiers in module are accessed as: modulename.identifier

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: In the “import modulename” form of import, the namespace of imported module becomes available to, but not part of, the importing module.

12. Which of the following is false about “from-import” form of import?

- a) The syntax is: from modulename import identifier
- b) This form of import prevents name clash
- c) The namespace of imported module becomes part of importing module
- d) The identifiers in module are accessed directly as: identifier

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: In the “from-import” form of import, there may be name clashes



because names of the imported identifiers aren't specified along with the module name.

13. Which of the statements about modules is false?

- a) In the “from-import” form of import, identifiers beginning with two underscores are private and aren't imported
- b) dir() built-in function monitors the items in the namespace of the main module
- c) In the “from-import” form of import, all identifiers regardless of whether they are private or public are imported
- d) When a module is loaded, a compiled version of the module with file extension .pyc is automatically produced

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: In the “from-import” form of import, identifiers beginning with two underscores are private and aren't imported.

. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

- a) [1, 2, 3]
- b) (1, 2, 3)
- c) {1, 2, 3}
- d) {}

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: Tuples are represented with round brackets.

2. Suppose $t = (1, 2, 4, 3)$, which of the following is incorrect?

- a) `print(t[3])`
- b) `t[3] = 45`
- c) `print(max(t))`
- d) `print(len(t))`

View Answer



Answer: b

Explanation: Values cannot be modified in the case of tuple, that is, tuple is immutable.

1. Which of the following statements create a dictionary?

- a) `d = {}`
- b) `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`
- c) `d = {40:"john", 45:"peter"}`
- d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Dictionaries are created by specifying keys and values.

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

1. `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`

- a) "john", 40, 45, and "peter"
- b) "john" and "peter"
- c) 40 and 45
- d) `d = (40:"john", 45:"peter")`

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: Dictionaries appear in the form of keys and values.

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

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Functions are reusable pieces of programs. They allow you to give a

name to a block of statements, allowing you to run that block using the specified name anywhere in your program and any number of times.

2. Which keyword is used for function?

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

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

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

```
all([2,4,0,6])
```

- a) Error
- b) True
- c) False
- d) 0

1. Which of the following statements create a dictionary?

- a) `d = {}`
- b) `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`
- c) `d = {40:"john", 45:"peter"}`
- d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: Dictionaries are created by specifying keys and values.

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

1. `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`

- a) "john", 40, 45, and "peter"
- b) "john" and "peter"



- c) 40 and 45
- d) `d = (40:"john", 45:"peter")`

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: Dictionaries appear in the form of keys and values.

7. Suppose `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`, to delete the entry for "john" what command do we use?

- a) `d.delete("john":40)`
- b) `d.delete("john")`
- c) `del d["john"]`
- d) `del d("john":40)`

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

8. Suppose `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`. To obtain the number of entries in dictionary which command do we use?

- a) `d.size()`
- b) `len(d)`
- c) `size(d)`
- d) `d.len()`

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

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

1. `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`
2. `print(list(d.keys()))`

- a) `["john", "peter"]`
- b) `["john":40, "peter":45]`



- c) (“john”, “peter”)
- d) (“john”:40, “peter”:45)

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: The output of the code shown above is a list containing only keys of the dictionary d, in the form of a list.

10. Suppose $d = \{“john”:40, “peter”:45\}$, what happens when we try to retrieve a value using the expression $d[“susan”]$?

- a) Since “susan” is not a value in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception
- b) It is executed fine and no exception is raised, and it returns None
- c) Since “susan” is not a key in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception
- d) Since “susan” is not a key in the set, Python raises a syntax error

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

Q:1) Who developed Python Programming Language?

Sol:

- A:) Wick van Rossum
- B:) Rasmus Lerdorf
- C:) Guido van Rossum
- D:) Niene Stom

Correct:C

Q:2) Which type of Programming does Python support?

Sol:



- A:) object-oriented programming
- B:) structured programming
- C:) functional programming
- D:) all of the mentioned

Correct:D

Q:3) Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

Sol:

- A:) no
- B:) yes
- C:) machine dependent
- D:) none of the mentioned

Correct:A

Q:4) Which of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

Sol:

- A:))python
- B:))pl
- C:))py



D:))p

Correct:C

Q:5) Is Python code compiled or interpreted?

