

UKA TARSADIA UNIVERSITY (DIWALIBA POLYTECHNIC)
DIPLOMA IN CO/IT ENGINEERING
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (PROGRAMMING WITH PYTHON)

Introduction to Python and Core Python language:
1. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?
a) yes b) no c) machine dependent d) none of the mentioned
2. Which of the following is invalid?
a) <code>_x = 1</code> b) <code>__x = 1</code> c) <code>__str__ = 1</code> d) none of the mentioned
3. Which of the following is not a keyword?
a) <code>self</code> b) <code>val</code> c) <code>assert</code> d) <code>pass</code>
4. What is the output of the following program: <code>y = 8</code> <code>z = lambda x : x * y</code> <code>print z(6)</code>
14 48 64 None
5. Which one of the following is not a python implementation?
PyPy MicroPython, C++Python, Jython
6. Suppose list_1 is [5, 4, 7, 2, 8, 25, 1, 9], what is list1 after list_1.pop(1)?
[5, 7, 2, 8, 25, 1, 9] [4, 7, 2, 8, 25, 1, 9] [5, 4, 7, 2, 8, 25, 9] [5, 4, 7, 2, 8, 25, 1]
7. Which of the following data types is not supported in python?
dictionary set int Indexing
8. what does the following code do? <code>def a(x, y, z): pass</code>
• A. defines a list and initializes it • B. defines a function, which does nothingcorrect • C. defines a function, which passes its parameters through - incorrect

- D. defines an empty class

9. What is the output for – 'CORONA ' [-3]?			
R	N	O	Index error
10. What will be the output of the following code?			
<pre>minidict = { 'name': 'UTUTutorials', 'name': 'website'} print(minidict['name'])</pre>			
A - UTUTutorial B - Website C - ('UTUTutorials' , 'website') D - It will show an Error.			
11. Int(x) means variable x is converted to integer.			
true	Flase	Error	none
12. What is the output of the following code :			
print 11//2			
5.5	5	6	Error
13. What is the output of the following program:			
<pre>i = 0 while i < 3: print i i++ print i+1</pre>			
Error	0 2 1 3 2 4	0 1 2 3 4 5	1 0 2 4 3 5
14. Which one of the following is correct way of declaring and initializing a variable, N with value 10?			
int N=5	N	int N=5	N=5 declare N=5
15. How many keywords are there in python 3.7?			
31	32	30	33

16. All keyword in python are in			
Lowercase	Uppercase	Both uppercase & Lowercase	None of the above
17. What data type is the object below? Val= ("hi", "python", 2)			
list	dictionary	array	tuple
18. What data type is the object below? Val= [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]			
array	dictionary	list	tuple
19. What data type is the object below? Val= [1, "hi", "python", 2]			
list	tuple	array	dictionary
20. What data type is the object below? Val= {1:'Jimmy', 2:'Alex', 3:'john', 4:'mike'}			
list	dictionary	array	tuple
21. What is the maximum length of an identifier in python?			
31	32	63	None of the above
22. In order to store values in terms of key and value we use what core data type.			
set	dictionary	array	tuple
23. What is the average value of the following Python code snippet?			
1. >>> A= 40			
2. >>>B= 50			
3. >>>average = (A+ B) / 2			
45.0	40.5	45.1	50.0
24. Which is the correct operator for power(x ^y)?			
X ^y	X**y	X [^] y	None of the mentioned
25. What is the answer to this expression, 28 % 3 is?			
9	1	6	0
26. What will be the output of the following Python code? i = 1			

```
while True:
```

```
    if i%3 == 0:
```

```
        break
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
    i += 1
```

1 2	1 2 3	error	none of the mentioned

27. How many local and global variables are there in the following Python code?

```
v1=5
```

```
def fun1():
```

```
    v1=2
```

```
    v2=v1+5
```

```
v1=10
```

```
fun1()
```

1 local, 1 global variable	1 local, 2 global variables	. 2 local, 1 global variable	2 local, 2 global variables

28. "in" is a operator in python?

True	False	Neither true nor false	None of the above

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

```
def maximum (x, y):
```

```
    if x > y:
```

```
        return x
```

```
    elif x == y:
```

```
        return 'The numbers are equal'
```

<pre> else: return y print(maximum(2, 3)) </pre>			
3	2	The numbers are equal	None of the mentioned
30. Which of the following keywords marks the beginning of the function block?			
fun	define	def	function
31. What is the output of the following code snippet? <pre> num = 1 def func(): num = 3 print(num) func() print(num) </pre>			
1 1	1 3	3 3	3 1
32. What is the output of the following code snippet? <pre> exp = lambda x: x ** 3 print(exp(2)) </pre>			
16	8	32	4
33. What is the output of the expression? <pre> round(4.5676,2)? </pre>			
4.56	4.57	4.6	4.5
34. Suppose list_1 is ['C','G','P','l','T'], what is len(list_1)?			
5	4	6	Error
35. Suppose list1 is [90,130,1289,123], what is max(list1)?			
90	1289	123	130
36. Suppose list1 is [30, 8, 2, 190, 5], what is min(list1)?			

8	190	5	2
37. Suppose list1 is [10, 20, 30,40], what is sum(list1)?			
60	100	30	Error
38. Suppose list1 is [35, 33, 22, 19, 25], What is list1[-1]?			
25	Error	35	19
39. What is the output of the expression? >>>nums = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90] >>>nums[::-1]			
[90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10]	[10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90]	[10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]	[20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90]
40. Which of the following is mutable?			
list	bool	int	frozenset
41. Which of the following is immutable?			
str	List	Set	dic
42. What signifies the end of a statement block or suite in Python?			
A line that is indented less than the previous line	}	A comment	end
43. What does the following code print to the console? if True: print(101) else: print(202)			
202	101	Error	None
44. What does the following code print to the console? if 0: print("HELLO") else: print("HI")			
HELLO	HI	NONE	Error

45. To start Python from the command prompt, use the command _____			
execute python	python	go python	./python
46. What is a correct syntax to output "Hello CGPIT" in Python?			
Printf("Hello CGPIT")	echo "Hello CGPIT"	print ("Hello CGPIT")	Echo "Hello CGPIT"
47. How do you insert COMMENTS in Python code?			
# This is comment	/* This is comment	/*This is comment*/	// This is comment
48. What is the correct file extension for Python files?			
.pyt	.pt	.py	.pyth
49. How do you create a variable with the floating number 12.99?			
X=12.99	X=float (12.99)	Both A and B	None
50. Suppose list1 is [1, 3, 2], What is list1 * 2?			
[2,6,4]	[1,3,2,1,3]	[1,3,2,1,3,2]	[1,3,2,3,2,1]
51. What is the extensions for the python file?			
python	py	pi	pi3
52. How to execute Python script?			
python filename	pi filename	py filename	run filename
53. Which one of these is not a Built-in Data Structure of python?			
List	Tuple	Structure	Set

Object-Oriented Python			
1. Which of The Following Represents A Distinctly Identifiable Entity in The Real World?			
A class	An object	A method	A data field
2. What is the output of the following?			

print('The sum of {0} and {1} is {2}'.format(2, 10, 12))			
The sum of 2 and 10 is 12	Error	The sum of 0 and 1 is 2	None of the mentioned
3. Which of The Following Keywords Mark The Beginning Of The Class Definition?			
a) def	b) return	c) class	d) All of the above
4. Which of these in not a core data type?			
Lists	Dictionary	Tuples	Class
5. What will be the output of the following Python code? class Truth: pass x=Truth() bool(x)			
pass	true	false	error
6. What is setattr() used for?			
To delete an attribute	To check if an attribute exists or not	To set an attribute	To access the attribute of the object
7. What type of inheritance is illustrated in the following Python code? class A(): pass class B(A): pass class C(B): pass			
Multiple inheritance	Multi-level inheritance	Hierarchical inheritance	Single-level inheritance
8. What will be output of following code? class Person: def __init__(self, name, age): self.name = name			

```
self.age = age
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    p = Person("ranjeeta", 23)  
    print(p.name)  
    print(p.age)
```

23 ranjeeta	ranjeeta 23	23	ranjeeta

9. What are the methods which begin and end with two underscore characters called?

In-built methods	Special methods	Additional methods	User-defined methods

10. 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?

