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1. ________ is a data type in python, which is used to handle array of characters.
   a) int  
   b) float  
   c) string  
   d) char

2. ________ is a sequence of Unicode characters that may be a combination of letters, numbers, or special symbols
   a) int  
   b) float  
   c) string  
   d) char

3. ________ is a sequence of Unicode characters enclosed with single or double or triple quotes
   a) int  
   b) float  
   c) string  
   d) char

4. ________ are immutable
   a) int  
   b) float  
   c) string  
   d) char

5. Defining strings within triple quotes also allows creation of ________ strings
   a) Single Line  
   b) Double Line  
   c) Multi Line  
   d) All the above

6. Python allocate an index value for its each character is called as ________
   a) Superscript  
   b) Index  
   c) Subscript  
   d) Square Bracket

7. ________ subscript 0 is assigned to the first character and n-1 to the last character
   a) Negative  
   b) Positive  
   c) Reverse  
   d) First

8. ________ Index assigned from the last character to the first character in reverse order begins with -1
   a) Negative  
   b) Positive  
   c) Reverse  
   d) First

9. ________ in python are immutable
   a) int  
   b) float  
   c) string  
   d) char

10. ________ Function is used to change all occurrences of a particular character in a string.
    a) remove( )  
    b) replace( )  
    c) del  
    d) delete( )

11. You can remove entire string variable using ________ command.
    a) remove( )  
    b) replace( )  
    c) del  
    d) delete( )

12. Joining of two or more strings is called as ________
    a) Append  
    b) Concatenation  
    c) Repeating  
    d) String Slicing

13. ________ Operator is used to concatenate strings in python.
    a) Append  
    b) Concatenation  
    c) Repeating  
    d) String Slicing

14. Adding more strings at the end of an existing string is known as ________
    a) Append  
    b) Concatenation  
    c) Repeating  
    d) String Slicing

15. ________ is used to append a new string with an existing string.
    a) Append  
    b) Concatenation  
    c) Repeating  
    d) String Slicing

16. ________ is used to display a string in multiple numbers of times.
    a) Append  
    b) Concatenation  
    c) Repeating  
    d) String Slicing

17. A substring can be taken from the original string by using ________ operator
    a) []  
    b) [ ]  
    c) ( )  
    d) “ “

18. Which of the following is called the Slicing Operator?
    a) []  
    b) [ ]  
    c) ( )  
    d) “ “

19. ________ is the beginning index
    a) Start  
    b) Stop  
    c) End  
    d) Range
20. ________ is the last index value of a character in the string.
   a) Start  b) Stop  c) End  d) Range

21. Python takes the end value ________ than one from the actual index specified.
   a) Greater than  b) Greater than or Equal to  c) Less than  d) Less than or Equal to

22. The default value of stride is ________
   a) 0  b) -1  c) 1  d) 2

23. The ________ formatting operator is one of the most exciting features of python.
   a) int  b) float  c) string  d) char

24. The signed decimal integer is represented by ________
   a) %i  b) %d  c) Either a or b  d) %u

25. The unsigned decimal integer is represented by ________
   a) %i  b) %d  c) Either a or b  d) %u

26. The octal integer is represented by ________
   a) %o  b) %e  c) %f  d) %x

27. The exponential notation is represented by ________
   a) %o  b) %e  c) %f  d) %x

28. The floating point numbers is represented by ________
   a) %o  b) %e  c) %f  d) %x

29. The Hexa – decimal integer is represented by ________
   a) %o  b) %e  c) %f  d) %x

30. Escape sequences starts with a ________ and it can be interpreted differently.
   a) Backslash  b) Forward Slash  c) Percentage  d) Square Bracket

31. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert a new line
   a) \n  b) '  c) "  d) \a

32. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert a Single Quote
   a) \n  b) '  c) "  d) \a

33. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert a Double Quotes
   a) \n  b) '  c) "  d) \a

34. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Bell
   a) \n  b) '  c) "  d) \a

35. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Backspace
   a) \b  b) '  c) "  d) \r

36. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Form Feed
   a) \b  b) '  c) "  d) \r

37. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Line Feed
   a) \b  b) '  c) "  d) \r

38. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Carriage Return
   a) \b  b) '  c) "  d) \r

39. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Horizontal Tab
   a) \t  b) '  c) "  d) \r

40. ________ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Vertical Tab
   a) \t  b) '  c) "  d) \r

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41. ________ Function used with strings is very versatile and powerful function used for formatting strings.
   a) len( )  b) format( )  c) find( )  d) center( )

42. ________ are used as placeholders or replacement fields which get replaced along with format( )
   function.
   a) [ ]  b) [ ]  c) ( )  d) “ “

