



Zeal Education Society's  
**ZEAL POLYTECHNIC, PUNE**

NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

**THIRD YEAR (TY)**

**SCHEME: I**

**SEMESTER: VI**

**NAME OF SUBJECT: PROGRAMMING WITH PYTHON**

**Subject Code: 22616**

**UNIT WISE MULTIPLE CHOICE  
QUESTIONS BANK**



### Question Bank for Multiple Choice Questions

<b>Program: Diploma in Computer Engineering</b>	<b>Program Code:- CO</b>
<b>Scheme:-I</b>	<b>Semester:- VI</b>
<b>Course:- Programming with python</b>	<b>Course Code:- 22616</b>
<b>01 – Introduction and syntax of python program</b>	<b>Marks:-08</b>
1.1: Features of Python- Interactive, Object- oriented, Interpreted, Platform independent 1.2: Python building blocks- Identifiers, Keywords, Indentation, Variables, Comments 1.3: Python environment Setup: Installation and working of IDE 1.4: Running simple Python scripts to display „Welcome“ Message 1.5: Python Data types: Numbers, String, Tuples, Lists, Dictionary, Declaration and use of data types	

**1. Who developed Python Programming Language?**

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

**Answer: C**

**2. Which type of Programming does Python support?**

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

**Answer: D**

**3. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?**

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

**Answer: A**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**5. Is Python code compiled or interpreted?**

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

**Answer: B**

6. All keywords in Python are in \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Answer: D**

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

$4 + 3 \% 5$

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

**Answer: A**

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

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

**Answer: A**

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

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

**Answer: B**

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

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

**Answer: C**

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) error
- c) 1 2
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: B**

**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

**Answer: A**

**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

**Answer: C**

**14. Python was developed in which year?**

- A. 1972
- B. 1995
- C. 1989
- D. 1981

**Answer: C**

**15. Python is written in which language?**

- A. C
- B. C++
- C. Java
- D. None of the above

**Answer : C**

**16. What is the extension of the python file?**

- A. .p
- B. .py
- C. .python
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**17. Python is an Object-Oriented Programming Language.**

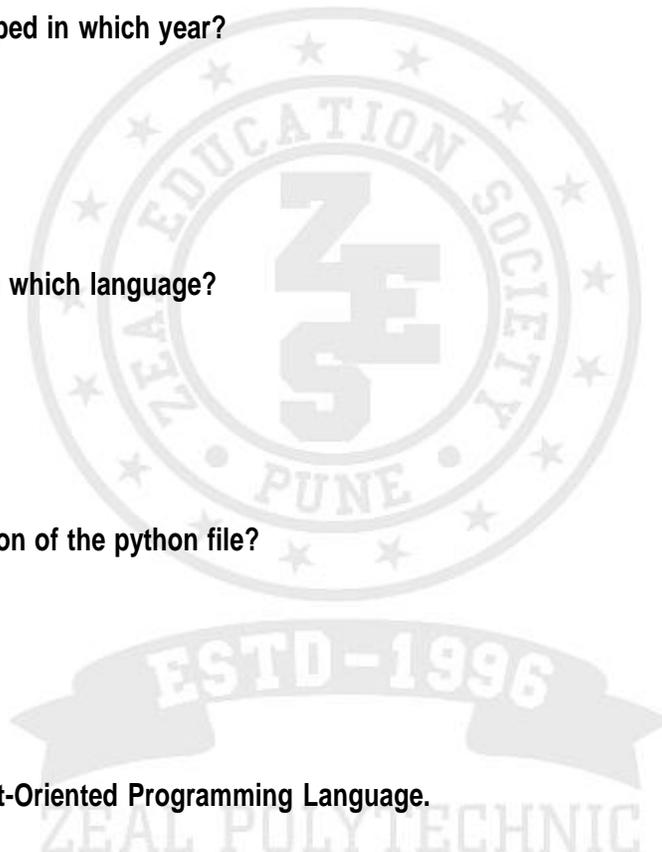
- A.True
- B.False

**Answer: A**

**18. Python 3.0 is released in which year?**

- A. 2000
- B. 2008
- C. 2011
- D. 2016

**Answer : B**



**19. Which of the following statements is true?**

- A. Python is a high level programming language.
- B. Python is an interpreted language.
- C. Python is an object-oriented language
- D. All of the above

**Answer: B**

**20. By the use of which character, single line is made comment in Python? \***

- A. \*
- B. @
- C. #
- D. !