B.__init__(self)	A.__init__(self)	A.__init__(B)	B.__init__(A)
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11. What does built-in function type do in context of classes?

Determines the object name of any value	Determines the class name of any value	Determines class description of any value	Determines the file name of any value

12. Which of the following is not a type of inheritance?

Single-level	Double-level	Multi-level	Multiple

13. What is the output of the following piece of code?

class A:

```
def one(self):  
  
    return self.two()
```

```
def two(self):  
  
    return 'A'
```

class B(A):

```
def two(self):  
  
    return 'B'
```

```
obj1=A()
```

```
obj2=B()
```

```
print(obj1.two(),obj2.two())
```

B B	A A	A B	An exception is thrown

14. What type of inheritance is illustrated in the following piece of code?

```
class A():
```

```
    pass
```

```
class B():
```

```
    pass
```

```
class C(A,B):
```

```
    pass
```

Multiple inheritance	Multi-level inheritance	Hierarchical inheritance	Single-level inheritance

15. Overriding means changing behavior of methods of derived class methods in the base class. Is the statement true or false?

TRUE	FLASE	May be	None

16. Let A and B be objects of class C1. Which functions are called when print(A + B) is executed?

__add__(), __str__()	__str__(), __add__()	__sum__(), __str__()	__str__(), __sum__()

17. _____ is used to create an object.

class	constructor	User-defined functions	In-built functions

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

```
class test:
```

```
    def __init__(self,a="Hello World"):
```

```
        self.a=a
```

<pre>def display(self): print(self.a) obj=test() obj.display()</pre>			
The program has an error because constructor can't have default arguments	Nothing is displayed	"Hello World" is displayed	The program has an error display function doesn't have parameters
19. What is getattr() used for?			
To access the attribute of the object	To delete an attribute	To check if an attribute exists or not	To set an attribute
20. What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology?			
Deleting an instance of class	Modifying an instance of class	Copying an instance of class	Creating an instance of class
21. The assignment of more than one function to a particular operator is _____			
Operator over-assignment	Operator overriding	Operator overloading	Operator instance
22. Which of the following is not a class method?			
Non-static	Static	Bounded	Unbounded
23. Which of the following Python code creates an empty class?			
class A: return	class A: pass	class A:	It is not possible to create an empty class
24. What is hasattr(obj,name) used for?			
To check if an attribute exists or not	To access the attribute of the object	To set an attribute	To delete an attribute
25. What is delattr(obj,name) used for?			
To print deleted attribute	To delete an attribute	To check if an attribute is deleted or not	To set an attribute
26. __del__ method is used to destroy instances of a class.			
True	False	May be	None

27. Which of the following best describes inheritance?			
Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition	Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members	Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions	Allows for implementation of elegant software that is well designed and easily modified
28. Which of the following statements is wrong about inheritance?			
The inheriting class is called a subclass	Protected members of a class can be inherited	Inheritance is one of the features of OOP	Private members of a class can be inherited and accessed
29. What will be the output of the following Python code? class A(): def disp(self): print("A disp()") class B(A): pass obj = B() obj.disp()			
Nothing is printed	Invalid syntax for inheritance	A disp()	Error because when object is created, argument must be passed
30. What will be the output of the following Python code? >>> class A: pass >>> class B(A): pass >>> obj=B() >>> isinstance(obj,A)			
True	False	Wrong syntax for isinstance() method	Invalid method for classes
31. What will be the output of the following Python code? class A: def __init__(self):			

<pre> self._x = 5 class B(A): def display(self): print(self._x) def main(): obj = B() obj.display() main() </pre>			
Error, invalid syntax for object declaration	Nothing is printed	5	Error, private class member can't be accessed in a subclass
32. What will be the output of the following Python code? <pre> class A: def test1(self): print(" test of A called ") class B(A): def test(self): print(" test of B called ") class C(A): def test(self): print(" test of C called ") class D(B,C): def test2(self): print(" test of D called ") obj=D() obj.test() </pre>			
test of B called	test of C called	test of B called	Error, both the classes from which D derives has same method test()
test of C called	test of B called		
33. Which of the following best describes polymorphism?			
Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition	Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members	Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions	Allows for objects of different types and behaviour to be treated as the same general type
34. What is the biggest reason for the use of polymorphism?			
It allows the programmer to think	There is less program code to	The program will have a more elegant	Program code takes up less space

at a more abstract level	write	design and will be easier to maintain and update	
35. Which of these is not a fundamental feature of OOP?			
Encapsulation	Inheritance	Instantiation	Polymorphism
36. How many objects and reference variables are there for the given Python code?			
class A: print("Inside class") A() A() obj=A()			
2 and 1	3 and 3	3 and 1	3 and 2
37. Which of the following is False with respect Python code?			
class Student: def __init__(self,id,age): self.id=id self.age=age std=Student(1,30)			
"std" is the reference variable for object Student(1,30)	id and age are the parameters.	Every class must have a constructor.	None of the above
38. What will be the output of below Python code?			
class A(): def __init__(self,count=100): self.count=count			

```
obj1=A()

obj2=A(102)

print(obj1.count)

print(obj2.count)
```

100	100	102	Error
102	100	102	

39. Which of the following is correct?

```
class A:

    def __init__(self,name):

        self.name=name

a1=A("john")

a2=A("john")
```

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

40. class A:

```
    def __init__(self):

        self.count=5

        self.count=count+1

a=A()

print(a.count)
```

0	5	6	Error

41. In python, what is method inside class?

attribute	object	argument	function

42. Which function overloads the == operator?

--	--	--	--

<code>__eq__()</code>	<code>__equ__()</code>	<code>__isequal__()</code>	none of the mentioned
43. Which function overloads the + operator?			
<code>__plus__()</code>	<code>__add__()</code>	<code>__sum__()</code>	none of the mentioned
44. Which operator is overloaded by <code>__invert__()</code> ?			
!	~	^	-
45. Which operator is overloaded by <code>__lg__()</code> ?			
<	>	!=	none of the mentioned
46. Which function overloads the >> operator?			
<code>__more__()</code>	<code>__gt__()</code>	<code>__ge__()</code>	<code>__rshift__()</code>
47. Which operator is overloaded by the <code>__or__()</code> function?			
		//	/
48. A class in which one or more methods are only implemented to raise an exception is called an abstract class.			
True	False	May be	None
49. Which of the following statements is true?			
A non-private method in a superclass can be overridden	A subclass method can be overridden by the superclass	A private method in a superclass can be overridden	Overriding isn't possible in Python
50. Which of the following method is not used by descriptors in python?			
<code>__getters__()</code>	<code>__setters__()</code>	<code>__delete__()</code>	<code>__str__()</code>

