

100 MCQs for II – MID OBJECTIVE QUIZ

Class: I– B. Tech/ II-Sem
Subject: Python Programming

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1. Which of the following would give an error?

- A. list1=[]
- B. list1=[]*3
- C. list1=[2,8,7]
- D. None of the above

Ans :- D

2. Which of the following commands will create a list?

- A. list1 = []
- B. list1 = list()
- C. list1 = list([1, 2, 3])
- D. All of the mentioned

Ans :- D

3. What is the output of the following code

```
list1 = ['xyz', 'zara', 'PYnative']  
print (max(list1))
```

- A. PYnative
- B. zara

Ans :- B

4. Which of the following is True regarding lists in Python?

- A. Lists are immutable.
- B. size(list1) command is used to find the size of lists.
- C. Size of the lists must be specified before its initialization
- D. Elements of lists are stored in contiguous memory location.

Ans :- D

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

- A. ['llo']
- B. ['hello']
- C. ['olleh']
- D. ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']

Ans :- D

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

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. Error

D. None

Ans :- B

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

- A. 133
- B. 123
- C. 2445
- D. 12454

Ans :- D

8. What is the output of the following

```
l = [None] * 10
```

```
print(len(l))
```

- A. 0
- B. 10
- C. Syntax Error
- D. None

Ans :- B

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

```
>>>names = ['Amir', 'Bear', 'Charlton', 'Daman']
```

```
>>>print(names[-1][-1])
```

- A. A
- B. n
- C. Daman
- D. Error

Ans :- B

10. Suppose list1 is [1, 3, 2], What is list1 * 2?

- A. [2, 6, 4]
- B. [1, 3, 2, 1, 3]
- C. [1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2]
- D. [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1]

Ans :- C

11. 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

Ans :- D

12. Which of the following creates a tuple?

- A. tuple1=(5)*2
- B. tuple1=("a","b")
- C. tuple1[2]=("a","b")
- D. None of the above

Ans :- B

13. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

- A. {}
- B. {1, 2, 3}
- C. [1, 2, 3]
- D. (1, 2, 3)

Ans :- D

14. Choose the correct option with respect to Python.

- A. Both tuples and lists are mutable.
- B. Both tuples and lists are immutable.
- C. Tuples are immutable while lists are mutable.
- D. Tuples are mutable while lists are immutable.

Ans :- C

15. Is the following Python code valid?

```
>>> a,b=1,2,3
```

- A. No, too many values to unpack
- B. Yes, this is an example of tuple unpacking. a=1 and b=2
- C. Yes, this is an example of tuple unpacking. a=1 and b=(2,3)
- D. Yes, this is an example of tuple unpacking. a=(1,2) and b=3

Ans :- A

16. What will be the output of below Python code?

```
tuple1=(2,4,3)
tuple3=tuple1*2
print(tuple3)
```

- A. (4,8,6)
- B. Error
- C. (2,4,3,2,4,3)
- D. (2,2,4,4,3,3)

Ans :- C

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

```
>>> a=(1,2,3,4)
>>> del(a[2])
```

- A. Now a=(3,4)
- B. Now, a=(1,2,4)
- C. Now, a=(1,3,4)
- D. Error as tuple is immutable

Ans :- D

18. Which of these about a frozenset is not true ?

- A. Mutable Data Type
- B. Allows Duplicate values
- C. Data Types with unordered values
- D. Immutable Data Types

Ans :- A

19. Set members must not be hashable.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans :- **B**

20. Which of these about a dictionary is false?

- A. Dictionaries are mutable
- B. Dictionaries aren't ordered
- C. The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys
- D. The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values

Ans :- **D**

21. Which of the following is correct with respect to above Python code?

```
d={"a":3,"b":7}
```

- A. a dictionary d is created.
- B. a and b are the keys of dictionary d.
- C. 3 and 7 are the values of dictionary d
- D. All of the above.

