1. a) Bypassing the given list to the iter() function
2. b) a generator function
3. b) 1 9
4. d) All of the above.
5. d) 50
6. c) I got decorated

I am ordinary

1. d) @property
2. b) getter(), setter() and delete()
3. d) None of the above
4. b) Both printHello() and the reference to the same object.
5. c) a = 20
6. a) A class is a blueprint for the object
7. c) Java
8. b) This function is called, when the new object is instantiated
9. b) 1 1
10. c) 1. class Foo: pass class Hoo(Foo): pass
11. b) Multiple Inheritance
12. d) All of the above.
13. b) 4 6
14. c) opens the file for appending, at the end of file
15. b) Opens test.txt file for reading only
16. d) Both of the above
17. d) All of the above.
18. c) Prints all the directories and files inside the given directory
19. d) All of the above.
20. c) An exception is raised.
21. b) 2.0
22. c) Prints Two if the TypeError or ZeroDivisionError exception occurs
23. b) You can create the user-defined exception by deriving a class from Exception class
24. d) All of the above
25. b) Python is awesome.
26. b) None object
27. b) Hello ('Frodo', 'Sauron')
28. b) A function that calls itself
29. b) A function that calls itself
30. a) 10
31. c)>> from math import pi >> print(pi)
32. a) . operator
33. b) (1, 3, 6)
34. c) Nothing will be printed
35. a) True.
36. a) 2

1

1. c) Both loops can have optional else statement
2. b) 10
3. c) 4 is printed infinitely until the program closes
4. b) Yes, for loop is more pythonic choice
5. d) All of the above.
6. a) PYTHON
7. c) It is used as the placeholder for future implementation of functions, loops, etc
8. d) Any character such as the comma (,) or tab (\t) that is used to separate the row data
9. a) The column names of the data
10. b) csv.reader(my\_data, delimiter='\t')
11. b) The row data as a list
12. c) Each key must match up to the field names (column names) used to identify the column data
13. c) pandas.read\_csv('hrdata.csv')
14. d) pandas.read\_csv('hrdata.csv', index\_col=0)
15. a) b) c) d) e)
16. animals/feline
17. open('jack\_russell.png', 'rb')
18. animals\\ursine\\bears.gif
19. c) By using the try/finally block
20. os.path.relpath(‘..\\..feline’, ‘animals\\ursine’)
21. c) .readlines()
22. a) 1.8
23. b) -2.97
24. b) Positive numbers are rounded down, and negative numbers are rounded up.
25. a) -0.05
26. d) Round half to even
27. a) 4.6
28. a) Diamond
29. c) At least 3
30. b) Class B
31. a) There won’t be any use of multiple inheritance
32. d) No, since constructors won’t be there
33. b) Classes being derived from other derived classes
34. a) A
35. a) Class at 1st level
36. d) As many levels of inheritance as required
37. b) Object of lower-level classes must call parent class constructors explicitly
38. d) Exceptions
39. c) Runtime exceptions and other exceptions
40. a) Try and catch
41. a) An object must be created to catch the exception
42. c) IOExceptions
43. d) Both base class and derived class may produce exceptions
44. a) Then catch block of a derived class must be defined before the base class
45. b) Before derived class is not allowed by the compiler
46. d) ClassNotFoundException
47. c) Both the base and derived class catch the blocks are important
48. c) Infinite loops
49. b) Functions made to maintain single copy of member functions for all objects
50. c) Have access to only the static members of a class
51. d) className :: functionName;
52. d) className :: functionName;
53. b) Static member functions can’t be overloaded.
54. d) Can’t be declared const, volatile, or constant volatile
55. c) Single colon
56. c) Those can be initialised within the class.
57. b) Can’t be mutable
58. a) Even if a class object is not created
59. c) rPy provides lots of scientific routines that work on top of NumPy
60. a) reshape, resize
61. a) reshape, resize
62. a) reshape, resize
63. b) column\_stack
64. a) True
65. a) view
66. b) ix\_.
67. a) True
68. d) all of the Mentioned
69. c) setbufsize(size)
70. b) In Numpy, universal functions are the instances of numpy.ufunction class
71. a) .types
72. b) ones\_like
73. c) The output of the ufunc is necessarily a ndarray, if all the input arguments are ndarrays
74. b) settercall.
75. b) False
76. b) settercall.
77. a) iscomplex
78. a) True
79. c) value,size
80. d) All of the mentioned
81. a) import pandas as
82. a) DataFrame.
83. c) The panel is generally 2D labelled, also a size-mutable array.
84. a) numpy
85. b) False
86. c) Statsmodels
87. a) yhat
88. a) True
89. a) Quandl
90. a) Statsmodels provides powerful statistics, econometrics, analysis and modeling functionality that is out of panda’s scope
91. a) pandaSDMX
92. a) Blaze.
93. c) Spyder is a cross-platform Qt-based open-source R IDE
94. b) freedapi.
95. b) False
96. a) sci-kit-learn.
97. b) Seaborn
98. a) True
99. b) SparseArray
100. d) All of the mentioned.
101. d) None of the mentioned
102. a) SparseList
103. a) to\_array. append can accept scalar values or any 2-dimensional sequence
104. a) SparseSeries.to\_coo()
105. b) False
106. a) in.
107. b) ix
108. a) True