Exception handling

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

BMW = MARUTI			
SyntaxError	NameError	ValueError	d) TypeError
2. What will be the output of the following Python code? lst = [1, 2, 3] lst[3]			
NameError	ValueError	IndexError	TypeError
3. What will be the output of the following Python code? X[8]			
IndexError	NameError	TypeError	ValeError
4. What will be the output of the following Python code, if the time module has already been imported? 10 + '5'			
NameError	TypeError	ValueError	IndexError
5. What will be the output of the following Python code? def getMonth(m): if m<1 or m>12: raise ValueError("Invalid") print(m) getMonth(8)			
ValueError("Invalid")	ValueError	Invalid	8
6. Which of the following is not a standard exception in Python?			
IndexError	NameError	InvalidError	TypeError
7. An exception is _____			
a standard module	an object	a special function	a module
8. When will the else part of try-except-else be executed?			

when no exception occurs	always	when an exception occurs	when an exception occurs in to except block
9. When is the finally block executed?			
when there is no exception	when there is an exception	only if some condition that has been specified is satisfied	always
10. Which exceptions are raised as a result of an error in opening a particular file?			
ImportError	ValueError	TypeError	IOError
11. Which of the following is not an exception handling keyword in Python?			
except	try	catch	finally
12. How many except statements can a try-except block have?			
0	>0	1	>1
13. Which of the following blocks will be executed whether an exception is thrown or not?			
except	assert	else	finally
14. What is the output of the following code?			
<pre>list1 = [4, 5, 6] print(list1[4])</pre>			
TypeError	ValueError	NameError	IndexError
15. What will be the output of the following Python code?			
<pre>a = [3, 2, 1] try: print "Second element = %d" %(a[1]) # Throws error since there are only 3 elements in array print "Fourth element = %d" %(a[3])</pre>			

except IndexError: print "An error occurred"			
Second element = 2 An error occurred Fourth element = 0	Second element = 2 An error occurred	Second element = 1 An error occurred	Second element = 1 An error occurred Fourth element = 0
16. What will be the output of the following Python code? def C1(): try: print('Hello') finally: print('CGPIT') C1()			
Hello CGPIT	Hello	CGPIT	None
17. try: print("Hello CGPIT") except: print("Find Something Wrong") else: print("Nothing went wrong")			
Nothing went wrong	Hello CGPIT Nothing went wrong	Hello CGPIT	Error
18. What is the full name of EAFP?			
easier to ask forgiveness than promise	easy to ask forgiveness than permission	easier to ask forgive than permission	easier to ask forgiveness than permission
19. What is the full name of LBYL?			
20. lack before you leap	look before you leap	look before you lack	look behind you leap
21. What will be output of following code if input value is 16? try: a = input() a = int(a) print (a//2) except: print("Some Error Occurred!") else: print("No Errors!")			

8	Some Error Occurred!	8 No Errors	No Errors!
22. What will be output of following code if input vale is ABC? try: X = input () X = int(X) print (X) except: print("Some Error Occurred!") else: print("No Errors!")			
Some Error Occurred!	No Errors!	ABC	ABC No Errors!
23. What is LBYL?			
Error-Checking Strategy	Function	Exception	Class
24. try - except clause comes under which Error-Checking Strategy?			
LBYL	IOYP	EAFP	None
25. What will be output of following code? try: print(x) except: print("An exception occurred")			
x	An exception occurred	Error	Nothing
26. What will be output of following code? def avg(marks): assert len(marks) != 0 return sum(marks)/len(marks) mark1 = [] print("Average of mark1:",avg(mark1))			

Average of mark1: Error	AssertionError	Average of mark1:0	SyntaxError
27. What will be the output of the following Python code?			
int('70.43')			
ImportError	ValueError	TypeError	NameError
28. Which of the following sentence is true for assert statement?			
If the condition evaluates to true , the program continues executing as if nothing out of the ordinary happened.	statement is used to validate whether or not a condition is true	if the condition evaluates to False, the program terminates with an AssertionError	All
29. What will be the output of the following Python code?			
x = "hello"			
assert x == "hello"			
assert x == "goodbye"			
Hello	goodbye	AssertionError	none
30. The assert keyword is used when _____			
Running code	debugging code.	compiling code	Executing code
31. Syntax errors are also known as parsing errors.			
True	False	May be	None
32. When OverflowError exception Raised?			
when the minimum limit of a numeric type exceeds	when the maximum limit of a numeric type exceeds	when the memory is full.	when the maximum limit of a variable exceeds.
33. SystemExit raised by which function?			

system.exit()	System.Exit()	sys.exit()	exit ()
34. Which of the following is true for with statement?			
with statement in Python is used in exception handling to make the code cleaner and much more readable.	with statement in Python is used in string handling to join two strings.	with statement in Python is used in exception handling to make the code shorter.	None
35. there is no need to call file.close() when using with statement.			
True	False	May be	None
36. Which of the following is the correct syntax of with statement?			
with expression [as variable]: with-block		with expression: with-block	
with [as variable]: with-block		with expression [variable]: with-block	
37. What will be the output of following code?			
<pre> x = -1 if x < 0: raise Exception ("Sorry, no numbers below zero") </pre>			
Exception	Sorry, no numbers below zero	Error	Exception: Sorry, no numbers below zero
38. What will be the output of following code?			
<pre> x = "hello" if not type(x) is int: raise TypeError("Only integers are allowed") </pre>			
TypeError : Only integers are allowed	Only integers are allowed	Error	Exception
39. Can one block of except statements handle multiple exception?			

Yes	NO	May be	None

40. How do you ignore an exception in Python?

Use Ignore to ignore an exception	Use <code>_pass_</code> to ignore an exception	Use catch to ignore an exception	Use pass to ignore an exception

41. All Python exceptions inherit from the _____ class,

BaseException	Exception	ErrorException	BasicException

42. Is the following Python code valid?

try:

 # Do something

except:

 # Do something

else:

 # Do something

no, there is no such thing as else	no, else cannot be used with except	no, else must come before except	yes

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

def f1():

 try:

 return 1

 finally:

 return 2

k = f1()

print(k)			
1	2	3	Error
44. What will be the output of the following Python code? def f1(): try: print(1) finally: print(2) f1()			
1	2	1 2	None
45. What happens when '100' == 100 is executed?			
we get a False	we get a True	an TypeError occurs	a ValueError occurs
46. What will be the output of the following Python code? x=10 y=8 assert x>y, 'X too small'			
10 8	Assertion Error	108	No output
47. What will be the output of the following Python code? a = 20 b = 30 assert b - a, 'a is smaller than b' print(b)			
30	20	10	AssertionError
48. For the following code which error will be generated? print 1/0			
ValueError	ZeroDivisionError	SyntaxError	TypeError
49. Errors detected during the execution are called _____			
Exceptions	faults	bug	none

50. _____ is raised when a built-in operation or function receives an argument that has the right type but an inappropriate value			
NameError	ValueError	ReferenceError	IOError
51. Which of the following is the subclass of SyntaxError?			
IndentationError	OverflowError	RecursionError	OSError

Modules:

Module objects, Module loading, Packages, Distribution utilities, Python environment, Core built-ins and standard library modules: Built-in types, Built-in functions, The sys module, The copy module, The collection module, The functools module, The heapq modules, The argparse module, The itertools module, The HTTP module

6 Strings and Regular expressions:

Methods of string and Byte objects, The string module, String formatting: Value selection, Value conversion and Value formatting, Text wrapping and Filling, The pprint module, The reprlib module, Unicode, Regular expression and the re module

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

નીચે આપેલા પાયથન કોડનું આઉટપુટ શું હશે?

```
import functools
l=[1,2,3,4]
print(functools.reduce(lambda x,y:x*y,l))
```

- a) Error
- b) 10
- c) 24
- d) No output

Answer: c

Explanation: The code shown above returns the product of all the elements of the list. Hence the output is $1*2*3*4 = 24$.

2.Which module in the python standard library parses options received from the command line?

