

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23221\_Python Programming

### REC\_Python\_Week 6\_MCQ

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 20  
Marks Obtained : 17

#### Section 1 : MCQ

1. What is the output of the following code?

```
try:  
    x = "hello" + 5  
except TypeError:  
    print("Type Error occurred")  
finally:  
    print("This will always execute")
```

**Answer**

Type Error occurredThis will always execute

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
# Predefined lines to simulate the file content
```

```
lines = [  
    "This is 1st line",  
    "This is 2nd line",  
    "This is 3rd line",  
    "This is 4th line",  
    "This is 5th line"  
]
```

```
print("Name of the file: foo.txt")
```

```
# Print the first 5 lines from the predefined list
```

```
for index in range(5):
```

```
    line = lines[index]
```

```
    print("Line No %d - %s" % (index + 1, line.strip()))
```

**Answer**

Displays Output

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

3. Fill the code to in order to read file from the current position.

Assuming exp.txt file has following 3 lines, consider current file position is beginning of 2nd line

Meri,25

John,21

Raj,20

Ouptput:

```
['John,21\n','Raj,20\n']
```

```
f = open("exp.txt", "w+")
```

```
_____ (1)
```

```
print _____ (2)
```

**Answer**

1) f.seek(0, 1) 2) f.readlines()

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

4. How do you create a user-defined exception in Python?

**Answer**

By creating a new class that inherits from the Exception class

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

5. Which of the following is true about  
fp.seek(10,1)

**Answer**

Move file pointer ten characters ahead from the current position

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

6. What is the correct way to raise an exception in Python?

**Answer**

raise Exception()

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
f = None
for i in range (5):
    with open("data.txt", "w") as f:
        if i > 2:
            break
print(f.closed)
```

**Answer**

True

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

8. Which of the following is true about the finally block in Python?

Answer

The finally block is always executed, regardless of whether an exception occurs or not

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

9. What is the difference between r+ and w+ modes?

Answer

in w+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for r+

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

10. What is the default value of reference\_point in the following code?

```
file_object.seek(offset [,reference_point])
```

Answer

0

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

11. What is the output of the following code?

```
try:
    x = 1 / 0
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("Caught division by zero error")
finally:
    print("Executed")
```

**Answer**

Caught division by zero errorExecuted

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

12. Match the following:

- a) f.seek(5,1) i) Move file pointer five characters behind from the current position
- b) f.seek(-5,1) ii) Move file pointer to the end of a file
- c) f.seek(0,2) iii) Move file pointer five characters ahead from the current position
- d) f.seek(0) iv) Move file pointer to the beginning of a file

**Answer**

a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

13. What happens if an exception is not caught in the except clause?

**Answer**

The program will display a traceback error and stop execution

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

14. Fill in the blanks in the following code of writing data in binary files.

```
import _____ (1)
rec=[]
while True:
    rn=int(input("Enter"))
    nm=input("Enter")
    temp=[rn, nm]
    rec.append(temp)
    ch=input("Enter choice (y/N)")
```

```
if ch.upper=="N":
    break
f.open("stud.dat",_____"")(2)
_____.dump(rec,f)(3)
_____.close()(4)
```

**Answer**

(pickle,wb,pickle,f)

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

15. Which clause is used to clean up resources, such as closing files in Python?

**Answer**

finally

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

16. What is the purpose of the except clause in Python?

**Answer**

To handle exceptions during code execution

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

17. Fill in the code in order to get the following output:

Output:

Name of the file: ex.txt

```
fo = open(_____(1), "wb")
print("Name of the file: ",_____(2))
```

**Answer**

1) "ex.txt" 2) fo.name()

**Status : Wrong**

**Marks : 0/1**

18. How do you rename a file?

**Answer**

```
os.rename(existing_name, new_name)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

19. What happens if no arguments are passed to the seek function?

**Answer**

error

**Status :** Wrong

**Marks :** 0/1

20. What is the output of the following code?

