

## Unit 6: File Handling and Dictionaries

**Q. Which of the following command is used to open a file “c:\temp.txt” in read-mode only?**

- A. `infile = open("c:\temp.txt", "r")`
- B. `infile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "r")`
- C. `infile = open(file = "c:\temp.txt", "r+")`
- D. `infile = open(file = "c:\\temp.txt", "r+")`

Answer. B

**Q. Which of the following command is used to open a file “c:\temp.txt” in write-mode only?**

- A. `outfile = open("c:\temp.txt", "w")`
- B. `outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "w")`
- C. `outfile = open(file = "c:\temp.txt", "w+")`
- D. `outfile = open(file = "c:\\temp.txt", "w+")`

Answer. B

**Q. Which of the following command is used to open a file “c:\temp.txt” in append-mode?**

- A. `outfile = open("c:/temp.txt", "a")`
- B. `outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "rw")`
- C. `outfile = open("c:\temp.txt", "w+")`
- D. `outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "r+")`
- E. `outfile = open("c:\\temp.txt", "a")`

Answer. A and E

**Q. Which of the following statements are true regarding the opening modes of a file?**

- A. When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs.
- B. When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, an error occurs.
- C. When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, the program will open an empty file.
- D. When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created.
- E. When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file.

Answer. A, D and E

**Q. What does the `<readlines()>` method returns?**

- A. str
- B. a list of lines
- C. list of single characters
- D. list of integers

Answer. B

**Q. Which of the following command is used to open a file “c:\temp.txt” for writing in binary format only?**

- A. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “w”)
- B. outfile = open(“c:\\temp.txt”, “wb”)
- C. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “w+”)
- D. outfile = open(“c:\\temp.txt”, “wb+”)

Answer. B

**Q. Which of the following command is used to open a file “c:\temp.txt” for reading in binary format only?**

- A. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “r”)
- B. outfile = open(“c:\\temp.txt”, “rb”)
- C. outfile = open(“c:\temp.txt”, “r+”)
- D. outfile = open(“c:\\temp.txt”, “rb+”)

Answer. B

**Q. Which of the following are the attributes related to a file object?**

- A. closed
- B. mode
- C. name
- D. rename

Answer. A, B and C

**Q. What will be the output of the following code snippet?**

```
fo = open("myfile.txt", "w+")
print ("Name of the file: ", fo.name)
# Assuming that the file contains these lines
# Hello
# Welcome to Python!!
seq="Hello\nWelcome to Python!!"
fo.writelines(seq )
fo.seek(0,0)
for line in fo:
    print (line)
fo.close()
```

- A. Hello  
Welcome to Python!!
- B. Name of the file: myfile.txt  
Hello  
Welcome to Python!!

- C. Hello Welcome to Python!!
- D. Syntax Error

Answer. B

**Q. What is the correct syntax of open() function?**

- A. file = open(file\_name [, access\_mode][, buffering])
- B. file object = open(file\_name [, access\_mode][, buffering])
- C. file object = open(file\_name)
- D. None of the above

Answer. B

**Q. What will be the output of the following code snippet?**

```
with open("hello.txt", "w") as f:  
    f.write("Hello World how are you today")  
with open('hello.txt', 'r') as f:  
    data = f.readlines()  
    for line in data:  
        words = line.split()  
        print (words)  
    f.close()
```

- A. Runtime Error
- B. Hello World how are you today
- C. ['Hello', 'World', 'how', 'are', 'you', 'today']
- D. Hello

Answer. C

**Q. What will be the output of the following code snippet?**

```
colors = ['red\n', 'yellow\n', 'blue\n']  
f = open('colors.txt', 'w')  
f.writelines(colors)  
f.close()  
f.seek(0,0)  
for line in f:  
    print (line)
```

- A. red  
yellow  
blue
- B. ['red\n', 'yellow\n', 'blue\n']

- C. Error: I/O operation on closed file.
- D. Compilation error

Answer. C

**Q. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the file access modes?**

- A. 'r+' opens a file for both reading and writing. File object points to its beginning.
- B. 'w+' opens a file for both writing and reading. Overwrites the existing file if it exists and creates a new one if it does not exist.
- C. 'wb' opens a file for reading and writing in binary format. Overwrites the file if it exists and creates a new one if it does not exist.
- D. 'a' opens a file for appending. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists.

