PYTHON TEST - 1.4 (VARIABLES AND ASSIGNMENTS)

Total points 50/50

Variables and Assignments in Python

STUDENT NAME *

VIVA

✓ 1. A variable in Python is used to: * 1/1

- (●) a) Store data values ✓
- ( ) b) Execute functions
- ( ) c) Import modules
- ( ) d) Print output

✓ 2. Variables in Python are created when: * 1/1

- ( ) a) Declared explicitly with data type
- (●) b) Assigned a value ✓
- ( ) c) Declared using var keyword
- ( ) d) None of the above

✓ 3. Which of the following is a valid variable name? * 1/1

- a) 2value
- b) my-value
- c) _result ✓
- d) class

✓ 4. Which of the following is invalid? * 1/1

- a) name1
- b) _name
- c) if ✓
- d) Name

✓ 5. Python variables are: * 1/1

- a) Case-sensitive ✓
- b) Case-insensitive
- c) Uppercase only
- d) Lowercase only

✓ 6. A variable name can start with: * 1/1

- a) A number
- b) An underscore or letter ✓
- c) A special character
- d) None

✓ 7. The maximum length of a variable name in Python is: * 1/1

- a) 31
- b) 63
- c) Unlimited ✓
- d) 255

✓ 8. Which variable name is correct? * 1/1

- a) total-value
- b) totalValue ✓
- c) 5total
- d) def

✓ 9. Can keywords be used as variable names? * 1/1

- a) Yes
- b) No ✓

✓ 10. Which of these is correct? * 1/1

- a) salary=2000
- b) 2000=salary
- c) salary=amount=2000
- d) Both a and c ✓

✓ 11. Assignment in Python is done using: * 1/1

- a) :
- b) = ✓
- c) ==
- d) :=

✓ 12. The operator := is called: * 1/1

- a) Comparison operator
- b) Walrus operator ✓
- c) Assignment operator
- d) Logical operator

✓ 13. What will be the result of: * 1/1

x = y = 10

- a) x=10, y=0
- b) x=0, y=10
- c) x=10, y=10 ✓
- d) Error

✓ 14. Which assignment is correct? * 1/1

- a) x, y = 10, 20
- b) (x, y) = (10, 20)
- c) x = y = 30
- d) All of the above ✓

✓ 15. Swapping variables a and b can be done by: * 1/1

- a) a, b = b, a ✓
- b) swap(a, b)
- c) a = b; b = a
- d) None

✓ 16. Which function tells the type of variable? * 1/1

- a) datatype()
- b) type() ✓
- c) typeof()
- d) id()

✓ 17. If a = 5, type of a is: * 1/1

- a) str
- b) int ✓
- c) float
- d) bool

✓ 18. If b = "Python", type of b is: * 1/1

- a) str ✓
- b) int
- c) bool
- d) list

✓ 19. If c = 3.14, type of c is: * 1/1

- a) int
- b) float ✓
- c) complex
- d) str

✓ 20. If d = 2 + 5j, type of d is: * 1/1

- a) int
- b) float
- c) complex ✓
- d) str

✓ 21. Python is a _____ typed language. * 1/1

- a) Statically
- b) Dynamically ✓
- c) Strongly
- d) Weakly

✓ 22. If x = 10 then x = "Hello" is valid in Python. * 1/1

- a) True ✓
- b) False

✓ 23. Which function gives the memory address of a variable? * 1/1

- a) mem()
- b) id() ✓
- c) addr()
- d) address()

✓ 24. Reassigning a variable in Python: * 1/1

- a) Is not allowed
- b) Changes its value ✓
- c) Deletes the variable
- d) Causes error

✓ 25. If x = 5; del x; print(x) is executed, it will: * 1/1

- a) Print 5
- b) Print 0
- c) Give error ✓
- d) Print None

✓ 26. Which statement assigns 1, 2, 3 to a, b, c respectively? * 1/1

- a) a, b, c = 1, 2, 3
- b) (a, b, c) = (1, 2, 3)
- c) a=b=c=123
- d) Both a and b ✓