43. ________ is used to return the length of the string
   a) capitalize( )  b) center( )  c) find( )  d) len( )

44. ________ is used to capitalize the first character of the string
   a) capitalize( )  b) center( )  c) find( )  d) len( )

45. ________ is used to return a string with the original string centered to a total of width columns and filled
   with fill char in columns that do not have characters
   a) capitalize( )  b) center( )  c) find( )  d) len( )

46. ________ is used to search the first occurrence of the substring in the given string.
   a) capitalize( )  b) center( )  c) find( )  d) len( )

47. ________ is used to return true if the string contains only letter and digits.
   a) isalpha( )  b) isalnum( )  c) isdigit( )  d) lower( )

48. ________ is used to return false if the string contains any special characters.
   a) isalpha( )  b) isalnum( )  c) isdigit( )  d) lower( )

49. ________ is used to return true if the string contains only letters otherwise it returns false.
   a) isalpha( )  b) isalnum( )  c) isdigit( )  d) lower( )

50. ________ is used to return true if the string contains only numbers otherwise it returns false.
   a) isalpha( )  b) isalnum( )  c) isdigit( )  d) lower( )

51. ________ is used to return true if the string is in Uppercase.
   a) upper( )  b) lower( )  c) islower( )  d) isupper( )

52. ________ is used to return true if the string is in Lowercase.
   a) upper( )  b) lower( )  c) islower( )  d) isupper( )

53. ________ is used to return the given string in Uppercase.
   a) upper( )  b) lower( )  c) islower( )  d) isupper( )

54. ________ is used to return the given string in Lowercase.
   a) upper( )  b) lower( )  c) islower( )  d) isupper( )

55. ________ is used to return the given string in Title Case.
   a) swapcase( )  b) title( )  c) count( )  d) ord( )

56. ________ is used to change the case of every character to its opposite case vice versa.
   a) swapcase( )  b) title( )  c) count( )  d) ord( )

57. ________ is used to return the ASCII code of the character.
   a) swapcase( )  b) title( )  c) count( )  d) ord( )

58. ________ is used to return the character represented by a ASCII code.
   a) swapcase( )  b) title( )  c) count( )  d) ord( )

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LISTS, TUPLES, SETS AND DICTIONARY

1. Python programming language has _________ collections of data types
   a) 3  
   b) 4  
   c) 5  
   d) 2

2. _________ is an ordered collection of values
   a) Tuple  
   b) List  
   c) Set  
   d) Dictionary

3. _________ is enclosed within square brackets [ ],
   a) Tuple  
   b) List  
   c) Set  
   d) Dictionary

4. Each value of a list is called as _________.
   a) Tuple  
   b) Set  
   c) Element  
   d) Index

5. The position of an element is indexed with numbers beginning with _________
   a) 0  
   b) 1  
   c) 2  
   d) None of the above

6. _________ is a list containing another list as an element.
   a) Tuple  
   b) List  
   c) Nested List  
   d) Both b & c

7. _________ can be used to access an element in a list.
   a) Tuple  
   b) Set  
   c) Element  
   d) Index

8. _________ Value of index counts from the beginning of the list
   a) Negative  
   b) Positive  
   c) Index  
   d) Element

9. _________ value means counting backward from end of the list
   a) Negative  
   b) Positive  
   c) Index  
   d) Element

10. To access an element from a list, write the name of the list, followed by the _________ of the element enclosed within square brackets.
    a) Negative  
    b) Positive  
    c) Index  
    d) Element

11. A _________ index can be used to access an element in reverse order.
    a) Negative  
    b) Positive  
    c) Index  
    d) Element

12. _________ are used to access all elements from a list.
    a) Index  
    b) List( )  
    c) Loops  
    d) both a & c

13. The initial value of the loop must be _________
    a) 0  
    b) 1  
    c) -1  
    d) None of the above

14. _________ is the beginning index value of a list.
    a) 0  
    b) 1  
    c) -1  
    d) None of the above

15. The python sets _________ as the index value for the last element in list
    a) 0  
    b) 1  
    c) -1  
    d) None of the above

16. The _________ function in Python is used to find the length of a list.
    a) insert( )  
    b) append( )  
    c) extend( )  
    d) len( )

17. The _________ function is used to set the upper limit in a loop to read all the elements of a list.
    a) insert( )  
    b) append( )  
    c) extend( )  
    d) len( )

18. In Python, _________ loop is used to access all the elements in a list one by one.
    a) while  
    b) for  
    c) range( )  
    d) append( )

19. A list element or range of elements can be changed or altered by using simple _________.
    a) +  
    b) =  
    c) &  
    d) *

