

FAT Prep

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Status	Not started

Python Exam Answers

1.

a) Program to find the largest prime factor of an integer n:

```
n = int(input("Enter an integer: "))
def largest_prime_factor(n):
    i = 2
    while i * i <= n:
        if n % i:
            i += 1
        else:
            n //= i
    return n
print("Largest prime factor:", largest_prime_factor(n))
```

b) Program to find minimum number of desks required (3 students per desk):

```
a, b, c = map(int, input("Enter students in 3 classes: ").split())
def desks_needed(x):
    return (x + 2) // 3
print("Minimum desks:", desks_needed(a) + desks_needed(b) + desks_needed(c))
```

2.

a) Convert tuple to dictionary:

```
data = (("IDP", 101), ("Name", "Alice"), ("Age", 23), ("IDP", 110), ("IDP", 700),
        ("Name", "Tom"))
d = {}
for k, v in data:
```

b) Extract abnormal BP values (SP/DP != 120/80):

c) Add SpO2 if HR > 100:

3.

a) Predict output:

b) Fix regex for valid emails:

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```
print(emails)
# Output: ['support@example.com', 'sales@shop123.com']
```

4. Ways to pass values to functions & using functions as modules:

```
# Positional arguments
def greet(name):
    print("Hello", name)
greet("Tom")

# Keyword arguments
def student(name, age):
    print(f"{name} is {age} years old")
student(age=22, name="Alice")

# Default values
def hello(name="User"):
    print("Hi", name)
hello()

# Variable-length args
def total(*args):
    return sum(args)
print(total(2, 4, 6))

# Function as module
# module.py
"""
def square(x):
    return x * x
"""

# main.py
"""
import module
print(module.square(5))
"""
```

5.

```

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("transactions.csv")

# a) Total Revenue
print("Total Revenue:", df['TransAmt'].sum())

# b) Top 5 Transactions
print("Top 5 Transactions:\n", df.nlargest(5, 'TransAmt'))

# c) Summary report
with open("report.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("Total Revenue: " + str(df['TransAmt'].sum()) + "\n")
    f.write("Top 5 Transactions:\n")
    f.write(df.nlargest(5, 'TransAmt').to_string())

```

6. Output Prediction and Explanation:

```

class A:
    def __init__(self):
        self.value = 10
    def show(self):
        return self.value * 2

class B(A):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.value = 20
    def show(self):
        return self.value + 5

class C(B):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.value = 30

```

```
obj = C()
print(obj.show()) # Output: 35 (uses B.show, self.value is 30)
```

If `super().__init__()` is removed from class C:

- `self.value = 20` from class B will not be initialized.
- So `self.value` will remain 30 only, no impact here since C overrides it.
- But if `value` wasn't explicitly set in C, it would have remained undefined.

7. Pandas Import/Export CSV & Excel:

```
import pandas as pd

# Import CSV
df = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

# Export CSV
df.to_csv("new_data.csv", index=False)

# Import Excel
df2 = pd.read_excel("data.xlsx")

# Export Excel
df2.to_excel("output.xlsx", index=False)
```

8. ATM Simulation with Exception Handling:

```
accounts = {"123": 1000, "456": 1500}
try:
    acc = input("Enter account number: ")
    if acc not in accounts:
        raise KeyError("Account not found")
    action = input("Withdraw or Deposit? ").lower()
    amount = int(input("Enter amount: "))
    if amount <= 0:
        raise ValueError("Amount must be positive")
    if action == "withdraw":
```

```

if accounts[acc] < amount:
    raise PermissionError("Insufficient funds")
accounts[acc] -= amount
elif action == "deposit":
    accounts[acc] += amount
else:
    raise Exception("Invalid action")
print("Updated balance:", accounts[acc])
except Exception as e:
    print("Error:", e)

```

9.

(a)

Inheritance and Polymorphism Example:

```

class Account:
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        raise NotImplementedError

class Savings(Account):
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        return f"Savings: Withdrawn {amount} with 4% penalty"

class Checking(Account):
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        return f"Checking: Withdrawn {amount}"

accounts = [Savings(), Checking()]
for acc in accounts:
    print(acc.withdraw(100))

```

(b) Multiple Inheritance Risks and Resolution:

- Risks: Method Resolution Order (MRO) confusion, ambiguity.
- Resolution:

```

class A:
    def greet(self): print("Hello from A")

```

```
class B:
    def greet(self): print("Hello from B")
class C(A, B): pass
obj = C()
obj.greet() # Uses MRO: A > B
```

- Use `super()` properly and inspect `C.__mro__` for order.

10.

(a)

Colormaps in Matplotlib:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
y = np.sin(x)

# Jet colormap
plt.scatter(x, y, c=y, cmap='jet')
plt.colorbar()
plt.title("Jet Colormap")
plt.show()

# Viridis colormap
plt.scatter(x, y, c=y, cmap='viridis')
plt.colorbar()
plt.title("Viridis Colormap")
plt.show()

# Plasma colormap
plt.scatter(x, y, c=y, cmap='plasma')
plt.colorbar()
plt.title("Plasma Colormap")
plt.show()
```

(b) **JSON Movie Details + Browser View:**

```
<script>
const movies = [
  {"title": "Inception", "rating": 8.8},
  {"title": "Interstellar", "rating": 9.0},
  {"title": "The Matrix", "rating": 8.7}
];
document.write("<ul>");
movies.forEach(m => {
  document.write(`<li>${m.title} - Rating: ${m.rating}</li>`);
});
document.write("</ul>");
</script>
```

End of Answers