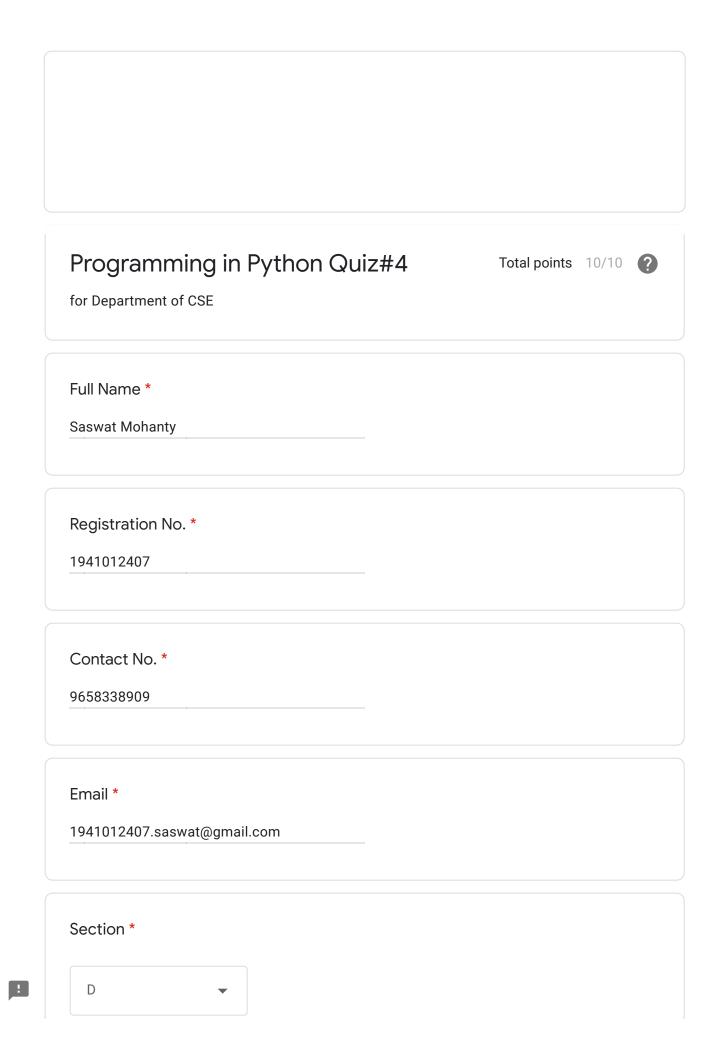


Quiz Questions Debugging	
Choose the incorrect option. The bug in a program could be an error to *	due 2/2
unintended operation	
invalid type conversion	
Syntax error or value error	<b>✓</b>
wrong initialization	
✓ The debugging command c performs *	2/2
Continue execution until the current function returns	
Continue execution until the breakpoint is reached	<b>✓</b>
Clears the specified breakpoint	
Sets the breakpoint at the specified line	
Debugging allows us to stop the execution of a program at a *	2/2
break point	
	•
return point	

