

PYTHON TEST - 3.2 (UNDERSTANDING FUNCTIONS)

Total points 50/50 ?

Understanding Functions

STUDENT NAME *

VIVA

✓ 1. Which keyword is used to define a function in Python? *

1/1

- a) func
- b) define
- c) def
- d) function



✓ 2. What will `def add(x, y): return x + y` return when called as `add(2, 3)`? * 1/1

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) Error



✓ 3. Which of these is NOT true about functions in Python? * 1/1

- a) They help in code reusability
- b) They can return multiple values
- c) They can be nested
- d) They must always return a value



✓ 4. Which statement is correct about return in Python? * 1/1

- a) A function can return only integers
- b) A function can return any object
- c) A function can return only one value
- d) Return is optional and cannot be omitted



✓ 5. If a function has no return statement, what does it return by default? * 1/1

- a) 0
- b) None
- c) False
- d) Empty string



✓ 6. Which of the following allows a function to call itself? * 1/1

- a) Recursion
- b) Iteration
- c) Inheritance
- d) Looping



✓ 7. In Python, what type of arguments are mandatory and must be passed in correct order? *1/1

- a) Default arguments
- b) Keyword arguments
- c) Positional arguments
- d) Optional arguments



✓ 8. What is the output? *

1/1

```
def f(a=2, b=3):
```

```
    return a * b
```

```
print(f())
```

- a) 6
- b) 5
- c) 2
- d) Error



✓ 9. What is the output? *

1/1

```
def greet(name="Guest"):
```

```
    return "Hello " + name
```

```
print(greet("John"))
```

- a) Hello Guest
- b) Hello John
- c) Guest John
- d) Error



✓ 10. What does the *args in function definition mean? *

1/1

- a) Arbitrary keyword arguments
- b) Arbitrary positional arguments
- c) Required integer arguments
- d) Default arguments



✓ 11. What does **kwargs represent in function parameters? *

1/1

- a) List of arguments
- b) Tuple of arguments
- c) Dictionary of keyword arguments
- d) None of the above



✓ 12. Which of the following is a correct function definition? *

1/1

- a) `def f(x, y=2, z): return x+y+z`
- b) `def f(x=2, y, z): return x+y+z`
- c) `def f(x, y, z=2): return x+y+z`
- d) `def f(x=2, y=3, z): return x+y+z`



✓ 13. Which of these is an invalid function call? *

1/1

- a) f(1, 2)
- b) f(x=1, y=2)
- c) f(1, y=2)
- d) f(x=1, 2)



✓ 14. What will this print? *

1/1

```
def f(): pass
```

```
print(f())
```

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



✓ 15. What is a recursive function? *

1/1

- a) A function that takes no arguments
- b) A function that returns nothing
- c) A function that calls itself
- d) A function with default arguments



✓ 16. Which of these is NOT a valid return type in Python? *

1/1

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



✓ 17. What is the scope of a variable defined inside a function? *

1/1

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



✓ 18. What is the scope of variables declared outside any function? *

1/1

- a) Local
- b) Global
- c) Protected
- d) Private



✓ 19. Which keyword is used to access a global variable inside a function? * 1/1

- a) scope
- b) global
- c) public
- d) extern



✓ 20. What will this output? *

1/1

```
x = 5
```

```
def f():
```

```
    global x
```

```
    x = 10
```

```
    f()
```

```
    print(x)
```

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



✓ 21. Which function always returns the number of items in a sequence? * 1/1

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



✓ 22. Which function returns the largest value in a list? * 1/1
Which function returns the largest value in a list?

