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Quiz review

Started on	Sunday, 21 January 2024, 11:32 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 21 January 2024, 11:34 AM
Time taken	1 min 25 secs
Marks	5/5
Grade	**100** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Identify which of the following is an interpreted language.

Select one:

○ Pascal

○ C++

● Python ✔

○ C

Your answer is correct.
Pascal, C and C++ are all compiled languages. Python is an interpreted language.

The correct answer is: Python

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Python syntax is case-sensitive. State true or false.

Select one:

◉ True ✔

○ False

Case sensitive means that x is different from X. The value John is different from the value john. Python syntax is case-sensitive.

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Select the command to be used to run the python script file named t.py.

Select one:

○ go python t.py

○ execute python t.py

○ run python t.py

◉ python t.py ✔

Your answer is correct.

To run python files in command prompt, set the path of python and run the file as python filename.py

The correct answer is: python t.py

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Select the method that can be used to create a directory.

Select one:

- ⦿ os.mkdir() ✔
- ○ os.create_dir()
- ○ os.creat_dir()
- ○ os.make_dir()

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Your answer is correct.

Python's OS module provides a method to create a directory i.e. os.mkdir(path). It creates a directory with the given path.

The correct answer is: os.mkdir()

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Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Name the creator of python.

Select one:

- ⦿ Guido van Rossum ✔
- ○ Steve Jobs
- ○ James Gosling
- ○ Bill Gates

Your answer is correct.

Guido van Rossum is the creator of Python. Python was conceived in the late 1980s, and its implementation was started in December 1989.

The correct answer is: Guido van Rossum

◄ **Python Course Introduction - Video**

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Quiz review

Started on	Sunday, 21 January 2024, 6:58 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 21 January 2024, 7:00 PM
Time taken	2 mins 5 secs
Marks	4/5
Grade	**80** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

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Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0 out of 1

In Python, recall who detects the syntax error and when.

Select one:

○ interpreter/at runtime

◉ interpreter/at compile time ✖

○ compiler/at compile time

○ compiler/at runtime

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Your answer is incorrect.
The syntax of the Python programming language is the set of rules which defines how a program will be written. Syntax errors arise when the Python parser is unable to understand a line of code. Syntax errors are reported by the interpreter at runtime. .

The correct answer is: interpreter/at runtime

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Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Identify the symbol that a Python single line comment begins with.

Select one:

- ◯ //
- ◯ /*
- ◉ # ✔
- ◯ $$

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Your answer is correct.

Single-line comments must be created by beginning a line with the hash (#) character and they are automatically terminated by the end of that line.

The correct answer is: #

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Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Identify the style that the python paragraph comment uses.

Select one:

- ○ /* comments */
- ○ # comments #
- ● ''' comments '''✔
- ○ // comments //

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Your answer is correct.

For writing python paragraph comments, you may use triple quoted string. Add the triple quoted string at the beginning and end of the comment.

The correct answer is: ''' comments '''

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Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Select the command to be used to start Python from the command prompt.

Select one:

○ execute python

○ run python

○ go python

◉ python ✔

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Your answer is correct.
The command python must be used to start Python from the command prompt.

The correct answer is: python

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Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Select the correct code.

A.

```
 print("Programming is fun")
   print("Python is fun")
```

B.

```
print("Programming is fun")
print("Python is fun")
```

C.

```
print("Programming is fun)
print("Python is fun")
```

D.

```
print("Programming is fun")
print("Python is fun)
```

Select one:

○ D

○ C

◉ B✔

○ A

Your answer is correct.

Option A is wrongly intended.

Option C and D are wrongly quoted.

The correct answer is: B

◄ **Stationary Shop**

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Pre Quiz - Control Structures ►

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Quiz review

Started on	Sunday, 21 January 2024, 7:01 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 21 January 2024, 7:02 PM
Time taken	1 min 12 secs
Marks	5/5
Grade	**100** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

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Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Define what kind of language is python ?

Select one:

○ Compiled

○ Compiled and Interpreted

◉ Interpreted ✔

○ Outsourced

Your answer is correct.

The terms interpreted or compiled is not a property of the language but a property of the implementation. There are multiple implementations of Python language. The official one is byte code 'interpreted'. So, it is called as an interpreted language.

The correct answer is: Interpreted

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Object Oriented Programming is possible in Python. State whether 'True' or 'False'.

