

## Python Quiz 2

● Graded

Student

苏慧哲

Total Points

82 / 100 pts

Question 1

Question 1

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 2

Question 2

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts F

Question 3

Question 3

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 4

Question 4

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 5

Question 5

0 / 4 pts

✓ - 4 pts F or unanswered

Question 6

Question 6

0 / 4 pts

✓ - 4 pts T or unanswered

Question 7

Question 7

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts F

Question 8

Question 8

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 9

Question 9

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts F

Question 10

Question 10

0 / 4 pts

✓ - 4 pts T or unanswered

Question 11

Question 11

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 12

Question 12

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 13

Question 13

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts F

Question 14

Question 14

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 15

Question 15

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 16

Question 16

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts T

Question 17

Question 17

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts F

Question 18

Question 18

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts F

Question 19

Question 19

0 / 6 pts

✓ - 6 pts Otherwise

Question 20

Question 20

6 / 6 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

Question 21

Question 21

8 / 8 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

Question 22

Question 22

8 / 8 pts

22.1 1st call

2 / 2 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

22.2 2nd call

2 / 2 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

22.3 3rd call

2 / 2 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

22.4 4th call

2 / 2 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

## SI100B Python Programming Quiz 2

- **English-only Rule:** In this quiz, you may only answer the questions in English. Answers in other languages (e.g. Chinese) will result in 0 point for the corresponding question.
- Before you start, please fill your **FULL CHINESE name, student ID and your ShanghaiTech email address** in the related blanks in Question 0 AND the blanks on the top of every page. Failing to do so may result in 0 point of this quiz.
- Please fill your answers in the table at the end of each section. Answers written in other places will not be graded.

### Question 0: Please Identify Yourself

Please fill your **FULL CHINESE name, student ID and your ShanghaiTech email address** in the related blanks below AND the blanks on the top of every page. Failing to do so may result in 0 point of this quiz.

Your FULL CHINESE name: 林慧佳

Your student ID: 2020533009

Your ShanghaiTech email address: slhzh@shanghaitech.edu.cn

### True or False (4 pts each, 72 pts in total)

Please decide whether the statements in the following questions are correct. If correct, fill in **T** in the following table. If wrong, fill in **F**.

1. In a try statement, there must be at least one except clause if there is no finally clause. **T**
2. A file handle opened for read can be treated as an unordered sequence of strings where each line in the file is a string in the sequence. **F**
3. Subclass could not inherit any private class attributes of Base classes. **T**
4. A list is usually slower than a NumPy array during operations. **T**

Please read the following piece of code and answer Question 5-7

```
1 class Foo:
2     x = 1
3     def __init__(self):
4         [YOUR CODE] Foo. Foo.x = 2.
5
6 print(Foo.x == Foo().x)
```

5. If [YOUR CODE] is replaced with `x = 2`, the program will output True if it is executed in an interactive Python 3 interpreter. **F**
6. If [YOUR CODE] is replaced with `Foo.x = 2`, the program will output True if it is executed in an interactive Python 3 interpreter. **T**
7. If [YOUR CODE] is replaced with `self.x = 2`, the program will output True if it is executed in an interactive Python 3 interpreter. **F**
8. `__init__()` is an instance method. **T**



9. The first parameter of all instance methods is bound to the instance object. The name of the first parameter must be self. Otherwise, an error will occur during execution. **F**
10. Calling a class method on an instance object never affect attributes of other instances. **T**
11. Private attributes in a module cannot be imported using `from {module_name}`  
`import *` (Note: {module\_name} represents the name of the module to be imported). **T**
12. Function `open()` returns a "file handler", which is a variable used to perform operations on the file. **T**
13. Sub class always inherits all public instance variables of the Base class. **F**
14. In NumPy, the function `savez(file, *args, **kwargs)` saves arrays into a file in .npz format. **T**
15. A NumPy `ufunc` (i.e. universal function) is a "vectorized" wrapper for a function that takes a fixed number of specific inputs and produces a fixed number of specific outputs.
16. Either a dictionary or a 2d NumPy array could be used to create a Pandas DataFrame.
17. Lists are homogenous while NumPy arrays are heterogeneous.
18. If the following program is executed by an interactive Python 3 interpreter:

```

1 import numpy as np
2
3 a = np.array(
4     [[1, 2, 3],
5     [4, 5, 6]])
6 num = 2
7
8 print(a / num)

```

the program will output:

```

1 [[0.5 1. 1.5]
2  [4. 5. 6. ]]

```

Please fill your answers to questions in this section in the table below.

Question 01	Question 02	Question 03	Question 04	Question 05	Question 06
T	F	T	T	F	T

  

Question 07	Question 08	Question 09	Question 10	Question 11	Question 12
F	T	F	T	T	T

  

Question 13	Question 14	Question 15	Question 16	Question 17	Question 18
F	T	T	T	F	F



## Multiple Choices (20 pts)

Attention:

Each of the follow questions has only one correct answer.