```
class MyError(Exception):  
    pass
```

```
try:  
    raise MyError("Something went wrong")  
except MyError as e:  
    print(e)
```

**Answer**

Something went wrong

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23221\_Python Programming

### REC\_Python\_Week 6\_COD

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 50  
Marks Obtained : 50

### Section 1 : Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

In a voting system, a person must be at least 18 years old to be eligible to vote. If a user enters an age below 18, the system should raise a user-defined exception indicating that they are not eligible to vote.

#### ***Input Format***

The input contains a positive integer representing age.

#### ***Output Format***

If the age is less than 18, the output displays "Not eligible to vote".

Otherwise, the output displays "Eligible to vote".



Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 18

Output: Eligible to vote

### **Answer**

```
# You are using Python
n=int(input())
if(n>=18):
    print("Eligible to vote")
else:
    print("Not eligible to vote")
```

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 10/10**

## **2. Problem Statement**

Write a program that calculates the average of a list of integers. The program prompts the user to enter the length of the list (n) and each element of the list. It performs error handling to ensure that the length of the list is a non-negative integer and that each input element is a numeric value.

### **Input Format**

The first line of the input is an integer n, representing the length of the list as a positive integer.

The second line of the input consists of an element of the list as an integer, separated by a new line.

### **Output Format**

If the length of the list is not a positive integer or zero, the output displays "Error: The length of the list must be a non-negative integer."

If a non-numeric value is entered for the length of the list, the output displays "Error: You must enter a numeric value."

If a non-numeric value is entered for a list element, the output displays "Error:

You must enter a numeric value."

If the inputs are valid, the program calculates and prints the average of the provided list of integers with two decimal places: "The average is: [average]".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: -2

1  
2

Output: Error: The length of the list must be a non-negative integer.

### **Answer**

# You are using Python

n=input()

l=[]

try:

    b=int(n)

    if(not n.lstrip('-').isdigit()):

        raise ValueError("Error: You must enter a numeric value.")

    if(b<=0):

        raise ValueError("Error: The length of the list must be a non-negative integer.")

    for i in range(b):

        k=input()

        if(not k.lstrip('-').isdigit()):

            raise ValueError("Error: You must enter a numeric value.")

        else:

            l.append(int(k))

    a=sum(l)/len(l)

    print(f"The average is: {a:.2f}")

except ValueError as e:

    print(e)

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Sophie enjoys playing with words and wants to count the number of words in a sentence. She inputs a sentence, saves it to a file, and then reads it from the file to count the words.

Write a program to determine the number of words in the input sentence.

File Name: sentence\_file.txt

#### **Input Format**

The input consists of a single line of text containing words separated by spaces.

#### **Output Format**

The output displays the count of words in the sentence.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

#### **Sample Test Case**

Input: Four Words In This Sentence

Output: 5

#### **Answer**

# You are using Python

```
l=input()
f=open('sentence_file.txt','w')
f.write(l)
f.flush()
f.close()
f1=open('sentence_file.txt','r')
k=f1.readline()
r=list(map(str,k.split()))
print(len(r))
```

```
f1.flush()
f1.close()
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

#### 4. Problem Statement

A retail store requires a program to calculate the total cost of purchasing a product based on its price and quantity. The program performs validation to ensure valid inputs and handles specific error conditions using exceptions:

Price Validation: If the price is zero or less, raise a `ValueError` with the message: "Invalid Price". Quantity Validation: If the quantity is zero or less, raise a `ValueError` with the message: "Invalid Quantity". Cost Threshold: If the total cost exceeds 1000, raise `RuntimeError` with the message: "Excessive Cost".

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of a double value, representing the price of a product.

The second line consists of an integer, representing the quantity of the product.

##### ***Output Format***

If the calculation is successful, print the total cost rounded to one decimal place.

If the price is zero or less prints "Invalid Price".

If the quantity is zero or less prints "Invalid Quantity".