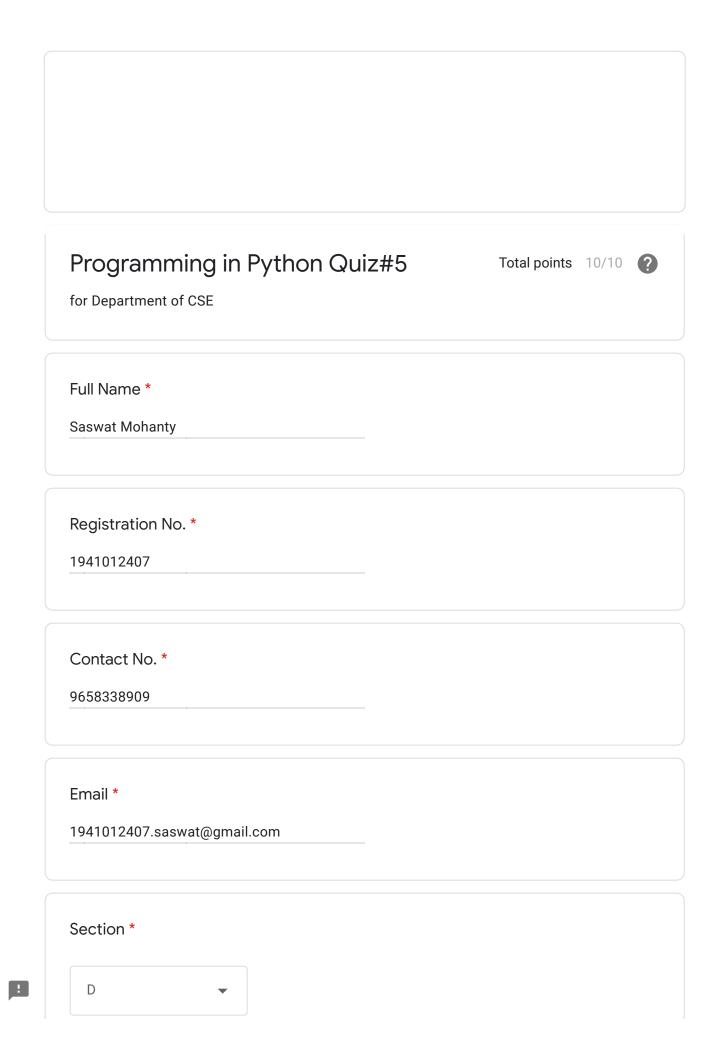
```
✓ The last-line output in using the debugging command q gives *

                                                                     2/2
    Bdb.BdbQuit
    bdb.bdBquit
    Bdb.bdbQuit
   bdb.BdbQuit
✓ Complete the code in order to get an output. *
                                                                     2/2
n=int(input("Enter a number:"))
tot=0
while (n>0):
       dig=n%10
       tot=tot+dig
print("The total sum of digits is:",tot)
    "n=n//10" to be included before the last line of the program
"n=n//10" to be included before the last line of the program but within while loop
    "n=n//10" to be included after the 4th line of the program
    "n=n//10" to be included after the 3rd line of the program
```



Quiz Questions Debugging	
Choose the incorrect option. The bug in a program could be an error d to *	ue 2/2
<ul> <li>Syntax error or value error</li> <li>unintended operation</li> <li>wrong initialization</li> <li>invalid type conversion</li> <li>count=+</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ The debugging command c *	2/2
<ul><li>while</li><li>for</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ Before which kind of loop, an initialization is required? *	2/2
for while	<b>~</b>

✓ In Python, range(10) means *	2/2
1 to 10	
1 to 9	
① to 9	<b>✓</b>
O to 10	
Execution of the body of a while loop continues *	2/2
till the test-condition evaluates to True	<b>✓</b>
till the test-condition evaluates to False	
until the test-condition evaluates to False until the test-condition evaluates to True	



Quiz Questions Debugging	
Choose the incorrect option. The bug in a program could be an error to *	due 2/2
invalid type conversion	
Syntax error or value error	<b>✓</b>
unintended operation	
wrong initialization	
<ul> <li>The debugging command c performs *</li> <li>Continue execution until the current function returns</li> <li>Continue execution until the breakpoint is reached</li> <li>Clears the specified breakpoint</li> </ul>	2/2
Sets the breakpoint at the specified line	
<ul> <li>✓ Debugging allows us to stop the execution of a program at a *</li> <li>⑥ break point</li> <li>⑥ return point</li> </ul>	2/2

```
✓ The last-line output in using the debugging command q gives *

                                                                     2/2
    Bdb.BdbQuit
    bdb.bdBquit
    Bdb.bdbQuit
   bdb.BdbQuit
✓ Complete the code in order to get an output. *
                                                                     2/2
n=int(input("Enter a number:"))
tot=0
while (n>0):
       dig=n%10
       tot=tot+dig
print("The total sum of digits is:",tot)
    "n=n//10" to be included before the last line of the program
"n=n//10" to be included before the last line of the program but within while loop
    "n=n//10" to be included after the 4th line of the program
    "n=n//10" to be included after the 3rd line of the program
```