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20. __________ is the beginning index of the range
   a) Index from   b) Index to   c) Start   d) Stop

21. __________ is the upper limit of the range which is excluded in the range.
   a) Index from   b) Index to   c) Start   d) Stop

22. In Python, __________ function is used to add a single element
   a) insert( )   b) append( )   c) extend( )   d) len( )

23. __________ function is used to add more than one element to an existing list.
   a) insert( )   b) append( )   c) extend( )   d) len( )

24. In __________ function, multiple elements should be specified within square bracket as arguments of the function.
   a) insert( )   b) append( )   c) extend( )   d) len( )

25. If you want to include an element at your desired position, you can use __________ function.
   a) insert( )   b) append( )   c) extend( )   d) len( )

26. The __________ function is used to insert an element at any position of a list.
   a) insert( )   b) append( )   c) extend( )   d) len( )

27. There are __________ ways to delete an element from a list
   a) 3   b) 4   c) 2   d) None of the above

28. __________ statement is used to delete known elements
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

29. __________ function is used to delete elements of a list if its index is unknown.
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

30. __________ statement can also be used to delete entire list.
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

31. The __________ function can also be used to delete one or more elements if the index value is not known.
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

32. __________ function can also be used to delete an element using the given index value.
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

33. __________ function deletes and returns the last element of a list if the index is not given.
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

34. The function __________ is used to delete all the elements in list
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

35. __________ deletes only the elements and retains the list.
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

36. __________ function is used to delete only one element from a list.
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

37. __________ statement deletes multiple elements.
   a) remove( )   b) pop( )   c) clear( )   d) del

38. The __________ is a function used to generate a series of values in Python.
   a) list( )   b) range( )   c) tuple( )   d) set( )

39. The range( ) function has __________ arguments.
   a) 3   b) 4   c) 5   d) 6
40. _________ begin the value of series.
   a) start       b) stop       c) step       d) All the above

41. _________ is the default beginning value.
   a) 0           b) 1           c) -1          d) 2

42. _________ upper limit of series.
   a) start       b) stop       c) step       d) All the above

43. Python takes the ending value as upper limit _________.
   a) 0           b) 1           c) -1          d) 2

44. Which is an optional argument in the range( ) function?
   a) start       b) stop       c) step       d) All the above

45. Which is used to generate different interval of values?
   a) start       b) stop       c) step       d) All the above

46. The _________ function is all so used to create list in python.
   a) list( )     b) range( )   c) tuple( )   d) set( )

47. _________ is a simplest way of creating sequence of elements that satisfy a certain condition.
   a) Singleton   b) Multiple    c) Tuple Assignment d) List Comprehension

48. _________ returns the copy of the list
   a) count( )   b) copy( )     c) index( )   d) reverse( )

49. _________ returns the number of similar elements present in the list.
   a) count( )   b) copy( )     c) index( )   d) reverse( )

50. _________ returns the index value of the first recurring element
    a) count()    b) copy()      c) index()    d) reverse()

51. _________ reverses the order of the element in the list
    a) count()    b) copy()      c) index()    d) reverse()

52. _________ sorts the element in list
    a) sort()     b) copy()      c) count( )   d) reverse()

53. How many arguments are there in sort( ) function?
    a) 0          b) 1          c) -1         d) 2

54. If the reverse is true, list sorting is in _________ order
    a) Ascending  b) Descending  c) Reverse    d) None of these

55. In sort( ) function _________ order is default
    a) Ascending  b) Descending  c) Reverse    d) None of these

56. Which function will affect the original list?
    a) count( )   b) copy( )    c) sort( )    d) affect( )

57. _________ returns the maximum value in the list
    a) min( )     b) max( )     c) sum( )     d) affect( )

58. _________ returns the minimum value in the list
    a) min( )     b) max( )     c) sum( )     d) affect( )

59. _________ returns the sum of the list
    a) min( )     b) max( )     c) sum( )     d) affect( )