Ans :- **D**

22. Which of the following statements create a dictionary?

- A. d = {}
- B. d = {40:"john", 45:"peter"}
- C. d = {"john":40, "peter":45}
- D. All of the mentioned

Ans :- **D**

23. Which of the following is not a declaration of the dictionary?

- A. { }
- B. {1,"A",2"B"}
- C. {1: 'A', 2: 'B'}
- D. dict([[1,"A"],[2,"B"]])

Ans :- **B**

24. Which of the statements about dictionary values is false?

- A. Values of a dictionary must be unique
- B. More than one key can have the same value
- C. The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key]
- D. Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers

Ans :- **A**

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

```
>>> a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
```

```
>>> del a
```

- A. del deletes the entire dictionary
- B. del deletes the keys in the dictionary
- C. del deletes the values in the dictionary
- D. method del doesn't exist for the dictionary

Ans :- A

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

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
for i,j in a.items():
print(i,j,end=" ")
```

- A. 1 2 3
- B. A B C
- C. 1 A 2 B 3 C
- D. 1:"A" 2:"B" 3:"C"

Ans :- C

27. If a is a dictionary with some key-value pairs, what does a.popitem() do?

- A. Removes an arbitrary element
- B. Invalid method for dictionary
- C. Removes all the key-value pairs
- D. Removes the key-value pair for the key given as an argument

Ans :- A

28. The following Python code is invalid.

```
class demo(dict):
    def __test__(self,key):
        return []
a = demo()
a['test'] = 7
print(a)
```

- A. True
- B. False

Ans :- B

29. What is the output of the following code

```
dict1 = {"key1":1, "key2":2}
dict2 = {"key2":2, "key1":1}
print(dict1 == dict2)
```

- A. True
- B. False

Ans :- A

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

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
print(a.get(1,4))
```

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. A
- D. Invalid syntax for get method

Ans :- C

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

```
total={}
def insert(items):
    if items in total:
        total[items] += 1
    else:
        total[items] = 1
insert('Apple')
insert('Ball')
insert('Apple')
print (len(total))
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Ans :- C

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

```
a = {}
a[1] = 1
a['1'] = 2
a[1]=a[1]+1
count = 0
for i in a:
    count += a[i]
print(count)
```

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. Error, the keys can't be a mixture of letters and numbers

Ans :- C

33. What will be the output of above Python code?

```
d1={"abc":5,"def":6,"ghi":7}
print(d1[0])
```

- A. 5
- B. abc
- C. Error
- D. {"abc":5}

Ans :- C

34. What will the above Python code do?

```
dict={"Phy":94,"Che":70,"Bio":82,"Eng":95}
dict.update({"Che":72,"Bio":80})
```

- A. It will throw an error as dictionary cannot be updated.
- B. It will not throw any error but it will not do any changes in dict
- C. It will simply update the dictionary as dict={"Phy":94,"Che":72,"Bio":80,"Eng":95}
- D. It will create new dictionary as dict={"Che":72,"Bio":80} and old dict will be deleted. Ans :-

Ans: C

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

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
print(a.get(5,4))
```

- A. A
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. Error, invalid syntax

Ans :- B

36. Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python?

- A. print()
- B. seed()
- C. sqrt()
- D. factorial()

Ans :- A

37. Which keyword is use for function?

- A. fun
- B. def
- C. define
- D. function

Ans :- C

38. Which of the following items are present in the function header?

- A. parameter list
- B. function name
- C. return value
- D. Both A and B

Ans :- D

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

- A. class
- B. function
- C. module
- D. method

Ans :- D

40. If return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return:

- A. 0
- B. NULL
- C. Arbitrary value
- D. None

Ans :- D

41. The function pow(x,y,z) is evaluated as:

- A. $(x**y) / z$
- B. $(x**y)*z$
- C. $(x**y)**z$
- D. $(x**y) \% z$

Ans :- D

42. What is a recursive function?

- A. A function which calls itself.
- B. A function that calls other function.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Ans :- A

43. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

round(4.576)

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 4.5
- D. 4.6

Ans :- B

44. Which of the following will print the pi value defined in math module?

- A. print(pi)
- B. print(math.pi)
- C. from math import pi print(pi)
- D. from math import pi print(math.pi)

Ans :- C

45. What will be the output of the following Python function? all ([2,4,0,6])

- A. 0
- B. True
- C. false
- D. Error

Ans :- C

46. Which of the following is incorrect way of using an argument while defining a function in Python, where var1 and var2 are two arguments?

- A. def fn(var1, var2)
- B. def fn(var1, var2=5)
- C. def fn(*var1, var2)
- D. def fn(var1,*var2)

Ans :- C

47. Which of the following is correct with respect to OOP concept in Python?

- A. Objects are real world entities while classes are not real.
- B. Classes are real world entities while objects are not real.
- C. Both objects and classes are real world entities.
- D. Both object and classes are not real.