Select one:

○ False

⦿ True ✔

Your answer is correct.
OOP is a programming paradigm or style where you code you logic in terms of Classes and Objects and the functionality is implemented as interaction between these objects. Python supports OOP. You can code your logic in python using OOP or Procedural or in Functional manner too.

The correct answer is: True

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Identify the correct operator for power(x^y).

Select one:

- ⚪ x^^y
- ⚪ x^y
- ⚪ pow(x,y)
- 🔘 x**y ✅

Your answer is correct.

The ** operator in Python is used to raise the number on the left of ** to the power of the exponent on the right of **.

Eg : 5 ** 3 ; 5 is being raised to the 3rd power.

The correct answer is: x**y

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Identify which one of these is floor division.

Select one:

- ○ %

- ○ /*

- ● // ✔

- ○ /

Your answer is correct.

In Python 3, normal division (/) returns the quotient with decimal while floor division (//) returns the quotient after removing the digits after the decimal point.

The correct answer is: //

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Mathematical operations can be performed on a string. State whether 'True' or 'False'.

Select one:

- ○ True

- ● False ✔

Mathematical operations cannot be performed on a string

The correct answer is 'False'.

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Quiz review

Started on	Tuesday, 23 January 2024, 11:41 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Tuesday, 23 January 2024, 11:49 AM
Time taken	7 mins 12 secs
Marks	5/5
Grade	**100** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

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Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Analyse and find which of the following loops correctly computes 1/2 + 2/3 + 3/4 + ... + 99/100.

A:

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1, 99):
    sum += i / (i + 1)

print("Sum is", sum)
```

B:

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1, 100):
    sum += i / (i + 1)
print("Sum is", sum)
```

C:

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1.0, 99.0):
    sum += i / (i + 1)
print("Sum is", sum)
```

D:

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1.0, 100.0):
    sum += i / (i + 1)
print("Sum is", sum)
```

Select one:

○ ABCD

○ CD

- ⦿ B ✔
- ○ BCD
- ○ CDE

Your answer is correct.

Python range() doesn't support the float type. Hence, option C and D are invalid.

Option A is invalid because i takes values from 1 to 98 - last fraction in the sequence is 98/99, not 99/100. Option B is correct.

The correct answer is: B

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Evaluate the given code and tell which single line of code can be used to replace this sample code?

nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

x = 0
for n in nums:

      x = x + n
print(x)

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Select one:

○   print(sum(1 to 10))

○   print(sum(range(0,9)))

○   print(sum(range(1,9)))

◉   print(sum(range(1,10)))✔

Your answer is correct.

The code represents the logic for finding the sum of numbers from 1-9. In this case, range must be from 1-10. Hence, the right syntax is : print(sum(range(1,10)))

The correct answer is: print(sum(range(1,10)))

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Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Select the choices that should not appear in the place of EXP - given : for k in EXP:

Select one:

- ⦿ a range of float ✔
- ○ a dictionary
- ○ a list
- ○ a string
- ○ a range of int

Your answer is correct.

A list in the place of EXP will take you through the list elements. A dictionary will take you through the key/value pairs. A string will take you through its characters. A range of integers will take you through the integers within the range. But a range of float in the place of EXP in for is illegal.

The correct answer is: a range of float

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Which statement best describes the behavior of the following expression?

x != 0 and y % x != 0

Select one:

○ It contains a type error

○ It contains a syntax error

○ It causes a run-time error if x is 0

○ It causes a run-time error if x is not 0

◉ It executes successfully for all values of x ✔

Your answer is correct.

The expression is valid and it executes successfully for all values of x.

The correct answer is: It executes successfully for all values of x

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Analyse and predict the output for the following.

isCorrect = False

print("Correct" if isCorrect else "Incorrect")

Select one:

- ○ Nothing

- ◉ Incorrect✔

- ○ Correct

- ○ Correct Incorrect

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Your answer is correct.

"Correct" will get printed only if isCorrect is True. Since isCorrect is False, our output is Incorrect.

The correct answer is: Incorrect

◄ **Window seat or not**

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Pre Quiz - Collection Frameworks ►

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Quiz review

Started on	Tuesday, 23 January 2024, 11:52 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Tuesday, 23 January 2024, 11:55 AM
Time taken	2 mins 41 secs
Marks	5/5
Grade	**100** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

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Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Predict the right output for the following code.

```
i = 5
while True:
    if i%9 == 0:
        break
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

Select one:

○ 5 6 7 8 9

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○ 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 ….

○ Error

◉ 5 6 7 8 ✔

Your answer is correct.

Here, i is assigned the value 5. Execution of while loop stops when i%9 evaluates to 0. That is, when i is 9. Until then, i is printed and incremented by 1. Hence, 5 6 7 8.

The correct answer is: 5 6 7 8

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Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Predict the correct output for the following code.

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x:
    print('i', end = " ")
```

Select one:

○ no output

◉ i i i i i i … ✔

○ a a a a a a …

○ a b c d e f

Your answer is correct.

