Zed-King
GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS
ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified

M-3 MODEL TEST PAPER-5

1. Who developed Python Programming Language?
a) Wick van Rossum
b) Rasmus Lerdorf
c) Guido van Rossum
d) Niene Stom

2. Which type of Programming does Python support?
a) object-oriented programming
b) structured programming
c) functional programming
d) all of the mentioned

3. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?
a) no
b) yes
c) machine dependent
d) none of the mentioned

4. Which of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?
a) .python
b) .pl
c) .py
d) .p

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

6. All keywords in Python are in _____
a) Capitalized
b) lower case
c) UPPER CASE
d) None of the mentioned

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

```
print(4 + 3 % 5)
```

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

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

9. Which keyword is used for function in Python language?
a) Function
b) def
c) Fun
d) Define

10. Which of the following character is used to give single-line comments in Python?
a) //
b) #
c) !
d) /*

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

```
i = 1
while True:
    if i%3 == 0:
        break
    print(i)

    i + = 1
```

a) 1 2 3
b) SyntaxError
c) 1 2
d) none of the mentioned

12. Which of the following functions can help us to find the version of python that we are currently working on?
a) sys.version(1)
b) sys.version(0)
c) sys.version()
d) sys.version

13. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called _____
a) pi
b) anonymous

c) lambda
d) none of the mentioned

14. What is the order of precedence in python?
a) Exponential, Parentheses, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction
b) Exponential, Parentheses, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction
c) Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Addition, Division, Subtraction
d) Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

15. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet if x=1?

```
x<<2
```

a) 4
b) 2
c) 1
d) 8

16. What does pip stand for python?
a) Pip Installs Python
b) Pip Installs Packages
c) Preferred Installer Program
d) All of the mentioned

17. Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?
a) underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed
b) unlimited length
c) all private members must have leading and trailing underscores
d) none of the mentioned

18. What are the values of the following Python expressions?

```
print(2**(3**2))
print((2**3)**2)
print(2**3**2)
```

a) 512, 64, 512
b) 512, 512, 512
c) 64, 512, 64
d) 64, 64, 64

19. Which of the following is the truncation division operator in Python?
a) |
b) //
c) /
d) %

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

```
l=[1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', '', []]
print(list(filter(bool, l)))
```

a) [1, 0, 2, ‘hello’, ”, []]
b) Error
c) [1, 2, ‘hello’]
d) [1, 0, 2, 0, ‘hello’, ”, []]

21. Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python?
a) factorial()
b) print()
c) seed()
d) sqrt()

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

23. The following python program can work with ____ parameters.

```
def f(x):
    def f1(*args, **kwargs):
        print("Sanfoundry")
        return x(*args, **kwargs)
    return f1
```

a) any number of
b) 0
c) 1
d) 2

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

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

a) -4
b) -3
c) 2
d) False

25. Which of the following is not a core data type in Python programming?
a) Tuples
b) Lists
c) Class
d) Dictionary

26. What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=56.236?

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

a) 56.236
b) 56.23
c) 56.0000
d) 56.24

27. Which of these is the definition for packages in Python?
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

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

```
print(len(["hello",2, 4, 6]))
```

a) Error
b) 6
c) 4
d) 3

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

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in x:
   print(i.upper())
```

a) ABcd
b) abCD
c) ABCD
d) aBcD

30. What is the order of namespaces in which Python looks for an identifier?
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

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

```
for i in [1, 2, 3, 4][::-1]:
    print(i, end=' ')
```

a) 4 3 2 1
b) error
c) 1 2 3 4
d) none of the mentioned

32. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
print("a"+"bc")
```

a) bc
b) abc
c) a
d) bca

33. Which function is called when the following Python program is executed?

```
f = foo()
format(f)
```

a) str()
b) format()
c) __str__()
d) __format__()

34. Which one of the following is not a keyword in Python language?
a) pass
b) eval
c) assert
d) nonlocal

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

```
class tester:
    def __init__(self, id):
        self.id = str(id)
        id="224"

temp = tester(12)
print(temp.id)
```

a) 12
b) 224
c) None
d) Error

36. What will be the output of the following Python program?

```
def foo(x):
    x[0] = ['def']
    x[1] = ['abc']
    return id(x)
q = ['abc', 'def']
print(id(q) == foo(q))
```

a) Error
b) None
c) False
d) True

37. Which module in the python standard library parses options received from the command line?
a) getarg
b) getopt
c) main
d) os