Ans :- A

48. In python, what is method inside class?

- A. attribute
- B. object
- C. argument
- D. function

Ans : D

49. Which of the following is correct?

class A:

```
def __init__(self):  
    self.count=5  
    self.count=count+1
```

a=A()

print(a.count)

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 0
- D. Error

Ans : D

50. Which of the following is correct?

class A:

```
def __init__(self,name):  
    self.name=name
```

a1=A("john")

a2=A("john")

- A. id(a1) and id(a2) will have same value.
- B. id(a1) and id(a2) will have different values.
- C. Two objects with same value of attribute cannot be created.
- D. None of the above

Ans : B

51. How many reference and object variables are there for the given Python code?

class A:

```
print("Inside class")
```

A()

A()

obj=A()

- A. 2 and 1
- B. 3 and 3

- C. 3 and 1
- D. 3 and 2

Ans : C

52. To create a class, use the keyword?

- A. new
- B. except
- C. class
- D. object

Ans : C

53. All classes have a function called?

- A. __init__
- B. __init__()
- C. init
- D. init()

Ans : B

54. The _____ parameter is a reference to the current instance of the class, and is used to access variables that belong to the class.

- A. __init__()
- B. self
- C. both A and B
- D. None of the above

Ans : B

55. You can delete properties on objects by using the _____ keyword.

- A. delete
- B. dedl
- C. del
- D. drop

Ans : C

56 A variable that is defined inside a method and belongs only to the current instance of a class is known as?

- A. Inheritance
- B. Instance variable

- C. Function overloading
- D. Instantiation

Ans : B

57. A class variable or instance variable that holds data associated with a class and its object is known as?

- A. Class variable
- B. Method
- C. Operator overloading
- D. Data member

Ans : D

58. What is setattr() used for?

- A. To set an attribute
- B. To access the attribute of the object
- C. To check if an attribute exists or not
- D. To delete an attribute

Ans : A

59. What will be output for the following code?

```
class test:
    def __init__(self,a):
        self.a=a

    def display(self):
        print(self.a)
obj=test()
obj.display()
```

- A. Runs normally, doesn't display anything
- B. Displays 0, which is the automatic default value
- C. Error as one argument is required while creating the object
- D. Error as display function requires an additional argument

Ans : C

60. _____ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behavior.

- A. A method
- B. An object
- C. A class
- D. An operator

Ans : B

61. The class has a documentation string, which can be accessed via?

- A. ClassName
- B. ClassName __doc__
- C. __doc__
- D. ClassName.__doc__

Ans : D

62. What is true about Inheritance in Python?

- A. Inheritance is the capability of one class to derive or inherit the properties from another class.
- B. It represents real-world relationships well.
- C. It provides reusability of a code.
- D. All of the above

Ans : D

63. When a child class inherits from only one parent class, it is called?

- A. single inheritance
- B. singular inheritance
- C. Multiple inheritance
- D. Multilevel inheritance

Ans : A

64. Which inheritance is a blend of more than one type of inheritance?

- A. single inheritance
- B. Hybrid inheritance
- C. Multiple inheritance
- D. Multilevel inheritance

Ans : B

65. Parent class is the class being inherited from, also called?

- A. derived class
- B. Child class
- C. Hybrid class
- D. base class

Ans : D

66. The child's __init__() function overrides the inheritance of the parent's __init__() function.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

- C. Can be true or false
- D. Can not say

Ans : A

67. _____ function that will make the child class inherit all the methods and properties from its parent

- A. self
- B. `__init__()`
- C. super
- D. pass

Ans : C

68. 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?

- A. `A.__init__(self)`
- B. `B.__init__(self)`
- C. `A.__init__(B)`
- D. `B.__init__(A)`

Ans : A

69. What does built-in function type do in context of classes?

- 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

Ans : B

70. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. A non-private method in a superclass can be overridden
- B. A derived class is a subset of superclass
- C. The value of a private variable in the superclass can be changed in the subclass
- D. When invoking the constructor from a subclass, the constructor of superclass is automatically invoked

Ans : C

71. What will be output for the following code?

class A:

```
def __init__(self, x= 1):
    self.x = x
class der(A):
    def __init__(self,y = 2):
        super().__init__()
        self.y = y
def main():
    obj = der()
    print(obj.x, obj.y)
main()
```

- A. Error, the syntax of the invoking method is wrong
- B. The program runs fine but nothing is printed
- C. 1 0
- D. 1 2