Since a in abcdef (i.e, i in x) is always true, the character i will get printed infinite no of times in the same line, separated by white spaces since end = " ".

The correct answer is: i i i i i i …

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Analyse and predict the value of b after the execution of this loop?

b = 0

for a in range(0, 10, 2):

   b += a + 1

Select one:

○ 36

○ 20

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⦿ 25 ✔

○ 45

Your answer is correct.

Here, a will take values from 0 to 10-1, stepping by 2. Hence, a takes values 0,2,4,6 an 8.

b+=a+1 is equivalent to b=b+a+1.

When a is 0, b=0+0+1=1

When a is 2, b=1+2+1=4

When a is 4, b=4+4+1=9

When a is 6, b=9+6+1=16

When a is 8, b=16+8+1=25

After loop execution, b is 25.

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The correct answer is: 25

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Select the statement that you can use for iterating over a block of statements N times

Select one:

- ○ while n=0; n=n+1; n<N:

- ○ while n in xrange(N):

- ○ for n=0, n=n+1, n<N:

- ● for n in range(N): ✔

- ○ for n=1 to N:

Your answer is correct.

"for n in range(N):" is the only correct syntax for iterating over a block of statements N times.

The correct answer is: for n in range(N):

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Analyse and select the statements that correctly explain the output of the given sample code.

```
if(True):
    print("A")
if(100):
    print("B")
if(" "):
    print("C")
if ([[]]):
    print("D")
```

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Select one:

○ User-defined objects can customize their truth value by providing a __bool__() method.

◉ In the context of Boolean operations, the following values are interpreted as true: ✔
True, numeric non-zero of all types, non-empty strings and containers containing empty containers.

○ The following values are always interpreted as false:
False, None, numeric zero of all types, and empty strings and empty containers.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: In the context of Boolean operations, the following values are interpreted as true:
True, numeric non-zero of all types, non-empty strings and containers containing empty containers.

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◄ **Post Quiz - Control Structures**

Jump to...

Lists, Tuples and Dictionaries - Video
►

Pre Quiz - Collection Frameworks: Attempt review

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Quiz review

Started on	Tuesday, 30 January 2024, 10:08 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Tuesday, 30 January 2024, 10:09 AM
Time taken	1 min 23 secs
Marks	4/5
Grade	**80** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Analyse the code and predict the output.

```
myList = [1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1]
max = myList[0]
indexOfMax = 0
for i in range(1, len(myList)):
    if myList[i] > max:
        max = myList[i]
        indexOfMax = i
print(indexOfMax)
```

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Select one:

- ⊙ 1 ✔
- ○ 4
- ○ 3
- ○ 2

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Your answer is correct.

The max is assigned with the first value in the list (value at 0th index). The for loop ranges from 1 to 6-1. For every iteration, the value of max is updated, when a value greater than max is encountered. Finally, the index of max is printed. The index of max value 5 is 1 because there had not been a value greater than 5 after 5 had been encountered at the 1st index.

The correct answer is: 1

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Evaluate the given code snippet. Ignoring the order, which line of code will you use in the place of "# LINE A" to generate the output shown here ?

keys = ['key1', 'key2', 'key3', 'key4', 'key5']

vals = ['val1', 'val2', 'val3', 'val4', 'val5']

```
 # LINE A
print(mydict)

# Output: {'key1': 'val1', 'key2': 'val2', 'key3': 'val3', 'key4': 'val4', 'key5': 'val5'}
```

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Select one:

- ○ mydict = dict()
  for x in keys:
      mydict[x] = vals.pop()

- ○ mydict = dict(keys.join(vals))

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- ○ mydict = dict()
  mydict.fromkeys(keys, vals)

- ◉ mydict = dict()   ✔
  for x in range(len(keys)):
      mydict[keys[x]] = vals[x]

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- ○ mydict = dict(keys, vals)

Your answer is correct.
We have a list of keys and a list of values. We must associate keys with values based on the list index. Create an empty dictionary.

