**Post-Assessment - Python Programming.**

When you submit this form, it will not automatically collect your details like name and email address unless you provide it yourself.

Required

1.Name:

2.Trainer Name:

3.Select one correct answer with respect to dictionary  
  
 my\_course = {“course”: “python”, “author”: {“fname”: “abc”, “lname”: “xyz”}}  
  
 if we print my\_course.keys() then output will be

(1 Point)

a) ["course”, “author”, “fname”, “lname”]

b) [“fname”, “lname”]

c) ["course”, “author”]

d) None of the above

4.Single value tuple examples will be

(1 Point)

a) (10)

b) (“Hello” , )

c) ([10, 20] , )

d) All a), b), c) are true

e) Only b) and c)

5.Select one correct answer with respect to the given string   
  
my\_string = “WEL COME”  
my\_string = my\_string[-1:1]   
result1 = "E" in my\_string   
result2 = "W" in my\_string

(1 Point)

a) “result1” will be True

b) “result2” will be True

c) Both “result1” and “result2” will be True

d) Only “result1” will be True

e) None of the above

6.Select one correct answer withrespect to ‘set’   
  
My\_set\_1 = {“Java”, “C”, “Perl”, “C++”}  
  
My\_set\_2 = {“Perl”, “C++”, “Python”, “Shell”}

(1 Point)

a) My\_set\_1.intersection(My\_set\_2) = {“Perl”, “C++”}

b) My\_set\_1.intersection(My\_set\_2) = {“Python”, “Shell”}

c) My\_set\_1.intersection(My\_set\_2) = {“Java”, “C”}

d) None of the above

7.Select one correct answer X = “Python”  
  
If (X[-1] == X[(len(X)-1)]) and X.startswith(“py”): print(“Condition True”)  
  
else:  
  
print(“Condition False”)

(1 Point)

a) Output will be “Condition True”

b) Output will be “Condition False”

8.Select one correct answer   
  
X = “Py”  
  
L = [(10, 20), (“A”, “B”)]  
  
 for i, j in zip(X, L):   
       print(i, j, sep=”=”)  
  
 Output of the for-loop will be

(1 Point)

a) P=(10, 20)  y=(“A”, “B”)

b) P=10 y=20

c) P=(10, “A”) y=(20, “B”)

d) None of the above

9.Select one correct answer   
  
X = 0  
S = “PYTHON”  
while X < len(S):  
      print(S[X])   
         while True:  
             X = X + 1  
             break  
  
  
  
Output will be

(1 Point)

a) P

b) P Y T H O N

c) P Y T H O

d) None of the above

10.My\_ﬁle\_handle = open(“my\_out\_ﬁle.txt”, “w+”)  
  
 Select one correct answer

(1 Point)

a) Open ﬁle in both ‘read’ and ‘write’ mode

b) ‘w+’ will create new ﬁle if ﬁle not exists

c) ‘w+’ will erases the existing ﬁle content while opening ﬁle handle

d) Both a) and b)

e) All a), b), c)

11.def my\_function(\*a, \*\*b):  
  
return sum(a) + sum(b.values()) Select correct function call

(1 Point)

a) my\_function()

b) my\_function(10)

c) my\_function(X=10)

d) my\_function(10, X=10)

e) my\_function(X=10,10)

f) All of the above

g) All a) b) c) d)

12.class MyClass:  
       def init(self, name):  
                [self.name](http://self.name/) = name   
                name = “abc”  
  
obj = MyClass(“xyz”)  
print([obj.name](http://obj.name/))

(1 Point)

a) It will print “abc”

b) It will print “xyz”

c) Both are wrong

13.class MyClass:  
                 @staticmethod  
                  def ﬁnd\_avg\_sal(s1, s2):   
                  return (s1+s2)/2

(1 Point)

a) x = MyClass() print(x.ﬁnd\_avg\_sal(1000, 2000))     Output will be: 1500

b) print(MyClass.ﬁnd\_avg\_sal(1000, 2000))                 Output will be: 1500

c) Both are TRUE

d) Both are FALSE

14.class MyClass:  
  
def     init    (self, value):   
self.value = value  
  
def     add    (self, other):   
return 0  
  
m1 = MyClass(100)   
m2 = MyClass(200)   
result = m1 + m2

(1 Point)

a) ‘result’ will be 300

b) ‘result’ will be 0

c) None of the above

15. X = 10  
Y = 0  
try:  
    result = X/Y   
    print(result)  
except:  
   print(“In Except Block”)  
else:  
  print(“In Else Block”)  
ﬁnally:  
  print(“In Finally Block”)  
  
