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Topic	Functions	Last updated on	30 January 2026

1. Why are functions used in Python?
    a. To increase code length
    b. To improve modularity and reuse code
    c. To reduce execution speed
    d. To avoid logic

Ans: b.To improve modularity and reuse code

Explanation: Functions in Python are used to break a program into smaller, manageable parts (modularity).

2. How is a function body defined in Python?
    a. Braces
    b. Parentheses
    c. Indentation
    d. Semicolon

Ans: c. Indentation

Explanation: In Python, a function body is defined using indentation. All statements that are indented under the function definition (def) belong to the function body.

3. What is a function in Python?
    a. A variable
    b. A data type
    c. A block of reusable code that performs a task
    d. A loop

Ans: c. A block of reusable code that performs a task

Explanation: A function in Python is a block of reusable code designed to perform a specific task.

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4. Functions support modularity by:
    a. Increasing program size
    b. Dividing a complex problem into smaller chunks
    c. Removing logic from the program
    d. Making code unreadable

Ans: b. Dividing a complex problem into smaller chunks

Explanation: Functions support modularity by breaking a large, complex problem into smaller, manageable, and reusable parts.

5. Which keyword is used for defining a function?
    a. Define
    b. Fun
    c. def
    d. function

Ans: c.def

Explanation: Keyword 'def' marks the start of a function header.

6. How do you execute a function in Python?
    a. Using def
    b. Using a function name with ()
    c. Using return
    d. Using print

Ans: b. Using a function name with ()

Explanation: A function in Python is executed (called) by writing the function name followed by parentheses ().

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7. Correct syntax to define a function is:
    a. function add():
    b. define add():
    c. def add():
    d. fun add():

Ans: c. def add():

Explanation: In Python, a function is defined using the def keyword, followed by the function name, parentheses, and a colon.

8. How many functions can be defined in a program?
    a. One
    b. Two
    c. Limited
    d. Any number

Ans: d. Any number

Explanation: In Python, you can define any number of functions in a program. There is no fixed limit—functions can be created as needed to organize and reuse code.

9. Values passed to a function are called_____.
    a. Parameters
    b. Variables
    c. Arguments
    d. Identifiers

Ans: c. Arguments

Explanation: The values passed to a function when it is called are called arguments.

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10. Which function returns the binary form of a number?

    a. binary()
    b. input()
    c. bin()
    d. scan()

Ans: c. bin()

Explanation: In Python, the bin() function converts an integer to its binary representation as a string, prefixed with 0b.

11. Which of the following items are present in the function signature?

    a. function name
    b. parameter list
    c. return value
    d. Both A and B

Ans: d. Both A and B

Explanation: A function signature consists of the function name and the parameter list.

12. If a function has no return statement, what value is produced?

    a. None
    b. 0
    c. Null
    d. Arbitrary value

Ans: a. None

Explanation: If the return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return None.

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13. What is the output of this code?

```
def add(a, b):
    return a + b
print(add(2, 3))
```

a. 23
b. 5
c. Error
d. None

Ans: b. 5

Explanation: The function add(a, b) returns the sum of a and b.

14. Identify the type of the following function:

```
def square(n):
    print(n*n)
    return n*n
```

a. Takes argument(s) – returns value(s)
b. Takes argument(s) – returns nothing
c. Takes nothing – returns value(s)
d. Takes nothing – returns nothing

Ans: a. Takes argument(s) – returns value(s)

Explanation: The function takes two arguments, a and b, and returns their sum. Hence, it is "Takes argument(s) – returns value(s)".

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15. Identify the type of the following function:

```
def print_message(name):
    print(name)
```

a. Takes argument(s) – returns value(s)
b. Takes argument(s) – returns nothing
c. Takes nothing – returns value(s)
d. Takes nothing – returns nothing

Ans: b. Takes argument(s) – returns nothing

Explanation: The function takes an argument msg, but does not return anything; it only prints it. Hence, it is "Takes argument(s) – returns nothing".

16. Identify the type of the following function:

```
def msg():
    print("Welcome")
```

a. Takes argument(s) – returns value(s)
b. Takes argument(s) – returns nothing
c. Takes nothing – returns value(s)
d. Takes nothing – returns nothing

Ans: d. Takes nothing – returns nothing

Explanation: The function does not take any arguments and does not return anything; it only prints a message. Hence, it is "Takes nothing – returns nothing".