Iterate through this dictionary, length of key_list no. of times. During each iteration, assign each key (from the key_list) with value at the equivalent index (in the value_list).

The correct answer is: mydict = dict()
for x in range(len(keys)):
    mydict[keys[x]] = vals[x]

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Evaluate the given code. What is the value pertaining to (a == b, a is b) after the execution ?

a = [1, 2, 3, 1]
b = [1, 2, 3, 1]

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Select one:

○ (False, False)

◉ (True, False) ✔

○ (True, True)

○ (False, True)

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○ It causes a run-time error, because == can only be applied to primitive types.

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Your answer is correct.

The == operator compares values of both the operands (a and b) and checks for value equality. Hence, true.

The is operator checks whether both the operands refer to the same object or not. Hence, false.

The correct answer is: (True, False)

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Describe what will happen during the dictionary update dict[k] = v, if k isn't present in dict.

Select one:

○ The program updates the key which is closest to k

⦿ The entry (k, v) is added to the dictionary ✔

○ The program stops with a run-time error

○ The program continues with dict unchanged

Your answer is correct.

When trying to assign a value(v) to the key(k) that's not present in the dict, a new key-value pair gets created.

The correct answer is: The entry (k, v) is added to the dictionary

Question 5

Incorrect

Mark 0 out of 1

Select the statement(s) that is/are true.

Select one or more:

☐ Tuples are structured, lists are ordered

☐ Dictionaries are indexed, lists and tuples are key-value paired

☑ Tuples are immutable, lists are mutable. ✔

☑ Tuples are homogeneous, lists are heterogeneous ✘

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Your answer is incorrect.

Tuples are immutable and structured.

Lists are mutable and ordered.

The correct answers are: Tuples are structured, lists are ordered, Tuples are immutable, lists are mutable.

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◀ **Residents' Information**

Jump to...

Pre Quiz - Functions and Modules ▶

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Quiz review

Started on	Monday, 29 January 2024, 12:53 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Monday, 29 January 2024, 12:55 PM
Time taken	1 min 55 secs
Marks	5/5
Grade	**100** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

If a=[20,30,40,50,60], show the value of a[3].

Select one:

- ◉ 50 ✔
- ○ 40
- ○ 60
- ○ None of these options

Your answer is correct.

List index starts with 0. Hence, a[3] refers to the 4th element in the list which is 50.

The correct answer is: 50

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Consider the following code snippet:

1. list = [[ ]] * 5
2. list # output?
3. list[0].append(10)
4. list # output?
5. list[1].append(20)
6. list # output?
7. list.append(30)
8. list # output?

Analyse and select the outputs for the lines 2, 4, 6, and 8?

Select one:

○ [[], [], [], [], []]
  [[10], [10], [10], [10], [10]]
  [[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20]]
  [[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], 30]   ✔

○ [[], [], [], [], []]
  [[10], [10], [10], [10], [10]]
  [[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20]]
  [[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10,30]]

○ [[], [], [], [], []]
  [[10], [10], [10], [10], [10]]
  [[10], [10], [10], [10], [10],[20]]
  [[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10,30]]

○ [[], [], [], [], []]
  [[], [], [], [], [],[10]]
  [[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20]]
  [[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], 30]

Your answer is correct.

list =[[ ]] * 5 creates a list containing 5 empty lists.

list[0].append(10) appends value 10 to the 0th index of every list within the list of lists.

list[1].append(20) appends value 20 to the 1st index of every list within the list of lists.

list.append(30) appends value 30 to the list of lists.

The correct answer is: [[], [], [], [], []]
[[10], [10], [10], [10], [10]]
[[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20]]
[[10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], [10, 20], 30]

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Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Analyse the following code and predict the output.

list1 = [2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20]

print (list1[0:1],list1[5:7])

Select one:

○ [2][12,14,16]

○ [4][14,16]

◉ [2] [12, 14] ✔

○ Error

Your answer is correct.

[0:1] means the element at the 0th index and (1-1)th index, which is again 0th index.

[5:7] means the elements at 5th and 6th index .

The correct answer is: [2] [12, 14]

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Create a string with the numbers from 0 to 100, "0123456789101112...". Choose the correct statement.

Select one:

- ○ "".join([`x` for x in range(100)])

- ● "".join([str(x) for x in range(101)]) ✔

- ○ "".append([`x` for x in xrange(101)])

- ○ "".append([`x` for x in xrange(100)])

Your answer is correct.