Quiz on Files and Exception  for Department of CSE	Total points 10/10 ?
Full Name *	
Saswat Mohanty	
Contact no. *	
9658338909	
Registration no. *	
1941012407	
Email *	
1941012407.saswat@gmail.com	
Quiz Questions	
Files and Exception handling	

<b>✓</b>	Which of the following file-modes does ret new data? *	cain the file data and append	2/2
$\circ$	w+		
0	r+		
$\bigcirc$	a		
•	a+		<b>✓</b>
	What will be the output of the following Py	thon code? *	2/2
1.	<pre>f = None for i in range (5):</pre>	thon code? *	2/2
1. 2. 3. 4.	<pre>f = None for i in range (5):     with open("data.txt", "w") as f:     if i &gt; 2:</pre>	thon code? *	2/2
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	<pre>f = None for i in range (5):     with open("data.txt", "w") as f:</pre>	thon code? *	2/2
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	<pre>f = None for i in range (5):     with open("data.txt", "w") as f:         if i &gt; 2:             break</pre>	thon code? *	2/2
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	<pre>f = None for i in range (5):     with open("data.txt", "w") as f:         if i &gt; 2:             break print(f.closed)</pre>	thon code? *	2/2
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	<pre>f = None for i in range (5):     with open("data.txt", "w") as f:         if i &gt; 2:             break print(f.closed)  True</pre>	thon code? *	2/2

✓ Is the following Python code valid? *	2/2
<pre>try:     # Do something except:     # Do something else:     # Do something</pre>	
ono, there is no such thing as else	
no, else cannot be used with except	
ono, else must come before except	
yes	<b>✓</b>
✓ Which of the following statements are true? *	2/2
When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs	s
When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is cre	eated
When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overve the new file	written with
All of the mentioned	<b>✓</b>

<b>~</b>	How many except statements can a try-except block have? *	2/2
0	one	
0	zero	
0	more than one	
•	more than zero	<b>✓</b>

Programming in Python #9  for Department of CSE	Total points 10/10
Full Name * saswat mohanty	
Registration no. * 1941012407	
Section *	
<ul><li>○ C</li><li>○ D</li></ul>	
Email * 1941012407.saswat@gmail.com	

Quiz Questions Sets in Python	
✓ Which of the following is not the correct syntax for creating a set? *	2/2
set((1,2,3,4))	
<b>(1,2,3,4)</b>	
set([[1,2],[3,4]])	<b>✓</b>
set([1,2,2,3,4])	
✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? *	2/2
<pre>nums = set([1,1,2,3,3,3,4,4]) print(len(nums))</pre>	
O 7	
Error, invalid syntax for formation of set	
4	<b>✓</b>

0 8

If a={5,6,7,8}, which of the following statements is false? *	2/2
print(len(a))	
print(min(a))	
a.remove(5)	
a[2]=45	<b>✓</b>

✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? \*
 2/2
 >>> a={4,5,6}
 >>> b={2,8,6}
 >>> a+b
 {4,5,6,2,8}
 {4,5,6,2,8,6}
 Error as unsupported operand type for sets
 ✓
 Error as the duplicate item 6 is present in both sets

✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? \*
2/2
>>> a={4,5,6}
>>> b={2,8,6}
>>> a-b
Error as unsupported operand type for set data type
(6)
Error as the duplicate item 6 is present in both sets
(4,5)

This form was created inside of SIKSHA 'O' ANUSANDHAN.

Programming in Python #10 for Department of CSE	Total points 10/10 ?
Full Name * Saswat Mohanty	
Registration No. * 1941012407	
Section *	
<ul><li>○ C</li><li>○ D</li></ul>	
Email * 1941012407.saswat@gmail.com	

Quiz Questions Dictionary	
✓ Which of the following statements create a dictionary? *	2/2
d = {"ram":40, "rahim":45}	
d = {40:"ram", 45:"rahim"}	
All of the mentioned above	<b>✓</b>
Suppose d = {"ram":40, "rahim":45}, to delete the entry for "ram" what command do we use? *	2/2
d.delete("ram":40)	
d.delete("ram")	
del d["ram"]	<b>✓</b>
O del d("ram":40)	