Sol:

A:) Python code is both compiled and interpreted

B:) Python code is neither compiled nor interpreted

C:) Python code is only compiled

D:) Python code is only interpreted

Correct:B

Q:6) All keywords in Python are in _____

Sol:

A:) Capitalized

B:) lower case

C:) UPPER CASE

D:) None of the mentioned

Correct:D



Q:7) What will be the value of the following Python expression?

$4 + 3 \% 5$

Sol:

A:) 7

B:) 2

C:) 4

D:) 1

Correct:A

Q:8) Which of the following is used to define a block of code in Python language?

Sol:

A:) Indentation

B:) Key

C:) Brackets

D:) All of the mentioned

Correct:A

Q:9) Which keyword is used for function in Python language?

Sol:

A:) Function



B:) Def

C:) Fun

D:) Define

Correct:B

Q:10) Which of the following character is used to give single-line comments in Python?

Sol:

A:) //

B:) #

C:) !

D:) /*

Correct:C

Q:11) Which of these is not a core data type?

Sol:

A:) Lists

B:) Dictionary

C:) Tuples

D:) Class



Correct:D

Q:12) What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
d = {"john":40, "peter":45}
```

Sol:

A:) “john”, 40, 45, and “peter”

B:) “john” and “peter”

C:) 40 and 45

D:) d = (40:”john”, 45:”peter”)

Correct:B

Q:13) Which of these about a set is not true?

Sol:

A:) Mutable data type

B:) Allows duplicate values

C:) Data type with unordered values

D:) Immutable data type



Correct:D

Q:14) Which of the following is not the correct syntax for creating a set?

Sol:

A:) set([[1,2],[3,4]])

B:) set([1,2,2,3,4])

C:) set((1,2,3,4))

D:) {1,2,3,4}

Correct:A

Q:15) The value of the expressions $4/(3*(2-1))$ and $4/3*(2-1)$ is the same)

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False

Correct:A

Q:16) What will be the value of the following Python expression?



$4 + 3 \% 5$

Sol:

A:) 4

B:) 7

C:) 2

D:) 0

Correct:B

Q:17) Which of the following is the use of function in python?

Sol:

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

Correct:A

Q:18) Which keyword is used for function?



Sol:

A:) Fun

B:) Define

C:) Def

D:) Function

Correct:C

Q:19) Which of the following is the truncation division operator in Python?

Sol:

A:) |

B:) //

C:) /

D:) %

Correct:B

Q:20) What will be the output of the following Python code?

Sol:

```
l=[1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', ", []]
```

```
list(filter(bool, l))
```

A:) [1, 0, 2, 'hello', ", []]

B:) Error

C:) [1, 2, 'hello']

D:) [1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', ", []]



Correct:C

Q:21) Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python?

Sol:

A:) factorial()

B:) print()

C:) seed()

D:) sqrt()

Correct:B

Q:22)Which of the following is the use of id() function in python?

Sol:

A:) Every object doesn't have a unique id

B:) Id returns the identity of the object

C:) All of the mentioned

D:) None of the mentioned

Correct:B

Q:23) What will be the output of the following Python function?



`min(max(False,-3,-4), 2,7)`

Sol:

A:) -4

B:) -3

C:) 2

D:) False

Correct:D

Q:24) Which of the following is not a core data type in Python programming?

Sol:

A:) Tuples

B:) Lists

C:) Class

D:) Dictionary

Correct:C

Explanation: Class is a user-defined data type.



Q:25) What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=56.236?