### Question 19 (6 pts)

What is the behavior of the following program? Assume that the code is written in a file and being executed in a terminal.

```
1 try:
2     1 +
3 except:
4     print('good for you')
5 finally:
6     print('goodbye world')
```

- A. Only raises SyntaxError
- B. Only prints goodbye world
- C. Only prints good for you
- ☒ D. Prints good for you, then prints goodbye world
- E. Prints goodbye world, then prints good for you
- F. Prints goodbye world, then raises SyntaxError

### Question 20 (6 pts)

Evaluate the output of the following code

```
1 class Foo:
2     def __init__(self):
3         self.k = 10
4         self.bar()
5         print(self.k)
6
7     def bar(self):
8         self.k = 2 * self.k
9
10 class Foofoo(Foo):
11     def __init__(self):
12         self.k = 20
13         Foo()
14         self.bar()
15         print(self.k)
16
17     def bar(self):
18         self.k = 3 * self.k
19
20 class Baz(Foofoo):
21     pass
22
23 foo = Baz()
```

Handwritten notes:   
 For class Foo:   
 Foo: 10   
 Foofoo: 20   
 bar: 20   
 For class Foofoo:   
 20, 20, 60   
 Arrows indicate that in Foofoo.\_\_init\_\_, Foo() calls Foo.\_\_init\_\_ (output 10) and self.bar() calls Foofoo.bar (output 60).

A.

```
1 20
2 40
3 60
```





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B.

```
1 20
2 60
```

C.

```
1 30
2 60
```

D.

```
1 30
2 30
3 90
```

E.

```
1 20
2 20
3 60
```

F.

```
1 90
2 180
```

### Question 21 (8 pts)

Read the following code snippet in the file bar.py, determine what will be printed on your console.

```
1 class BarError(BaseException):
2     pass
3
4 class BarZeroEncountered(BarError):
5     pass
6
7 def bar(a, b=1, *c, **d):
8     print('a:', a)
9     print('b:', b)
10    print('c:', c)
11    print('d:', d)
12    if b == 0:
13        raise BarZeroEncountered('b' could not be zero.')
14
15 if __name__ == '__main__':
16     try:
17         bar(1, 0, 1, 2, 3, x=1, y=2, z=3)
18     except BarZeroEncountered as e:
19         print("Hummm", e)
20     except BarError as e:
21         print("Hummm", e)
22     except Exception as e:
23         print("Ha", e)
```

Handwritten notes on the right side of the code block:

a: 1    b: 0  
c: (1, 2, 3)  
d: {x: 1, y: 2, z: 3}

Please choose the correct output from the following options if the program is run as python3 bar.py.

A.



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```
1 a: 1
2 b: 1
3 c: (1, 2, 3)
4 d: {'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'z': 3}
```

**B.**

```
1 a: 1
2 b: 0
3 c: (1, 2, 3)
4 d: {'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'z': 3}
5 Emmm, 'b' could not be zero.
```

**C.**

```
1 a: 1
2 b: 0
3 c: (1, 2, 3)
4 d: {'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'z': 3}
5 Emmm, BarZeroEncountered
```

**D.**

```
1 a: 1
2 b: 0
3 c: (1, 2, 3)
4 d: {'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'z': 3}
5 Ha, 'b' could not be zero.
```

**E.**

```
1 a: 1
2 b: 0
3 c: [1, 2, 3]
4 d: {'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'z': 3}
5 Hummm, 'b' could not be zero.
```

```
1 a: 1
2 b: 0
3 c: (1, 2, 3)
4 d: {'a': 1, 'b': 1, 'c': (1, 2, 3) 'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'z': 3}
5 Hummm, 'b' could not be zero.
```

Please fill your answers to questions in this section in the table below.

Question 19	Question 20	Question 21
D.	<del>E.B</del>	B.



## Blank Fillings

### Question 22 (2 pts each, 8 pts in total)

Read the code below. What gets printed for each call to `print()`?

```

1 x = 0
2 def foo():
3     x = 1
4     def bar():
5         nonlocal x
6         x = 2
7     def baz():
8         global x
9         print(x)
10        x = 3
11    baz()
12    print(x)
13    bar()
14    print(x)
15
16 foo()
17 print(x)

```

*Handwritten annotations:*

- Initial `x = 0` is written above line 1.
- Line 3: `x = 1` is annotated with a "2" and an arrow pointing to it.
- Line 5: `nonlocal x` is annotated with an arrow pointing to line 6.
- Line 6: `x = 2` is annotated with a "2" and an arrow pointing to it.
- Line 8: `global x` is annotated with an arrow pointing to line 9.
- Line 9: `print(x)` is annotated with a "1" and an arrow pointing to it.
- Line 10: `x = 3` is annotated with `glob = 3` and an arrow pointing to it.
- Line 11: `baz()` is annotated with an arrow pointing to line 12.
- Line 12: `print(x)` is annotated with a "2" and an arrow pointing to it.
- Line 13: `bar()` is annotated with an arrow pointing to line 14.
- Line 14: `print(x)` is annotated with a "3" and an arrow pointing to it.
- Line 16: `foo()` is annotated with a "4" and an arrow pointing to line 17.
- Line 17: `print(x)` is annotated with a "4" and an arrow pointing to it.
- Call stack diagram on the right:
  - Top frame: `foo` with `x=1` (crossed out) and `bar` with `x=2`.
  - Bottom frame: `baz` with `x=3` (crossed out) and `foo` with `x=2`.

Please fill your answers in the following table in the order of execution of every call to `print()`.

1st call	2nd call	3rd call	4th call
0 <del>2</del>	2.	2.	3.

End of the Quiz

