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1.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

Ans: d.all of the mentioned

Explanation:

Option a: Creates an empty list using the list() method.

Option b: Creates an empty list.

Option c: Creates a list using the list() function with the parameters supplied to it.

2.What is the output when we execute : list("hello")?

a. ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']

b. ['hello']

c. ['llo']

d. ['olleh']

Ans: a. ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']

Explanation: The string supplied to the list() function will be converted into a list of single characters.

3. Suppose list Example is ['h','e','l','l','o'], what is len (listExample)?

a. 5

b. 4

c. None

d. Error

Ans: a. 5

Explanation: Len() function returns the length or the number of elements in the list.

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4. list1 = [2445,133,12454,123], what is max(list1)?
   a. 2445
   b. 33
   c. 12454
   d. 123

Ans: c.12454

Explanation: max() function returns the element with the maximum value in the list.

5. list1 = [3, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is min(list1)?
   a. 3
   b. 5
   c. 25
   d. 1

Ans: d.1

Explanation: min () function returns the element with the minimum value in the list.

6. list1 = [1, 5, 9], what is sum(list1)?
   a. 1
   b. 9
   c. 15
   d. Error

Ans: c. 15

Explanation: sum() function returns the sum of the elements in the list.

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7. list1 = [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

Ans: d .all of the mentioned

Explanation:

Option a : Prints starting from the 3rd element, prints till the end of the list.

Option b: Prints starting from the 0th element, prints till the second element.

Option c : Prints starting from the 0th element, prints till the third element of the list from the end.

Option d : So all are correct .

8. list1 = [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[-1]?

a. Error
b. None
c. 25
d. 2

Ans: c. 25

Explanation: -1 is the index of the last element of the list. Negative indexing starts from the end of the list.

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

```
names =['Amir', 'Bear', 'Charlton', 'Daman']
print(names[-1][-1])
```

a. A
b. Daman
c. Error
d. n

Ans: d.n

Explanation: names[-1] refers to the last element of the list, which is the string 'Daman'.names[-1][-1] then refers to the last character of the last string, which is 'n'.

10. list1 = [1, 3, 2], What is list1 * 2?

a. [2, 6, 4]
b. [1, 3, 2, 1, 3]
c. [1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2]
d. [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1]

Ans: c. [1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2]

Explanation: The * operator with a list performs list replication. Ie., each element in list1 will be repeated twice.

11.Which command is used for to add a new element in a list?

a. list1.add(5)
b. list1.append(5)
c. list1.addLast(5)
d. list1.addEnd(5)

Ans: b. list1.append(5)

Explanation: The method append () is used to add new element at the end of the list.

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

```
list1 =[11, 2, 23]
list2 =[11, 2, 2]
print( list1 < list2)
```

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

Ans: b.False

Explanation: The < operator compares two lists. The comparison is done element-wise. The first two elements are equal but not the third one. Because the element form the first list is greater than the second list the result is a 'False'.

13.To insert 5 to the third position in list1, we use which command?

a. list1.insert(3, 5)
b. list1.insert(2, 5)
c. list1.add (3, 5)
d. list1.append(3, 5)

Ans: b. list1.insert(2, 5)

Explanation: The method insert() is used to insert an element in a desired position in a list. This function takes two parameters. The first one is the index or the position and the second is the element to be inserted.

14. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1.count(5)?

a. 0
b. 4
c. 1
d. 2

Ans: d. 2

Explanation: count() counts the number of occurrences of the element '5' in the list.

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15. To remove string "hello" from list1, we use which command?

a. list1.remove("hello")
b. list1.remove(hello)
c. list1.removeAll("hello")
d. list1.removeOne("hello")

Ans: a. list1.remove("hello")

Explanation: The method remove () removes the element supplied as parameter. If it is a string, it should be enclosed with in quotes.

16. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.reverse()?

a. [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
b. [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
c. [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1]
d. [3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]

Ans: d. [3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]

Explanation: The reverse method () reverses the list.