```
print("%.2f"%x)
```

Sol:

A:) 56.236

B:) 56.23

C:) 56.0000

D:) 56.24

Correct:D

Q:26) Which of these is the definition for packages in Python?

Sol:

A:) A set of main modules

B:) A folder of python modules

C:) A number of files containing Python definitions and statements

D:) A set of programs making use of Python modules

Correct:B

Q:27) What is the order of namespaces in which Python looks for an identifier?

Sol:



A:) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the global namespace and finally the local namespace

B:) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the local namespace and finally the global namespace

C:) Python first searches the local namespace, then the global namespace and finally the built-in namespace

D:) Python first searches the global namespace, then the local namespace and finally the built-in namespace

Correct:C

Q:28) Which one of the following is not a keyword in Python language?

Sol:

A:) pass

B:) eval

C:) assert

D:) nonlocal

Correct:B



Q:29) Which module in the python standard library parses options received from the command line?

Sol:

A:) getarg

B:) getopt

C:) main

D:) os

Correct: B

Q:30) What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings in Python?

Sol:

A:) *

B:) –

C:) +

D:) All of the mentioned

Correct: B

Q:31) To add a new element to a list we use which Python command?

Sol:

A:) list1.addEnd(5)

B:) list1.addLast(5)



C:) list1.append(5)

D:) list1.add(5)

Correct:C

Q:32) Which one of the following is the use of function in python?

Sol:

A:) Functions don't provide better modularity for your application

B:) you can't also create your own functions

C:) Functions are reusable pieces of programs

D:) All of the mentioned

Correct:C

Q:33)What is the maximum possible length of an identifier in Python?

Sol:

A:) 79 characters

B:) 31 characters

C:) 63 characters

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct:D

Q:34)What are the two main types of functions in Python?



Sol:

A:) System function

B:) Custom function

C:) Built-in function & User defined function

D:) User function

Correct:C

Q:35)Which of the following is a Python tuple?

Sol:

A:) {1, 2, 3}

B:) {}

C:) [1, 2, 3]

D:) (1, 2, 3)

Correct:D

Q:36)Which of the following is the use of id() function in python?

Sol:

A:) Every object in Python doesn't have a unique id

B:) In Python Id function returns the identity of the object



C:) None of the mentioned

D:) All of the mentioned

Correct:B

Q:37)The process of pickling in Python includes _____

Sol:

A:) conversion of a Python object hierarchy into byte stream

B:) conversion of a datatable into a list

C:) conversion of a byte stream into Python object hierarchy

D:) conversion of a list into a datatable

Correct:A

Q:38)What is the data type of (1)?

Sol:

A:) Tuple

B:) Integer

C:) List

D:) Both tuple and integer



Correct:B

Q:39) If a=(1,2,3,4), a[1:-1] is _____

Sol:

A:) Error, tuple slicing doesn't exist

B:) [2,3]

C:) (2,3,4)

D:) (2,3)

Correct:D

Q:40) What type of data is: a=[[1,1),(2,4),(3,9)]?

Sol:

A:) Array of tuples

B:) List of tuples

C:) Tuples of lists

D:) Invalid type



Correct:B

Q:41) What is the output of `print 0.1 + 0.2 == 0.3`?

Sol:

- A:) True
- B:) False
- C:) Machine dependent
- D:) Error

Correct:B

Q:42) What is the type of `inf`?

Sol:

- A:) Boolean
- B:) Integer
- C:) Float
- D:) Complex

Correct:C

Q:43) What does `~~~~~5` evaluate to?



Sol:

A:) +5

B:) -11

C:) +11

D:) -5

Correct:A

Q:44)Which of these in not a core data type?

Sol:

A:) Lists

B:) Dictionary

C:) Tuples

D:) Class

Correct:D

Q:45)Given a function that does not return any value, What value is thrown by default when executed in shell.

Sol:

A:) int

B:) bool

C:) void



D:) None

Correct:D

Q:46) Which of the following will run without errors?

Sol:

A:) round(45.8)

B:) round(6352.898,2,5)

C:) round()

D:) round(7463.123,2,1)

Correct:A

Q:47)What is the return type of function id?

Sol:

A:) int

B:) float

C:) bool

D:) dict

Correct:A



Q:48)In order to store values in terms of key and value we use what core data type.

Sol:

- A:) list
- B:) tuple
- C:) class
- D:) dictionary

Correct:D

Q:49) What is the return value of trunc()?

Sol:

- A:) int
- B:) bool
- C:) float
- D:) None

Correct:A

Q:50)What is the Correct Answer: to this expression, $22 \% 3$ is?

Sol:

- A:) 7
- B:) 1
- C:) 0



D:) 5

Correct:B