   
Select one answer

(1 Point)

a) It will print - In Except Block  ;  In Else Block ;  In Finally Block

b) It will print - In Except Block ; In Finally Block

c) It will print - In Else Block ; In Finally Block

d) It will print - In Finally Block

16.Assume below functions present in module called [mymodule.py](http://mymodule.py/)  
  
def add(a, b):  
     return a + b  
  
def sub(a, b):  
    return a - b  
  
and in another program, we are importing using below 2 imports  
  
from mymodule import add   
from mymodule import sub   
import mymodule as add   
import mymodule as sub  
  
print(add.add(10,20))   
print(sub.add(10,20))  
  
   
Select one correct output from above both print function

(1 Point)

a) 30  -10

b) 30  30

c) None of the above

17.In regular expression, select one correct answer

(1 Point)

a) Pattern: Py[tho]n       Above pattern matches below string            Pytn  Pyhn  Pyon

b) Pattern: Py[tho]+n     Above pattern matches below string   Pytn Pyhn Pyon Python Pytttttttttn Pyoooooon

c) Pattern: Py[tho]?n   Above pattern matches below string   Pyn Pytn Pyhn Pyon

d) All of the above

18.With respect to pandas DataFrame

(1 Point)

a) ‘DataFrame’ class object can be created without passing any values. Example: x = DataFrame()

b) ‘DataFrame’ class object can be created with ‘list’ which is having tabular data

c) ‘DataFrame’ class object can be created with ‘tuple’ which is having tabular data

d) All of the above

19.With respect to pandas DataFrame  
My\_df.iloc[2:7, :3]  
  
Select one correct answer

(1 Point)

a) Display row-index: 2,3,4,5,6th rows and ﬁrst 3 columns

b) Display row-index:2,3,4,5,6,7th rows and ﬁrst 3 columns

c) Display row-index:2,3,4,5,6,7th rows and ﬁrst 4 columns

d) Display row-index:3,4,5,6,7th rows and ﬁrst 4 columns

20.Select function which return json

(1 Point)

a) ﬂask.jsonify()

b) ﬂ[ask.to](http://ask.to/)\_ json()

c) ﬂask.json\_object()

d) None of the above

21.Select one correct answer with respect to ‘json’   
    Data = {“course”: “python”, “mode”: “online”}   
    my\_ﬁle\_handle = open(‘mydata.json’, ‘w’)   
    import json  
  
1)     json.dump(Data, my\_ﬁle\_handle)  
  
2)     json\_data = json.dumps(Data)

(1 Point)

a) json.dump() will write data to json ﬁle

b) json.dumps() will convert to json and store in variable json\_data

c) Both are True

d) Both are False

22.Consume API using ‘requests’ module, Select one correct answer

(1 Point)

a) requests.get(‘some\_api\_end\_point’) to access API with GET

b) [requests.post](http://requests.post/" \t "_blank)(‘some\_api\_end\_point’, json=’some\_data\_in\_dictionary’)

c) [requests.post](http://requests.post/" \t "_blank)(‘some\_api\_end\_point’, json=’some\_data\_in\_dictionary’, auth=(‘some\_user’, ‘some\_pass’))

d) All a) b) & c) are TRUE

e) None of the above

23.With respect to ‘assert’ and ‘raise’  
Select one correct answer

(1 Point)

a) X=10   assert X > 10  Above ‘assert’ will throw ‘AssertionError’

b) X = 10  raise AssertionError  Above ‘raise’ will throw ‘AssertionError’

c) try:  X = 10  assert X > 10 except AssertionError:  print(“We can handle AssertionError Here”)

d) try:  X = 10  If x == 10:  raise AssertionError  except AssertionError:   print(“We can handle AssertionError Here”)

e) All of the above

24.Generator object can be obtained using

(1 Point)

a) Writing function with ‘yield’

b) Writing expression inside () like x = (I for I in ‘some\_collection’)

c) Both a) and b)

d) None of the above

25.JSON ﬁle

(1 Point)

a) Keeping data in key=value format

b) We can use below python types for making json response   i. Numbers ii. Strings  iii. List iv. Dictionary   v. Booleans

c) Complete json ﬁle content is one string

d) Only a) and b) are True

e) All a) b) c) are True

26.1.   Enclose Scope Variable:  
  
x = 5  
  
def my\_outer\_func(): x = 10  
  
def my\_inner\_func(): nonlocal     x  
  
x = 100  
  
print(“inner x:”, x) my\_inner\_func() print(“outer x:”, x)  
  
my\_outer\_func() print(“global x:”, x)

(1 Point)

a) It will print below output    inner x: 100 outer x: 10 global x: 5

b) It will print below output    inner x: 100 outer x: 100 global x: 5

c) It will print below output   inner x: 100 outer x: 100 global x: 100

d) None of the above

27.Which one is constructor?

(1 Point)

a) \_\_\_init\_\_ () is a constructor

b) \_\_new\_\_ () : Constructor    \_\_init\_\_ () : Initializer

c) Both are false