**Answer: C**

**21. What is a python file with .py extension called?**

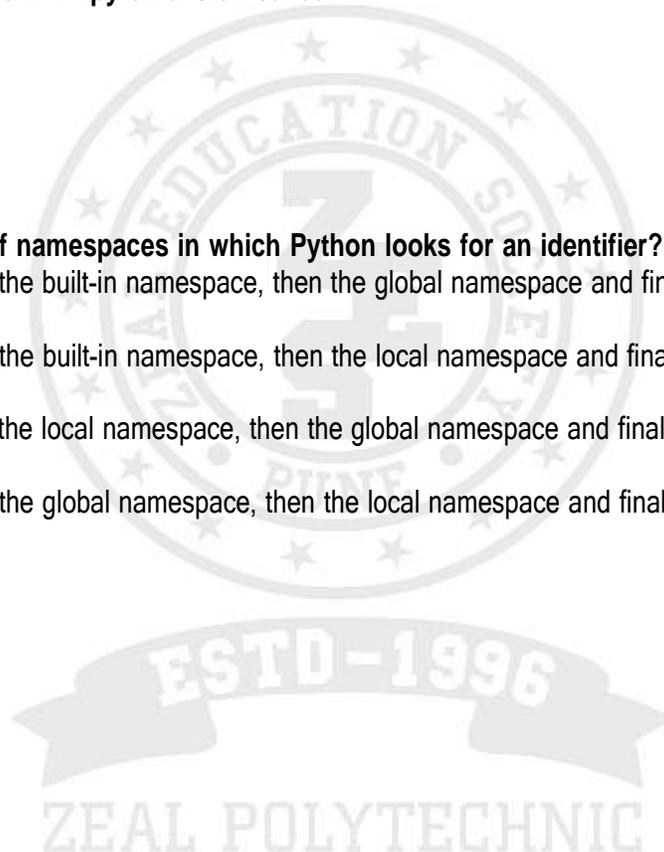
- A. package
- B. module
- C. directory
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**22. 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

**Answer: D**





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<b>2.Python operator and control flow statement</b>	<b>Marks -10</b>
2.1: Basic Operators: Arithmetic, Comparison/ Relational, Assignment, Logical, Bitwise, Membership, Identity Operators, Python operator precedence 2.2: Control flow 2.3: Conditional Statements (if, if...else, nested if) 2.4: Looping in Python (while loop, for loop, nested loops) 2.5: Loop manipulation using continue, pass, break, else.	

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

- a)  $x^y$
- b)  $x**y$
- c)  $x^^y$
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: B**

2. Which one of these is floor division?

- a) /
- b) //
- c) %
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: B**

3. 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, iv, vi, v

**Answer: A**

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

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

**Answer: B**

5. Mathematical operations can be performed on a string.

- a) True
- b) False

**Answer: A**

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

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

**Answer: C**

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

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

**Answer: A**

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

- a) True
- b) False

**Answer: A**

9. What is the output of `print(2%6)`

- a) ValueError
- b) 0.33
- c) 2

**Answer: C**

10. Which of these is the keyword?

- a). in
- b). is
- c). assert
- d). All of the above

**Answer: D**

11. What is the output of `print(5 is 5)`.

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

**Answer: A**

12. What is the output of print(1 in L1) L1=[1,2,3]

- a)1
- b)True
- c)False
- d)NameError

**Answer: A**

13. The range() function by default returns a\_\_\_\_\_.

- a)tuple
- b)string
- c)dict
- d)list

**Answer: D**

14. What is the output of list(range(10))

- a)[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
- b)[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10]
- c)[(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10)]
- d)(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

**Answer: A**





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<b>03 – Data structure in python</b>	<b>Marks:-14</b>
<p>3.1: Lists: a) Defining Lists, accessing values in lists, deleting values in list, updating lists. b) Basic list operations c) Built- in list functions</p> <p>3.2: Tuples: a) Accessing values in tuples, deleting values in tuple, updating tuples. b) Basic tuple operations c) Built- in tuple functions</p> <p>3.3: Sets: a) Accessing values in Set, deleting values in Set, updating Sets b) Basic set operations c) Built- in set functions</p> <p>3.4: Dictionaries: a) Accessing values in Dictionary, deleting values in Dictionary, updating Dictionary b) Basic dictionary operations c) Built- in dictionary functions</p>	