પાયથન સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ લાઇબ્રેરિ નું કયું મોડ્યુલ કમાન્ડ લાઇન પર થી મડેલા વિકલ્પ ને પાર્સ કરે છે?

- a) argparse
- b) os
- c) getarg
- d) main

Answer: a

3.Which type of copy is shown in the following python code?

```
l1=[[10, 20], [30, 40], [50, 60]]
```

```
l2=list(l1)
```

```
l2
```

```
[[10, 20], [30, 40], [50, 60]]
```

a) Shallow copy

b) Deep copy

c) memberwise

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The code shown above depicts shallow copy. For deep copy, the command given is: `l2 = l1.copy()`.

4. In _____ copy, the base address of the objects are copied. In _____ copy, the base address of the objects are not copied.

a) deep, shallow

b) memberwise, shallow

c) shallow, deep

d) deep, memberwise

Answer: c

Explanation: In shallow copy, the base address of the objects are copied.

In deep copy, the base address of the objects are not copied.

Note that memberwise copy is another name for shallow copy.

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

```
l1=[10, 20, 30, [40]]
```

```
l2=copy.deepcopy(l1)
```

```
l1[3][0]=90
```

```
l1
```

```
l2
```

a)

```
[10, 20, 30, [40]]
```

```
[10, 20, 30, 90]
```

b) Error

c)

```
[10, 20, 30, [90]]
```

```
[10, 20, 30, [40]]
```

d)

```
[10, 20, 30, [40]]
```

```
[10, 20, 30, [90]]
```

Answer: c

Explanation: The code shown above depicts deep copy. Hence at the end of the code, `l1=[10, 20, 30, [90]]` and `l2=[10, 20, 30, [40]]`.

6. In _____ copy, the modification done on one list affects the other list. In _____ copy, the modification done on one list does not affect the other list.

a) shallow, deep

b) memberwise, shallow

c) deep, shallow

d) deep, memberwise

Answer: a

Explanation: In shallow copy, the modification done on one list affects the other list. In deep copy, the modification done on one list does not affect the other list.

7. Which module in Python supports regular expressions?

પાયથનમાં કયુ મોડ્યુલ રેગ્યુલર એક્સપ્રેસન ને સપોર્ટ આપે છે?

- a) re
- b) regex
- c) pyregex
- d) none of the mentioned

ઉલ્લેખિત કંઈ નથી

Answer: a

Explanation: re is a part of the standard library and can be imported using: import re.

8. Which of the following creates a pattern object?

નીચેના માંથી કયુ પાયથન ઓબ્જેક્ટ ક્રિએટ કરે છે?

- a) re.create(str)
- b) re.regex(str)
- c) re.compile(str)
- d) re.assemble(str)

Answer: c

Explanation: It converts a given string into a pattern object.

9. What does the function rematch do?

ફંક્શન rematch શું કરે છે?

- a) matches a pattern at the start of the string
- b) matches a pattern at any position in the string
- c) such a function does not exist
- d) none of the mentioned

સ્ટ્રિંગ ની શરૂઆતમાં પેટર્ન ને મેચ કરે છે

સ્ટ્રિંગ ની કોઈ પણ પોઝિશન પર પેટર્ન ને મેચ કરે છે

આવું ફંક્શન અસ્તિત્વમાં નથી

ઉલ્લેખિત કંઈ નથી

Answer: a

Explanation: It will look for the pattern at the beginning and return None if it isn't found.

10. What does the function research do?

- a) matches a pattern at the start of the string
- b) matches a pattern at any position in the string
- c) such a function does not exist
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: It will look for the pattern at any position in the string.

11.

What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
sentence = 'we are humans'  
matched = re.match(r'(.*) (.*) (.*)', sentence)  
print(matched.groups())
```

- a) ('we', 'are', 'humans')
- b) (we, are, humans)
- c) ('we', 'humans')
- d) 'we are humans'

Answer: a

Explanation: This function returns all the subgroups that have been matched.

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

```
sentence = 'we are humans'  
matched = re.match(r'(.*) (.*) (.*)', sentence)  
print(matched.group())
```

- a) ('we', 'are', 'humans')
- b) (we, are, humans)
- c) ('we', 'humans')
- d) 'we are humans'

Answer: d

Explanation: This function returns the entire match.

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

```
sentence = 'we are humans'  
matched = re.match(r'(.*) (.*) (.*)', sentence)  
print(matched.group(2))
```

- a) 'are'
- b) 'we'
- c) 'humans'
- d) 'we are humans'

Answer: c

Explanation: This function returns the particular subgroup.

14. The character Dot (that is, '.') in the default mode, matches any character other than _____

- a) caret
- b) ampersand
- c) percentage symbol
- d) newline

Answer: d

Explanation: The character Dot (that is, '.') in the default mode, matches any character other than newline. If DOTALL flag is used, then it matches any character other than newline.

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

એક્સ્પ્રેસન a{5} _____ કેરેક્ટર ને

- a) 5 or less
- b) exactly 5
- c) 5 or more
- d) exactly 4

Answer: b

Explanation: The character {m} is used to match exactly m characters to the previous regular expression. Hence the expression a{5} will match exactly 5 characters and not less than that.

16. _____ matches the start of the string.

_____ સ્ટ્રિંગ ના શરૂઆત ને મેચ કરે છે.

- a) '^'
- b) '\$'
- c) '+'
- d) '?'

Answer: a

Explanation: '^' (carat) matches the start of the string.

17. _____ matches the end of the string.

_____ સ્ટ્રિંગ ના અંત ને મેચ કરે છે.

- a) '^'
- b) '\$'
- c) '+'
- d) '?'

Answer: b

'\$' (dollar sign) matches the end of the string.

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

નીચે આપેલા પાયથન કોડ નું આઉટપુટ શું હશે?

```
re.findall("hello world", "hello", 1)
```

- a) ["hello"]
- b) []
- c) hello
- d) hello world

Answer: b

Explanation: The function findall returns the word matched if and only if both the pattern and the string match completely, that is, they are exactly the same. Observe the example shown below:

>>> re.findall("hello", "hello", 1) The output is: ['hello'] Hence the output of the code shown in this question is [].

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

નીચેનામાંથી કયા ફંક્શન રેગ્યુલર એક્સ્પ્રેસન cache ને ક્લીયર કરે છે?

- a) re.sub()
- b) re.pos()
- c) re.purge()
- d) re.subn()

Answer: c

Explanation: The function which clears the regular expression cache is `re.purge()`. Note that this function takes zero positional arguments.

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

નીચે આપેલા પાયથન કોડ નું આઉટપુટ શું હશે?

- a) 8
- b) 32
- c) 64
- d) 256

Answer: d

Explanation: The expression `re.ASCII` returns the total number of ASCII characters that are present, that is 256. This can also be abbreviated as `re.A`, which results in the same output (that is, 256).

21. Which of the following functions results in case insensitive matching?

case insensitive મેચિંગ નીચેના માંથી કયા ફંક્શન નું પરિણામ છે?

- a) `re.A`
- b) `re.U`
- c) `re.I`
- d) `re.X`

Answer: c

Explanation: The function `re.I` (that is, `re.IGNORECASE`) results in case-insensitive matching. That is, expressions such as `[A-Z]` will match lowercase characters too.

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

`re.split('[a-c]', '0a3B6', re.I)`

- a) Error
- b) `['a', 'B']`
- c) `['0', '3B6']`
- d) `['a']`

Answer: c

Explanation: The function `re.split()` splits the string on the basis of the pattern given in the parenthesis. Since we have used the flag `re.I` (that is, `re.IGNORECASE`), the output is: `['0', '3B6']`.

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

નીચે આપેલા પાયથન કોડ નું આઉટપુટ શું હશે?

`re.sub('morning', 'evening', 'good morning')`

- a) 'good evening'
- b) 'good'
- c) 'morning'
- d) 'evening'

Answer: a

Explanation: The code shown above first searches for the pattern 'morning' in the string 'good morning' and then replaces this pattern with 'evening'. Hence the output of this code is: 'good evening'.

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

`re.escape('new**world')`

- a) 'new world'
- b) 'new**world'

c) `***`

d) `'new', '*', '*', 'world'`

Answer: b

Explanation: The function `re.escape` escapes all the characters in the pattern other than ASCII letters and numbers. Hence the output of the code shown above is: `'new\\*\\*world'`.

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