The method xrange is deprecated in Python3. Hence eliminate the choices with xrange.

A string with the numbers from 0 to 100 requires the range-end to be 101.

The method join returns a string in which the elements of sequence have been joined by a str separator.

The only statement relevant to our scenario is "".join([`x` for x in range(101)])

The correct answer is: "".join([str(x) for x in range(101)])

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

"The 'break' statement can be used to terminate the 'if' condition". State True or False:

Select one:

○ True

⦿ False ✔

The 'break' statement is used to break out of a loop.

The correct answer is 'False'.

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◄ **Post Quiz - Collection Frameworks**

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Functions - Video ►

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Quiz review

Started on	Tuesday, 30 January 2024, 10:04 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Tuesday, 30 January 2024, 10:07 AM
Time taken	2 mins 56 secs
Marks	9/10
Grade	**90** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Veena, a beginner in Python programing has written the code for counting the number of elements in the list. The code that she has written is given below. Analyse and display the output for the given code.

```
def addItem(listParam):
    listParam += [1]

mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4]
addItem(mylist)
print len(mylist)
```

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Select one:

- ○ 8
- ⦿ 5 ✔
- ○ 4
- ○ 1

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Your answer is correct.
The list - mylist has 4 elements in it. On calling addItem() once, element 1 is added to this list. Length of mylist is 5 after the function execution.

The correct answer is: 5

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Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Analyze the code given below and choose the correct output.

d = lambda p: p * 2
t = lambda p: p * 3
x = 2
x = d(x)
x = t(x)
x = d(x)
print(x)

Select one:

- 36
- 24 ✔
- 48
- 12
- 7

Your answer is correct.

After assigning x with 2, d(x) is the first call to lambda function. The function returns 4(2*2) and is assigned to x.

t(x) is the second call and the function returns 12(4*3) and is assigned to x.

d(x) is the third call and the function returns 24(12*2) and is assigned to x. Now, x is 24.

The correct answer is: 24

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Identify which of the following methods return a string that represents the present working directory.

Select one:

- ○ os.getpwd()
- ⦿ os.getcwd() ✔
- ○ os.cwd()
- ○ os.pwd()

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Your answer is correct.

The function getcwd() (get current working directory) returns a string that represents the present working directory.

The correct answer is: os.getcwd()

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Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Describe the process of pickling in Python.

Select one:

- ◉ conversion of a Python object hierarchy into byte stream ✔
- ○ conversion of a data table into a list
- ○ conversion of a byte stream into Python object hierarchy
- ○ conversion of a list into a data table

Your answer is correct.

Pickling is the process of serializing and de-serializing Python object structures. Serialization is the process of converting an object in memory into a byte stream which can be stored on disk or sent over network.

The correct answer is: conversion of a Python object hierarchy into byte stream

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Choose the best statement that describes the output of the given code snippets:

numbers=[-2,4,6,-1]

new_no = list(filter(lambda x:x>0,numbers))

Select one:

○ It will filter all the numeric values from the list

◉ It will filter the positive numbers from a list ✔

○ It will filter the negative numbers from a list

○ It will throw an error

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: It will filter the positive numbers from a list

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Identify which of the following functions can be used to create a symbolic link.

Select one:

- ○ os.ln()

- ○ os.symb_link()

- ○ os.symblin()

- ◉ os.symlink() ✔

Your answer is correct.

The method os.symlink() creates a symbolic link which contains a text string that is automatically interpreted and followed by the os as a path to another file or directory.

The correct answer is: os.symlink()

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Which of the following functions can be used to read data from a file using a file descriptor?

Select one:

○ os.read()✔

○ os.reader()

○ os.scan()

○ os.quick_read()

Your answer is correct.

The method read() reads at most n bytes from the file descriptor and will return a string containing all the bytes read.

The correct answer is: os.read()

Question 8

Incorrect

Mark 0 out of 1

Describe what os.name contains.

Select one:

○ the name of the operating system dependent module imported

○ the address of the module os

○ error, it should've been os.name()✘

Your answer is incorrect.

You can get the name of the current running Operating System by checking : os.name.

The correct answer is: the name of the operating system dependent module imported

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

State what print(os.geteuid()) prints?

Select one:

○   the group id of the current process

◉   the user id of the current process ✔

○   both the group id and the user of the current process

Your answer is correct.

The method os.geteuid() gives the user id of the current process while the method os.getegid() gives the group id of the current process.