- 1. Lists are**  
A. Immutable  
B. Mutable  
C. Both A & B  
D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

- 2. How to define an empty list**

- A. list[]  
B. listname=[ ]  
C. listname[]  
D. list=()

**Answer-B**

- 3. What is the output of list1=[1,2,3] print(list1[1])**

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

**Answer: A**

4. Which python function is used to return length?

- A. len()
- B. length()
- C. obj.len
- D. none of the mention

**Answer: A**

5. Does python allow negative indexing?

- a)Yes
- b)No
- c)Maybe

**Answer: A**

6. The Slice operation is performed on a list using

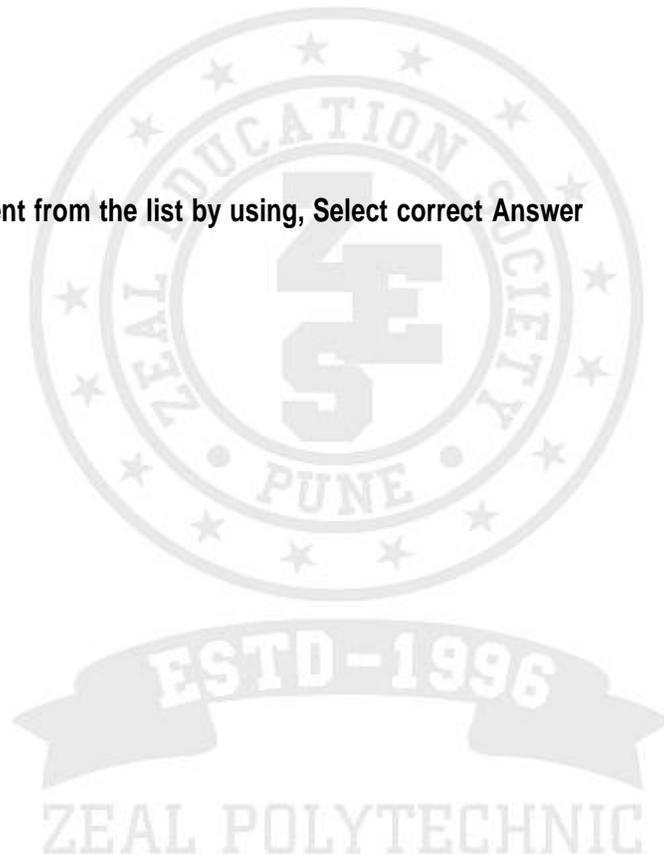
- A. slice
- B. : (colon)
- C. .(dot)
- D. - (hyphen)

**Answer: B**

7. We can delete element from the list by using, Select correct Answer

- A. 'del'
- B. remove()
- C. pop()
- D. clear()
- E. All the above

**Answer- E**





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<b>04 – Python functions, Modules and Packages</b>	<b>Marks:-14</b>
4.1: Use of python built-in functions (e.g. type/data conversion functions, math functions etc.) 4.2: User defined functions: Function definition, Function calling, function arguments and parameter passing, return statement, Scope of variables: global variable and local variable 4.3: Modules: Writing modules, importing modules, importing objects from modules, Python built-in modules (e.g. Numeric and mathematical module, Functional Programming module) Namespace and scoping 4.4 Python Packages: Introduction, writing Python Packages, Using standard (e.g.math, scipy, numpy, matplotlib, pandas etc.) and user defined packages	

**1. Which keyword is used for function?**

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

**Answer: C**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**3. What is called when a function is defined inside a class?**

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

**Answer: C**

**4. If the return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return.**

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

**Answer: A**

**5. What is a recursive function?**

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

**Answer: B**

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

- A. Id() returns the size of object.
- B. Id() returns the identity of the object.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**7. Which of the following function headers is correct?**

- A. def fun(a = 2, b = 3, c)
- B. def fun(a = 2, b, c = 3)
- C. def fun(a, b = 2, c = 3)
- D. def fun(a, b, c = 3, d)

**Answer: C**

**8. In which part of memory does the system store the parameter and local variables of a function call?**

- A. heap
- B. stack
- C. Uninitialized data segment
- D. None of the above
- d) Past records

**Answer: B**

**9. How is a function declared in Python?**

- A. def function function\_name():
- B. declare function function\_name():
- C. def function\_name():
- D. declare function\_name():