Q:1) Which is the correct operator for power(xy)?

Sol:

A:) X^y

B:) $X^{**}y$

C:) $X^{^}y$

D:) None of the mentioned

Correct : B

Q:2) Which one of these is floor division?

Sol:

A:) /

B:) //

C:) %

D:) None of the mentioned

Correct : B

Q:3) What is the answer to this expression, $22 \% 3$ is?



Sol:

A:) 7

B:) 1

C:) 0

D:) 5

Correct : B

Q:4) Mathematical operations can be performed on a string)

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False

Correct : B

Q:5) Operators with the same precedence are evaluated in which manner?

Sol:

A:) Left to Right

B:) Right to Left

C:) Can't say

D:) None of the mentioned

Correct : A



Q:6) What is the output of this expression, $3*1**3$?

Sol:

A:) 27

B:) 9

C:) 3

D:) 1

Correct : C

Q:7) Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

Sol:

A:) Addition and Subtraction

B:) Multiplication, Division and Addition

C:) Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction

D:) Addition and Multiplication

Correct : A

Q:8) The expression $\text{Int}(x)$ implies that the variable x is converted to integer)

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False



Correct : A

Q:9) Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?

Sol:

- A:) Exponential
- B:) Addition
- C:) Multiplication
- D:) Parentheses

Correct:D

Q:10) The output of executing `string.ascii_letters` can also be achieved by:

Sol:

- A:) `string.ascii_lowercase_string.digits`
- B:) `string.ascii_lowercase+string.ascii_uppercase`
- C:) `string.letters`
- D:) `string.lowercase_string.uppercase`

Correct : B



Q:11)What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings?

Sol:

A:) +

B:) *

C:) –

D:) All of the mentioned

Correct : C

Q:12) Which of the following statements create a dictionary?

Sol:

A:) `d = {}`

B:) `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`

C:) `d = {40:"john", 45:"peter"}`

D:) All of the mentioned

Correct:D

Q:13)Which of these definitions correctly describes a module?

Sol:

A:) Denoted by triple quotes for providing the specification of certain program elements



B:) Design and implementation of specific functionality to be incorporated into a program

C:) Defines the specification of how it is to be used

D:) Any program that reuses code

Correct : B

Q:14)Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules?

Sol:

A:) Provides a means of reuse of program code

B:) Provides a means of dividing up tasks

C:) Provides a means of reducing the size of the program

D:) Provides a means of testing individual parts of the program

Correct : C

Q:15)Program code making use of a given module is called a _____ of the module.

Sol:

A:) Client

B:) Docstring

C:) Interface



D:) Modularity

Correct : A

Q:16)_____ is a string literal denoted by triple quotes for providing the specifications of certain program elements.

Sol:

- A:) Interface
- B:) Modularity
- C:) Client
- D:) Docstring

Correct:D

Q:17)Which of the following is true about top-down design process?

Sol:

- A:) The details of a program design are addressed before the overall design
- B:) Only the details of the program are addressed
- C:) The overall design of the program is addressed before the details
- D:) Only the design of the program is addressed



Correct : C

Q:18) In top-down design every module is broken into same number of submodules.

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False

Correct : B

Q:19) All modular designs are because of a top-down design process.

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False

Correct : B

Q:20) Which of the following isn't true about main modules?

Sol:

A:) When a python file is directly executed, it is considered main module of a program

B:) Main modules may import any number of modules

C:) Special name given to main modules is: `__main__`

D:) Other main modules can import main modules



Correct:D

Q:21)Which of the following is not a valid namespace?

Sol:

A:) Global namespace

B:) Public namespace

C:) Built-in namespace

D:) Local namespace

Q:22)A Which of the following is false about “import modulename” form of import?

Sol:

A:) The namespace of imported module becomes part of importing module

B:) This form of import prevents name clash

C:) The namespace of imported module becomes available to importing module

D:) The identifiers in module are accessed as: modulename.identifier

Correct : B

Q:23) Which of the following is false about “from-import” form of import?