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17. 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)

Ans: c. def fun(a, b = 2, c = 3)

Explanation: All required parameters must be placed before any default arguments.

18. Where is the function defined?

a. Module

b. Class

c. Another Function

d. All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

Explanation: A function can be defined in a module, a class and another function.

19. Can a function call another function?

a. No

b. Yes

c. Only once

d. Only built-in

Ans: b. Yes

Explanation: In Python, a function can call another function. This helps in breaking complex problems into smaller, reusable parts and improves code organization.

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20. What is the purpose of a docstring?

a. Execute code

b. Improve performance

c. Describe function

d. Store data

Ans: c. Describe function

Explanation: A docstring is a string written at the beginning of a function, class, or module to describe its purpose and behavior.

21. Which of the following functions takes arguments but returns nothing?

a.
```
def fun(a, b):
    return a * b
```

b.
```
def fun():
    return 5
```

c.
```
def fun(a):
    print(a)
```

d.
```
def fun():
    print("Hi")
```

Ans: c.
```
def fun(a):
    print(a)
```

Explanation: This function takes an argument (a)It does not return any value explicitly.

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22. Which line is used to describe a function in Python?

a. Print statement
b. Docstring
c. Return statement
d. Function call

Ans: b. Docstring

Explanation: A docstring is used to describe the purpose, parameters, and behavior of a function in Python.

23. Function parameters in Python are considered as:

a. Global variables
b. Static variables
c. Local variables
d. Class variables

Ans: c. Local variable

Explanation: The variable inside a function is called a local variable and it is confined only to that function.

24. Scope of a variable defines_____.

a. Memory size
b. Where a variable is recognized
c. Value of variable
d. Data type

Ans: b. Where a variable is recognized

Explanation: The scope of a variable defines where in the program the variable can be accessed or recognized

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25. What is the output of the following code?

```
def fun():
    a = 10
fun()
print(a)
```

a. 10
b. Name Error
c. None
d. 0

Ans: b. Name Error

Explanation: In the given code, a is a local variable inside the function fun(). Local variables cannot be accessed outside the function.

26. Where is a docstring written in a Python function?

a. Outside the function
b. At the end of the function
c. As the first line inside the function
d. After the return statement

Ans: c. As the first line inside the function

Explanation: In Python, a docstring is written as the first statement inside the function body, immediately after the function definition.

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27. The lifetime of a variable refers to_____.

a. Variable name
b. Variable scope
c. The time the variable exists in memory
d. Variable type

Ans: c. The time the variable exists in memory

Explanation: The lifetime of a variable refers to the duration for which the variable exists in memory during program execution.

28. Variables in function definition are called _____

a. Arguments
b. Parameters
c. Constants
d. Keywords

Ans: b. Parameters

Explanation: Variables listed in a function definition are called parameters. They act as placeholders for the values (arguments) that will be passed when the function is called.

29. Positional parameters mean arguments are passed in:

a. Any order
b. The same order as defined
c. Optional way
d. Global order

Ans: b. The same order as defined

Explanation: Positional parameters require that the arguments be passed in the same order as the parameters are defined in the function.

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30. Variables declared inside a function have:

a. Global scope
b. Local scope
c. Static scope
d. Public scope

Ans: b. Local scope

Explanation: Variables declared inside a function are local variables. They exist only within the function and cannot be accessed outside.

31. What is the output of the following code?

```
def fun():
    print("Python")
fun()
```

a. fun
b. Error
c. Python
d. None

Ans: c. Python

Explanation: The function fun() is defined to print "Python".

32. Which of the following is not a built-in function?

a. print(add)
b. sum(d)
c. input()
d. myFun()

Ans: d. myFun()

Explanation: myFun() is a user-defined function, not a built-in function.

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33. Parameters are written in:

a. Function call
b. Function definition
c. Print
d. Loop

Ans: b. Function definition

Explanation: Parameters are the variables written in a function definition. They act as placeholders for the values (arguments) that will be passed when the function is called.

34. The lifetime of a local variable ends when:

a. Loop ends
b. Program end
c. Function ends
d. Variable name changes

Ans: c. Function ends

Explanation: A local variable exists only inside the function in which it is defined. Its lifetime is the duration of the function execution.