```
re.fullmatch('hello', 'hello world')
```

a) No output

b) `[]`

c) `<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 5), match='hello'>`

d) Error

Answer: a

Explanation: The function `re.fullmatch` applies the pattern to the entire string and returns an object if match is found and none if match is not found. In the code shown above, match is not found. Hence there is no output.

26. The difference between the functions `re.sub` and `re.subn` is that `re.sub` returns a _____ whereas `re.subn` returns a _____

a) string, list

b) list, tuple

c) string, tuple

d) tuple, list

Answer: c

Explanation: The difference between the functions `re.sub` and `re.subn` is that `re.sub` returns a string whereas `re.subn` returns a tuple.

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

```
re.split('mum', 'mumbai*', 1)
```

a) Error

b) `[', 'bai*']`

c) `[', 'bai']`

d) `['bai*']`

Answer: b

Explanation: The code shown above splits the string based on the pattern given as an argument. Hence the output of the code is: `[', 'bai*']`.

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

નીચે આપેલા પાયથન કોડ નું આઉટપુટ શું હશે?

```
re.findall('good', 'good is good')
```

a) `['good', 'good']`

b) `('good', 'good')`

c) `('good')`

d) `['good']`

Answer: a

Explanation: The function `findall` returns a list of all the non overlapping matches in a string. Hence the output of the first function is: `['good', 'good']`

29. The function of `re.search` is _____

ફંક્શન `re.search` એ _____

- a) Matches a pattern at the start of the string
- b) Matches a pattern at the end of the string
- c) Matches a pattern from any part of a string
- d) Such a function does not exist

સ્ટ્રિંગ ની શરૂઆતમાં પેટર્ન ને મેચ કરે છે

સ્ટ્રિંગ ની અંત માં પેટર્ન ને મેચ કરે છે

સ્ટ્રિંગ ના કોઈ પણ પાર્ટ પર થી પેટર્ન ને મેચ કરે છે

આવું ફંક્શન અસ્તિત્વમાં નથી

Answer:c

Explanation: The re module of Python consists of a function re.search. It's function is to match a pattern from anywhere in a string.

30.Which of the following pattern matching modifiers permits whitespace and comments inside the regular expression?

- a) re.L
- b) re.S
- c) re.U
- d) re.X

Answer:d

Explanation: The modifier re.X allows whitespace and comments inside the regular expressions.

31.The function of re.match is _____

- a) Error
- b) Matches a pattern anywhere in the string
- c) Matches a pattern at the end of the string
- d) Matches a pattern at the start of the string

Answer: d

Explanation: The function of re.match matches a pattern at the start of the string.

32.The special character \B matches the empty string, but only when it is _____

- a) at the beginning or end of a word
- b) not at the beginning or end of a word
- c) at the beginning of the word
- d) at the end of the word

Answer: b

Explanation: The special character \B matches the empty string, but only when it is not at the beginning or end of a word.

=====

33.Which of the following special characters matches a pattern only at the end of the string?

નીચેનામાંથી કયા સ્પેશિયલ કેરેક્ટર ફક્ત સ્ટ્રિંગ ના અંત માં પેટર્ન ને મેચ કરે છે?

- a) \B
- b) \X
- c) \Z
- d) \A

Answer: c

Explanation: \B matches a pattern which is not at the beginning or end of a string. \X refers to re.VERBOSE. \A matches a pattern only at the start of a string. \Z matches a pattern only at the end of a string.

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

```
a=re.compile('[0-9]+')
```

```
a.findall('7 apples and 3 mangoes')
```

a) ['apples' 'and' 'mangoes']

b) (7, 4)

c) ['7', '4']

d) Error

Answer: c

Explanation: The code shown above demonstrates the use of the functions re.compile and re.findall. Since we have specified in the code that only digits from 0-9 be found, hence the output of this code is: ['7', '4'].

35.Which of the following statements regarding the output of the function re.match is incorrect?

a) 'pq*' will match 'pq'

b) 'pq?' matches 'p'

c) 'p{4}, q' does not match 'pppq'

d) 'pq+' matches 'p'

Answer: d

Explanation: All of the above statements are correct except that 'pq+' match 'p'. 'pq+' will match 'p' followed by any non-zero number of q's, but it will not match 'p'.

36.Which of the following functions does not accept any argument?

નીચેના ફંક્શન માંથી કયું કોઈ પણ આરગ્યુમેન્ટ સ્વીકારતું નથી?

a) re.purge

b) re.compile

c) re.findall

d) re.match

Answer: a

Explanation: The function re.purge is used to clear the cache and it does not accept any arguments.

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

```
a = re.compile('0-9')
```

```
a.findall('3 trees')
```

a) []

b) ['3']

c) Error

d) ['trees']

Answer: c

Explanation: The output of the code shown above is an empty list. This is due to the way the arguments have been passed to the function re.compile. Carefully read the code shown below in order to understand the correct syntax:

```
>>> a = re.compile('[0-9]')
```

```
>>> a.findall('3 trees')
```

```
['3'].
```

38.Which of the following lines of code will not show a match?

a) >>> re.match('ab*', 'a')

- b) >>> re.match('ab*', 'ab')
- c) >>> re.match('ab*', 'abb')
- d) >>> re.match('ab*', 'ba')

Answer: d

Explanation: In the code shown above, ab* will match to 'a' or 'ab' or 'a' followed by any number of b's. Hence the only line of code from the above options which does not result in a match is:

```
>>> re.match('ab*', 'ba').
```

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

```
m = re.search('a', 'The blue umbrella')
m.re.pattern
```

- a) {}
- b) 'The blue umbrella'
- c) 'a'
- d) No output

Answer: c

Explanation: The PatternObject is used to produce the match. The real regular expression pattern string must be retrieved from the PatternObject's pattern method. Hence the output of this code is: 'a'.

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

```
re.sub('Y', 'X', 'AAAAAA', count=2)
```

- a) 'YXAAAA'
- b) ('YXAAAA')
- c) ('AAAAAA')
- d) 'AAAAAA'

Answer: d

Explanation: The code shown above demonstrates the function re.sub, which returns a string. The pattern specified is substituted in the string and returned. Hence the output of the code shown above is: 'AAAAAA'.

41. Which of the following functions can help us to find the version of python that we are currently working on?

નીચે આપેલા ફંક્શન માંથી કયા અત્યારે આપણે હાલમાં કામ કરી રહ્યા છે તે પાથથન વર્ઝન ને શોધવામાં મદદ કરી શકે છે?

- a) sys.version
- b) sys.version()
- c) sys.version(0)
- d) sys.version(1)

Answer: a

Explanation: The function sys.version can help us to find the version of python that we are currently working on. For example, 3.5.2, 2.7.3 etc. this function also returns the current date, time, bits etc along with the version.

42. Which of the following functions is not defined under the sys module?

નીચેનામાંથી કયા ફંક્શન sys મોડ્યુલ હેઠળ નિર્ધારિત નથી?

- a) sys.platform
- b) sys.path

c) sys.readline

d) sys.argv

Answer: c

Explanation: The functions sys.platform, sys.path and sys.argv are defined under the sys module. The function sys.readline is not defined. However, sys.stdin.readline is defined.

43. Suppose there is a list such that: l=[2,3,4]. If we want to print this list in reverse order, which of the following methods should be used?

a) reverse(l)

b) list(reverse(l))

c) reversed(l)

d) list(reversed(l))

Answer: d

Explanation: The built-in function reversed() can be used to reverse the elements of a list. This function accepts only an iterable as an argument. To print the output in the form of a list, we use: list(reversed(l)). The output will be: [4,3,2].

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

