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| **ST. JOSEPH’S UNIVERSITY, BANGALORE-27** | | | | | | |
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| **SEMESTER EXAMINATION: April 2023**  **(Examination conducted in May 2023** | | | | | | |
| **CSOE4: Python Programming Concepts**  **(For current batch students only)** | | | | | | |
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| **Time- 2 hrs** | |  | **Max Marks-60** | | |
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| **This paper contains twelve printed pages**   1. Which type of Programming does Python support? a) object-oriented programming b) structured programming c) functional programming d) all of the mentioned 2. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers? a) no b) yes c) machine dependent d) none of the mentioned 3. Which keyword is used for function in Python language? a) Function b) def c) Fun d) Define 4. Which of the following is not a core data type in Python programming? a) Tuples b) Lists c) Class d) Dictionary 5. 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   6.What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings in Python? a) \* b) – c) + d) All of the mentioned  7. What will be the output of the following Python function?  len(["hello",2, 4, 6])  a) Error b) 6 c) 4 d) 3  8. Which of the following is a Python tuple? a) {1, 2, 3} b) {} c) [1, 2, 3] d) (1, 2, 3)  9.  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  10. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier? a) 31 characters b) 63 characters c) 79 characters d) none of the mentioned  11. Why are local variable names beginning with an underscore discouraged? a) they are used to indicate a private variables of a class b) they confuse the interpreter c) they are used to indicate global variables d) they slow down execution  12. Which of the following cannot be a variable? a) \_\_init\_\_ b) in c) it d) on  13. Which one of these is floor division? a) / b) // c) % d) None of the mentioned  14. What is the output of this expression, 3\*1\*\*3? a) 27 b) 9 c) 3 d) 1  15. Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression? a) Exponential b) Addition c) Multiplication d) Parentheses  16. Which of the following is not a complex number? a) k = 2 + 3j b) k = complex(2, 3) c) k = 2 + 3l d) k = 2 + 3J  17. What will be the output of the following Python code?  i = 1  while False:  if i%2 == 0:  break  print(i)  i += 2  a) 1  b) 1 3 5 7 … c) 1 2 3 4 … d) none of the mentioned  18. What will be the output of the following Python code?  x = "abcdef"  i = "a"  while i in x:  x = x[1:]  print(i, end = " ")  a) a a a a a a b) a c) no output d) error  19. The output of executing string.ascii\_letters can also be achieved by: a) string.ascii\_lowercase\_string.digits b) string.ascii\_lowercase+string.ascii\_uppercase c) string.letters d) string.lowercase\_string.uppercase  20. What will be the output of the following Python code?  >>>print (r"\nhello")  a new line and hello b) \nhello c) the letter r and then hello d) error  21. Which of the following statement prints hello\example\test.txt? a) print(“hello\example\test.txt”) b) print(“hello\\example\\test.txt”) c) print(“hello\”example\”test.txt”) d) print(“hello”\example”\test.txt”)  22. Suppose s is “\t\tWorld\n”, what is s.strip()? a) \t\tWorld\n b) \t\tWorld\n c) \t\tWORLD\n d) World  23. Say s=”hello” what will be the return value of type(s)? a) int b) bool c) str d) String  24. What will be the output of the following Python code?  print("xyyzxyzxzxyy".count('yy'))  a) 2 b) 0 c) error d) none of the mentioned  25. What will be the output of the following Python code?  print("Hello {name1} and {name2}".format(name1='foo', name2='bin'))  a) Hello foo and bin b) Hello {name1} and {name2} c) Error d) Hello and  26. Which of the following commands will create a list? a) list1 = list() b) list1 = [] c) list1 = list([1, 2, 3]) d) all of the mentioned  27. What is the output when we execute list(“hello”)? a) [‘h’, ‘e’, ‘l’, ‘l’, ‘o’] b) [‘hello’] c) [‘llo’] d) [‘olleh’]  28. Suppose list1 is [1, 5, 9], what is sum(list1)? a) 1 b) 9 c) 15 d) Error  29.Suppose list1 is [4, 2, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], Which of the following is correct syntax for slicing operation? a) print(list1[2:]) b) print(list1[:2]) c) print(list1[:-2]) d) all of the mentioned  30. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?  k = [**print**(i) **for** i **in** my\_string **if** i **not** **in** "aeiou"]  a) prints all the vowels in my\_string b) prints all the consonants in my\_string c) prints all characters of my\_string that aren’t vowels d) prints only on executing print(k)  31. Which of the following is not used as conditional statement in Python?   1. switch 2. if...else 3. elif 4. None of the mentioned above   32. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?  print([i.lower() for i in "HELLO"])  a) [‘h’, ‘e’, ‘l’, ‘l’, ‘o’] b) ‘hello’ c) [‘hello’] d) hello  33. Conditional statements are also known as \_\_\_ statements.   