60. _________ consists of a number of values separated by comma and enclosed within parentheses.
    a) List       b) Tuples     c) Sets       d) Dictionary
61. ________ is similar to list but values cannot be changed.
   a) List b) Tuples c) Sets d) Dictionary
62. Iterating ________ is faster than list
   a) Nested List b) Tuples c) Sets d) Dictionary
63. The ________ function is used to create Tuples from a list.
   a) list( ) b) range( ) c) tuple( ) d) set( )
64. ________ function is used to know the data type of a python object
   a) type( ) b) data( ) c) tuple( ) d) set( )
65. Creating a Tuple with one element is called ________ tuple
   a) Singleton b) Multiple c) Tuple Assignment d) List Comprehension
66. In the absence of a ________ Python will consider the element as an ordinary data type
   a) . (dot) b) , (comma) c) : (colon) d) ; (semicolon)
67. Like list, each element of tuple has an index number starting from ________.
   a) 0 b) 1 c) -1 d) 2
68. The elements of a tuple can be easily accessed by using ________ number.
   a) Element b) Index c) Nested Element d) Nested Tuple
69. To delete an entire tuple, the ________ command can be used.
   a) del b) clear c) pop d) delete
70. ________ is a powerful feature in Python.
   a) Singleton b) Multiple c) Tuple Assignment d) List Comprehension
71. Python returns more than ________ value from a function.
   a) 3 b) 1 c) 4 d) 2
72. In Python, a tuple can be defined inside another tuple; called ________
   a) Element b) Index c) Nested Element d) Nested Tuple
73. In a nested tuple, each tuple is considered as an ________
   a) Element b) Index c) Nested Element d) Nested Tuple
74. The ________ loop will be useful to access all the elements in a nested tuple.
   a) While b) Do – While c) For d) Elif
75. A ________ is a mutable and an unordered collection of elements without duplicates.
   a) List b) Tuples c) Sets d) Dictionary
76. A ________ is created by placing all the elements separated by comma within a pair of curly brackets.
   a) List b) Tuples c) Sets d) Dictionary
77. The ________ function can also be used to create sets in Python.
   a) type( ) b) data( ) c) tuple( ) d) set( )
78. A list or Tuple can be converted as set by using ________ function
   a) type( ) b) data( ) c) tuple( ) d) set( )
79. How many set operations are there?
   a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
80. ________ includes all elements from two or more sets
   a) Union b) Intersection c) Difference d) Symmetric Difference
81. In python, the operator ________ is used to union of two sets.
   a) & b) | c) ^ d) -
82. The function ________ is also used to join two sets in python.
   a) Union( )  
   b) Intersection  
   c) Difference( )  
   d) Symmetric Difference( )

83. ________ includes the common elements in two sets
   a) Union  
   b) Intersection  
   c) Difference  
   d) Symmetric Difference

84. The operator ________ is used to intersect two sets in python.
   a) &  
   b) |  
   c) ^  
   d) -

85. The function ________ is also used to intersect two sets in python.
   a) Union( )  
   b) Intersection  
   c) Difference( )  
   d) Symmetric Difference( )

86. ________ includes all elements that are in first set (say set A) but not in the second set (say set B)
   a) Union  
   b) Intersection  
   c) Difference  
   d) Symmetric Difference

87. The ________ operator is used to difference set operation in python.
   a) &  
   b) |  
   c) ^  
   d) -

88. The function ________ is also used to difference operation.
   a) Union( )  
   b) Intersection  
   c) Difference( )  
   d) Symmetric Difference( )

89. ________ includes all the elements that are in two sets (say sets A and B) but not the one that are common to two sets.
   a) Union  
   b) Intersection  
   c) Difference  
   d) Symmetric Difference

90. The ________ operator is used to symmetric difference set operation in python.
   a) &  
   b) |  
   c) ^  
   d) -

91. The function ________ is also used to do the same operation.
   a) Union( )  
   b) Intersection  
   c) Difference( )  
   d) Symmetric Difference( )

92. In python, a ________ is a mixed collection of elements.
   a) List  
   b) Tuples  
   c) Sets  
   d) Dictionary

93. The key value pairs are enclosed with ________.
   a) [ ]  
   b) ( )  
   c) { }  
   d) &

94. The keys in a Python dictionary is separated by a ________
   a) . (dot)  
   b) , (comma)  
   c) : (colon)  
   d) ; (semicolon)

95. ________ in the dictionary must be unique case sensitive
   a) Comprehension  
   b) Key  
   c) List  
   d) Tuple

96. In Python, ________ is another way of creating dictionary.
   a) Comprehension  
   b) Key  
   c) List  
   d) Tuple

97. In Python dictionary, ________ keyword is used to delete a particular element.
   a) del  
   b) clear  
   c) pop  
   d) delete

98. The ________ function is used to delete all the elements in a dictionary.
   a) del  
   b) clear  
   c) pop  
   d) delete

99. To remove the dictionary, you can use ________ keyword with dictionary name.
   a) del  
   b) clear  
   c) pop  
   d) delete

100. ________ are used to look up a value
    a) List  
    b) Tuples  
    c) Sets  
    d) Dictionary

101. A ________ is used to take one value and look up another value.
    a) List  
    b) Tuples  
    c) Sets  
    d) Dictionary
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