1. What are the dunder (magic) methods in Python?

A Methods that start with a double underscore.

**B Methods that start and end with a double underscore**

C Methods that start with a single underscore

D Methods that start and end with a single underscore

1. What is true about the \_\_init\_\_() method?

A It is a constructor

B It is a magic method

C It calls \_\_new\_\_() method

**D All of the above**

1. What symbol is used to decorate a function?
2. !
3. +
4. **@**
5. /

4. Decorators do not modify a function \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Permanently**
2. Temporarily
3. Can not be determined
4. None of the above

5.Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

Statement 1: Nested functions are functions that are defined inside another function

Statement 2: Nested functions can access variables of the enclosing scope

1. Statement 1 is true
2. Statement 2 is true
3. **Both statements are true**
4. None of the statements are true

6. : How to define a static method in Python?

A Using static() function

**B Using @staticmethod decorator**

C using @classmethod decorator

D Can't define a static method in Python

7. All the members of the class are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by default.

**A Public**

B Private

C Protected

D Internal

8. class Fruit:

pass

print(Fruit.\_\_name\_\_)

1. class
2. \_\_main\_\_
3. AttributeError
4. **Fruit**

9. In the following Python code, which function is the decorator?

def mk(x):

def mk1():

print("Decorated")

x()

return mk1

def mk2():

print("Ordinary")

p = mk(mk2)

p()

a) p()

**b) mk()**

c) mk1()

d) mk2()

Explanation: In the code shown above, the function mk() is the decorator. The function which is getting decorated is mk2(). The return function is given the name p().

10. A function with parameters cannot be decorated.

a) True

**b) False**

Explanation: Any function, irrespective of whether or not it has parameters can be decorated. Hence the statement is false