✓ Which of these about a dictionary is false? *	2/2
The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys	,
<ul><li>The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values</li><li>Dictionaries aren't ordered</li><li>Dictionaries are mutable</li></ul>	~
✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? *	2/2
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"} print(a.get(1,4))	
<ul><li>Invalid syntax for get method</li><li>1</li></ul>	
<ul><li>↓ 4</li><li>♠ A</li></ul>	
	<b>Y</b>

```
✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? *

a={1:5,2:3,3:4}
a.pop(3)
print(a)

{1:5,3:4}

Error, syntax error for pop() method

{1:5}

{1:5,2:3}

✓
```

Programming in Python #11  for Department of CSE	Total points 10/10 ?
Full Name * saswat mohanty	
Registration No. * 1941012407	
Section *  C  D	
Email * 1941012407.saswat@gmail.com	

Quiz Questions Class-I	
1 is used to create an object. *	2/2
Class	
constructor	<b>✓</b>
user-defined functions	
built-in functions	
<ul> <li>2 represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behaviour. *</li> </ul>	2/2
A method	
An object	<b>✓</b>
O A class	
An operator	

```
✓ 3. What will be the output of the following Python code?*

class Test:
    def __init__(self, a="Hello World"):
        self.a=a

    def display(self):
        print(self.a)

obj=Test()
obj.display()

The program has an error because constructor can't have default arguments

2/2

// Additional Content of the following Python code?*

// Additional Content of th
```

The program has an error display function doesn't have parameters

Nothing is displayed

"Hello World" is displayed

```
class Test:
    def __init__ (self):
        self.variable = 'Old'
        self.Change (self.variable)
    def Change (self, var):
        var = 'New'
obj = Test()
print (obj.variable)

    Nothing is printed
    'Old' is printed
    'New' is printed
    Error because function change can't be called in the __init__ function
```

Programming in Python #12  for the Department of CSE	Total points 8/10 ?
Full Name * Sunanda Samantaray	
Registration No. * 1941012213	
Section *  C  D	
Email * sunandasamantaray555@gmail.com	

Quiz Questions Class-I	
✓ 1. The parameter is a reference to the current instance of the class, and is used to access variables that belong to the class. *	ne 2/2
init()	
self	<b>✓</b>
oboth A and B	
None of the above	
2. Which of the following is correct with respect to OOP concept in Python? *	2/2
Objects are real world entities while classes are not real.	<b>✓</b>
Classes are real world entities while objects are not real.	
Both objects and classes are real world entities.	
Both object and classes are not real.	

✗ 3. Which of the following is False with respect Python code? \* 0/2 class Student: def \_\_init\_\_(self,id,age): self.id=id self.age=age std=Student(1,20) "std" is the reference variable for object Student(1,20) id and age are called the parameters. Every class must have a constructor. X None of the above Correct answer None of the above

4. Which of the following is correct? *	2/2
class A:	
<pre>definit(self):</pre>	
self.count=5	
self.count=count+1	
a=A()	
print(a.count)	
O 6	
Error	<b>✓</b>
O 0	
<u> </u>	
5. In python, what is method inside class? *	2/2
attribute	
argument	
function	<b>✓</b>
Object	

Programming in Python #13  for the Department of CSE	Total points 10/10 ?
Full Name * saswat mohanty	
Registration No. * 1941012407	
Section *  C  D	
Email * 1941012407.saswat@gmail.com	

