Selvam College of Technology

An Autonomous Institution

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An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai
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Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Language basics and Built in functions	Last updated on	30 January 2024

1. What are pre-defined Python functions that perform common tasks called?

    a. User-defined functions

    b. Modules

    c. Built-in functions

    d. Libraries

Ans: c. Built-in functions

Explanation: Built-in functions are predefined Python functions used for common tasks, like pow (), random (), and divmod().

2. What built-in Python function raises a number to a specified power?

    a. sqrt ()

    b. pow ()

    c. abs ()

    d. round ()

Ans: b. pow ()

Explanation: The pow () function takes two arguments, the base and the exponent, and returns the base raised to the power of the exponent.

3. Which built-in function is used to round a number to a specified number of decimal places?

    a. ceil ()

    b. floor ()

    c. round ()

    d. fabs ()

Ans: c. round ()

Explanation: The round () function rounds a number to the nearest integer or to a specified number of decimal places.

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4. Which function returns the smallest value from a list of values?

      a. max ()

      b. sum ()

      c. min ()

      d. sorted ()

Ans: c. min ()

Explanation: The min () function returns the smallest value in an iterable or among two or more arguments.

5. What is the purpose of the sum () function in Python?

      a. To find the product of all items in an iterable

      b. To calculate the sum of all items in an iterable

      c. To find the maximum value in an iterable

      d. To create an iterator object

Ans: b. To calculate the sum of all items in an iterable

Explanation: The sum () function returns the sum of all items in an iterable, such as a list or tuple.

6. Which of the following functions returns the largest value from a list of values?

      a. sorted ()

      b. len ()

      c. max ()

      d. min ()

Ans: c. max ()

Explanation: The max () function returns the largest value in an iterable or among two or more arguments.

7. What is the output of the following code?

    print (divmod(10, 3))

      a. (3, 1)

      b. (3, 0)

      c. (10, 3)

      d. (3.3, 1)

Ans: a. (3, 1)

Explanation: The divmod() function returns a tuple containing the quotient and remainder when dividing 10 by 3.

8. What is the result of the following code?

    print (pow (2, 3))

      a. 6

      b. 8

      c. 9

      d. 12

Ans: b. 8

Explanation: The pow (2, 3) function calculates 2 raised to the power of 3, resulting in 8.

9. Which function would you use to round the number 3.5678 to two decimal places?

      a. round (3.5678, 2)

      b. ceil (3.5678, 2)

      c. floor (3.5678, 2)

      d. trunc (3.5678, 2)

Ans: a. round (3.5678, 2)

Explanation: The round () function rounds the number to the specified number of decimal places.

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10. Given a list value = [5, 3, 8, 1, 6], which function call returns 1?

    a. max(values)

    b. min(values)

    c. sum(values)

    d. sorted(values)

Ans: b. min(values)

Explanation: The min () function returns the smallest value in the list, which is 1.

11. What is the output of the following code?

```
numbers = [2, 4, 6, 8]
print(sum(numbers))
```

    a. 10

    b. 16

    c. 18

    d. 20

Ans: d. 20

Explanation: The sum () function calculates the total of all elements in the list [2, 4, 6, 8], which is 20.

12. What does the random.shuffle () function do in Python?

    a. Sorts a list

    b. Reverses a list

    c. Shuffles a list

    d. Finds an element

Ans: c. Shuffles a list

Explanation:The random.shuffle() function randomly rearranges the elements of a list.

13. Which function is used to check if two values are close to each other?

    a. round()

    b. abs()

    c. isclose()

    d. ==

Ans: c.isclose()

Explanation:isclose() checks if two floating-point numbers are nearly equal, accounting for precision errors.

14. Why should floats not be compared for equality using == or != in Python?

    a. They can have rounding errors.

    b. They are case-sensitive.

    c. They are stored as characters.

    d. They are always positive numbers.

Ans: a. They can have rounding errors.

Explanation: Floats may contain small rounding errors, so using == or != can lead to incorrect comparisons.

15. What is an instruction that a Python interpreter can execute called?

    a. Function

    b. Statement

    c. Expression

    d. Module

Ans: b. Statement

Explanation:A statement is an instruction that the Python interpreter can execute. Statements can be classified as simple (e.g., print(), assignment) or compound (e.g., if, for loops).

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16. Which statement in Python can evaluate a mathematical operation like 5 + 7?

    a. Assignment statement

    b. Expression statement

    c. Import statement

    d. Augmented assignment statement

Ans: b. Expression statement

Explanation:An expression statement evaluates an expression, such as 5 + 7, but does not store the result unless explicitly assigned to a variable.

17. When would you use an assert statement in Python?

    a. To define a new variable

    b. To handle exceptions

    c. To test conditions and ensure they are True during debugging

    d. To print debug messages

Ans: c. To test conditions and ensure they are True during debugging

Explanation:The assert statement is used to test conditions. If the condition is False, it raises an AssertionError.

18. What is the result of an assignment statement in Python, like x = 10?

    a. Creates a new function

    b. Deletes a variable

    c. Assigns the value 10 to the variable x

    d. Checks if x is equal to 10

Ans: c. Assigns the value 10 to the variable x

Explanation:An assignment statement assigns a value to a variable, such as x = 10.

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19. Which of the following is an example of an augmented assignment statement?

    a. x = 10

    b. x += 5

    c. x == 5

    d. x > 5

Ans: b. x += 5

Explanation: An augmented assignment statement combines an arithmetic operation with assignment, such as x += 5.

20. Which Python statement would you use to remove a variable from memory?

    a. remove statement

    b. erase statement

    c. delete statement

    d. del statement

Ans: d. del statement

Explanation:The del statement is used to delete a variable or an object from memory.

21. What does the import statement do in a Python script?

    a. Imports a function from a class

    b. Imports external modules or libraries

    c. Deletes unused variables

    d. Sorts a list in ascending order

Answer: b. Imports external modules or libraries

Explanation: The import statement is used to include external modules or libraries, allowing access to additional functions and classes.

22. How can you write a long Python statement across multiple lines?

    a. Use parentheses ()

    b. Use square brackets []

    c. Use curly braces {}

    d. Use the semicolon ;

Ans: a. Use parentheses ()

Explanation: Parentheses or a backslash (\) can be used to extend a Python statement over multiple lines for better readability.

23. What is the purpose of the datetime module in Python?

    a. To perform mathematical calculations

    b. To handle and manipulate dates and times

    c. To create graphical user interfaces

    d. To manage network connections

Ans: b. To handle and manipulate dates and times

Explanation:The datetime module in Python provides classes for representing and manipulating dates and times, and for formatting and parsing them in various formats.

24. Which class in the datetime module is used to represent a specific date and time?

    a. time

    b. date

    c. datetime

    d. calendar

Answer: c. datetime

Explanation: The datetime class from the datetime module is used to represent both date and time together.

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25. Which class is used to calculate the difference between two dates or times?

    a. timedelta

    b. datetime

    c. time

    d. timezone

Ans: a. timedelta

Explanation:The timedelta class represents the difference between two dates or times.

26. What is the purpose of the round() function in python?

    a. To round up a number

    b. To round down a number

    c. To round a number to the nearest integer

    d. To round a number to a specified number of decimal places

Ans: d. To round a number to a specified number of decimal places

Explanation:The round() function in Python rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places. For example, round(3.14159, 2) gives 3.14.

27. Which module is to be imported to use random functions?

    a. Math

    b. Random

    c. Trigonometric

    d. Datetime

Ans :b. Random

Explanation:To use random functions in Python, import the random module. It provides functions for generating random numbers and performing random operations.