17. Suppose list Example is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.extend([34, 5])?

a. [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3, 34, 5]
b. [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25, 34, 5]
c. [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 34, 5]
d. [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 3, 34, 5]

Ans: a. [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3, 34, 5]

Explanation: The method extend () appends the list with more than one element.

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18. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop(1)?

a. [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
b. [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
c. [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
d. [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]

Ans : c. [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]

Explanation: pop (1) will remove the second element in the list. Not the element 1 from the list. Note: First element of the list is the 0^{th} element.

19. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop()?

a. [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1]
b. [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
c. [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
d. [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]

Ans : a. [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1]

Explanation: pop() by default will remove the last element.

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

print("Welcome to Python".split())

a. ["Welcome", "to", "Python"]
b. ("Welcome", "to", "Python")
c. {"Welcome", "to", "Python"}
d. "Welcome", "to", "Python"

Ans: a ["Welcome", "to", "Python"]

Explanation: split () function returns the elements in a list. ie., it splits the string as a list of sub strings separated by space in the string.

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

>>>list("a#b#c#d".split('#'))

a. ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
b. ['a b c d']
c. ['a#b#c#d']
d. ['abcd']

Ans: a. ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']

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

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

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

Ans: b. [4, 3]

Explanation: The 0^{th} element is changed to 4. The change is also reflected in the first list because copy of list1 to list 2 is a shallow copy.

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

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list2 = [5, 6, 7, 8]
print(len(list1 + list2))
```

a. 2
b. 4
c. 5
d. 8

Ans: d.8

Explanation: + appends all the elements individually into a new list.

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

```
a=[10,23,56,[78]]
b=list(a)
a[3][0]=95
a[1]=34
print(b)
```

a. [10,34,56,[95]]
b. [10,23,56,[78]]
c. [10,23,56,[95]]
d. [10,34,56,[78]]

Ans: c

Explanation: Copy using the '= ' operator is a shallow copy and only changes made in original list is reflected in the copied list.

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

```
a= [[]] *3
a [1]. append (7)
print(a)
```

a. Syntax error
b. [[7], [7], [7]]
c. [[7], [], []]
d. [[],7, [], []]

Ans: b

Explanation: The first line of the code creates multiple reference copies of list. Hence when 7 is appended, it gets appended to all the sublists.

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

```
a=[1,2,3]
b=a.append(4)
print(a)
print(b)
```

a. [1,2,3,4]
b. [1,2,3]
c. []
d. [4,1,2,3]

Ans: [1, 2, 3, 4]

Explanation: append () function on lists doesn't return anything. Thus the value of b is None.

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

```
a=[14,52,7]
b=a.copy()
print(b is a)
```

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

Ans: b .False

Explanation: List b is just a copy of the original list. Any copy made in list b will not be reflected in list a. copy () method is a deep copy.

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

```
a=[13,56,17]
a.append([87])
a.extend([45,67])
print(a)
```

a. [13, 56, 17, [87], 45, 67]
b. [13, 56, 17, 87, 45, 67]
c. [13, 56, 17, 87,[45, 67]]
d. [13, 56, 17, [87], [45, 67]]

Ans: a.[13, 56, 17, [87], 45, 67]

Explanation: [ ] inside the append signals that it is a list. It is added as a list to the already existing list. The append function simply adds its arguments to the list as it is while extend function extends its arguments and later appends it.

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29. A list can contain _____ elements.

a. Unlimited
b. 10000
c. 1 Million
d. 10 Million

Ans: a .Unlimited

Explanation: In Python there is no fixed limit for the number of elements in a list. The size of a list is limited by the amount of available memory in the system.

30. How can you join two or more lists together?

a. + operator
b. concat()
c. join()
d. merge()

Ans: a. + operator

Explanation: The '+' operator is used for concatenating lists. When the + operator is used, a new list containing all the elements from both lists is created. But the original lists remain unchanged.

31. What will be the output of the following code

