

PYTHON TEST - 2.4 (TUPLES IN PYTHON)

Total points 50/50 ?

Tuples in Python

STUDENT NAME *

VIVA

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

1/1

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



✓ 2. Tuples in Python are: *

1/1

- a) Mutable
- b) Immutable
- c) Constant
- d) None of these



✓ 3. What will be the type of t = (5)? *

1/1

- a) tuple
- b) int
- c) list
- d) str



✓ 4. What will be the type of t = (5,)? *

1/1

- a) int
- b) tuple
- c) list
- d) dict



✓ 5. Which function is used to find the length of a tuple? *

1/1

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



✓ 6. What will `t = (10, 20, 30); print(t[1])` output? *

1/1

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



✓ 7. Tuples can contain: *

1/1

- a) Only integers
- b) Only strings
- c) Different data types
- d) Only lists



✓ 8. Which method counts occurrences of an element in a tuple? * 1/1

a) count()



b) index()

c) occurrences()

d) find()

✓ 9. Which method returns the index of the first occurrence in a tuple? * 1/1

a) find()

b) index()



c) count()

d) search()

✓ 10. What will (1, 2) + (3, 4) produce? * 1/1

a) (4, 6)

b) (1, 2, 3, 4)



c) Error

d) [1, 2, 3, 4]

✓ 11. Can a tuple contain another tuple as an element? *

1/1

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only integers allowed
- d) Only lists allowed



✓ 12. What is the output of tuple("python")? *

1/1

- a) ("python")
- b) ('p', 'y', 't', 'h', 'o', 'n')
- c) ['p', 'y', 't', 'h', 'o', 'n']
- d) Error



✓ 13. Which of these operations is **not allowed** on tuples? *

1/1

- a) Concatenation
- b) Repetition
- c) Modification
- d) Slicing



✓ 14. What will `(10,) * 3` return? *

1/1

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

✓

✓ 15. How do you create an empty tuple? *

1/1

- a) `()`
- b) `[]`
- c) `{}`
- d) None

✓

✓ 16. Which built-in function converts a list into a tuple? *

1/1

- a) `tuple()`
- b) `list()`
- c) `convert()`
- d) `set()`

✓

✓ 17. Which operator is used for tuple repetition? *

1/1

- a) +
- b) *
- c) -
- d) %



✓ 18. What will (1, 2, 3)[-1] return? *

1/1

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



✓ 19. Which of these is a valid tuple? *

1/1

- a) (1, "abc", [2,3])
- b) (1, "abc", {2,3})
- c) (1, 2, 3.5, True)
- d) All of the above



✓ 20. What is the result of `max((5, 2, 8))`? *

1/1

- a) 2
- b) 5
- c) 8
- d) Error

✓

✓ 21. What is the result of `min((5, 2, 8))`? *

1/1

- a) 2
- b) 5
- c) 8
- d) Error

✓

✓ 22. Can a tuple contain duplicate elements? *

1/1

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only strings can duplicate
- d) Only numbers can duplicate

✓

✓ 23. Which keyword is used to delete a tuple? *

1/1

- a) remove
- b) del
- c) delete
- d) erase



✓ 24. What will len(()) return? *

1/1

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) None
- d) Error



✓ 25. Tuples are usually faster than lists in Python because: *

1/1

- a) Tuples are immutable
- b) Tuples use less memory
- c) Tuples need no extra memory allocation
- d) All of the above



✓ 26. What will (1, 2, 3) * 2 return? *

1/1

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



✓ 27. What is the type of ()? *

1/1

- a) tuple
- b) dict
- c) list
- d) NoneType



✓ 28. What is the type of (10)? *

1/1

- a) tuple
- b) int
- c) list
- d) str



✓ 29. What is the type of (10,)? *

1/1

- a) tuple
- b) int
- c) list
- d) float



✓ 30. Which statement will convert (1, 2, 3) into a list? *

1/1

- a) list((1, 2, 3))
- b) convert((1, 2, 3))
- c) tuple((1, 2, 3))
- d) tolist((1, 2, 3))



✓ 31. Tuples are mainly used for: *

1/1

- a) Changing data frequently
- b) Fixed collections of items
- c) Dynamic data storage
- d) None of these



✓ 32. Can tuples be nested inside tuples? *

1/1

a) Yes



b) No

✓ 33. What will `sum((1, 2, 3))` return? *

1/1

a) 1

b) 6



c) 3

d) Error

✓ 34. What will happen if we try `t[0] = 5` where `t = (1, 2, 3)`? *

1/1

a) Changes to (5, 2, 3)

b) Error



c) Becomes [5, 2, 3]

d) None



✓ 35. Which of the following is immutable? *

1/1

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

✓

✓ 36. What is the output of ('a', 'b') * 2? *

1/1

- a) ('a', 'b', 'a', 'b')
- b) ('a', 'a', 'b', 'b')
- c) Error
- d) ['a', 'b', 'a', 'b']

✓

✓ 37. Which tuple function finds the largest element? *

1/1

- a) max()
- b) min()
- c) large()
- d) biggest()

✓

✓ 38. Which tuple function finds the smallest element? *

1/1

- a) max()
- b) min()
- c) small()
- d) least()



✓ 39. What is the output of type((1,))? *

1/1

- a) int
- b) tuple
- c) list
- d) str



✓ 40. Can tuples be used as dictionary keys? *

1/1

- a) Yes, if they contain only immutable items
- b) No



✓ 41. What will `tuple([1, 2, 3])` return? *

1/1

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

✓

✓ 42. What will `tuple(range(3))` return? *

1/1

- a) (0, 1, 2)
- b) [0, 1, 2]
- c) {0, 1, 2}
- d) Error

✓

✓ 43. Which of the following operations is invalid? *

1/1

- a) `(1, 2) + (3, 4)`
- b) `(1, 2) * 3`
- c) `(1, 2)[0] = 10`
- d) `(1, 2)[-1]`

✓

✓ 44. Which function gives the sorted version of a tuple? *

1/1

- a) sort()
- b) sorted()
- c) order()
- d) arrange()



✓ 45. What is the result of any((0, False, 5))? *

1/1

- a) True
- b) False



✓ 46. What is the result of all((0, False, 5))? *

1/1

- a) True
- b) False



✓ 47. Which tuple contains only one element? *

1/1

- a) (5)
- b) (5,)
- c) (5, 6)
- d) None



✓ 48. What is the result of len((10, 20, (30, 40)))? *

1/1

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



✓ 49. Which operator checks membership in a tuple? *

1/1

- a) in
- b) has
- c) contains
- d) exist



✓ 50. Which of these is true about tuples? *

1/1

- a) Faster than lists
- b) Immutable
- c) Can be nested
- d) All of the above



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