- a) big()
- b) max()
- c) large()
- d) maximum()



✓ 23. Which function returns the smallest value in a list? * 1/1

- a) min()
- b) minimum()
- c) smallest()
- d) low()



✓ 24. What will be output? *

1/1

```
def f(x, y): return x ** y
```

```
print(f(2, 3))
```

- a) 6
- b) 9
- c) 8
- d) Error



✓ 25. What does return do in a function? *

1/1

- a) Ends function execution and sends a value back
- b) Only ends function execution
- c) Only sends a value back
- d) Has no role



✓ 26. What is the output? *

1/1

```
def f():
```

```
    return "Python"
```

```
print(f() * 2)
```

- a) PythonPython
- b) Python * 2
- c) Error
- d) None



✓ 27. Which function can be used to get input from the user? *

1/1

- a) input()
- b) scan()
- c) enter()
- d) read()



✓ 28. What is the output? *

1/1

```
def f(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return n * f(n-1)  
print(f(3))
```

- a) 6
- b) 3
- c) 1
- d) Error



✓ 29. Which type of arguments can be skipped if not passed during function call?

*1/1

- a) Positional arguments
- b) Default arguments
- c) Required arguments
- d) All of the above

✓

✓ 30. What will be the output? *

1/1

```
def f(*args):  
    return len(args)  
  
print(f(1,2,3,4))
```

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) Error
- d) None

✓

✓ 31. Which statement is true about keyword arguments? *

1/1

- a) They must always be first
- b) They allow passing values by parameter name
- c) They cannot be combined with default arguments
- d) They are mandatory

✓

✓ 32. What is the output? *

1/1

```
def f(**kwargs):
```

```
    return kwargs
```

```
print(f(a=1, b=2))
```

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

✓

✓ 33. What is the output? *

1/1

```
def f(x, y=5, z=10):
```

```
    return x + y + z
```

```
print(f(1, z=2))
```

- a) 8
- b) 16
- c) Error
- d) 6

✓

✓ 34. Which of these functions does not exist in Python? *

1/1

- a) abs()
- b) sqrt()
- c) pow()
- d) sum()



✓ 35. Which function is used to find the absolute value? *

1/1

- a) fabs()
- b) abs()
- c) absolute()
- d) modulus()



✓ 36. What is the output? *

1/1

```
def f(x): return x[::-1]
print(f("python"))
```

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



✓ 37. Which of the following is a built-in function in Python? *

1/1

- a) reverse()
- b) append()
- c) sorted()
- d) extend()



✓ 38. Which function returns the sum of elements in a list? *

1/1

- a) add()
- b) sum()
- c) total()
- d) aggregate()



✓ 39. What is the output? *

1/1

```
def f(a, b):  
    return a / b  
  
print(f(5, 2))
```

- a) 2
- b) 2.5
- c) 2.0
- d) Error



✓ 40. Which function converts a string into an integer? *

1/1

- a) int()
- b) str()
- c) float()
- d) chr()



✓ 41. Which function converts a string into float? *

1/1

- a) int()
- b) float()
- c) str()
- d) chr()



✓ 42. Which function converts a number to string? *

1/1

- a) str()
- b) string()
- c) chr()
- d) repr()



✓ 43. What will be the output? *

1/1

```
def f():
```

```
    x = 10
```

```
print(f())
```

- a) 10
- b) None
- c) Error
- d) 0



✓ 44. Which function is used to return ASCII value of a character? *

1/1

- a) ord()
- b) chr()
- c) ascii()
- d) code()



✓ 45. Which function returns character corresponding to an ASCII code? *

1/1

- a) ord()
- b) chr()
- c) ascii()
- d) str()



✓ 46. What will be the output? *

1/1

```
def f(): return [1,2,3]
```

```
print(type(f()))
```

- a) <class 'tuple'>
- b) <class 'list'>
- c) <class 'dict'>
- d) <class 'set'>



✓ 47. Which function returns the rounded value of a number? *

1/1

- a) round()
- b) ceil()
- c) floor()
- d) approx()



✓ 48. Which of these is NOT a function category in Python? *

1/1

- a) Built-in functions
- b) User-defined functions
- c) Anonymous functions
- d) System functions



✓ 49. What is the keyword used to create an anonymous function? * 1/1

- a) def
- b) func
- c) lambda
- d) anon



✓ 50. What is the output? * 1/1

```
f = lambda x: x * 2
```

```
print(f(5))
```

- a) 2
- b) 10
- c) 5
- d) Error



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