```
my_list = [3, 1, 2]
my_list. sort ()
print(my_list)
```

a. [1.2.3]
b. [3,2,1]
c. [2,3,1]
d. [1,3,2]

Ans: a.[1.2.3]

Explanation: The sort() method sorts the given list in ascending order. The original method is sorted.

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32.What is the purpose of the clear () method for lists?

a. Removes all elements from the list
b. Adds an element to the list
c. Removes the last element
d. Deletes the list

Ans: a .Removes all elements from the list

Explanation:The clear() method removes all elements from the list. The list becomes empty afterwards.

33 What is the purpose of the remove() method for lists?

a. Removes the specified element
b. Adds an element to the list
c. Replaces an element in the list
d. Deletes the list

Ans: a.Removes the specified element

Explanation: The remove () method removes the first occurring element provided as the parameter to it. If the element is not present in the list, it will raise a Value Error.

34. What method is used to insert an element at a specific index in a list?

a. insert()
b. add()
c. append()
d. push()

Ans: a.insert()

Explanation: The method insert() is used to insert an element at a specific index. It takes two parameters. Firstly, the index at which the new element should be inserted. Secondly, provide the value to be inserted.

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35. Which method is used to remove the last element from a list?

a. pop ()
b. remove()
c. delete()
d. last()

Ans: a .pop ()

Explanation: The pop() method removes the last element from the list if no parameter is provided to it.

36. Which of the following is the correct way to create an empty list in python?

a. lst.list()
b. lst = []
c. lst = Empty_list()
d. lst = List[]

Ans: b.lst = []

Explanation: Assigning an empty square bracket to a variable makes it an empty list.

37. .Write the output of the following code.

```
L=['w','e'.'l','c','o','m','e']
print(len(L))
```

a. 7
b. 8
c. 9
d. None

Ans: a.7

Explanation : Method len () returns the length or the number of elements in a list.

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

L1=[10,100,1000,10000]

print(L1*2)

a. [20, 200, 2000, 20000, 20, 200, 2000, 20000]
b. [10, 100, 1000, 10000, 10, 100, 1000, 10000]
c. [20, 200, 2000, 20000]
d. Error

Ans: b.[10, 100, 1000, 10000, 10, 100, 1000, 10000]

Explanation: When you multiply the whole list with some integer then it repeats the elements that number of times so here the output will be [10, 100, 1000, 10000, 10, 100, 1000, 10000].

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

L1=[1,276,986,1783]

Print(276 in L1)

a. True
b. False

Ans: a .True

Explanation:'in' is the membership operator in python . print (element in list_name) will print 'True' if the particular element is there in the list or it will print 'False'.

40. How do you find the index of any particular element?

a. Using list.index(element)
b. Using index(element).list
c. Using only_index(element).list

Ans: a .Using list.index(element)

Explanation: Using list.index(element) will be used to find the index of any particular element.

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41.How to use extend() method to insert the element?

a. List(extend[element])
b. List.extend (elements)
c. List.extend ([elements])

Ans: c. List.extend ([elements])

Explanation:To use extend method we will use the following syntax: - List.extend ([elements])

42. A list L2= [45,56,22,11,34,1,3] and I want to update the value of index 4 to 1000. How will I do that?

a. L2= [4] =1000
b. L2[3] =1000
c. L2[4] =1000
d. L2[(4)]=1000

Ans: c .L2[4] =1000

Explanation: To update the value we will use the following syntax: - L2[4] =1000.

43. Which python function will get you the size of the python list?

a. size()
b. len()
c. lenln()
d. list_len()

Ans: b. len()

Explanation:len() function will return the total number of elements present in the list.

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44. What will be the output of the following multidimensional list statement?