Sol:

A:) The syntax is: from module name import identifier

B:) This form of import prevents name clash

C:) The namespace of imported module becomes part of importing module

D:) The identifiers in module are accessed directly as: identifier

Correct : B

Q:24) Which of the statements about modules is false?

Sol:

A:) In the “from-import” form of import, identifiers beginning with two underscores are private and aren’t imported

B:) dir() built-in function monitors the items in the namespace of the main module

C:) In the “from-import” form of import, all identifiers regardless of whether they are private or public are imported

D:) When a module is loaded, a compiled version of the module with file extension .pyc is automatically produced

Correct : C:)



Q:25)What is the order of namespaces in which Python looks for an identifier?

Sol:

A:) Python first searches the global namespace, then the local namespace and finally the built-in namespace

B:) Python first searches the local namespace, then the global namespace and finally the built-in namespace

C:) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the global namespace and finally the local namespace

D:) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the local namespace and finally the global namespace

Correct : B

Q:26) Which module in Python supports regular expressions?

Sol:

A:) re

B:) regex

C:) pyregex

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct : A

Q:27)Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?



Sol:

A:) yes

B:) no

C:) machine dependent

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct : A

Q:28) What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?

Sol:

A:) 31 characters

B:) 63 characters

C:) 79 characters

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct:D

Q:29) Which of the following is invalid?

Sol:

A:) `_a = 1`

B:) `__a = 1`

C:) `__str__ = 1`



D:) none of the mentioned

Correct:D

Q:30) Why are local variable names beginning with an underscore discouraged?

Sol:

A:) they are used to indicate a private variables of a class

B:) they confuse the interpreter

C:) they are used to indicate global variables

D:) they slow down execution

Correct : A

Q:31) Which of the following is not a keyword?

Sol:

A:) eval

B:) assert

C:) nonlocal

D:) pass



Correct : A

Q:32) All keywords in Python are in _____

Sol:

A:) lower case

B:) UPPER CASE

C:) Capitalized

D:) None of the mentioned

Correct:D

Q:33) Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?

Sol:

A:) unlimited length

B:) all private members must have leading and trailing underscores

C:) underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct : A

Q:34) Which of the following is an invalid statement?

Sol:



A:) `abc = 1,000,000`

B:) `a b c = 1000 2000 3000`

C:) `a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000`

D:) `a_b_c = 1,000,000`

Correct : B

Q:35) Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python?

Sol:

A:) `seed()`

B:) `sqrt()`

C:) `factorial()`

D:) `print()`

Correct:D

Q:36) Program code making use of a given module is called a _____ of the module.

Sol:

A:) Client

B:) Docstring



C:) Interface

D:) Modularity

Correct : A

Q:37) _____ is a string literal denoted by triple quotes for providing the specifications of certain program elements.

Sol:

A:) Interface

B:) Modularity

C:) Client

D:) Docstring

Correct:D

Q:38) _____ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behaviour.

Sol:

A:) A method

B:) An object

C:) A class

D:) An operator



Correct : B

Q:39) _____ is used to create an object.

Sol:

A:) class

B:) constructor

C:) User-defined functions

D:) In-built functions

Correct : B

Q:40) What is setattr() used for?

Sol:

A:) To access the attribute of the object

B:) To set an attribute

C:) To check if an attribute exists or not

D:) To delete an attribute

Correct : B



Q:41) What is getattr() used for?

Sol:

A:) To access the attribute of the object

B:) To delete an attribute

C:) To check if an attribute exists or not

D:) To set an attribute

Correct : A

Q:42) What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology?

Sol:

A:) Deleting an instance of class

B:) Modifying an instance of class

C:) Copying an instance of class

D:) Creating an instance of class

Correct:D

Q:43) What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('a@ 1,'.islower())
```

