

# Unit 4: Python functions, Modules and Packages [ MSBTE 22616 Python ]

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✓ 1. Which keyword is used for function? \* 1/1

- A. define
- B. fun
- C. def
- D. function



✓ 2. Which of the following items are present in the function header? \* 1/1

- A. function name
- B. parameter list
- C. return value
- D. Both A and B



✓ 3. What is called when a function is defined inside a class? \* 1/1

- A. class
- B. function
- C. method
- D. module



✓ 4. If the return statement is not used inside the function, the function will return: \* 1/1

- A. None
- B. 0
- C. Null
- D. Arbitrary value



✓ 5. What is a recursive function? \* 1/1

- A. A function that calls other function.
- B. A function which calls itself.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above



✓ 6. Which of the following is the use of id() function in python? \* 1/1

- A. Id() returns the size of object.
- B. Id() returns the identity of the object. ✓
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

✓ 7. Which of the following function headers is correct? \* 1/1

- A. def fun(a = 2, b = 3, c)
- B. def fun(a = 2, b, c = 3)
- C. def fun(a, b = 2, c = 3) ✓
- D. def fun(a, b, c = 3, d)

✓ 8. In which part of memory does the system store the parameter and local variables of a function call? \* 1/1

- A. heap
- B. stack ✓
- C. Uninitialized data segment
- D. None of the above



✓ 9. How is a function declared in Python? \* 1/1

- A. def function function\_name():
- B. declare function function\_name():
- C. def function\_name():
- D. declare function\_name():



✓ 10. Which one of the following is the correct way of calling a function? \* 1/1

- A. function\_name()
- B. call function\_name()
- C. ret function\_name()
- D. function function\_name()



✓ 11. Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python? \* 1/1

- A. array()
- B. sqrt()
- C. factorial()
- D. print()



✓ 12. What will be the output of the following Python expression? 1/1  
`round(4.576)` \*

- A. 4.5
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 4.6



✓ 13. What will be the output of the following Python function? 1/1  
`all([2,4,0,6])` \*

- A. Error
- B. True
- C. False
- D. 0



✓ 14. What will be the output of the following Python expression? 1/1  
`round(4.5676,2)` \*

- A. 4.5
- B. 4.6
- C. 4.57
- D. 4.56



✓ 15. What will be the output of the following Python function? 1/1  
`any([2>8, 4>2, 1>2]) *`

- A. Error
- B. True
- C. False
- D. 4>2



✓ 16. What will be the output of the following Python function? 1/1  
`min(max(False,-3,-4), 2,7) *`

- A. 2
- B. False
- C. -3
- D. -4



✓ 17. A Python module is a file with the \_\_\_\_\_ file extension that 1/1  
contains valid Python code. \*

- A. .pym
- B. .pymodule
- C. .module
- D. .py



✓ 18. To use a module in another module, you must import it using an \_\_\_\_\_ statement \* 1/1

- A. import ✓
- B. include
- C. both A and B
- D. none of the above

✓ 19. A package is a folder containing one or more Python modules. One of the modules in a package must be called \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

- A. \_\_package\_\_.py
- B. \_\_main\_\_.py
- C. main.py
- D. init.py
- E. \_\_init\_\_.py ✓

✓ 20. Which statement is correct to import all modules from the package \* 1/1

- A. from package import all
- B. from package import \* ✓
- C. from package include all
- D. from package include \*



✓ 21. What is returned by `math.ceil(3.4)`? \*

1/1

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 4.0
- D. 3.0



✓ 22. What is returned by `math.factorial(5)`? \*

1/1

- A. 110
- B. 120
- C. 100
- D. 140



✓ 23. What is returned by `operator.eq(1,1.0)`? \*

1/1

- A. Equal
- B. True
- C. False
- D. 1





✓ 24. What will be the output of \*

1/1

```
add=lambda x,y:x+y  
print(add(20,20))
```

- A. error
- B. No output
- C. 40
- D. 0



✓ 25. Which function is called an anonymous function? \*

1/1

- A. Lambda
- B. map
- C. filter
- D. reduce



✓ 26. What will be the output of \*

1/1

```
import numpy as np  
arr=np.array([1,2,3,4])  
print(type(arr))
```

- A. array
- B. numpy array
- C. python array
- D. list



✓ 27. Select correct python packages from following \* 2/2

- numpy ✓
- opencv ✓
- math
- matplotlib ✓
- SciPy ✓
- tensorflow ✓
- decimal

✓ 28. What will be the of \* 2/2

```
def myfunc(n):  
    return lambda a : a * n  
  
mydoubler = myfunc(2)  
  
print(mydoubler(11))
```

- A. 0
- B. 11
- C. 22 ✓
- D. Error

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