X

(https://swayam-uat-central.appspot.com) (https://swayam-uat-central.appspot.com/nc_details/AICTE)

suchetajjw47@gmail.com

AICTE (https://swayam-uat-central.appspot.com/explorer?ncCode=AICTE) » Programming and Data Structures with Python (course)

Course outline

- **Practice Assignments**
- **Practice Quiz 1**
- **Quiz 1, Mon 25 Oct 2021**
- **PDSP Assignment 1, due Tue 2 Nov 2021**
- **PDSP Assignment 2, due Fri 12 Nov 2021**
- **Quiz 2, Mon 8 Nov 2021**
- **PDSP Assignment 3, due Wed 24 Nov 2021**
- **PDSP Assignment 4,**

PDSP Quiz 3

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-12-16, 15:30 IST.

Score: 5/6=83%

Assignment submitted on 2021-12-16, 15:28 IST

1) In the following function, filehandle `fh1` refers to a file `infile.txt` opened for reading and filehandle `fh2` refers a file `outfile.txt` opened for appending. ***1 point***

```
def mycopy(fh1,fh2):
  contents = fh1.readlines()
  fh2.writelines(contents)
  contents = contents + contents + fh1.readlines()
  fh2.writelines(contents)
```

After the function executes:

- `infile.txt` and `outfile.txt` are identical.
- `outfile.txt` has two copies of `infile.txt` concatenated.
- `outfile.txt` has three copies of `infile.txt` concatenated.
- `outfile.txt` has four copies of `infile.txt` concatenated.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Feedback:
The second `readlines()` has no effect on contents because the file pointer for `fh1` is at the end of `infile.txt`. The first time contents is written, it has one copy of `infile.txt`. The second time, it has two copies. So, overall, `infile.txt` is copied three times to `outfile.txt`.

due Fri 17 Dec 2021

Quiz 3, Thu 16 Dec 2021

- **Quiz: PDSP Quiz 3 (assessment?name=25)**

PDSP Quiz 4, Thu 23 Dec 2021

PDSP Assignment 5, due Fri 31 Dec 2021

Accepted Answers:
`outfile.txt` has three copies of `infile.txt` concatenated.

2) Given the following definition of `strange()` What does `strange("16-Dec-2021")` return?

```
def strange(s):
  return(" ".join(reversed(s.split("-"))))
```

'2021 Dec 16'

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Feedback:
`split("-")` returns `["16","Dec","2021"]`, `reversed` reverses this list and `" ".join()` combines the word into a single string separate by space.

Accepted Answers:
*(Type: Regex Match) \s*2021 Dec 16\s**
(Type: Regex Match) \s\'2021 Dec 16\'\s**
(Type: Regex Match) \s\"2021 Dec 16\"\s**

1 point

3) Given the following permutation of `a`, `b`, `c`, `d`, `e`, `f`, `g`, `h`, `i`, `j`, `k`, `l`, `m`, what is the *previous* permutation in lexicographic (dictionary) order?

```
bcjamegdfhikl
```

bcjameflkihgd

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Feedback:
Longest ascending suffix is `dfhikl`. Swap previous letter `g` with next smaller letter `f` to its right and reverse the suffix.

Accepted Answers:
*(Type: Regex Match) \s*bcjameflkihgd\s**
(Type: Regex Match) \s\'bcjameflkihgd\'\s**
(Type: Regex Match) \s\"bcjameflkihgd\"\s**

1 point

The next three questions refer to the following Python program.

```
def f():
  global l3,x2
  l1 = l3 + [74]
  l2.append(80)
  l3 = l3 + [90]
  x1 = x2 + 31
  x2 = x2 + 42

(l1,l2,l3) = ([73],[82],[91])
(x1,x2) = (20,21)
f()
```

4) What is the value of `l1+l3` at the end of this program?

[73, 91, 90]

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Feedback:
The update to l1 in f() is local, so l1 remains [73], while l3 is updated to [91,90] because of the global declaration.

Accepted Answers:
(Type: Regex Match) *\s*\[\s*73\s*,\s*91\s*,\s*90\s*\]\s**

1 point

5) What is the value of `l2+l3` at the end of this program?

[82, 80, 91, 90]

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Feedback:
Mutable values are implicitly global, so l2 is updated to [82,80], while l3 is updated to [91,90] because of the global declaration.

Accepted Answers:
(Type: Regex Match) *\s*\[\s*82\s*,\s*80\s*,\s*91\s*,\s*90\s*]\s**

1 point

6) What is the value of `x1+x2` at the end of this program?

83

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
(Type: Numeric) 83

1 point