Answer. A, B, and D

**Q. Which of the following is not a method of opening files?**

- A. Replace
- B. Append
- C. Write
- D. Read

Answer. A

**Q. Appending to a file means adding extra data into the file.**

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer. A

**Q. What is the last action that must be performed on a file?**

- A. close
- B. End
- C. Save
- D. Write

Answer. A

**Q. How do you insert something on a new line in a file?**

- A. \n
- B. You cannot do this
- C. type the content on the line below
- D. write.newline('x')

Answer. A

**Q. Which of the following is correct with respect to above Python code?**

```
d={'a':3,'b':7}
```

- A. a dictionary d is created.
- B. a and b are the keys of dictionary d.
- C. 3 and 7 are the values of dictionary d
- D. All of the above.

Answer. D

**Q. Which one of the following is correct?**

- A. In python, a dictionary can have two same keys with different values.
- B. In python, a dictionary can have two same values with different keys
- C. In python, a dictionary can have two same keys or same values but cannot have two same key-value pair
- D. In python, a dictionary can neither have two same keys nor two same values.

Answer. B

**Q. What will be the output of above Python code?**

```
d1={'abc':5,'def':6,'ghi':7}  
print(d1[0])
```

- A. abc
- B. 5
- C. {"abc":5}
- D. Error

Answer. D

**Q. What will the above Python code do?**

```
dict={'Phy':94,'Che':70,'Bio':82,'Eng':95}  
dict.update({'Che':72,'Bio':80})
```

- A. It will create new dictionary as dict={"Che":72,"Bio":80} and old dict will be deleted.
- B. It will throw an error as dictionary cannot be updated.
- C. It will simply update the dictionary as dict={"Phy":94,"Che":72,"Bio":80,"Eng":95}
- D. It will not throw any error but it will not do any changes in dict

Answer. C

**Q. What will be the result of above Python code?**

```
dict={"Joey":1,"Rachel":2}
dict.update({"Phoebe":2})
print(dict)
```

- A. {"Joey":1,"Rachel":2,"Phoebe":2}
- B. {"Joey":1,"Rachel":2}
- C. {"Joey":1,"Phoebe":2}
- D. Error

Answer. A

**Q. Which of the following will delete key\_value pair for key="tiger" in dictionary?**

```
dic={"lion":"wild","tiger":"wild","cat":"domestic","dog":"domestic"}
```

- A. del dic["tiger"]
- B. dic["tiger"].delete()
- C. delete(dic,["tiger"])
- D. del(dic,["tiger"])

Answer. A

**Q. Which of the following will give error?**

```
Suppose dict1={"a":1,"b":2,"c":3}
```

- A. print(len(dict1))
- B. print(dict1.get("b"))
- C. dict1["a"]=5
- D. None of these.

Answer. D

**Q. Which of these about a dictionary is false?**

- A. The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys
- B. The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values
- C. Dictionaries aren't ordered
- D. Dictionaries are mutable

Answer. B

**Q. Which of the following is not a declaration of the dictionary?**

- A. {1: 'A', 2: 'B'}
- B. dict([[1,"A"],[2,"B"]])
- C. {1,"A",2"B"}
- D. { }

Answer. C

**Q. What is the output of the following code?**

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
for i,j in a.items():  
    print(i,j,end=" ")
```

- A. 1 A 2 B 3 C
- B. 1 2 3
- C. A B C
- D. 1:"A" 2:"B" 3:"C"

Answer. A

**Q. What is the output of the following code?**

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
b={4:"D",5:"E"}  
a.update(b)  
print(a)
```

- A. {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}
- B. Method update() doesn't exist for dictionaries
- C. {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C', 4: 'D', 5: 'E'}
- D. {4: 'D', 5: 'E'}