38. What will be the output of the following Python program?

```
z=set('abc')
z.add('san')
z.update(set(['p', 'q']))
print(z)
```

a) {‘a’, ‘c’, ‘c’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘s’, ‘a’, ‘n’}
b) {‘abc’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘san’}
c) {‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘san’}
d) {‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, [‘p’, ‘q’], ‘san}

39. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings in Python?
a) *
b) –
c) +
d) All of the mentioned

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

```
print("abc. DEF".capitalize())
```

a) Abc. Def
b) abc. def
c) Abc. Def
d) ABC. DEF

41. Which of the following statements is used to create an empty set in Python?
a) ( )
b) [ ]
c) { }
d) set()

42. What will be the value of ‘result’ in following Python program?

```
list1 = [1,2,3,4]
list2 = [2,4,5,6]
list3 = [2,6,7,8]
result = list()
result.extend(i for i in list1 if i not in (list2+list3) and i not in result)
result.extend(i for i in list2 if i not in (list1+list3) and i not in result)
result.extend(i for i in list3 if i not in (list1+list2) and i not in result)
print(result)
```

a) [1, 3, 5, 7, 8]
b) [1, 7, 8]
c) [1, 2, 4, 7, 8]
d) error

43. To add a new element to a list we use which Python command?
a) list1.addEnd(5)
b) list1.addLast(5)
c) list1.append(5)
d) list1.add(5)

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

```
print('*', "abcde".center(6), '*', sep='')
```

a) * abcde *
b) *abcde *
c) * abcde*
d) * abcde *

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

```
list1 = [1, 3]
list2 = list1
list1[0] = 4
print(list2)
```

a) [1, 4]
b) [1, 3, 4]
c) [4, 3]
d) [1, 3]

46. Which one of the following is the use of function in python?
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

47. Which of the following Python statements will result in the output: 6?

```
A = [[1, 2, 3],
     [4, 5, 6],
     [7, 8, 9]]
```

a) A[2][1]
b) A[1][2]
c) A[3][2]
d) A[2][3]

48. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier in Python?
a) 79 characters
b) 31 characters
c) 63 characters
d) none of the mentioned

49. What will be the output of the following Python program?

```
i = 0
while i < 5:
    print(i)
    i += 1
    if i == 3:
        break
else:
    print(0)
```

a) error
b) 0 1 2 3 0
c) 0 1 2
d) none of the mentioned

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

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
    print(i)
```

a) error
b) 1 2 3 4
c) a b c d
d) 0 1 2 3

51. What are the two main types of functions in Python?
a) System function
b) Custom function

c) Built-in function & User defined function d) User function

52. What will be the output of the following Python program?

```
def addItem(listParam):
    listParam += [1]

mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4]
addItem(mylist)
print(len(mylist))
```

a) 5 b) 8
c) 2 d) 1

53. Which of the following is a Python tuple?
a) {1, 2, 3} b) {}
c) [1, 2, 3] d) (1, 2, 3)

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

```
z=set('abc$de')
print('a' in z)
```

a) Error b) True
c) False d) No output

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

```
print(round(4.576))
```

a) 4 b) 4.6
c) 5 d) 4.5

56. Which of the following is a feature of Python DocString?
a) In Python all functions should have a docstring
b) Docstrings can be accessed by the __doc__ attribute on objects
c) It provides a convenient way of associating documentation with Python modules, functions, classes, and methods
d) All of the mentioned

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

```
print("Hello {0[0]} and {0[1]}".format(('foo', 'bin')))
```

a) Hello (‘foo’, ‘bin’) and (‘foo’, ‘bin’)
b) Error
c) Hello foo and bin
d) None of the mentioned

58. What is output of print(math.pow(3, 2))?
a) 9.0
b) None
c) 9
d) None of the mentioned

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

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

```
x = [[0], [1]]
print((' '.join(list(map(str, x))),))
```

a) 01
b) [0] [1]
c) (’01’)
d) (‘[0] [1]’,)

61. The process of pickling in Python includes _____
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

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