```
x = len("Hello")
```

```
print(x)
```

a) 5

b) 3

c) Error

d) 6

Answer: a

Explanation: The function len() returns the length of the number of elements in the iterable. Therefore the output of the function shown above is 5.

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

```
round(4.576)
```

a) 4.5

b) 5

c) 4

d) 4.6

Answer: b

Explanation: This is a built-in function which rounds a number to give precision in decimal digits. In the above case, since the number of decimal places has not been specified, the decimal number is rounded off to a whole number. Hence the output will be 5.

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

```
sum([1,2,3])
```

a) 6

b) Error

c) 12

d) 3

Answer: a

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

```
min(1,2,3,4)
```

a) 1

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

Answer: a

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

```
print('{0} and {1}'.format('Stay Home', 'Stay Safe'))
```

- a) Stay Home and Stay Safe
- b) Stay Safe and Stay Home
- c) Stay Home
- d) Stay Safe

answer: a

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

```
print('{1} and {0}'.format('Stay Home', 'Stay Safe'))
```

- a) Stay Home and Stay Safe
- b) Stay Safe and Stay Home
- c) Stay Home
- d) Stay Safe

answer: b

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

```
print("{1:3d}, {0:7.2f}".format(47.42, 11))
```

- a) 11, 47.42
- b) 47.42, 11
- c)11, 47
- d) 47, 11

answer: a

File and Text operations:

The io module, Auxiliary module for file I/O, In memory files, Compressed files, The os module, Filesystem operations, Text Input and Output, Interactive command session, Internationalization

1. To open a file scores.txt for reading, we use _____
- a) `infile = open("scores.txt", "r")`
 - b) `infile = open("scores.txt", "f")`
 - c) `infile = open(file = "scores.txt", "f")`
 - d) `infile = open(file = "scores.txt", "r")`

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute `help(open)` to get more details.

2. To open a file scores.txt for writing, we use _____

- a) `outfile = open("scores.txt", "o")`
- b) `outfile = open("scores.txt", "w")`
- c) `outfile = open(file = "scores.txt", "w")`
- d) `outfile = open(file = "scores.txt", "o")`

answer: b

3. To open a file scores.txt for appending data, we use _____

- a) `outfile = open("scores.txt", "a")`
- b) `outfile = open("scores.txt", "rw")`
- c) `outfile = open(file = "scores.txt", "o")`
- d) `outfile = open(file = "scores.txt", "c")`

4. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs
- b) When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created
- c) When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

5. To read two characters from a file object infile, we use _____

- a) `infile.read(2)`
- b) `infile.read()`
- c) `infile.readline()`
- d) `infile.readlines()`

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

6. To read the entire remaining contents of the file as a string from a file object infile, we use _____

- a) `infile.read(2)`
- b) `infile.read()`
- c) `infile.readline()`
- d) `infile.readlines()`

Answer: b

Explanation: read function is used to read all the lines in a file.

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

```
f = None
```

```
for i in range (5):
```

```
    with open("data.txt", "w") as f:
```

```
        if i > 2:
```

break
print(f.closed)

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

Answer: a

Explanation: The WITH statement when used with open file guarantees that the file object is closed when the with block exits.

8. To read the next line of the file from a file object infile, we use _____

- a) infile.read(2)
- b) infile.read()
- c) infile.readline()
- d) infile.readlines()

Answer: c

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

10. To read the remaining lines of the file from a file object infile, we use _____

- a) infile.read(2)
- b) infile.read()
- c) infile.readline()
- d) infile.readlines()

Answer: d

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

10. The readlines() method returns _____

- a) str
- b) a list of lines
- c) a list of single characters
- d) a list of integers

Answer: b

Explanation: Every line is stored in a list and returned.

11. Which one of the following is not attributes of file?

- a) closed
- b) softspace
- c) rename
- d) mode

Answer: c

Explanation: rename is not the attribute of file rest all are files attributes.

Attribute	Description
file.closed	Returns true if file is closed, false otherwise.
file.mode	Returns access mode with which file was opened.
file.name	Returns name of the file.
file.softspace	Returns false if space explicitly required with print, true otherwise.

12. What is the current syntax of rename() a file?

- a) rename(current_file_name, new_file_name)
- b) rename(new_file_name, current_file_name,)
- c) rename()(current_file_name, new_file_name))
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: This is the correct syntax which has shown below.

```
rename(current_file_name, new_file_name)
```

13. What is the current syntax of remove() a file?

- a) remove(file_name)
- b) remove(new_file_name, current_file_name,)
- c) remove() , file_name))
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: remove(file_name)

14. What is the use of seek() method in files?

- a) sets the file's current position at the offset
- b) sets the file's previous position at the offset
- c) sets the file's current position within the file
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Sets the file's current position at the offset. The method seek() sets the file's current position at the offset.

Following is the syntax for seek() method:

```
fileObject.seek(offset[, whence])
```

Parameters

offset — This is the position of the read/write pointer within the file.

whence — This is optional and defaults to 0 which means absolute file positioning, other values are 1 which means seek relative to the current position and 2 means seek relative to the file's end.

15. What is the use of truncate() method in file?

- a) truncates the file size
- b) deletes the content of the file
- c) deletes the file size
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The method truncate() truncates the file size. Following is the syntax for truncate() method:

```
fileObject.truncate( [ size ])
```

Parameters

size — If this optional argument is present, the file is truncated to (at most) that size.

16. Which is/are the basic I/O connections in file?

- a) Standard Input
- b) Standard Output
- c) Standard Errors
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Standard input, standard output and standard error. Standard input is the data that goes to the program. The standard input comes from a keyboard. Standard output is where we print our data with the print keyword. Unless redirected, it is the terminal console. The standard error is a stream where programs write their error messages. It is usually the text terminal.

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

```
import sys
sys.stdout.write(' Hello\n')
```

```
sys.stdout.write('Python\n')
```

- a) Compilation Error
- b) Runtime Error
- c) Hello Python
- d)

Hello

Python

Answer: d

18. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data?

- a) r
- b) w
- c) +
- d) b

Answer: d

Explanation: Mode Meaning is as explained below:

r Reading

w Writing

a Appending

b Binary data

+ Updating

19. What is the pickling?

- a) It is used for object serialization
- b) It is used for object deserialization
- c) None of the mentioned
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Pickle is the standard mechanism for object serialization. Pickle uses a simple stack-based virtual machine that records the instructions used to reconstruct the object. This makes pickle vulnerable to security risks by malformed or maliciously constructed data, that may cause the deserializer to import arbitrary modules and instantiate any object.

20. What is unpickling?

- a) It is used for object serialization
- b) It is used for object deserialization
- c) None of the mentioned
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: We have been working with simple textual data. What if we are working with objects rather than simple text? For such situations, we can use the pickle module. This module serializes Python objects. The Python objects are converted into byte streams and written to text files. This process is called pickling. The inverse operation, reading from a file and reconstructing objects is called deserializing or unpickling.

21. What is the correct syntax of open() function?

- a) file = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])
- b) file object = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])
- c) file object = open(file_name)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: Open() function correct syntax with the parameter details as shown below:

`file object = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])`

Here is parameters' detail:

file_name: The `file_name` argument is a string value that contains the name of the file that you want to access.

access_mode: The `access_mode` determines the mode in which the file has to be opened, i.e., read, write, append, etc. A complete list of possible values is given below in the table. This is optional parameter and the default file access mode is read (r).

buffering: If the buffering value is set to 0, no buffering will take place. If the buffering value is 1, line buffering will be performed while accessing a file. If you specify the buffering value as an integer greater than 1, then buffering action will be performed with the indicated buffer size. If negative, the buffer size is the system default(default behavior).

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