✓ 27. 26. What is the output of: * 1/1

a, b = 5, 10

print(a, b)

- a) 10 5
- b) 5 10 ✓
- c) Error
- d) None

✓ 28. Which of the following is correct unpacking assignment? * 1/1

- a) x, y, z = [1, 2, 3]
- b) x, y, z = (1, 2, 3)
- c) x, y, z = "abc"
- d) All of the above ✓

✓ 29. If elements in unpacking don't match variable count, it gives: * 1/1

- a) Warning
- b) Error ✓
- c) None
- d) Ignored

✓ 30. Walrus operator := allows: * 1/1

- a) Assignment inside expressions ✓
- b) Multiple assignment
- c) Variable deletion
- d) None

✓ 31. Variables declared inside a function are: * 1/1

- a) Global
- b) Local ✓
- c) Public
- d) Static

✓ 32. Variables declared outside a function are: * 1/1

- a) Local
- b) Global ✓
- c) Private
- d) None

✓ 33. Which keyword is used to modify global variables inside a function? * 1/1

- a) global ✓
- b) extern
- c) public
- d) globalvar

✓ 34. Which keyword is used for variables in enclosing scope? * 1/1

- a) nonlocal ✓
- b) extern
- c) local
- d) static

✓ 35. What is the output of: * 1/1

```
x = 10

def f():

global x

x = 20

f()

print(x)
```

- ○ a) 10
- ◉ b) 20 ✓
- ○ c) Error
- ○ d) None

✓ 36. Python does not have a specific keyword for constants. * 1/1

- ◉ True ✓
- ○ False

✓ 37. By convention, constants are written in: * 1/1

- ○ a) camelCase
- ◉ b) UPPERCASE ✓
- ○ c) snake_case
- ○ d) PascalCase

✓ 38. Which of the following can be considered constant by convention? * 1/1

- (●) a) MAX_VALUE = 100 ✓
- ( ) b) pi = 3.14
- ( ) c) myVal = 10
- ( ) d) None

✓ 39. Constants in Python are: * 1/1

- ( ) a) Enforced by interpreter
- (●) b) Just a convention ✓
- ( ) c) Declared with const keyword
- ( ) d) None

✓ 40. Which module can be used for constants in Python? * 1/1

- ( ) a) const
- ( ) b) constant
- ( ) c) types
- (●) d) None official ✓

✓ 41. Which operator is used to assign value? * 1/1

- a) =
- b) ==
- c) :=
- d) Both a and c ✓

✓ 42. Which of these is mutable? * 1/1

- a) List ✓
- b) Tuple
- c) String
- d) Integer

✓ 43. Which of these is immutable? * 1/1

- a) List
- b) Dictionary
- c) String ✓
- d) Set

✓ 44. Variables in Python are references to: * 1/1

- (●) a) Data values in memory ✓
- ( ) b) Fixed memory blocks
- ( ) c) Compiler instructions
- ( ) d) Functions only

✓ 45. Variable values are stored in: * 1/1

- ( ) a) CPU
- (●) b) Memory (RAM) ✓
- ( ) c) Hard disk
- ( ) d) Registers only

✓ 46. globals() function returns: * 1/1

- ( ) a) Local variables
- (●) b) Global variables dictionary ✓
- ( ) c) Both local and global
- ( ) d) None

✓ 47. locals() function returns: * 1/1

- (●) a) Local variables dictionary ✓
- ( ) b) Global variables dictionary
- ( ) c) Memory address
- ( ) d) None

✓ 48. Which method is used to check if a variable exists? * 1/1

- ( ) a) exists()
- (●) b) in locals()/globals() ✓
- ( ) c) check()
- ( ) d) var()

✓ 49. Which of these is true for Python variables? * 1/1

- ( ) a) They need type declaration
- (●) b) They don't need type declaration ✓
- ( ) c) They are statically typed
- ( ) d) They are fixed once declared

✓ 50. Python variables are references, hence: * 1/1

- (●) a) Multiple variables can point to same object ✓
- ( ) b) Each variable has unique copy
- ( ) c) Cannot point to same object
- ( ) d) All variables are constants