

<b>Started on</b>	Tuesday, 4 November 2025, 11:53 AM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Tuesday, 4 November 2025, 12:02 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	9 mins 13 secs
<b>Marks</b>	7.00/10.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>70.00</b> out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In a high-performance Python network server, why might one prefer selectors over threading?

- ☐ a. Selectors automatically handle SSL negotiation.
- ☒ b. Selectors allow handling thousands of sockets using one thread via multiplexing.
- ☐ c. Threads are slower for single-client workloads.
- ☐ d. Selectors create new threads for each I/O event.

**Question 2**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In Python's selectors module, which object type does the `register()` method return?

- ☒ a. SelectorKey
- ☐ b. SelectorEvent
- ☐ c. PollEvent
- ☐ d. SelectorResult

**Question 3**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What happens if you call `bind()` on a TCP socket that is already bound?

- ☐ a. It silently overwrites the old binding.
- ☐ b. It rebinds to the new address.
- ☒ c. It raises `OSError: [Errno 22] Invalid argument`.
- ☐ d. It closes the old socket automatically.

**Question 4**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What happens if you call `sock.recv(1024)` on a non-blocking socket when there's no data to read?

- ☒ a. The function returns an empty byte string.
- ☐ b. It raises `BlockingIOError`.
- ☐ c. It blocks until data arrives.
- ☐ d. It raises `EOFError`.

**Question 5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the correct way to make a secure SSL-wrapped socket client in Python?

- ☒ a. `ssl.create_default_context().wrap_socket(socket, server_hostname='example.com')`
- ☐ b. `ssl.SSLSocket(socket)`
- ☐ c. `ssl.connect(socket, cert=True)`
- ☐ d. `ssl.wrap_socket(socket)`

**Question 6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

When a TCP socket is created using: `socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)`, which of the following accurately describes the socket's default behavior?

- ☐ a. It is non-blocking and connects automatically.
- ☒ b. It is blocking and requires `bind()` and `listen()` before `accept()`.
- ☐ c. It is non-blocking and immediately ready for read/write.
- ☐ d. It is blocking and automatically connects to localhost.

**Question 7**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

When using `asyncio` for socket operations, which call integrates sockets into the event loop for asynchronous use?

- ☒ a. `socket.create_connection_async()`
- ☐ b. `loop.add_socket()`
- ☐ c. `loop.sock_accept()`
- ☐ d. `asyncio.open_connection()`

**Question 8**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which method should be used to allow multiple concurrent clients in a TCP server using threads?

- ☐ a. Use `socket.connect_ex()` inside a loop.
- ☒ b. Spawn a new thread per client inside the `accept()` loop.
- ☐ c. `socket.listen(5)`
- ☐ d. `socket.listen(1)`

**Question 9**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following correctly describes the role of: `sock.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, 1)`

- ☐ a. It disables the Nagle algorithm.
- ☐ b. It allows a socket to bind to a port in `TIME_WAIT` state.
- ☐ c. It allows multiple sockets to listen on the same port concurrently.
- ☒ d. It enables non-blocking mode.

**Question 10**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following statements about UDP sockets in Python is false?

- ☐ a. You can use `sendto()` and `recvfrom()`.
- ☐ b. They are connectionless.
- ☐ c. Calling `connect()` fixes the destination for future `send()` calls.
- ☒ d. UDP guarantees delivery order.