```
def foo():
    try:
        return 1
    finally:
        return 2
k = foo()
print(k)
```

a) error, there is more than one return statement in a single try-finally block
b) 3
c) 2
d) 1

63. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

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

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

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

65. Which of the following is not allowed in Python?

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

66. Which of the following is an invalid variable?

a) my_string_1
b) 1st_string
c) foo
d) _

67. 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

68. Which of the following is not a keyword in Python?

a) eval

b) assert

c) nonlocal

d) pass

69. All keywords in Python are in _____

a) lower case

b) UPPER CASE

c) Capitalized

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d

70. 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

71. 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

72. Which of the following cannot be a variable name in Python?

a) __init__ b) in

c) it d) on

73. Which is the correct operator for power(x y) in Python?

a) x^y b) x**y

c) x^^y d) None of the mentioned

74. Which one of these is floor division?

a) / b) //

c) % d) None of the mentioned

75. What is the order of precedence in python?

i) Parentheses ii) Exponential iii) Multiplication

iv) Division v) Addition vi) Subtraction

a) i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi b) ii,i,iii,iv,v,vi c) ii,i,iv,iii,v,vi d) i,ii,iii,v,vi,iv

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

a) 7 b) 1 c) 0 d) 5

77. Can mathematical operations be directly performed on a string in Python without

conversion?

a) True b) False

78. 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

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

a) 27

b) 9

c) 3

d) 1

80. 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

81. The expression int(x) implies that the value of variable x is converted to integer.

a) True

b) False

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

a) Exponential

b) Addition

c) Multiplication

d) Parentheses

Addition/Subtraction).

83. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

a) [1, 2, 3]

b) (1, 2, 3)

c) {1, 2, 3}

d) {}

84. 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))

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

```
t=(1,2,4,3)
print(t[1:3])
```

a) (1, 2)

b) (1, 2, 4)

c) (2, 4)

d) (2, 4, 3)

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

```
t=(1,2,4,3)
print(t[1:-1])
```

a) (1, 2)

b) (1, 2, 4)

c) (2, 4)

d) (2, 4, 3)

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

t = (1, 2, 4, 3, 8, 9)

print([t[i] for i in range(0, len(t), 2)])

a) [2, 3, 9]

b) [1, 2, 4, 3, 8, 9]

c) [1, 4, 8]

d) (1, 4, 8)

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

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

print(d["john"])

a) 40

b) 45

c) “john”

d) “peter”

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

t = (1, 2)

print(2 * t)

a) (1, 2, 1, 2)

b) [1, 2, 1, 2]

c) (1, 1, 2, 2)

d) [1, 1, 2, 2]

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

t1 = (1, 2, 4, 3)

t2 = (1, 2, 3, 4)

print(t1 < t2)

a) True

b) False

c) Error

d) None

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

```
my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4)
my_tuple.append( (5, 6, 7) )
print len(my_tuple)
```

a) 1 b) 2 c) 5 d) Error

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

```
numberGames = {}
numberGames[(1,2,4)] = 8
numberGames[(4,2,1)] = 10
numberGames[(1,2)] = 12
sum = 0
for k in numberGames:
sum += numberGames[k]
print(len(numberGames) + sum)
```

a) 30 b) 24 c) 33 d) 12

93. What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
print(a * 2)
```

A) [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3] B) [2, 4, 6]
C) TypeError D) [1, 2, 3, 2]

94**. What is the output of the following code?**

```
print(type(lambda x: x))
```

A) <class 'function'>
B) <class 'lambda'>
C) <type 'function'>
D) <class 'object'>

95. **Which of the following is a valid Python set declaration?**

A) s = {}
B) s = set()
C) s = []
D) s = ()

96. **Which keyword is used to create a generator in Python?**

A) iter
B) yield
C) return
D) gen

97. **What will be the output of the following code?**

```
x = "abc"
print(x.isalpha())
```

A) True
B) False
C) Error
D) None

98. **What is the correct way to open a file for writing in Python?**

A) open("file.txt", "r")
B) open("file.txt", "rw")
C) open("file.txt", "w")
D) open("file.txt", "a+")

99. **What is the output of:**

```
print(bool([]))
```

A) True
B) False
C) None
D) []

100. **What is the result of** 2 ** 3 ** 2 **in Python?**

A) 512
B) 64
C) 256
D) 36