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Topic	Introduction to Python	**Last updated on**	17 June 2025

1. Who developed the Python Programming Language?
    a. Rasmus Lerdorf
    b. Guido van Rossum
    c. Niene Stom
    d. Wick van Rossum

Ans: b. Guido van Rossum

Explanation: The Python language was designed by a Dutch programmer, Guido van Rossum, in the Netherlands."

2. What type of language is Python?
    a. Low-level
    b. Machine level
    c. High-level
    d. Assembly

Answer: c. High-level

Explanation: Python is a high-level programming language designed for readability.

3. Which type of Programming does Python support?
    a. Object-oriented programming
    b. Structured programming
    c. Functional programming
    d. All of the mentioned

Ans: d. All of the mentioned

Explanation: Python is an interpreted programming language that supports object-oriented, structured, and functional programming.

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4. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?
    a. No
    b. Yes
    c. Machine dependent
    d. None of the mentioned

Ans: b. Yes

Explanation: The Case is significant while dealing with identifiers in Python.

5. Which of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?
    a. . python
    b. .pl
    c. .py
    d. .p

Ans: c. .py

Explanation: '.py' is the extension of the Python file. Python programs can be written in any text editor and must be saved with file extension '.py'.

6. 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

Ans: a. Python code is both compiled and interpreted.

Explanation: The Python code is first compiled using the compiler and the resulting bytecode is then executed by the interpreter.

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7. All keywords in Python are in _____.
    a. Capitalized
    b. UPPER CASE & lower case
    c. Sentence Case
    d. Toggle Case

Ans: b. UPPER CASE & lower case

Explanation: True, False and None are capitalized while the others are in lower case.

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

Ans: a. Indentation

Explanation: In Python, the beginning of a block is denoted by an increase in indentation level and the end of a block is denoted by the indentation level returning to the previous level.

9. Which of the following characters is used to give single-line comments in Python?
    a. //
    b. #
    c. !
    d. \/*

Ans: b. #

Explanation: To write single-line comments in Python use the Hash character (#) at the beginning of the line. It is also called a number sign or pound sign.

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10. 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

Ans: b. Id returns the identity of the object

Explanation: Each object in Python has a unique id. The id () function returns the object's id.

11. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the object-oriented programming concept in Python?
    a. Classes are real-world entities while objects are not real
    b. Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real
    c. Both objects and classes are real-world entities
    d. All of the above

Ans: b. Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real

Explanation: Class is a blueprint for creating objects. It is logical and not physical.

12. Amongst which of the following is / are the Numeric Types of Data Types?
    a. int
    b. float
    c. complex
    d. All of the mentioned above

Ans: d. All of the mentioned above

Explanation: all of these data types (int, float, and complex) are of numeric types in Python because they deal with numerical values.

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13. Is a Python literal used to define the data assigned to a variable?
    a. True
    b. False

Ans: a. True

Explanation: It is possible to define literals in Python as data that is provided in a variable. Literal collections are supported in Python as well as String and Numeric literals, Boolean and Boolean literals and Special literals.

14. Which character is used to assign a value to a variable?
    a. :
    b. ==
    c. =
    d. :=

Answer: c. =

Explanation: The equals sign (=) is used to assign values in Python.

15. Does Python support dynamic typing?
    a. True
    b. False

Ans: a. True

Explanation: Python supports dynamic typing. Dynamic typing, the type of a variable, is interpreted at runtime. And also allows variables to be reassigned to different types during the execution of a program.

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16. Python is a _____ typed language.
    a. Weakly
    b. Statistically
    c. Dynamically
    d. Hardware

Answer: c. Dynamically

Explanation: In Python, variables are typed at runtime.

17. Smallest element of python coding is called _____.
    a. Identifiers
    b. Token
    c. Keywords
    d. Delimiters

Ans: b. Token

Explanation: a token is the smallest unit in the syntax of the language. The Python interpreter breaks down the source code into individual tokens before executing it.

18. Which of the following symbols is used to write comments?
    a. ?
    b. //
    c. #
    d. **

Ans: c. #

Explanation: The symbol '#' represents the beginning of a comment in the source code. The Python interpreter treats everything following the '#' symbol on a line as a comment and does not execute it.

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19. What is indentation in Python?

a. Space before code
b. A math symbol
c. A loop
d. A comment

Answer: a. Space before code

Explanation: Indentation means adding spaces before code lines. It shows which lines belong together in Python.

