**עבודה בפייתון נדב טליאס יא 4**

Question 1

For the following code, which of the following statements is true?

1. def printHello():
2. print("Hello")
3. a = printHello()

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | printHello() is a function and a is a variable. None of them are objects. | 0 |  |
| Selected | Both printHello() and a refer to the same object. | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | printHello() and a refer to different objects. | 0 |  |
|  | Syntax error! You cannot assign function to a variable in Python. | 0 |  |

Question 2

What is the output of the following program?

1. def outerFunction():
2. global a
3. a = 20
4. def innerFunction():
5. global a
6. a = 30
7. print('a =', a)
8. a = 10
9. outerFunction()
10. print('a =', a)

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | a = 10 a = 30 | 0 |  |
|  | a = 10 | 0 |  |
| Selected | a = 20 | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | a = 30 | 0 |  |

Question 3

Which of the following statements is true?

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
| Selected | A class is blueprint for the object. | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | You can only make a single object from the given class. | 0 |  |
|  | Both statements are true. | 0 |  |
|  | Neither statement is true. | 0 |  |

Question 4

What is the output of the following code?

1. class Foo:
2. def printLine(self, line='Python'):
3. print(line)
5. o1 = Foo()
6. o1.printLine('Java')

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | Python | 0 |  |
|  | line | 0 |  |
| Selected | Java | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | Java Python | 0 |  |

Question 5

What does the \_\_init\_\_() function do in Python?

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | Initializes the class for use. | 0 |  |
| Selected | This function is called when a new object is instantiated. | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | Initializes all the data attributes to zero when called. | 0 |  |
|  | None of the above. | 0 |  |

Question 6

What is the output of the following code?

1. class Point:
2. def \_\_init\_\_(self, x = 0, y = 0):
3. self.x = x+1
4. self.y = y+1
6. p1 = Point()
7. print(p1.x, p1.y)

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | 0 0 | 0 |  |
| Selected | 1 1 | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | None None | 0 |  |
|  | x y | 0 |  |

Question 7

Which of the following code uses the inheritance feature of Python?

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | 1. class Foo: 2. Pass | 0 |  |
|  | 1. class Foo(object): 2. pass 3. class Hoo(object): 4. pass | 0 |  |
| Selected | 1. class Foo: 2. pass 3. class Hoo(Foo): 4. pass | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | None of the above code. | 0 |  |

Question 8

If you a class is derived from two different classes, it’s called \_\_\_\_\_\_

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | Multilevel Inheritance | 0 |  |
| Selected | Multiple Inheritance | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | Hierarchical Inheritance | 0 |  |
|  | Python Inheritance | 0 |  |

Question 9

Which of the following statements is true?

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | In Python, same operator may behave differently depending upon operands. | 0 |  |
|  | You can change the way operators behave in Python. | 0 |  |
|  | Special method \_\_add()\_\_ is called when + operator is used. | 0 |  |
| Selected | All of the above. | 1 | Should have chosen |

Question 10

What is the output of the following code?

1. class Point:
3. def \_\_init\_\_(self, x = 0, y = 0):
4. self.x = x
5. self.y = y
7. def \_\_sub\_\_(self, other):
8. x = self.x + other.x
9. y = self.y + other.y
10. return Point(x,y)
12. p1 = Point(3, 4)
13. p2 = Point(1, 2)
14. result = p1-p2
15. print(result.x, result.y)

Score: 1 of 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Your answer | Choice | Score | Correct answer |
|  | 2 2 | 0 |  |
| Selected | 4 6 | 1 | Should have chosen |
|  | 0 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 1 1 | 0 |  |