```
l1=[["hello",1,2,3], ["Hi"," everyone"," How"," Are"," You"]]
print(l1[1][1])
```

a. Hello
b. 1
c. Hi
d. Everyone

Ans: d .Everyone

Explanation : Nested lists are treated like matrices. The first index is the first list and the second one is the element in that list. first [1] refers to the second list and second [1] refers to the second element in that list.

45. What do you mean by negative indexing in python?

a. To traverse the list starting from the end of the list
b. To traverse the list from the beginning of the list
c. There is no such thing as negative indexing in python

Ans: a.To traverse the list starting from the end of the list

Explanation:Negative indexing in python starts the traversal from the end of the list.

46.What is the syntax of slicing the list?

a. List (start index, stop index, step)
b. List (start index: stop index: step)
c. List [start index, stop index, step]
d. List [Start index: stop index: step]

Ans: d. List [Start index: stop index: step]

Explanation: Slicing in python list is used to divide the list based on the first and the last index.

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47.Which of the following is possible in a list?

a. List inside a list
b. Tuple inside a list
c. List inside a tuple
d. All the above

Ans: d) All the above

Explanation: Yes, a list can contain another list and tuple. It is called a nested list.

48. How indices in python list are denoted?

L1= [99,12,3,33,"ram", "hello",122]

a. L1[index 0] =99;
b. L1[index (0)] =99;
c. L1 [1] =12;
d. L1(1) =12;

Ans: c.L1 [1] =12;

Explanation: The index of the python list is denoted by: - List name [index].

49.What will be the result of the below statement?

L1= ["ram", 'hello', 1,2,3, 'hello world']

print (L1)

a. ram, hello,1,2,3, hello world
b. ['ram', 'hello', 1, 2, 3, 'hello world']
c. ERROR

Ans: b.['ram', 'hello', 1, 2, 3, 'hello world']

Explanation: It prints the list. In side square brackets.

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50. How do you store list elements?

a. List elements are stored using square brackets [] symbol
b. List elements are stored using curly brackets {} symbol
c. List elements are stored using the parenthesis () symbol
d. List elements are not stored.

Ans: a. List elements are stored using square brackets [] symbol

Explanation: List elements are stored using square brackets [] symbol.

51.What element will come at index 5

L1= [99,12,3,33,"ram", "hello",122]

a. Ram
b. Hello
c. 33
d. None

Ans: b .Hello

Explanation: hello is there at index 5 . In the example given above this will be the following indexes: -

99	12	3	33	ram	hello	122
Index 0	Index 1	Index 2	Index 3	Index 4	Index 5	Index 6

The first element is at 0th index, the second is at 1st index and so forth. The last element is at n-1th position.

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52. How do you store list elements?

a. List elements are stored using square brackets [] symbol
b. List elements are stored using curly brackets {} symbol
c. List elements are stored using the parenthesis () symbol
d. List elements are not stored.

Ans: a. List elements are stored using square brackets [] symbol

Explanation: List elements are stored using square brackets [] symbol.

53. What is the nature of the python list data type?

a. In python, lists are of ordered nature
b. In python, lists are of unordered nature
c. Ascending Order
d. Descending order

Ans: a. In python, lists are of ordered nature

Explanation: In python, lists are of ordered nature. i.e., the elements in the list are stored in the order in which they are added.

54.In the python list, different elements are separated by which symbol?

a. (:)
b. (,)
c. (::)
d. (#)

Ans: b. (,)

Explanation: In the python list, elements are separated by a comma (,) symbol.

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55. Python lists are MUTABLE. What does this statement mean?

a. A mutable nature of the python list states that it allows us to store the element at the creation time only
b. A mutable nature of the python list states that it allows us to store the data whenever we want after its creation

Ans: b.A mutable nature of the python list states that it allows us to store the data whenever we want after its creation

Explanation: A mutable nature of the python list states that it allows us to store the data whenever we want after its creation which means we can modify the data anytime.

56. What is the list in Python?

a. A mutable type of data type which can store anything
b. An immutable type of data type which can only store string
c. A mutable type of data type which can store only string
d. A mutable type of data type which can only store numbers

Ans: a. A mutable type of data type which can store anything

Explanation: List is a data types which is mutable and can store data of any type i.e., numbers, strings, characters, etc.

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

```
word1="Apple"
word2="Apple"
list1=[1,2,3]
list2=[1,2,3]
print(word1 is word2)
print(list1 is list2)
```

a. True
   False
b. False
   True
c. True
   True
d. False
   False

Ans: a.True
False

Explanation: In the first case strings are identical. In the second case, both the lists are equivalent but not identical as they have different objects.