The correct answer is: the user id of the current process

Question 10

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

State what os.close(f) does?

Select one:

○   Tterminates the process f if f is not responding

○   Terminates the process f

◉   Closes the file descriptor f ✔

○   Returns an integer telling how close the file pointer is to the end of file

Your answer is correct.

When a file descriptor is passed as an argument to os.close() method, it is closed.

The correct answer is: Closes the file descriptor f

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Quiz review

Started on	Friday, 26 January 2024, 4:44 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 26 January 2024, 4:45 PM
Time taken	57 secs
Marks	4/5
Grade	**87** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Which of the following is a contiguous set of bytes used to store data in a specific organized format?

Select one:

○ A file system

○ A folder

○ A command line argument

● A file ✔

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: A file

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

"Byte files are then translated into binary 1 and 0 for easier processing by the computer."

State whether true or false.

Select one:

○ True ✔

○ False

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: True

Question 3

Partially correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Choose the main parts of files on most modern file systems :

Select one or more:

☑   Data: contents of the file as written by the creator or editor ✔

☑   Properties: name,size,creation date, modification date and contents of the file as written by the creator or editor   ✖

☑   Header: metadata about the contents of the file (file name, size, type, and so on) ✔

☐   End of file (EOF): special character that indicates the end of the file

✖

Your answer is partially correct.

You have correctly selected 2.
The correct answers are: Header: metadata about the contents of the file (file name, size, type, and so on), Data: contents of the file as written by the creator or editor, End of file (EOF): special character that indicates the end of the file

Question 4

Partially correct

Mark 1 out of 1

The file path is a string that represents the location of a file.   What are major parts of a file path?

Select one or more:

- ☑ Folder Path: the file folder location on the file system where subsequent folders are separated by a forward slash / (Unix) or backslash \ (Windows) ✔

- ☐ Extension: the end of the file path pre-pended with a period (.) used to indicate the file type

- ☐ File System: identifies which file system structure it is used.

- ☑ File Name: the actual name of the file ✔

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Your answer is partially correct.

You have correctly selected 2.
The correct answers are: Folder Path: the file folder location on the file system where subsequent folders are separated by a forward slash / (Unix) or backslash \ (Windows), File Name: the actual name of the file, Extension: the end of the file path pre-pended with a period (.) used to indicate the file type

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Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

An encoding is a translation from byte data to human readable characters. What are the most common character encodings formats?

Select one or more:

- ☐ Object Code
- ☑ ASCII ✔
- ☐ Byte Code
- ☑ Unicode (UTF-8) ✔

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Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are: ASCII, Unicode (UTF-8)

◀ **Post Quiz - Functions and Modules**

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Quiz review

Started on	Friday, 26 January 2024, 4:42 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 26 January 2024, 4:43 PM
Time taken	1 min 3 secs
Marks	4/5
Grade	**80** out of 100
Feedback	**Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%**

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Select the correct built-in function(s) to read a line of text from standard input, which by default comes from the keyboard.

Select one:

○ output

◉ input ✔

○ scanner

○ scanner

Your answer is correct.
The input() function reads a line entered on a console by an input device such as a keyboard and convert it into a string and returns it

The correct answer is: input

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

"You can read all the lines in the text file using .readlines() function". State True or False.

Select one:

⦿ True ✔

◯ False

The method readlines() returns a list containing all the lines from the file.

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

"We can open a file in "a" mode to append text towards the end of the file". State True or False.

Select one:

⦿ True ✔

◯ False

We can open file in "a" mode to append text towards the end of the file. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file for writing.

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question 4

Incorrect

Mark 0 out of 1

Select the correct option(s) that describe(s) "pickling" in Python.

Select one:

○ It is for garbage collection

○ It is used for object serialization

◉ It is used for object de-serialization ✖

Your answer is incorrect.

Python pickle module is used for serializing and de-serializing a Python object structure.

Any object in Python can be pickled so that it can be saved on disk. Pickle "serializes" the object first, before writing it to file.

Pickling is a way to convert a python object (list, dict, etc.) into a character stream.

The correct answer is: It is used for object serialization

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

"When we use DictReader for reading small csv files, each line in the file is read as dictionary and columns in the data will be available as keys of the dictionary". State True or False.

Select one:

◉ True ✔

○ False

DictReader reads each line of a csv file as a dictionary and every column becomes the key of the dictionary.

The correct answer is 'True'.

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