20. _____spaces should be left for indentation.

a. 3
b. 4
c. 5
d. 0

Ans: b. 4

Explanation: PEP 8 recommends using 4 spaces for indentation in Python for consistency and readability.

21. Which of the following is invalid variable name?

a. Sum1
b. Num_1
c. Num 1
d. N1

Ans: c. Num 1

Explanation: Variable names cannot contain spaces. Spaces are not allowed as part of the name because Python uses whitespace to separate different elements of the code.

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22. _____method is used to find the datatype of a variable.

a. type ()
b. dtype ()
c. typed ()
d. none of the above

Ans: a. type ()

Explanation: The type () function is used to get the type of an object. which can be used for type checking and dynamic programming.

23. Which of the following is wrong in reference to naming of variables?

a. Keywords are not allowed for variables.
b. Spaces are not allowed for variable names.
c. Variable names can start with a number.
d. Special symbols are not allowed.

Ans: c. Variable names can start with a number.

Explanation: Options a, b and d are valid statements.A variable name cannot start with a number.

24. Which of the following is the correct way to print "Hello, World!" in Python?

a. print ("Hello, World!")
b. echo "Hello, World!"
c. System.out.print("Hello, World!")
d. console.log ("Hello, World!")

Ans: a. print ("Hello, World!")

Explanation: In Python, the print () function is used to display output. Options b, c, and d are used in other programming languages, but not in Python.

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25. What is a keyword?

a. Variable names with specific uses
b. Predefined words with specific uses
c. Variables with no specific use
d. Words with no specific use

Ans: b. Predefined words with specific uses

Explanation: A keyword is a predefined word in a programming language with a specific meaning and function. Keywords are reserved by the language and cannot be used for identifiers or variables.

26. What is an identifier?

a. Data types
b. String Name
c. given to identify a variable, class, etc.
d. Keyword

Ans: c. Name given to identify a variable, class, etc.

Explanation: An identifier is a name used to identify a variable, function, or other entity in a program. For example, in int score ; ,score is an identifier for the variable.

27. Is Python a case-sensitive programming language?

a. Depends on the architecture
b. No
c. Yes
d. Depending on the platform

Ans: c. Yes

Explanation: Python is a case-sensitive programming language, so Variable and variable are considered different. This means that uppercase and lowercase letters are treated as distinct.

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28. Why are 'Test' and 'test' two different entities in Python ?

a. Python is not case sensitive
b. Python is case sensitive
c. Test' and 'test' are keywords
d. Test' and 'test' as two different entities

Ans: b. Python is case sensitive

Explanation: Python is case sensitive, so Test and test are considered different entities. Uppercase and lowercase letters are treated as distinct.

29. What are literals in Python?

a. Variables
b. Data types
c. fixed values in source code
d. Functions

Ans: c. fixed values in source code

Explanation: Literals in Python are fixed values written directly in the source code, such as numbers, strings, and booleans.

30. Why is Python considered a platform-independent language?

a. It is open-source
b. It does not require an interpreter
c. It uses a compiler
d. It runs on any OS with a Python interpreter

Ans: d. It runs on any OS with a Python interpreter

Explanation: Python is considered platform-independent because it can run on any operating system with a Python interpreter installed.

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31. What is the size of a bytecode?

    a. Two bytes
    b. One byte
    c. Four bytes
    d. Eight bytes

Ans: b. One byte

Explanation: In Java, bytecode is a low-level representation of your code that is typically one byte in size.

32. What is bytecode?

    a. Initial code
    b. Intermediate code
    c. Final code
    d. Source code

Ans: b. Intermediate code

Explanation: Bytecode is the intermediate code generated by the Java compiler, which is executed by the Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

33. What type of quote can be used in Python strings?

    a. Single
    b. Double
    c. Triple
    d. All of these

Answer: d. All of these

Explanation: Python supports single, double, and triple quotes. All are used to define string values.

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34. Which is a Boolean literal in Python?

a. TRUE
b. Yes
c. False
d. On

Answer: c. False

Explanation: Boolean literals in Python are True and False. They are used to represent truth values.

35. Python uses _____ to define blocks.

a. Brackets {}
b. Semicolons ;
c. Indentation
d. Commas ,

Answer: c. Indentation

Explanation: Python uses indentation instead of braces. It defines code blocks with consistent spacing.