1. Decision-making 2. Array 3. List 4. None of the mentioned above   34. Python Dictionary is used to store the data in a \_\_\_ format.   1. Key value pair 2. Group value pair 3. Select value pair 4. None of the mentioned above   35. Which of the statements about dictionary values if false? a) More than one key can have the same value b) The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key] c) Values of a dictionary must be unique d) Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers  36. If a is a dictionary with some key-value pairs, what does a.popitem() do? a) Removes an arbitrary element b) Removes all the key-value pairs c) Removes the key-value pair for the key given as an argument d) Invalid method for dictionary  37. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?  test = {1:'A', 2:'B', 3:'C'}  test = {}  print(len(test))  a) 0 b) None c) 3 d) An exception is thrown  38. What will be the output of the following code snippet?  a = 3  b = 1  print(a, b)  a, b = b, a  print(a, b)  a) 3 1 1 3 b) 3 1 3 1 c) 1 3 1 3 d) 1 3 3 1  39.  Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) lambda b) pi c) anonymous d) none of the mentioned  40. What will be the output of the following Python code?  def f(x, y, z):  return x + y + z  f(2, 30, 400)  a) 432 b) 24000 c) 430 d) No output  41. What will be the output of the following Python code?  min = (lambda x, y: x if x < y else y)  min(101\*99, 102\*98)  a) 9997 b) 9999 c) 9996 d) None of the mentioned  42. Which are the advantages of functions in python? a) Reducing duplication of code b) Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces c) Improving clarity of the code d) All of the mentioned  43. What are the two main types of functions? a) Custom function b) Built-in function & User defined function c) User function d) System function  44 What will be the output of the following code snippet?  a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  sum = 0  for ele in a:  sum += ele  print(sum)   1. 15 2. 0 3. 20 4. None of the above   45. Which of the following refers to mathematical function? a) sqrt b) rhombus c) add d) none of the above  46. What will be the output of the following Python code?  def cube(x):  return x \* x \* x  x = cube(3)  print x  a) 9 b) 3 c) 27 d) 30  47. How many keyword arguments can be passed to a function in a single function call? a) zero b) one c) zero or more d) one or more  48.  What will be the output of the following Python code?  def foo():  total += 1  return total  total = 0  print(foo())  a) 0 b) 1 c) error d) none of the mentioned  49. What will be the output of the following Python code?  def f1():  x=15  print(x)  x=12  f1()  a) Error b) 12 c) 15 d) 1512  50. What will be the output of the following Python code?  def f1():  x=100  print(x)  x=+1  f1()  a) Error b) 100 c) 101 d) 99  51. The % operator returns the \_\_\_. a) Quotient  b) Divisor   1. Remainder 2. None of the mentioned above   52. What are the methods which begin and end with two underscore characters called? a) Special methods b) In-built methods c) User-defined methods d) Additional methods  53. What is the name of the operator \*\* in Python?  a) Exponentiation  b) Modulus c) Floor division d) None of the above  54. Which of the following blocks will always be executed whether an exception is encountered or not in a program? a) Try b) except c) finally d) none of the above  55. Amongst the following, who is the developer of Python programming? a) Guido van Rossum b) Denis Ritchie c) Y.C. Khenderakar d) none of the mentioned  56. To open a file c:\scores.txt for reading, we use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) infile = open(“c:\scores.txt”, “r”) b) infile = open(“c:\\scores.txt”, “r”) c) infile = open(file = “c:\scores.txt”, “r”) d) infile = open(file = “c:\\scores.txt”, “r”)  57. Which of the following best describes inheritance? a) Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition b) Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members c) Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions d) Allows for implementation of elegant software that is well designed and easily modified  58. Which of the following statements is wrong about inheritance? a) Protected members of a class can be inherited b) The inheriting class is called a subclass c) Private members of a class can be inherited and accessed d) Inheritance is one of the features of OOP  59. Suppose B is a subclass of A, to invoke the \_\_init\_\_ method in A from B, what is the line of code you should write? a) A.\_\_init\_\_(self) b) B.\_\_init\_\_(self) c) A.\_\_init\_\_(B) d) B.\_\_init\_\_(A)  60. Which of the following best describes polymorphism? a) Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition b) Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members c) Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions d) Allows for objects of different types and behaviour to be treated as the same general type | | | | | | |
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