(A) 5 characters (B) 5 words (C) 5 lines (D) None

Chapter:8 Scopes And Modules

Q1. Which is a set of functions you want to include in your application.

Ans. Module

Q2. A package is a folder containing one or more python modules.One of the modules in a package must be _____ called

Ans. _init_.py

Q3. Which defines the accessibility and the lifetime of a variable.

Ans. Scope

Q4. This imports * statement import all names in the modules except those beginning with__

Ans. Underscore(_)

Q5. To use a module in another module ,you must import it using an _____statement.

Ans. Import

Q6.In _____each module should also be divided into sub modules according to software engineering and programming style.

Ans. Top down method

Q7. What will be output of the following python code.

>>>from math import factorial

>>>print(factorial(6))

Ans. 720

Q8. What will be output of the following python code. From math import *

Print(floor(11.7)

Ans. 11

Q9. A variable defined outside a function referred to as

Ans. global statement

Q10. _____statement is correct to import modules from the package.

Ans. from package import *

Q11. Which of the following statement is correct about getcwd().

(a) Method displays the directory of a process.
(b) Method displays the current working directory of a process.
(c) Method create file of a process
(d) None of these

Q12._____will return the mathematical number pi from the module.

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(a) Math.pi (b) circle()

(c) pandas (d) None

Q13.which module is to be imported for using randint() function?

(a) Random (b) randrange

(c) randomrange (d) rand

Q14. Which of the following is not a valid namespace?

(a) Global namespace (b) local namespace

(c)public namespace (d) built-in namespace

Q15 which of these is the definition for packages in python?

(a) A set of main modules

(b) A folder of python modules

(c) (c) A number of files containing python definitons and statements

(e) A set of programs making use of python modules

Q16. Which of these functions can not be defined under the sys module?

(a) Sys.argv (b) sys.readline

(c) sys.path (d) sys.platform

Q17. PyPI stans for_____

(a) Python package index

(b) python package installer

(c) both a and b

(d) none of the above

Q18.which operator is used in python to import modules from packages?

(a) . (b) *

(c) -> (d) &

Q19.which module in the python standard library parses options received from the command line?

(a) getopt (b) getarg

(c) os (d) main

Q20 which of these definitions correctly describing 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.

Q21. 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 module may import any number of modules.

(c) Special name given to main

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modules is:_main_

(d) Other main modules can import main modules.

Q22. 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

Q23.which of the following functions converts date of corresponding time in python?

(a) Strftime() (b) strptime()

(c) both a and b (d) None

Q24. A python module is a file with the _____ file extension?

(a) .pym (b) .pymodule

(c) .module (d) .py

Q25. What will be the output of the following python code? From math import pow Print(math.pow(2,3))

(a) Nothing is printed

(b) 8

(c) Error,metod pow doesn't exist in math module

(d)Error, the statement should be:print(pow(2,3))

Q26. What will be the output of the following python code?

X=42 Y=25

def change():

global y x=4

y=5 return(x*y)

print(change()*x)

(a) 840 (b) 20

(c) 800 (d) None of these

Q27. What is the purpose of a module in Python?

A) To define classes and functions

B) To organize code into reusable units

C) To perform mathematical operations

D) To handle exceptions and errors

Q28. In Python, what keyword is used to import a module?

A) require

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B) use

C) import

D) include

Q29. What is the scope of a variable defined within a function in Python?

A) Local scope

B) Global scope

C) Enclosing scope

D) Built-in scope

Q30. What is the purpose of the `global` keyword in Python?

A) To declare global variables

B) To access global variables within a function

C) To create a new global scope

D) To prevent access to global variables within a function

Q31. What is a namespace in Python?

A) A data structure that stores variable names

B) A function that defines variable scope

C) A module that contains global variables

D) A block of code that defines a class

Q32. How are conflicts between variable names resolved in Python?

A) By giving priority to the variable defined first

B) By throwing an error

C) By using the `global` keyword

D) By using variable scopes

Q33. Can two different modules have variables with the same name?

A) Yes

B) No

C) Only if they are in the same package

D) Only if they are imported using different aliases

Q34. . What happens if you import a module multiple times in a Python script?

A) The module is loaded multiple times, increasing memory usage.

B) Python automatically merges the imports into a single import.

C) Python raises an error.

D) The module is imported only once, subsequent imports reuse the already loaded module.

Q35. What is the difference between `import module` and `from module import function` in Python?

A) There is no difference, both

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statements import the entire module.

B) `import module` imports only the specified function from the module.

C) `from module import function` imports the entire module.

D) `import module` imports the entire module, while `from module import function` imports only the specified function.

Q36. How can you handle name conflicts when importing modules in Python?

A) By renaming the conflicting variables after import

B) By using the `as` keyword to create aliases during import

C) By manually modifying the module's source code

D) By avoiding importing modules with similar names

Q37. What happens if you try to access a variable that is not defined within the current scope in Python?

A) Python automatically creates a new variable with that name.

B) Python raises a runtime error.

C) Python searches for the variable in the global scope.

D) Python searches for the variable in the built-in scope.

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