Class-II

<b>~</b>	Which of the following best describes polymorphism? *	2/2
0	Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition	n
0	Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members	
0	Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions	
•	Allows for objects of different types and behaviour to be treated as the same general type	<b>✓</b>
<b>✓</b>	What is the biggest reason for the use of polymorphism? *	2/2
0	It allows the programmer to think at a more abstract level	
0	There is less program code to write	
•	The program will have a more elegant design and will be easier to maintain and update	<b>✓</b>
0	Program code takes up less space	

```
✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? *

                                                         2/2
class A:
    def str (self):
        return '1'
class B(A):
    def __init__(self):
         super(). init ()
class C(B):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
def main():
    obj1 = B()
    obj2 = A()
    obj3 = C()
    print(obj1, obj2,obj3)
main()
111
  123
   '1' '1' '1'
An exception is thrown
```

```
✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? *

                                                          2/2
class A:
    def __init__(self):
         self.multiply(15)
         print(self.i)
    def multiply(self, i):
         self.i = 4 * i;
class B(A):
    def __init__(self):
         super().__init__()
    def multiply(self, i):
         self.i = 2 * i;
obj = B()
15
   60
   An exception is thrown
30
```

```
✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? *

                                                          2/2
class A:
    def init (self, x, y):
         self.x = x
         self.y = y
    def __str__(self):
         return 1
    def __eq_ (self, other):
         return self.x * self.y == other.x * other.y
obj1 = A(5, 2)
obj2 = A(2, 5)
print(obj1 == obj2)
True
   An exception is thrown
   False
```

Programming in Python #14  for the Department of CSE	Total points 10/10 ?
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#### **Quiz Questions**

Encapsulation

✓ Which of these is not a fundamental features of Object Oriented Programming? \*
 ○ Encapsulation
 ○ Inheritance
 ○ Instantiation
 ✓ Polymorphism

✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? \*

2/2

```
class Test:
    def __init__(self):
        self.a = 1
        self._b = 1
    def display(self):
        return self._b
obj = Test()
print(obj.a)
```

- The program has an error because there isn't any function to return self.a
- The program has an error because b is private and display(self) is returning a private member
- The program runs fine and 1 is printed
- The program has an error as you can't name a class member using \_\_b

<b>✓</b>	Which of the following is the most suitable definition for encapsulation?	*2/2
0	Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definitio	n
•	Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members	<b>✓</b>
0	Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions	
0	Allows for implementation of elegant software that is well designed and easily modified	
<b>~</b>	Which of the following is false about protected class members? *	2/2
<b>~</b>	Which of the following is false about protected class members? *  They begin with one underscore	2/2
0		2/2
	They begin with one underscore	2/2
	They begin with one underscore  They can be accessed within a class	2/2

```
class Objects:
    def __init__ (self):
        self.colour = None
        self._shape = "Circle"

def display(self, s):
        self._shape = s

obj=Objects()
print(obj._Objects_shape)

Error because the member shape is a private member

The program runs fine because name mangling has been properly implemented

Error because the member shape is a protected member

Error because the member shape is a protected member
```

Programming in Python #15 for the Department of CSE	Total points 8/10 ?
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Section *  C  D	
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#### **Quiz Questions**

Encapsulation and Inheritance

✓ Say True or False: Private members of a class cannot be accessed. \* 2/2
 ☐ True
 ⑥ False

✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? \* 2/2

class fruits:
 def \_\_init\_\_(self):
 self.price = 100
 self.\_bags = 5
 def display(self):
 print (self.\_bags)

obj=fruits()
obj.display()

The program has an error because display() is trying to print a private class member

The program runs fine but nothing is printed

The program runs fine and 5 is printed

The program has an error because display() can't be accessed

X What type of inheritance is illustrated in the following Python code? *	0/2	
<pre>class A():     pass class B(A):     pass class C(B):     pass</pre>		
Multi-level inheritance		
Hierarchical inheritance		
Single-level inheritance	×	
Multiple inheritance		
Correct answer		
Multi-level inheritance		
✓ What does single-level inheritance mean? *	2/2	
A single superclass inherits from multiple subclasses		
A subclass derives from a class which in turn derives from another class		
Multiple base classes inherit a single derived class		
A single subclass derives from a single superclass	<b>✓</b>	

```
✓ What will be the output of the following Python code? *

                                                                                  2/2
class A:
        def init (self):

\frac{\text{self.}_{\dot{j}} = 1}{\text{self.}_{\dot{j}} = 5}

        def display(self):
              print(self.__i, self.j)
class B(A):
        def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
              self.\underline{i} = 2

self.\underline{j} = 7
c = B()
c.display()
 27
 15
    2 5
17
```