Sol:



A:) True

B:) False

C:) None

D:) Error

Correct : A

Q:44) What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('11'.isnumeric())
```

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False

C:) None

D:) Error

Correct : A

Q:45) Which of the following best describes inheritance?

Sol:

A:) Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition

B:) Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members



C:) Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions

D:) Allows for implementation of elegant software that is well designed and easily modified

Correct : A

Q:46) Which of the following statements is wrong about inheritance?

Sol:

A:) Protected members of a class can be inherited

B:) The inheriting class is called a subclass

C:) Private members of a class can be inherited and accessed

D:) Inheritance is one of the features of OOP

Correct : C

Q:47) All subclasses are a subtype in object-oriented programming.

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False

Correct : B

Q:48) When defining a subclass in Python that is meant to serve as a subtype, the subtype Python keyword is used.

Sol:



A:) True

B:) False

Correct : B

Q:49) Suppose B is a subclass of A, to invoke the `__init__` method in A from B, what is the line of code you should write?

Sol:

A:) `A.__init__(self)`

B:) `B.__init__(self)`

C:) `A.__init__(B:)`

D:) `B.__init__(A:)`

Correct : A

Q:50) . What does built-in function `type` do in context of classes?

Sol:

A:) Determines the object name of any value

B:) Determines the class name of any value

C:) Determines class description of any value

D:) Determines the file name of any value

Correct : B

Q:1) Which one of the following is the use of function in python?

Sol:



- A:) Functions don't provide better modularity for your application
- B:) you can't also create your own functions
- C:) Functions are reusable pieces of programs
- D:) All of the mentioned

Correct : c

Q:2) _____ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behaviour.

Sol:

- A:) A method
- B:) An object
- C:) A class
- D:) An operator

Correct : b

Q:3) _____ is used to create an object.

Sol:



- A:) class
- B:) constructor
- C:) User-defined functions
- D:) In-built functions

Correct : b

Q:4) What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology?

Sol:

- A:) Deleting an instance of class
- B:) Modifying an instance of class
- C:) Copying an instance of class
- D:) Creating an instance of class

Correct : d

Q:5) How many except statements can a try-except block have?

Sol:

- A:) zero



- B:) one
- C:) more than one
- D:) more than zero

Correct : d

Q:6) When will the else part of try-except-else be executed?

Sol:

- A:) always
- B:) when an exception occurs
- C:) when no exception occurs
- D:) when an exception occurs in to except block

Correct : c

Q:7) Can one block of except statements handle multiple exception?

Sol:

- A:) yes, like except TypeError, SyntaxError [...]
- B:) yes, like except [TypeError, SyntaxError]



C:) no

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct : a

Q:8) When is the finally block executed?

Sol:

A:) when there is no exception

B:) when there is an exception

C:) only if some condition that has been specified is satisfied

D:) always

Correct : d

Q:9) Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python?

Sol:

A:) seed()

B:) sqrt()

C:) factorial()



D:) print()

Correct : d

Q:10) What will be the output of the following Python function?

`any([2>8, 4>2, 1>2])`

Sol:

A:) Error

B:) True

C:) False

D:) 4>2

Correct : b

Q:11) What will be the output of the following Python function?

`min(max(False,-3,-4), 2,7)`

Sol:



A:) 2

B:) False

C:) -3

D:) -4

Correct : b

Q:12) What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = 123
```

```
for i in x:
```

```
    print(i)
```

Sol:

A:) 1 2 3

B:) 123

C:) error

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct : c

Q:13) What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
```

```
for i in d:
```

```
    print(i)
```

Sol:

A:) 0 1 2

B:) a b c

C:) 0 a 1 b 2 c

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct : a

Q:14) Which of the following best describes polymorphism?

Sol:

A:) Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition

B:) Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members

C:) Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions



D:) Allows for objects of different types and behaviour to be treated as the same general type

Correct : d

Q:15) What is the biggest reason for the use of polymorphism?

Sol:

A:) It allows the programmer to think at a more abstract level

B:) There is less program code to write

C:) The program will have a more elegant design and will be easier to maintain and update

D:) Program code takes up less space

Correct : c

Q:16) What is the use of duck typing?

Sol:

A:) More restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method

B:) No restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method

C:) Less restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method



D:) Makes the program code smaller

Correct : c

Q:17) A class in which one or more methods are only implemented to raise an exception is called an abstract class.

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False

Correct : a

Q:18) Overriding means changing behaviour of methods of derived class methods in the base class.

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False

Correct : b



Q:19) Which of the following statements is true?

Sol:

- A:) A non-private method in a superclass can be overridden
- B:) A subclass method can be overridden by the superclass
- C:) A private method in a superclass can be overridden
- D:) Overriding isn't possible in Python

Correct : a

Q:20) If b is a dictionary, what does any(B:) do?

Sol:

- A:) Returns True if any key of the dictionary is true
- B:) Returns False if dictionary is empty
- C:) Returns True if all keys of the dictionary are true
- D:) Method any() doesn't exist for dictionary

Correct : a

Q:21) Which one of these is floor division?



Sol:

A:) /

B:) //

C:) %

D:) None of the mentioned

Correct : b

Q:22) What is the answer to this expression, $22 \% 3$ is?

Sol:

A:) 7

B:) 1

C:) 0

D:) 5

Correct : b

Q:23) Mathematical operations can be performed on a string.

Sol:



A:) True

B:) False

Correct : b

Q:24) Operators with the same precedence are evaluated in which manner?

Sol:

A:) Left to Right

B:) Right to Left

C:) Can't say

D:) None of the mentioned

Correct : a

Q:25) What is the output of this expression, $3*1**3$?

Sol:

A:) 27

B:) 9



C:) 3

D:) 1

Correct : c

Q:26) Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

Sol:

A:) Addition and Subtraction

B:) Multiplication, Division and Addition

C:) Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction

D:) Addition and Multiplication

Correct : a

Q:27)The expression $\text{Int}(x)$ implies that the variable x is converted to integer.

Sol:

A:) True

B:) False



Correct : a

Q:28) Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?

Sol:

- A:) Exponential
- B:) Addition
- C:) Multiplication
- D:) Parentheses

Correct : d

Q:29) The _____ function removes the first element of a set and the last element of a list.

Sol:

- A:) remove
- B:) pop
- C:) discard
- D:) dispose



Correct : b

Q:30) If we have two sets, s1 and s2, and we want to check if all the elements of s1 are present in s2 or not, we can use the function:

Sol:

A:) s2.issubset(s1)

B:) s2.issuperset(s1)

C:) s1.issuperset(s2)

D:) s1.isset(s2)

Correct : b

Q:31) What will be the output of the following Python code, if s1= {1, 2, 3}?

s1.issubset(s1)

Sol:

A:) True

B:) Error

C:) No output

D:) False



Correct : a

Q:32) Which of these about a set is not true?

Sol:

- A:) Mutable data type
- B:) Allows duplicate values
- C:) Data type with unordered values
- D:) Immutable data type

Correct : d

Q:33) Which of the following statements is used to create an empty set?

Sol:

- A:) { }
- B:) set()
- C:) []
- D:) ()



Correct : b

Q:34) If $a=\{5,6,7,8\}$, which of the following statements is false?

Sol:

A:) `print(len(A:))`

B:) `print(min(A:))`

C:) `a.remove(5)`

D:) `a[2]=45`

Correct : d

Q:35) If $a=\{5,6,7\}$, what happens when `a.add(5)` is executed?

Sol:

A:) `a={5,5,6,7}`

B:) `a={5,6,7}`

C:) Error as there is no add function for set data type

D:) Error as 5 already exists in the set



Correct : b

Q:36)What is the type of each element in sys.argv?

Sol:

A:) set

B:) list

C:) tuple

D:) string

Correct : d

Q:37) What is the length of sys.argv?

Sol:

A:) number of arguments

B:) number of arguments + 1

C:) number of arguments – 1

D:) none of the mentioned

Correct : b



Q:38)How are keyword arguments specified in the function heading?

Sol:

- A:) one-star followed by a valid identifier
- B:) one underscore followed by a valid identifier
- C:) two stars followed by a valid identifier
- D:) two underscores followed by a valid identifier

Correct : c

Q:39)How many keyword arguments can be passed to a function in a single function call?

Sol:

- A:) zero
- B:) one
- C:) zero or more
- D:) one or more

Correct : c

Q:40)What is the output of print 0.1 + 0.2 == 0.3?

Sol:



- A:) True
- B:) False
- C:) Machine dependent
- D:) Error

Correct : b

Q:41) Which of the following is not a complex number?

Sol:

- A:) $k = 2 + 3j$
- B:) $k = \text{complex}(2, 3)$
- C:) $k = 2 + 3l$
- D:) $k = 2 + 3J$

Correct : c

Q:42) What is the type of inf?

Sol:

- A:) Boolean



- B:) Integer
- C:) Float
- D:) Complex

Correct : c

Q:43)What does ~ 4 evaluate to?

Sol:

- A:) -5
- B:) -4
- C:) -3
- D:) +3

Correct : a

Q:44) What does $\sim \sim \sim \sim \sim 5$ evaluate to?

Sol:

- A:) +5
- B:) -11
- C:) +11



D:) -5

Correct : a

Q:45) Which of the following is incorrect?

Sol:

A:) $x = 0b101$

B:) $x = 0x4f5$

C:) $x = 19023$

D:) $x = 03964$

Correct : d

Q:46) What is the result of `cmp(3, 1)`?

Sol:

A:) 1

B:) 0

C:) True

D:) False



Correct : a

Q:47) Which of the following is incorrect?

Sol:

A:) `float('inf')`

B:) `float('nan')`

C:) `float('56'+ '78')`

D:) `float('12+34')`

Correct : d

Q:48) What is the result of `round(0.5) – round(-0.5)`?

Sol:

A:) 1.0

B:) 2.0

C:) 0.0

D:) Value depends on Python version



Correct : d

Q:49) What does 3^4 evaluate to?

Sol:

A:) 81

B:) 12

C:) 0.75

D:) 7

Correct : d

Q:50) Which of these is not a fundamental features of OOP?

Sol:

A:) Encapsulation

B:) Inheritance

C:) Instantiation

D:) Polymorphism

Correct : c