תשובות לשאלות:

שאלה ראשונה:

For the following code, which of the following statements is true?

1. def printHello():
2. print("Hello")
3. a = printHello()

תשובה: Both printHello() and a refer to the same object.

שאלה שנייה:

What is the output of the following program?

1. def outerFunction():
2. global a
3. a = 20
4. def innerFunction():
5. global a
6. a = 30
7. print('a =', a)
8. a = 10
9. outerFunction()
10. print('a =', a)

תשובה: a=20

שאלה שלישית:

Which of the following statements is true?

תשובה: A class is blueprint for the object.

שאלה רביעית:

What is the output of the following code?

1. class Foo:
2. def printLine(self, line='Python'):
3. print(line)
5. o1 = Foo()
6. o1.printLine('Java')

תשובה: Java

שאלה חמישית:

What does the \_\_init\_\_() function do in Python?

תשובה: This function is called when a new object is instantiated.

שאלה שישית:

What is the output of the following code?

1. class Point:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(self, x = 0, y = 0):
3. self.x = x+1
4. self.y = y+1
6. p1 = Point()
7. print(p1.x, p1.y)

תשובה: 1 1

שאלה שביעית:

Which of the following code uses the inheritance feature of Python?

1. class Foo:
2. pass
3. class Hoo(Foo):
4. pass

תשובה:

שאלה שמינית:

If you a class is derived from two different classes, it’s called \_\_\_\_\_\_

תשובה: Multiple Inheritance

שאלה תשיעית:

Which of the following statements is true?

תשובה: All of the above.

שאלה עשירית:

What is the output of the following code?

1. class Point:
3. def \_\_init\_\_(self, x = 0, y = 0):
4. self.x = x
5. self.y = y
7. def \_\_sub\_\_(self, other):
8. x = self.x + other.x
9. y = self.y + other.y
10. return Point(x,y)
12. p1 = Point(3, 4)
13. p2 = Point(1, 2)
14. result = p1-p2
15. print(result.x, result.y)

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