



Multiple Choice Questions

15x1=15

1. What is the default return value for a function that does not return any value explicitly ?  
(a) None (b) int (c) double (d) null
2. Which of the following items are present in the function header ?  
(a) function name only  
(b) both function name and parameter list  
(c) parameter list only  
(d) return value
3. Which of the following keywords marks the beginning of the function block ?  
(a) func (b) define (c) def (d) function
4. What is the name given to that area of memory, where the system stores the parameters and local variables of a function call?  
(a) a heap (b) storage area (c) a stack (d) an array
5. Pick one the following statements to correctly complete the function body in the given code snippet.

```
def f(number):  
    #Missing function body  
    print(f(5))
```

- (a) return "number" (b) print(number) (c) print("number") (d) return number
6. Which of the following function headers is correct ?  
(a) def f(a = 1, b):  
(b) def f(a = 1, b, c = 2):  
(c) def f(a = 1, b = 1, c = 2):  
(d) def f(a = 1, b = 1, c = 2, d):
  7. Which of the following statements is not true for parameter passing to functions ?  
(a) You can pass positional arguments in any order.  
(b) You can pass keyword arguments in any order.  
(c) You can call a function with positional and keyword arguments.  
(d) Positional arguments must be before keyword arguments in a function call.
  8. Which of the following function calls can be used to invoke the below function definition ?  

```
def test(a, b, c, d)
```

(a) test(1, 2, 3, 4) (b) test(a = 1, 2, 3, 4)  
(c) test(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, 4) (d) test(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, d = 4)
  9. Which of the following function calls will cause Error while invoking the below function definition ?  

```
def test(a, b, c, d)
```

(a) test(1, 2, 3, 4) (b) test(a = 1, 2, 3, 4)  
(c) test(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, 4) (d) test(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, d = 4)

10. What is a variable defined outside all the functions referred to as ?  
 (a) A static variable (b) A global variable  
 (c) A local variable (d) An automatic variable
11. What is a variable defined inside a function referred to as  
 (a) A static variable (b) A global variable  
 (c) A local variable (d) An automatic variable
12. Carefully observe the code and give the answer.  

```
def function1(a):
    a = a + '1'
    a = a * 2
>>>function1("hello")
```

 (a) indentation Error (b) cannot perform mathematical operation on strings  
 (c) hello2 (d) hello2hello2
13. What is the result of this code ?  

```
def print_double(x):
    print(2 ** x)
print_double(3)
```

 (a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 10
14. What is the order of resolving scope of a name in a Python program ?  
 (L : Local namespace, E : Enclosing namespace, B : Built-In Namespace, G : Global namespace)  
 (a) B G E L (b) L E G B (c) G E B L (d) L B E G
15. Which of the given argument types can be skipped from a function call ?  
 (a) positional arguments (b) keyword arguments  
 (c) named arguments (d) default arguments

### Fill in the Blanks

10x1=10

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a subprogram that acts on data and often returns a value.
2. Python names the top level segment (main program) as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In Python, program execution begins with first statement of \_\_\_\_\_ segment.
4. The values being passed through a function-call statement are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The values received in the function definition/header are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A parameter having default value in the function header is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ argument can be skipped in the function call statement.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ arguments are the named arguments with assigned values being passed in the function call statement.
9. A void function also returns a \_\_\_\_\_ value to its caller.
10. By default, Python names the segment with top-level statements (main program) as \_\_\_\_\_.

## True/False Questions

1. Non-default arguments can be placed before or after a default argument in a function definition. **10x1=10**
2. A parameter having default value in the function header is known as a default parameter.
3. The first line of function definition that begins with keyword **def** and ends with a colon (:), is also known as function header.
4. Variables that are listed within the parentheses of a function header are called function variables.
5. In Python, the program execution begins with first statement of `__main__` segment.
6. Default parameters cannot be skipped in function call.
7. The default values for parameters are considered only if no value is provided for that parameter in the function call statement.
8. A python function may return multiple values.
9. A void function also returns a value *i.e.*, **None** to its caller.
10. Variables defined inside functions can have global scope.

## Answer the following questions

5x3=15

1. From the program code given below, identify the parts mentioned below:

```
Def processNember(x):  
X=72  
Return x+3  
Y=54  
Res=processNumber(y)
```

**Identify these parts :** function header, function call, arguments, parameters, function body, main program.

2. Define:

- (i) Function
- (ii) Parameter
- (iii) Scope
- (iv) Argument
- (v) Flow of execution

3. What is the difference between a local variable and global variable?

4. Consider a function with following header:

```
def info(object, spacing = 10, collapse = 1):
```

*Here are some function calls given below. Find out which of these are correct and which of these are incorrect stating reasons.*

- a. `info(obj1)`
- b. `info(spacing = 20)`
- c. `info(obj2, 12)`
- d. `info(obj11, object = obj12)`
- e. `info(obj3, collapse = 0)`
- f. `info()`
- g. `info(collapse = 0, obj3)`
- e. `info(spacing = 15, object = obj4)`

5. Write a function that takes a positive integer and returns the one's position digit of the integer.

\*\*\*All the Best\*\*\*