36. Python code is executed by the _____.

a. JVM
b. PVM
c. PDM
d. CVM

Answer: b. PVM

Explanation: Python code is run by the Python Virtual Machine. It executes the intermediate bytecode.

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37. What is the keyword to delete a variable?

a. remove
b. erase
c. delete
d. del

Answer: d. del

Explanation: The del keyword is used to delete a variable. It removes the variable from memory.

38. Which of the following is NOT a valid string literal?

a. "Hello"
b. '12345'
c. """Hi"""
d. |Hi|

Answer: d. |Hi|

Explanation: Strings must be enclosed in quotes. |Hi| is not valid syntax in Python.

39. Which of the following is a special literal in Python?

a. True
b. None
c. 0b101
d. 12.5

Answer: b. None

Explanation: None represents no value or null. It is a special literal in Python.

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40. What will happen if indentation is incorrect in Python?

a. Warning
b. Program will auto-correct
c. Error
d. Skip the line

Answer: c. Error

Explanation: Indentation defines blocks in Python. Incorrect indentation results in syntax errors.

41. How are multi-line comments written in Python?

a. ''' comment '''
b. // comment
c. /* comment */
d. -- comment

Answer: a. ''' comment '''

Explanation: Python uses triple quotes for multiline comments. Both ''' and """ can be used.

42. What does the print() function do?

a. Accept input
b. Define a variable
c. Display output
d. Add numbers

Answer: c. Display output

Explanation: The print() function shows output on screen. Used to display values or messages.

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43. How can you write multiple statements on one line?

    a. Using comma ,
    b. Using semicolon ;
    c. Using colon :
    d. Using pipe |

Answer: b. Using semicolon ;

Explanation: Statements on the same line are separated by ;. Example: a=1; b=2.

44. What is x = y = z = "Orange" an example of?

    a. Multiple operations
    b. Multiple assignment
    c. String formatting
    d. Dynamic typing

Answer: b. Multiple assignment

Explanation: One value is assigned to many variables. All variables store the same value.

45. What is meant by dynamic typing in Python?

    a. Type is fixed
    b. Type declared at compile time
    c. Type changes at runtime
    d. Type set by user

Answer: c. Type changes at runtime

Explanation: Python automatically assigns types at runtime. No type declaration is required.

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46. What is the output of print("Python", "3")?

a. Python3
b. Python 3
c. "Python" "3"
d. Error

Answer: b. Python 3

Explanation: Print with comma adds a space. It prints both values with space.

47. What is a docstring in Python?

a. A printed output
b. A function name
c. A type of comment
d. A string used for documentation

Answer: d. A string used for documentation

Explanation: A docstring appears just after a function, class, or module. It explains what that block of code does.

48. How can you access a docstring in Python?

a. Using doc()
b. Using str()
c. Using doc
d. Using info()

Answer: c. Using doc

Explanation: Docstrings can be accessed using the __doc__ attribute. Example: print(function_name.__doc__).

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49. What does print(type("Hello")) return?

a. <class 'char'>
b. <class 'text'>
c. <class 'str'>
d. <class 'string'>

Answer: c. <class 'str'>

Explanation: Strings in Python are of type str. type() returns the data type of a value.

50. What does a compiler do?

a. Runs one line at a time
b. Translates whole code to machine code
c. Stores data
d. Draws shapes

Answer: b. Translates whole code to machine code

Explanation: A compiler reads the entire program at once. It converts it into machine language before running.

51. What does an interpreter do?

a. Skips code
b. Translates and runs one line at a time
c. Draws lines
d. Compiles full code

Answer: b. Translates and runs one line at a time

Explanation: An interpreter translates and runs each line. It works step-by-step during execution.

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52. What is a virtual machine?

a. A real computer
b. A software-based computer
c. A web browser
d. A USB device

Answer: b. A software-based computer

Explanation: A virtual machine acts like a computer in software. It runs programs without needing real hardware.

53. What is a delimiter in Python?

a. A math operator
b. A boundary symbol like (), {}
c. A comment line
d. A function name

Answer: b. A boundary symbol like (), {}

Explanation: Delimiters are characters that separate parts of code. Examples include brackets (), curly braces {}, and commas.

54. What is the file extension of bytecode in Python?

a. .py
b. .exe
c. .class
d. .pyc

Answer: d. .pyc

Explanation: Python bytecode is saved with the .pyc extension. It is created automatically when Python files are compiled.