

# PYTHON TEST - 2.1 (INTRODUCTION)

Total points 50/50 

Introduction

**STUDENT NAME \***

VIVA  
.....

✓ 1. Which of the following is used to define a string in Python? \* 1/1

- a) Single quotes
- b) Double quotes
- c) Triple quotes
- d) All of the above



✓ 2. What is the output of: "Python"[2]? \*

1/1

- a) P
- b) t
- c) y
- d) o



✓ 3. Strings in Python are: \*

1/1

- a) Mutable
- b) Immutable
- c) Both
- d) None



✓ 4. Which function is used to find the length of a string? \*

1/1

- a) length()
- b) strlen()
- c) len()
- d) count()



✓ 5. "Hello".lower() returns: \*

1/1

- a) hello
- b) HELLO
- c) Hello
- d) Error

✓

✓ 6. Which symbol is used to create a list in Python? \*

1/1

- a) {}
- b) []
- c) ()
- d) <>

✓

✓ 7. Lists in Python are: \*

1/1

- a) Mutable
- b) Immutable
- c) Both
- d) None

✓

✓ 8. What is the output of: [1,2,3][1]? \*

1/1

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) Error

✓

✓ 9. Which function adds an item at the end of a list? \*

1/1

- a) insert()
- b) append()
- c) extend()
- d) push()

✓

✓ 10. Which function is used to remove an element by value from a list? \*

1/1

- a) remove()
- b) delete()
- c) pop()
- d) discard()

✓

✓ 11. Tuples in Python are created using: \*

1/1

- a) {}
- b) []
- c) ()
- d) ""

✓

✓ 12. Tuples are: \*

1/1

- a) Mutable
- b) Immutable
- c) Dynamic
- d) None

✓

✓ 13. Which function is used to count the number of times a value appears in a tuple? \*1/1

- a) index()
- b) count()
- c) find()
- d) len()

✓

✓ 14. What is the output of: (10,20,30)[-1]? \*

1/1

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) Error



✓ 15. Which function returns the position of an element in a tuple? \*

1/1

- a) index()
- b) find()
- c) locate()
- d) search()



✓ 16. A dictionary in Python is enclosed in: \*

1/1

- a) []
- b) ()
- c) {}
- d) ""



✓ 17. Dictionary stores data in: \*

1/1

- a) Keys only
- b) Values only
- c) Key-Value pairs
- d) None

✓

✓ 18. What is the output of: `d = {"a":1, "b":2}; d["a"]?` \*

1/1

- a) a
- b) 1
- c) b
- d) 2

✓

✓ 19. Which method returns all keys from a dictionary? \*

1/1

- a) `keys()`
- b) `values()`
- c) `items()`
- d) `get()`

✓

✓ 20. Which method returns all values from a dictionary? \*

1/1

- a) keys()
- b) values()
- c) items()
- d) get()



✓ 21. Which data type allows duplicates? \*

1/1

- a) List
- b) Tuple
- c) Dictionary values
- d) All of the above



✓ 22. Which of the following is mutable? \*

1/1

- a) String
- b) Tuple
- c) List
- d) None



✓ 23. Which of the following is immutable? \*

1/1

- a) List
- b) String
- c) Dictionary
- d) None



✓ 24. What is the output of: len({"a":1,"b":2,"c":3})? \*

1/1

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) Error



✓ 25. Which operator is used to check membership in lists, tuples, and dictionaries?

\*1/1

- a) ==
- b) in
- c) is
- d) not



✓ 26. "Python"[::-1] gives: \*

1/1

- a) Python
- b) nohtyP
- c) error
- d) Pyth



✓ 27. "abc" + "def" results in: \*

1/1

- a) abc def
- b) abcdef
- c) error
- d) abc+def



✓ 28. "abc" \* 3 results in: \*

1/1

- a) abcabcabc
- b) abc\*3
- c) error
- d) abc3



✓ 29. "hello".find("e") returns: \*

1/1

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) -1



✓ 30. "hello".replace("l","x") returns: \*

1/1

- a) hexxo
- b) hexo
- c) hexxlo
- d) error



✓ 31. What is the output of: list("abc")? \*

1/1

- a) ["abc"]
- b) ["a","b","c"]
- c) ("a","b","c")
- d) Error



✓ 32. Which method combines two lists? \*

1/1

- a) append()
- b) extend()
- c) merge()
- d) join()

✓

✓ 33. pop() without argument removes: \*

1/1

- a) First element
- b) Last element
- c) Specific element
- d) None

✓

✓ 34. [1,2,3]\*2 results in: \*

1/1

- a) [1,2,3,1,2,3]
- b) [2,4,6]
- c) Error
- d) [1,2,3,2]

✓

✓ 35. Which method returns index of first occurrence of a value in a list? \* 1/1

- a) locate()
- b) search()
- c) index()
- d) find()



✓ 36. tuple([1,2,3]) returns: \* 1/1

- a) [1,2,3]
- b) (1,2,3)
- c) {"1","2","3"}
- d) Error



✓ 37. Which of the following is a singleton tuple? \* 1/1

- a) (1)
- b) (1,)
- c) []
- d) {}



✓ 38. Can a tuple contain a list? \*

1/1

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only integers
- d) Error

✓

✓ 39. (1,2,3)+(4,5) gives: \*

1/1

- a) (1,2,3,4,5)
- b) (5,4,3,2,1)
- c) error
- d) [1,2,3,4,5]

✓

✓ 40. (10,)\*3 results in: \*

1/1

- a) (10,10,10)
- b) (30,)
- c) Error
- d) [10,10,10]

✓

✓ 41. dict([("a",1),("b",2)]) results in: \*

1/1

- a) {"a":1,"b":2}
- b) ["a":1,"b":2]
- c) ("a":1,"b":2)
- d) Error

✓

✓ 42. Which method removes a key-value pair? \*

1/1

- a) pop()
- b) remove()
- c) delete()
- d) discard()

✓

✓ 43. Which method returns key-value pairs as tuples? \*

1/1

- a) items()
- b) keys()
- c) values()
- d) pairs()

✓

✓ 44. "b" in {"a":1,"b":2} returns: \*

1/1

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error
- d) None

✓

✓ 45. len({"x":10,"y":20}) is: \*

1/1

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 10
- d) Error

✓

✓ 46. Which of these is NOT a built-in collection in Python? \*

1/1

- a) List
- b) Tuple
- c) Dictionary
- d) Array

✓

✓ 47. Which collection type allows duplicate keys? \*

1/1

- a) Dictionary
- b) List
- c) Tuple
- d) None



✓ 48. Which collection type maintains insertion order (Python 3.7+)? \*

1/1

- a) Dictionary
- b) Set
- c) List
- d) Tuple



✓ 49. Which function converts a list to a tuple? \*

1/1

- a) list()
- b) tuple()
- c) dict()
- d) set()



✓ 50. Which function converts a tuple to a list? \*

1/1

a) list()



b) tuple()

c) dict()

d) str()

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