If the total cost exceeds 1000, prints "Excessive Cost".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

##### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 20.0

5

Output: 100.0

**Answer**

# You are using Python

```
p=float(input())
```

```
n=int(input())
```

```
try:
```

```
    if(n<=0):
```

```
        raise ValueError("Invalid quantity")
```

```
    if(p<=0):
```

```
        raise ValueError("Invalid price")
```

```
    if(n*p>1000):
```

```
        raise ValueError("Excessive Cost")
```

```
    t=n*p
```

```
    print(f"{t:.1f}")
```

```
except Exception as e :
```

```
    print(e)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 5. Problem Statement

Tara is a content manager who needs to perform case conversions for various pieces of text and save the results in a structured manner.

She requires a program to take a user's input string, save it in a file, and then retrieve and display the string in both upper-case and lower-case versions. Help her achieve this task efficiently.

File Name: text\_file.txt

### **Input Format**

The input consists of a single line containing a string provided by the user.

### **Output Format**

The first line displays the original string read from the file in the format: "Original String: {original\_string}".

The second line displays the upper-case version of the original string in the format: "Upper-Case String: {upper\_case\_string}".

The third line displays the lower-case version of the original string in the format: "Lower-Case String: {lower\_case\_string}".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: #SpecialSymBoLs1234

Output: Original String: #SpecialSymBoLs1234

Upper-Case String: #SPECIALSYMBOLS1234

Lower-Case String: #specialsymbols1234

### **Answer**

# You are using Python

```
s=input()
```

```
with open('text_file.txt','w') as f:
```

```
    f.write(s)
```

```
    f.flush()
```

```
    f.close()
```

```
with open('text_file.txt','r') as f1:
```

```
    l=f1.readline()
```

```
    print("Original String: ",s)
```

```
    print("Upper-Case String: ",s.upper())
```

```
    print("Lower-Case String: ",s.lower())
```

```
    f1.flush()
```

```
    f1.close()
```

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 10/10**

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23221\_Python Programming

### REC\_Python\_Week 6\_PAH

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 30  
Marks Obtained : 30

### Section 1 : Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

John is a data analyst who often works with text files. He needs a program that can analyze the contents of a text file and count the number of times a specific character appears in the file.

John wants a simple program that allows him to specify a file and a character to count within that file.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of the file's name to be analyzed.

The second line of the input consists of the string they want to write within the file.

The third line of the input consists of a character to count within the file.

### **Output Format**

If the character is found, the output displays "The character 'X' appears {Y} times in the file." where X is the character and Y is the count,

If the character does not appear in the file, the output displays "Character not found."

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: test.txt

This is a test file to check the character count.

e

Output: The character 'e' appears 5 times in the file.

### **Answer**

# You are using Python

```
f=input()
```

```
c=0
```

```
s=input()
```

```
k=input()
```

```
f1=open('f','w')
```

```
f1.write(f)
```

```
f1.flush()
```

```
f1.close()
```

```
f2=open('f','r')
```

```
l=f2.readline()
```

```
for i in s:
```

```
    if(k.lower()==i.lower()):
```

```
        c+=1
```

```
if(c>0):
```

```
    print(f"The character '{k}' appears {c} times in the file.")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("Character not found in the file.")
```



Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement

Reeta is playing with numbers. Reeta wants to have a file containing a list of numbers, and she needs to find the average of those numbers. Write a program to read the numbers from the file, calculate the average, and display it.

File Name: user\_input.txt

### **Input Format**

The input file will contain a single line of space-separated numbers (as a string).

These numbers may be integers or decimals.

### **Output Format**

If all inputs are valid numbers, the output should print: "Average of the numbers is: X.XX" (where X.XX is the computed average rounded to two decimal places)

If the input contains invalid data, print: "Invalid data in the input."

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 1 2 3 4 5

Output: Average of the numbers is: 3.00

### **Answer**

```
import sys
```

```
try:
```

```
    line = sys.stdin.read().strip()
```

```
    if not line:
```

```
        raise ValueError
```

```
    values = line.split()
```

```
numbers = []
for val in values:
    try:
        numbers.append(float(val))
    except ValueError:
        raise ValueError
average = sum(numbers) / len(numbers)
print(f"Average of the numbers is: {average:.2f}")
except:
    print("Invalid data in the input.")
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Peter manages a student database and needs a program to add students. For each student, Alex inputs their ID and name. The program checks for duplicate IDs and ensures the database isn't full.

If a duplicate or a full database is detected, an appropriate error message is displayed. Otherwise, the student is added, and a confirmation message is shown. The database has a maximum capacity of 30 students, and each student must have a unique ID.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , representing the number of students to be added to the school database.