**Answer: C**

**10. Which one of the following is the correct way of calling a function?**

- A. function\_name()
- B. call function\_name()
- C. ret function\_name()
- D. function function\_name()

**Answer: A**

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

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

**Answer: D**

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

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

**Answer: B**

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

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

**Answer: C**

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

- A. 4.5
- B. 4.6
- C. 4.57
- D. 4.56

**Answer: C**

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

- A. Error
- B. True
- C. False
- D. 4>2

**Answer: C**

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

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

- A. 2
- B. False
- C. -3
- D. -4

**Answer: B**

17. A Python module is a file with the \_\_\_\_\_ file extension that contains valid Python code.

- A. .pym
- B. .pymodule
- C. .module
- D. .py

**Answer: D**

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

1. `>>>"a"+"bc"`

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

**Answer: B**

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

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

- a) str()
- b) format()
- c) \_\_str\_\_()

Answer: C

20. Which one of the following is not a keyword in Python language?

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

Answer: B

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

```
1. class tester:
2.     def __init__(self, id):
3.         self.id = str(id)
4.         id="224"
5.
6. >>>temp = tester(12)
7. >>>print(temp.id)
```

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

Answer: A

22. 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

Answer-D

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

- a) {„a“, „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“}

Answer: C

25. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings in Python?

- a) \*
- b) –
- c) +
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: B

26. 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

Answer: D

27. Which of the following statements is used to create an empty set in Python?

- a) ( )
- b) [ ]
- c) { }
- d) set()

Answer: D

28. 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)
```

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

Answer: A

29. 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)

Answer: C

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

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

- a) \* abcde \*
- b) \*abcde \*
- c) \* abcde\*
- d) \* abcde \*

Answer: C

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

1. >>>list1 = [1, 3]
2. >>>list2 = list1
3. >>>list1[0] = 4
4. >>>print(list2)

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

Answer: C

33. 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

Answer: B

34. 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]

Answer: D

35. 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

Answer: D

36. 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 0
- c) 0 1 2
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: C**

37. 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

**Answer: C**

38. 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

**Answer-D**

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

```
1. def addItem(listParam):
2.     listParam += [1]
3. mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4]
4. addItem(mylist)
5. print(len(mylist))
```

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

**Answer: C**

40. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

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

**Answer: A**

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**42. What will be the output of the following Python expression?**