```
fo = open("foo.txt", "wb")
print "Name of the file: ", fo.name
fo.flush()
fo.close()
```

- a) Compilation Error
- b) Runtime Error
- c) No Output
- d) Flushes the file when closing them

Answer: d

Explanation: The method `flush()` flushes the internal buffer. Python automatically flushes the files when closing them. But you may want to flush the data before closing any file.

23. Correct syntax of `file.writelines()` is?

- a) `file.writelines(sequence)`
- b) `fileObject.writelines()`
- c) `fileObject.writelines(sequence)`
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: The method `writelines()` writes a sequence of strings to the file. The sequence can be any iterable object producing strings, typically a list of strings. There is no return value.

Syntax

Following is the syntax for `writelines()` method:

```
fileObject.writelines( sequence ).
```

24. Correct syntax of `file.readlines()` is?

- a) `fileObject.readlines( sizehint );`
- b) `fileObject.readlines();`
- c) `fileObject.readlines(sequence)`
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The method `readlines()` reads until EOF using `readline()` and returns a list containing the lines. If the optional `sizehint` argument is present, instead of reading up to EOF, whole lines totalling approximately `sizehint` bytes (possibly after rounding up to an internal buffer size) are read.

Syntax

Following is the syntax for `readlines()` method:

```
fileObject.readlines( sizehint );
```

Parameters

sizehint — This is the number of bytes to be read from the file

25. In file handling, what does this terms means “r, a”?

- a) read, append
- b) append, read
- c) write, append
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: r- reading, a-appending.

26. What is the use of “w” in file handling?

- a) Read
- b) Write
- c) Append
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: This opens the file for writing. It will create the file if it doesn't exist, and if it does, it will overwrite it.

`fh = open("filename_here", "w").`

27. What is the use of “a” in file handling?

- a) Read
- b) Write
- c) Append
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: This opens the file in appending mode. That means, it will be open for writing and everything will be written to the end of the file.

`fh = open("filename_here", "a").`

28. Which function is used to read all the characters?

- a) Read()
- b) Readcharacters()
- c) Readall()
- d) Readchar()

Answer: a

Explanation: The read function reads all characters `fh = open("filename", "r")`

`content = fh.read().`

29. Which function is used to read single line from file?

- a) Readline()
- b) Readlines()
- c) Readstatement()
- d) Readfullline()

Answer: b

Explanation: The readline function reads a single line from the file `fh = open("filename", "r")`

`content = fh.readline().`

30. Which function is used to write all the characters?

- a) write()
- b) writecharacters()
- c) writeall()
- d) writechar()

31. Which function is used to write a list of string in a file?

- a) writeline()
- b) writelines()

c) writestatement()

d) writefullline()

Answer: a

Explanation: With the writeline function you can write a list of strings to a file

```
fh = open("hello.txt", "w")
```

```
lines_of_text = ["a line of text", "another line of text", "a third line"] fh.writelines(lines_of_text).
```

32. Which function is used to close a file in python?

a) Close()

b) Stop()

c) End()

d) Closefile()

Answer: a

Explanation: f.close() to close it and free up any system resources taken up by the open file.

33. Is it possible to create a text file in python?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Machine dependent

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Yes we can create a file in python. Creation of file is as shown below.