The next  $n$  lines each contain two space-separated values, representing the student's ID (integer) and the student's name (string).

#### ***Output Format***

The output will depend on the actions performed in the code.

If a student is added to the database, the output will display: "Student with ID [ID number] added to the database."

If there is an exception due to a duplicate student ID, the output will display:  
"Exception caught. Error: Student ID already exists."

If there is an exception due to the database being full, the output will display:  
"Exception caught. Error: Student database is full."

Refer to the sample outputs for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 3  
16 Sam  
87 Sabari  
43 Dani

Output: Student with ID 16 added to the database.  
Student with ID 87 added to the database.  
Student with ID 43 added to the database.

### **Answer**

```
# You are using Python
MAX_CAPACITY = 30
db = set()
n = int(input())
for _ in range(n):
    sid, name = input().split()
    sid = int(sid)
    if len(db) >= MAX_CAPACITY:
        print("Exception caught. Error: Student database is full.")
        break
    if sid in db:
        print("Exception caught. Error: Student ID already exists.")
        break
    db.add(sid)
    print(f"Student with ID {sid} added to the database.")
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23221\_Python Programming

### REC\_Python\_Week 6\_CY

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 40  
Marks Obtained : 40

### Section 1 : Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

Write a program to read the Register Number and Mobile Number of a student. Create user-defined exception and handle the following:

If the Register Number does not contain exactly 9 characters in the specified format(2 numbers followed by 3 characters followed by 4 numbers) or if the Mobile Number does not contain exactly 10 characters, throw an `IllegalArgumentException`. If the Mobile Number contains any character other than a digit, raise a `NumberFormatException`. If the Register Number contains any character other than digits and alphabets, throw a `NoSuchElementException`. If they are valid, print the message 'valid' or else print an Invalid message.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line of the input consists of a string representing the Register number.

The second line of the input consists of a string representing the Mobile number.

### **Output Format**

The output should display any one of the following messages:

If both numbers are valid, print "Valid".

If an exception is raised, print "Invalid with exception message: ", followed by the specific exception message.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 19ABC1001  
9949596920

Output: Valid

### **Answer**

# You are using Python  
import re

```
class IllegalArgumentException(Exception):  
    pass
```

```
class NumberFormatException(Exception):  
    pass
```

```
class NoSuchElementException(Exception):  
    pass
```

```
def validate_register_number(reg_no):  
    if len(reg_no) != 9:  
        raise IllegalArgumentException("Register Number should have exactly 9  
characters.")  
    if not re.match(r"^\d{2}[A-Za-z]{3}\d{4}$", reg_no):  
        if not reg_no.isalnum():  
            raise NoSuchElementException("Register Number should only contain  
alphabets and digits.")
```

```
raise IllegalArgumentException("Register Number should have the format: 2
numbers, 3 characters, and 4 numbers.")
```

```
def validate_mobile_number(mobile):
    if len(mobile) != 10:
        raise IllegalArgumentException("Mobile Number should have exactly 10
characters.")
    if not mobile.isdigit():
        raise NumberFormatException("Mobile Number should only contain digits.")
```

```
def main():
    try:
        reg_no = input().strip()
        mobile = input().strip()

        validate_register_number(reg_no)
        validate_mobile_number(mobile)

        print("Valid")

    except (IllegalArgumentException, NumberFormatException,
NoSuchElementException) as e:
        print(f"Invalid with exception message: {e}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**

## 2. Problem Statement

Implement a program that checks whether a set of three input values can form the sides of a valid triangle. The program defines a function `is_valid_triangle` that takes three side lengths as arguments and raises a `ValueError` if any side length is not a positive value. It then checks whether the sum of any two sides is greater than the third side to determine the validity of the triangle.

### Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer A, representing side1.

The second line of input consists of an integer B, representing side2.

The third line of input consists of an integer C, representing side3.

### ***Output Format***

The output prints either "It's a valid triangle" if the input side lengths form a valid triangle,

or "It's not a valid triangle" if they do not.