```
round(4.576)
```

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

**Answer: C**

**43. 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

**Answer: D**

**44. 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

**Answer: C**

**45. What is output of `print(math.pow(3, 2))`?**

- a) 9.0
- b) None
- c) 9
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: A**

**46. 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

**Answer: B**

47. 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]”,)

**Answer: D**

48. 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

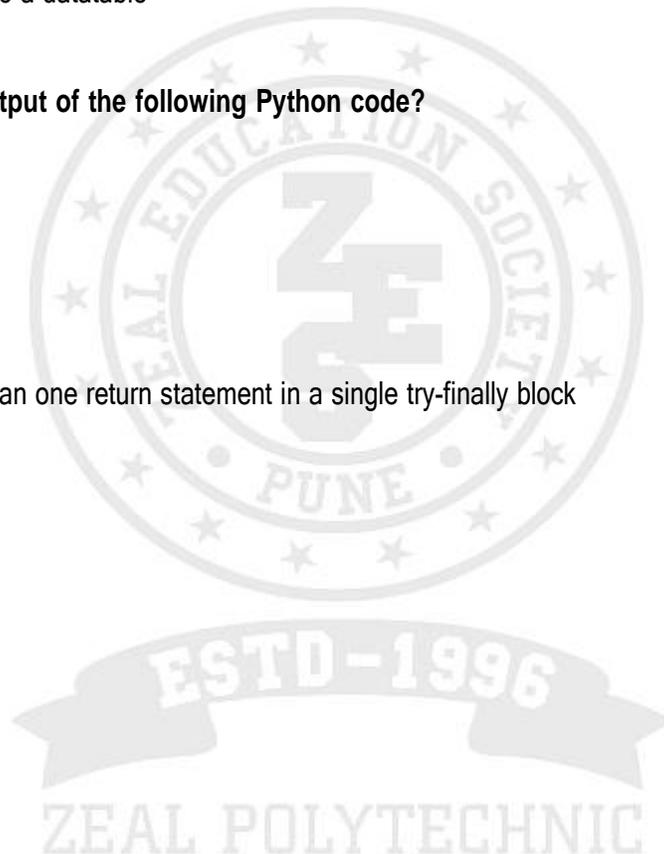
**Answer: A**

49. 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

**Answer: C**





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<b>05 – Object-Oriented Programming in Python</b>	<b>Marks:-12</b>
5.1: Creating Classes and Objects 5.2: Method Overloading and overriding 5.3: Data hiding 5.4: Data Abstraction 5.5: Inheritance and composition classes 5.6: Customization via inheritance specializing inherited methods	

**1. Which of the following is correct with respect to the 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.

**Answer: A**

**2. In python, what is the method inside a class?**

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

**Answer: D**

**3. Which of these is not a fundamental feature of OOP?**

- a) Encapsulation
- b) Inheritance
- c) Instantiation
- d) Polymorphism

**Answer: C**

**4. Private members of a class cannot be accessed.**

- a) True
- b) False

**Answer- B**

**5. \_\_\_\_\_ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behavior.**

- a) A method
- b) An object
- c) A class
- d) An operator

**Answer- B**

6. Private members of a class cannot be accessed.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: B

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to create an object.

- a) class
- b) constructor
- c) User-defined functions
- d) In-built functions

Answer: B

8. What is the output of the following code?

- A - -1
- B - None
- C - Error
- D - Math.pi not defined

Answer: B

9. Which options are correct to create an empty set in Python?

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

Answer: B

10. Which can be an Identifier among them in Python?

- A - 1abc
- B - \$12a
- C - \_xy1
- D - @python

Answer: C

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

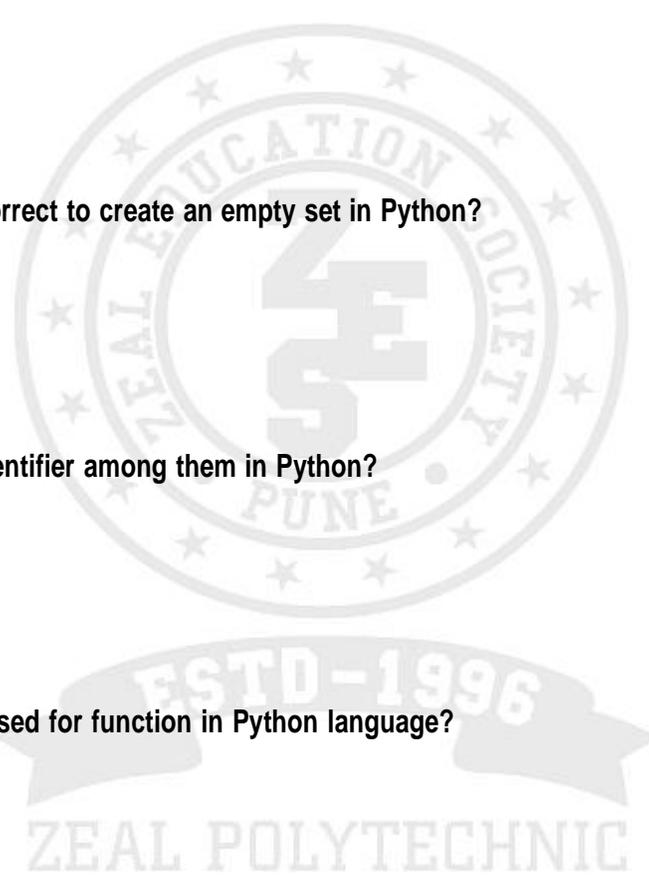
- a) Function
- b) Def
- c) Fun
- d) Define

Answer: B

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

Answer: A



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

**Answer: C**

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, Division, Subtraction, Addition
- d) Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

**Answer: D**

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

**Answer: A**

16. What does pip stand for python?

- a) unlimited length
- b) all private members must have leading and trailing underscores
- c) Preferred Installer Program
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: C**

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

**Answer: B**

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

`2**(3**2)`

`(2**3)**2`

`2**3**2`

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

**Answer: A**

19. Which of the following is the truncation division operator in Python?

- a) |
- b) //
- c) /
- d) %

**Answer: B**

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

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

- a) [1, 0, 2, „hello“, „“, []]
- b) Error
- c) [1, 2, „hello“]
- d) [1, 0, 2, 0, „hello“, „“, []]

**Answer: C**

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

- a) factorial()
- b) print()
- c) seed()
- d) sqrt()

**Answer : B**

**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

**Answer: B**

**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

**Answer: A**

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

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

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

**Answer: D**



### Question Bank for Multiple Choice Questions

<b>Program: Diploma in Computer Engineering</b>	<b>Program Code:- CO</b>
<b>Scheme:-I</b>	<b>Semester:- VI</b>
<b>Course:- Programming with python</b>	<b>Course Code:- 22616</b>

<b>06 – File I/O Handling and Exception Handling</b>	<b>Marks:-12</b>
6.1 : I/O Operations: Reading keyboard input, printing to screen 6.2 : File Handling: Opening file in different modes, accessing file contents using standard library functions, Reading and writing files, closing a file, Renaming and deleting files, Directories in Python, File and directory related standard functions 6.3 : Exception Handling: Introduction, Exception Handling- „try:except:” statement, „raise” statement, user defined exceptions	

1. What will be the output of `print(10,20,30,sep="/")`

- A) 10 20 30
- B) 10/20/30
- C) 10\20\30
- D) error

**Answer: B**

2. What will be the output of `print("{} is a diploma portal",format("cwipedia"))`

- A) {} is a diploma portal
- B) 0 is a diploma portal
- C) error
- D) cwipedia is a diploma portal

**Answer- D**

3. What are the two built-in functions to read a line of text from standard input, which is by default the keyboard?

- A. Raw\_input
- B. Input
- C. Read
- D. Scanner

**Answer: a & b**

4. Which of the following command is used to open a file "c:\temp.txt" in read-mode only?

- A. `infile = open("c:\temp.txt", "r")`
- B. `infile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "r")`
- C. `infile = open(file = "c:\temp.txt", "r+")`
- D. `infile = open(file = "c:\\temp.txt", "r+")`

**Answer: B**

5. What is the output of