Answer. B

**Q. What is the output of the following code?**

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
a.clear()  
print(a)
```

- A. None
- B. { None:None, None:None, None:None }
- C. {1:None, 2:None, 3:None }
- D. { }

Answer. D

**Q. Which of the following isn't true about dictionary keys?**

- A. More than one key isn't allowed
- B. Keys must be immutable
- C. Keys must be integers
- D. When duplicate keys encountered, the last assignment wins

Answer. C

**Q. What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
```

```
a.items()
```

- a) Syntax error
- b) dict\_items([('A'), ('B'), ('C')])
- c) dict\_items([(1,2,3)])
- d) dict\_items([(1, 'A'), (2, 'B'), (3, 'C')])

Answer. D

**Q. Which of the statements about dictionary values is false?**

- A. More than one key can have the same value
- B. The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key].
- C. Values of a dictionary must be unique
- D. Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers

Answer. C

**Q. What is working of del In dictionary?**

- A. method del doesn't exist for the dictionary
- B. del deletes the values in the dictionary
- C. del deletes the entire dictionary
- D. del deletes the keys in the dictionary

Answer. C

**Q. Select all correct ways to copy a dictionary in Python**

- A. dict2 = dict1.copy()
- B. dict2 = dict(dict1.items())
- C. dict2 = dict(dict1)
- D. dict2 = dict1

Answer. A, B, C

**Q. Dictionary keys must be immutable**

- A. True
- B. False

Answer. A

**Q. What is the output of the following code**

```
dict1 = {"key1":1, "key2":2}
```

```
dict2 = {"key2":2, "key1":1}
```

```
print(dict1 == dict2)
```



A. True

B. False

Answer. A

**Q. Study the following program:**

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
```

```
for i in d:
```

```
    print(i)
```

**Q. What will be the output of this statement?**

A. a b c

B. 0 1 2

C. 0 a 1 b 2 c

D. None of these above

Answer. B

**Q. Study the following statement: z = {"x":0, "y":1}**

**Which of the following is the correct statement?**

A. dictionary z is created

B. x and y are the keys of dictionary z

C. 0 and 1 are the values of dictionary z

D. All of the above

Answer. D

**Q. Which of the following statements create a dictionary?**

A. d = {}

B. d = {"john":40, "peter":45}

C. d = {40:"john", 45:"peter"}

D. All of the mentioned

Answer. D

**Q. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?**

```
d = {"john":40, "peter":45}
```

a) "john", 40, 45, and "peter"

b) "john" and "peter"

- c) 40 and 45
  - d) d = (40:"john", 45:"peter")
- Answer. B

**Q. Suppose d = {"john":40, "peter":45}, to delete the entry for "john" what command do we use?**

- a) d.delete("john":40)
- b) d.delete("john")
- c) del d["john"]
- d) del d("john":40)

Answer. C

**Q. Which of these about a dictionary is false?**

- a) The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys
- b) The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values
- c) Dictionaries aren't ordered
- d) Dictionaries are mutable

Answer. B

**Q. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?**

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
print(a.get(1,4))
```

- a) 1
- b) A
- c) 4
- d) Invalid syntax for get method

Answer. B

**Q. Which of the following isn't true about dictionary keys?**

- a) More than one key isn't allowed
- b) Keys must be immutable
- c) Keys must be integers
- d) When duplicate keys encountered, the last assignment wins

Answer. C

**Q. Which of the statements about dictionary values is false?**

- a) More than one key can have the same value
- b) The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key]

- c) Values of a dictionary must be unique
- d) Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers

Answer. C

**Q. If a is a dictionary with some key-value pairs, what does a.popitem() do?**

- a) Removes an arbitrary element
- b) Removes all the key-value pairs
- c) Removes the key-value pair for the key given as an argument
- d) Invalid method for dictionary

Answer. A

**Q. What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
a={"a":1,"b":2,"c":3}
b=dict(zip(a.values(),a.keys()))
b
```

- a) {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
- b) An exception is thrown
- c) {'a': 'b': 'c': }
- d) {1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c'}

Answer. D