Ans : D

72. Python has a built-in package called?

- A. reg
- B. regex
- C. re
- D. regx

Ans : C

73. Which function returns a list containing all matches?

- A. findall
- B. search
- C. split
- D. find

Ans : A

74. Which character stand for Starts with in regex?

- A. &
- B. ^
- C. \$
- D. #

Ans : B

75. Which character stand for Zero or more occurrences in regex?

- A. *
- B. #
- C. @
- D. |

Ans : A

76. In Regex, s stands for?

- A. Returns a match where the string DOES NOT contain digits
- B. Returns a match where the string DOES NOT contain a white space character
- C. Returns a match where the string contains a white space character
- D. Returns a match if the specified characters are at the end of the string

Ans : C

77. In Regex, [a-n] stands for?

- A. Returns a match for any digit between 0 and 9
- B. Returns a match for any lower case character, alphabetically between a and n
- C. Returns a match for any two-digit numbers from 00 and 59
- D. Returns a match for any character EXCEPT a, r, and n

Ans : B

78. The expression a{5} will match _____ characters with the previous regular expression.

- A. 5 or less
- B. exactly 5
- C. 5 or more
- D. exactly 4

Ans : B

79. Which of the following functions clears the regular expression cache?

- A. re.sub()
- B. re.pos()
- C. re.purge()
- D. re.subn()

Ans : C

80. Which block lets you test a block of code for errors?

- A. try
- B. except
- C. finally
- D. None of the above

Ans : A

81. What will be output for the following code?

```
try:  
    print(x)  
except:  
    print("""An exception occurred""")
```

- A. x
- B. An exception occurred
- C. Error
- D. None of the above

Ans : B

82. What will be output for the following code?

```
x = """hello"""
```

```
if not type(x) is int:
```

```
    raise TypeError("""Only integers are allowed""")
```

- A. hello
- B. garbage value
- C. Only integers are allowed
- D. Error

Ans : C

83. What will be output for the following code?

```
try:  
    f = open("""demofile.txt""")  
    f.write("""Lorum Ipsum""")  
except:  
    print("""Something went wrong when writing to the file""")  
finally:  
    f.close()
```

- A. demofile.txt
- B. Lorum Ipsum
- C. Garbage value
- D. Something went wrong when writing to the file

Ans : D

84. Which exception raised when a calculation exceeds maximum limit for a numeric type?

- A. StandardError
- B. ArithmeticError
- C. OverflowError
- D. FloatingPointError

Ans : C

85. Which exception raised in case of failure of attribute reference or assignment?

- A. AttributeError
- B. EOFError
- C. ImportError
- D. AssertionError

Ans : A

86. How many except statements can a try-except block have?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. more than one
- D. more than zero

Ans : D

87. Can one block of except statements handle multiple exception?

- A. yes, like except TypeError, SyntaxError [...]
- B. yes, like except [TypeError, SyntaxError]
- C. No
- D. None of the above

Ans : A

88. The following Python code will result in an error if the input value is entered as -5.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Can be true or false
- D. Can not say

Ans : A

89. What will be output for the following code?

x=10

y=8

assert x>y, 'X too small

- A. Assertion Error
- B. 10 8
- C. No output
- D. 108

Ans : C

90. Which of the following function takes two arguments?

- A. load()
- B. dump()
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Ans: B

91. Almost all the files in our computer stored as ____ files .

- A. Text
- B. Binary
- C. CSV
- D. None of the above

Ans: B

92. Binary Files are not in human readable format .(T/F)

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

93. There is no delimiter to end a line in binary file .(T/F)

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

94. ____ function returns the current position of file pointer.

- A. get()
- B. tell()
- C. cur()
- D. Seek()

Ans: B

95. When we open file in append mode the file pointer is at the ____ of the file

- A. end
- B. beginning
- C. anywhere in between the file
- D. Second line of the file

Ans: A

96. When we open file in write mode the file pointer is at the ___ of the file

- A. end
- B. beginning
- C. anywhere in between the file
- D. Second line of the file

Ans: B

97. Which statement will read 5 Characters from a file(file object'f')?

- A. f.read()
- B. f.read(5)
- C. f.reads()
- D. None of the above

Ans: B

98. Which mode create new file if the file does not exists?

- A. Write mode
- B. append mode
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Ans: C

99. Write the output of the following ?

```
F=open("text.txt","W+")
F.write("File \n Handling")
F.Seek(0)
a=F.readline(-1)
print(a)
```

- A. File handling
- B. Filehandling
- C. File
- D. No output

Ans: C

100. >>> myobj=open("myfile.txt",'r')

```
>>>print(myobj.readlines())
```

- A. This code will read one line from the list
- B. This code will read all the line from the list
- C. This code will read only last line from the list
- D. None of the above

Ans: B