```
file = open("newfile.txt", "w")
```

```
file.write("hello world in the new file\n")
```

```
file.write("and another line\n")
```

```
file.close().
```

34. Which of the following are the modes of both writing and reading in binary format in file?

a) wb+

b) w

c) wb

d) w+

Answer: a

Explanation: Here is the description below

“w” Opens a file for writing only. Overwrites the file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for writing.

“wb” Opens a file for writing only in binary format. Overwrites the file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for writing.

“w+” Opens a file for both writing and reading. Overwrites the existing file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for reading and writing.

“wb+” Opens a file for both writing and reading in binary format. Overwrites the existing file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for reading and writing.

35. Which of the following is not a valid mode to open a file?

a) ab

b) rw

c) r+

d) w+

Answer: b

Explanation: Use r+, w+ or a+ to perform both read and write operations using a single file object.

36. . What is the difference between r+ and w+ modes?

a) no difference

b) in r+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for w+

- c) in w+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for r+
 - d) depends on the operating system
- Answer: b

37. How do you get the name of a file from a file object (fp)?

- a) fp.name
- b) fp.file(name)
- c) self.__name__(fp)
- d) fp.__name__()

Answer: a

Explanation: name is an attribute of the file object.

38. Which of the following is not a valid attribute of a file object (fp)?

- a) fp.name
- b) fp.closed
- c) fp.mode
- d) fp.size

Answer: d

Explanation: fp.size has not been implemented.

39. How do you close a file object (fp)?

- a) close(fp)
- b) fclose(fp)
- c) fp.close()
- d) fp.__close__()

Answer: c

Explanation: close() is a method of the file object.

40. How do you get the current position within the file?

- a) fp.seek()
- b) fp.tell()
- c) fp.loc
- d) fp.pos

Answer: b

Explanation: It gives the current position as an offset from the start of file.

41. How do you rename a file?

- a) fp.name = 'new_name.txt'
- b) os.rename(existing_name, new_name)
- c) os.rename(fp, new_name)
- d) os.set_name(existing_name, new_name)

Answer: b

Explanation: os.rename() is used to rename files.

42. How do you delete a file?

- a) del(fp)
- b) fp.delete()
- c) os.remove('file')
- d) os.delete('file')

Answer: c

Explanation: os.remove() is used to delete files.

43. How do you change the file position to an offset value from the start?

- a) fp.seek(offset, 0)

- b) fp.seek(offset, 1)
- c) fp.seek(offset, 2)
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: 0 indicates that the offset is with respect to the start.

44. What happens if no arguments are passed to the seek function?

- a) file position is set to the start of file
- b) file position is set to the end of file
- c) file position remains unchanged
- d) error

Answer: d

Explanation: seek() takes at least one argument.

45. Which of the following can be used to create a directory?

- a) os.mkdir()
- b) os.creat_dir()
- c) os.create_dir()
- d) os.make_dir()

Answer: a

Explanation: The function mkdir() creates a directory in the path specified.

46. which module is used for creating and transforming path string in python.

- a) os.path
- b) copy
- c) file
- d) url

Answer: a

47. Which method is used for retrieving directory from a path in python?

- a) abspath
- b) basename
- c) commonprefix
- d) dirname

Answer: d

48. Which method is used for retrieving directory from a path in python?

- a) chdir()
- b) mkdir()
- c) listdir()
- d) chmod()

answer:a

49. Which module provides file compression support in Python?

- a) bzip2
- b) gzip
- c) zipfile
- d) All of above

Answer:d

50. Which of the following can be used to create a symbolic link?

- a) os.symlink()
- b) os.symb_link()
- c) os.symblin()
- d) os.ln()

Answer: a

Explanation: It is the function that allows you to create a symbolic link.

Datastorage and GUI:

Serialization, DBM modules, Berkely DB interfacing, The python database API (DBAPI), Introduction to Tkinter

1. What does SQL stand for?

- a) Super Quantum Logic
- b) Server Query Language
- c) Stylish Query Lingo
- d) Structured Query Language

2. By using sqlite3, we can store our data on_____

- 1.local
- 2.Global
- 3.Server
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 1

3. close () function in sqlite3 is used for the_____

- 1.To close the query
- 2.To close the table
- 3.To close the database
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 3

4. connect() function in sqlite3 is used for ?

- 1.To connect the database
- 2.To open the database
- 3.To create a database
- 4.All of the above

Answer: 4

5. Correct way to import the sqlite3 in the program ?

- 1.import sqlite3
- 2.import sqlite3 as s
- 3.from sqlite3 import *
- 4.All of the above

Answer: 4

6. Correct way to run the query in Python sqlite3 is :

- 1.sqlite3.execute(query)
- 2.sqlite3.execute(query)
- 3.sqlite.run.execute(query)
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 2

7. For fetch the data, which function we use to run the select query ?

- 1.fetch()
- 2.rawquery()
- 3.executequery()
- 4.execute()

Answer: 4

8. For what purpose sqlite3 is used ?

- 1.Front end
- 2.Back end
- 3.CLI
- 4.Database

Answer: 4

9. How we can call the function of sqlite3, if we import by import sqlite3 as sq?

- 1.sqlite.function()
- 2.function()
- 3.sq.function()
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 3

10. To open or connect with the database, which function we used or call at runtime?

- 1.open()
- 2.connect()
- 3.database()
- 4.All of the above

Answer: 2

11. What is the correct statement about the RawQuery() function in sqlite3 in python ?

- 1.It is used to fetch the row from the table
- 2.It is used to execute the select query in the table
- 3.It is undefined function in python sqlite3
- 4.None of above.

Answer: 3

12. What the following query does?

select count(*) from table

- 1.It return all rows data
- 2.It return number of rows in table
- 3.It return number of columns in table
- 4.It will give an error

Answer: 2

13. Which keyword we use to fetch the data from the table in database?

- 1.fetch
- 2.select
- 3.raw
- 4.All of the above

Answer: 2

14. Which of the following function are used to close the database?

- 1.exit()
- 2.def()
- 3.disconnect()
- 4.close()

Answer: 4

15. Which of the following function are used to execute the query in sqlite3 python ?

- 1.execute()
- 2.query()
- 3.executequery()
- 4.run()

Answer: 1

16. Which of the following is correct syntax of the connect() function in sqlite3?

- 1.sqlite.connect()
- 2.sqlite.connect.database
- 3.sqlite.connect(database)
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 3

17. Which of the following is not the function of the sqlite3 in python ?

- 1.connect()
- 2.close()
- 3.execute()
- 4.raw()

Answer: 4

18. Config() in Python Tkinter are used for:

- 1.destroy the widget
- 2.place the widget
- 3.change property of the widget
- 4.configure the widget

Answer: 3

19. what is the essential thing to create a window screen using tkinter python?

- 1.call tk() function
- 2.create a button
- 3.To define a geometry
- 4.All of the above

Answer: 1

20. fg in tkinter widget is stands for ?

- 1.foreground
- 2.background
- 3.forgap
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 1

21. For user input data, which widget we use in tkinter ?

- 1.Entry
- 2.Text
- 3.Both of the above
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 1

22. For what purpose, the bg is used in Tkinter widget ?

- 1.To change the direction of widget
- 2.To change the size of widget
- 3.To change the color of widget
- 4.To change the background of widget

Answer: 4

23. GUI stands for _____

- 1.Graph user interaction
- 2.Global user interaction
- 3.Graphical user interface
- 4.Graphical user interaction

Answer: 3

24. How pack() function works on tkinter widget ?

- 1.According to x,y coordinate
- 2.According to row and column vise
- 3.According to left,right,up,down
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 3

25. How the grid() function put the widget on the screen ?

- 1.According to x,y coordinate
- 2.According to row and column vise
- 3.According to left,right,up,down
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 2

26. How the place() function put the widget on the screen ?

- 1.According to x,y coordinate
- 2.According to row and column vise
- 3.According to left,right,up,down
- 4.None of the above

Answer: 1

27.How we import a tkinter in python program ?

- 1.import tkinter
- 2.import tkinter as t
- 3.from tkinter import *
- 4.All of the above

28. How we install tkinter in system ?

- 1.pip install python
- 2.tkinter install
- 3.pip install tkinter
- 4.tkinter pip install

Answer: 3

29. In which of the following field, we can put our Button?

- 1.Window
- 2.Frame
- 3.Label
- 4.All of the above

Answer: 4

30. title() is used for

- 1.give a title name to the window
- 2.give a title name to the Button

3.give a title name to the Widget

4.None of the above

Answer: 1

31. To change the color of the text in the Button widget, what we use?

1.bg

2.fg

3.color

4.cchng

Answer: 2

32. To change the property of the widget after the declaration of widget, what we use ?

1.mainloop() function

2.config() function

3.pack() function

4.title() function

Answer: 2

33. To delete any widget from the screen which function we use?

1.stop()

2.delete()

3.destroy()

4.break()

Answer: 3

34. What is the correct way to use the config() function in tkinter ?

1.config(object,property)

2.object.config(property)

3.config(property)

4.object.property

Answer: 2

35. What is the Syntax to create a Frame ?

1.Frame(window,options)

2.win.frame(options)

3.Both of the above

4.None of the above

Answer: 1

36. What is the use of the Entry widget in tkinter python ?

1.Display text on the window

2.Display Check button on window

3.Create a user data entry field

4.All of the above

Answer: 3

37. What is the use of the mainloop() in Python Tkinter ?

1.To create a window screen

2.To Destroy the window screen

3.To Hold the window Screen

4.None of the above

Answer: 3

38. Which of the following is used to call a function by the Button widget in tkinter python ?

1.call

2.cammand

3.contact

4.All of the above

Answer: 2

39. Which of the following function are used to get the data from the Entry field in Python Tkinter ?

1.get()

2.Gettext()

3.Getdata()

4.All of the above

Answer: 1

40. Which of the following is clickable in GUI programming?

1.Button

2.Text

3.Lable

4.Mouse

41. Which of the following is correct ?

1.GUI is the part of the canvas

2.canvas is the part of the GUI

3.Both of the above

4.None of the above

Answer: 2

42. Which of the following is used to put the widget at the screen ?

1.pack()

2.place()

3.grid()

4.All of the above

Answer: 4

43. Which of the following tool provides a GUI in python?

1.Numpy

2.Tkinter

3.Scipy

4.Opencv

Answer: 2

44. What is the name of the SQL database the comes distributed with Python?

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

a) MySQL

b) PySQL

c) PostgreSQL

d) SQLite

Answer:SQLite

45. Which of the following method of JSON module is invalid?

a) dump

b) put

c) load

d) loads

Answer: b

46.Which are valid python database parameter styles?

a) format

b) named

- c) numeric
- d) All of above

Answer: All of above

47. Which function is used to save the changes in database?

- a) close
- b) commit
- c) cursor
- d) rollback

Answer: b

48. Which function is used to revert the changes in database?

- a) close
- b) commit
- c) cursor
- d) rollback

Answer: d

49. Which function returns number of rows in query?

- a) rowcount
- b) columncount
- c) rows
- d) cols

Answer: a

50. What is main advantage of SQLite?

- a) Lightweight
- b) Better Performance
- c) No Installation Needed
- d) All of above

Answer: d