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Question 1:

Which of the following class attributes naming will be managed?

self.\_total\_cost = 0

self.\_total\_cost\_ = 0

self.\_\_total\_cost = 0

self.\_\_\_total\_cost = 0

self.\_\_total\_cost\_ = 0

All of them

B, C, D

C, D, E

B, C, D, E

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Question 2:

If a name is mangled, there is no way to outsiders (class users) to access the variable

True

False

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Question 3:

Using  \_\_dict\_\_, we can get a list of the mangled functions

True

False

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Question 4:

Data-hiding helps to protect the class attributes from outsider unwise updates

True

False

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Question 5:

using \_ or \_\_ before a variable name helps to communicate with others guys some intentions about this variable/function

True

False

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Question 6:

Guess the output of this program:

1. class Employee:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(self, name):
3. self.name = name

6. e = Employee('Mostafa')
7. e.\_\_dict\_\_['id'] = 10
8. print(e.id)

Error

10

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Question 7:

1. class Employee:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(self, name):
3. self.name = name

6. e1 = Employee('Mostafa')
7. e2 = e1
8. del e1.name
9. print(e2.name)

Error in line 8

Error in line 9

Works well

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Question 8:

Guess the output of this program:

1. class A:
2. def print(self):
3. print('Hello')
5. class B:
6. def print(self):
7. print('World')
9. if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':
10. B = A
11. B().print()

Hello

World

Error

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Question 9:

Does this code compile?

1. class Employee:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(self):
3. self.id = 10

6. del Employee.\_\_init\_\_
7. emp = Employee()

Yes

No

init method doesn't exist. id attribute won't exist. Don't remove/change init method.

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