```
t1=('c','w','i','p','e','d','i','a')
print(t1[3:9])
```

- A. ('p', 'e', 'd', 'i', 'a')
- B. ('i', 'p', 'e', 'd', 'i', 'a')
- C. Slicing tuple is not possible
- D. error

Answer: A

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

```
try:
    if '1' != 1:
        raise "someError"
    else:
        print("someError has not occurred")
except "someError":
    print ("someError has occurred")
```

- a) someError has occurred
- b) someError has not occurred
- c) invalid code
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: C

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

```
def foo():
    try:
        print(1)
    finally:
        print(2)
foo()
```

- a) 1 2
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: A

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

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

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

Answer: B

**9. When is the finally block executed?**

- a) when there is no exception
- b) when there is an exception
- c) only if some condition that has been specified is satisfied
- d) always

**Answer: A**

**10. Can one block of except statements handle multiple exceptions?**

- a) yes, like except TypeError, SyntaxError [,...]
- b) yes, like except [TypeError, SyntaxError]
- c) no
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: A**

**13. When will the else part of the try-except-else be executed?**

- a) always
- b) when an exception occurs
- c) when no exception occurs
- d) when an exception occurs in to except block

**Answer-c**

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

- a) zero
- b) one
- c) more than one
- d) more than zero

**Answer-d**

**15. Which of the following functions can be used to check if a file “logo” exists?**

- A. os.path.isFile(logo)
- B. os.path.exists(logo)
- C. os.path.isfile(logo)
- D. os.isFile(logo)

**Answer-c**

**16. What does the <readlines(> method returns?**

- A. str
- B. a list of lines
- C. list of single characters
- D. list of integers

**Answer-b**

**17. Which of the following commands can be used to read the next line in a file using the file object <tmpfile>?**

- A. tmpfile.read(n)
- B. tmpfile.read()
- C. tmpfile.readline()
- D. tmpfile.readlines()

**Answer-c**

18. Which of the following commands can be used to read “n” number of characters from a file using the file object <file>?

- A. file.read(n)
- B. n = file.read()
- C. file.readline(n)
- D. file.readlines()

**Answer-a**

19. which of the following command is used to open a file “c:\temp.txt” in append-mode?

- A. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “a”)
- B. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “rw”)
- C. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “w+”)
- D. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “r+”)

**Answer- a**

20. Which of the following command is used to open a file “c:\temp.txt” in write-mode only?

- A. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “w”)
- B. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “w”)
- C. outfile = open(file = “c:\temp.txt”, “w+”)
- D. outfile = open(file = “c:\temp.txt”, “w+”)

**Answer-b**

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