35. The first string written inside a function is called:

a. Comment
b. Header string
c. Docstring
d. Print string

Ans: c. Docstring

Explanation: The first string written inside a function (enclosed in triple quotes """ """ or single quotes ' ') is called a docstring.

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36. Which of the following functions takes no arguments but returns a value?

a. def fun(a, b):
    return a + b

b. def fun():
    return 100

c. def fun(a):
    print(a)

d. def fun():
    print("Hello")

Ans: b. def fun():
return 100

Explanation: This function takes no arguments (empty parentheses)It returns a value (100) when called

37. What is the output of the following code?

```
def fun():
    print(x)
x = 10
fun()
```

a. Error
b. 0
c. 10
d. None

Ans: c. 10

Explanation: Here, x is a global variable because it is defined outside the function. The function fun() accesses the global variable x and prints its value.

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38. What does this function do?

```
def fun():
    return "Hello"
```

a. Prints Hello
b. Returns Hello
c. Error
d. None

Ans: b. Returns Hello

Explanation: The function fun() returns the string "Hello" using the return statement. It does not print anything unless explicitly used with print().

39. _____are the arguments passed to a function in correct positional order.

a. Positional arguments
b. Keyword arguments
c. Default arguments
d. Variable-length arguments

Ans: a.Positional arguments

Explanation: Positional arguments are values passed to a function in the same order as the parameters are defined. The position of each argument determines which parameter it is assigned to.

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40. What is a default parameter in Python functions?

a. A parameter that is optional
b. A parameter that must be provided
c. A parameter that has a default value
d. The first parameter in a function

Ans: c. A parameter that has a default value

Explanation: A default parameter in Python is a parameter that is given a default value in the function definition.

41. How does Python return multiple values from a function?

a. As list
b. As tuple
c. As set
d. As dictionary

Ans: b. As tuple

Explanation: In Python, a function can return multiple values, and these values are automatically packed into a tuple.

42. What is the error in this code?

```
def f(a=1, b):    print(a, b)
```

a. Runs successfully
b. Runtime error
c. Syntax error
d. Logical error

Ans: c. Syntax error

Explanation: In Python, parameters with default values must come after parameters without default values.

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43. Find the error in this code?

```
def fun(a, b, c=5):  print(a+b+c)
 fun(1, c=2)
```

a. No error
b. Missing argument b
c. Syntax error
d. Runtime error

Ans: b. Missing argument b

Explanation: a is given (1), c is given (2),b is missing, and it has no default value → causes a TypeError

44. Find the docstring in the following code?

```
def myFunc():
  ""one""
  ""two""
```

a. one
b. two
c. one two
d. " "

Ans: a.one

Explanation: In Python, the docstring is the first string written immediately after the function definition.

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45. Keyword arguments are identified by _____

a. Order
b. Index
c. Parameter name
d. Function name

Ans: c. Parameter name

Explanation: Keyword arguments are identified by the parameter name during a function call, not by their position.

46. Which symbol is used to return multiple values?

a. :
b. ;
c. ,
d. .

Ans: c. ,

Explanation: In Python, these values are automatically packed into a tuple.

47. What do you call the functions created by a programmer?

a. built-in functions
b. user-defined functions
c. py function
d. third – party functions

Ans: b. user-defined functions

Explanation: Functions created by the user are called user-defined functions.

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48. Identify parameters in this code

```
def sum2(a, b):
        return a + b
sum2(10,15)
```

a. sum2
b. a, b
c. 10,15
d. a + b

Ans: b.a, b

Explanation: Parameters are the variables listed in the function definition that act as placeholders for values passed when the function is called.

49. Identify the type of argument used in this code

```
def fun(a, b):
    print(a, b)
fun(a=10, b=20)
```

a. Positional
b. Keyword
c. Default
d. Variable-length

Ans: b.Keyword

Explanation: The arguments are passed using the parameter names (a=10, b=20).

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50. In Python, after a default parameter, the next parameters must be:

a. Non-default
b. Optional
c. Default
d. Global

Ans: c.Default

Explanation: In Python, once a default parameter is used, all following parameters must also have default values.

51. What is the output of the following code?

```
def f(a, b=2):
        print(a, b)
f(a=5, 3)
```

a. 5 3
b. 3 5
c. Syntax error
d. Runtime error

Ans: c.Syntax error

Explanation: This causes a syntax error because positional arguments cannot come after keyword arguments.