If there is a ValueError, it should print "ValueError: <error\_message>".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 3

4

5

Output: It's a valid triangle

### ***Answer***

# You are using Python

```
def is_valid_triangle(a, b, c):
```

```
    if a <= 0 or b <= 0 or c <= 0:
```

```
        raise ValueError("Side lengths must be positive")
```

```
    return a + b > c and a + c > b and b + c > a
```

```
def main():
```

```
    try:
```

```
        a = int(input().strip())
```

```
        b = int(input().strip())
```

```
        c = int(input().strip())
```

```
        if is_valid_triangle(a, b, c):
```

```
            print("It's a valid triangle")
```

```
        else:
```

```
            print("It's not a valid triangle")
```

```
    except ValueError as e:
```

```
        print(f"ValueError: {e}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

In the enchanted realm of Academia, you, the Academic Alchemist, are bestowed with a magical quill and a parchment to weave the grades of aspiring students into a tapestry of academic brilliance.

The mission is to craft a Python program that empowers faculty members to enter student grades for any two subjects, stores these magical grades in a mystical file, and then, with a wave of your virtual wand, calculates the GPA to unveil the true essence of academic achievement.

#### ***Input Format***

The input format is a string representing the student's name, any two subjects, and corresponding grades.

After entering grades, they can type 'done' when prompted for the student's name.

#### ***Output Format***

The output should display the (average of grades) calculated GPA with a precision of two decimal places.

The magical grades will be saved in a mystical file named "magical\_grades.txt".

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

#### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: Alice  
Math  
95



English

88

done

Output: 91.50

### **Answer**

# You are using Python

```
def main():
```

```
    with open("magical_grades.txt", "w") as file:
```

```
        while True:
```

```
            name = input().strip()
```

```
            if name.lower() == "done":
```

```
                break
```

```
            subject1 = input().strip()
```

```
            try:
```

```
                grade1 = float(input().strip())
```

```
            except ValueError:
```

```
                print("Invalid input for grade. Please enter a number.")
```

```
                continue
```

```
            if not 0 <= grade1 <= 100:
```

```
                print("Grade should be between 0 and 100.")
```

```
                continue
```

```
            subject2 = input().strip()
```

```
            try:
```

```
                grade2 = float(input().strip())
```

```
            except ValueError:
```

```
                print("Invalid input for grade. Please enter a number.")
```

```
                continue
```

```
            if not 0 <= grade2 <= 100:
```

```
                print("Grade should be between 0 and 100.")
```

```
                continue
```

```
    # Save to mystical file
```

```
    file.write(f"{name},{subject1}:{grade1},{subject2}:{grade2}\n")
```

```
    # Calculate and print GPA
```

```
    gpa = (grade1 + grade2) / 2
```

```
    print(f"{gpa:.2f}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

main()

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

#### 4. Problem Statement

A shopkeeper is recording the daily sales of an item for N days, where the price of the item remains the same for all days. Write a program to calculate the total sales for each day and save them in a file named sales.txt that can store the data for a maximum of 30 days. Then, read the file and display the total earnings for each day.

Note: Total Earnings for each day = Number of Items sold in that day × Price of the item.

##### **Input Format**

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of days.

The second line of input consists of N space-separated integers representing the number of items sold each day.

The third line of input consists of an integer M, representing the price of the item that is common for all N days.

##### **Output Format**

If the number of days entered exceeds 30 ( $N > 30$ ), the output prints "Exceeding limit!" and terminates.

Otherwise, the code reads the contents of the file and displays the total earnings for each day on separate lines.

Contents of the file: The total earnings for N days, with each day's earnings appearing on a separate line.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### Sample Test Case

Input: 4

5 10 5 0

20

Output: 100

200

100

0

### Answer

# You are using Python

```
def main():
```

```
    N = int(input().strip()) # Number of days
```

```
    if N > 30:
```

```
        print("Exceeding limit!")
```

```
        return
```

```
    items_sold = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))
```

```
    M = int(input().strip()) # Price per item
```

```
    # Calculate daily earnings and write to file
```

```
    with open("sales.txt", "w") as file:
```

```
        for count in items_sold:
```

```
            total = count * M
```

```
            file.write(f"{total}\n")
```

```
    # Read file and display total earnings
```

```
    with open("sales.txt", "r") as file:
```

```
        for line in file:
```

```
            print(line.strip())
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10