

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: abinraj cr  
Email: 241501007@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241501007  
Phone: 7550268466  
Branch: REC  
Department: I AI & ML FA  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - AI & ML

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23221\_Python Programming

### REC\_Python\_Week 6\_MCQ

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 20  
Marks Obtained : 16

#### Section 1 : MCQ

1. 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**

2. How do you rename a file?

**Answer**

`os.rename(fp, new_name)`

**Status : Wrong**

**Marks : 0/1**

3. 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

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

**Answer**

error

**Status :** Wrong

**Marks :** 0/1

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

**Answer**

To handle exceptions during code execution

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

6. 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

7. 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**

8. 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 : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

9. 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

10. 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 occurred

**Status :** Wrong

**Marks :** 0/1

11. 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**

12. 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**

13. 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**

14. Which clause is used to clean up resources, such as closing files in

Python?

**Answer**

finally

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

15. 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**

16. 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**

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

**Answer**

raise Exception()

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

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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

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**

```
sentence = input()
```

```
with open("sentence_file.txt", "w") as file:  
    file.write(sentence)
```

```
with open("sentence_file.txt", "r") as file:  
    content = file.read().strip()
```

```
word_count = len(content.split()) if content else 0
```

```
print(word_count)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## **2. 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
class NotEligibleToVote(Exception):
    pass

age = int(input())
try:
    if age < 18:
        raise NotEligibleToVote
    else:
        print("Eligible to vote")
except NotEligibleToVote:
    print("Not eligible to vote")
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### **3. 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

try:

    n = input()

    if not n.lstrip('-').isdigit():

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

    n = int(n)

    if n <= 0:

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

    else:

        numbers = []

        for \_ in range(n):

            val = input()

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

```
        raise ValueError("Error: You must enter a numeric value.")
    numbers.append(int(val))
    average = sum(numbers) / n
    print("The average is: {:.2f}".format(average))
except ValueError as e:
    print(e)
```

**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

try:

```
price = float(input())
quantity = int(input())
```

```
if price <= 0:
    raise ValueError("Invalid Price")
if quantity <= 0:
    raise ValueError("Invalid Quantity")
```

```
total_cost = price * quantity
```

```
if total_cost > 1000:
    raise RuntimeError("Excessive Cost")
```

```
print(round(total_cost, 1))
```

```
except ValueError as ve:
```

```
    print(ve)
```

```
except RuntimeError as re:
```

```
    print(re)
```

**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
# Read input from the user
user_input = input()
with open("text_file.txt", "w") as file:
    file.write(user_input)
with open("text_file.txt", "r") as file:
    original = file.read()
upper_case = original.upper()
lower_case = original.lower()
print(f"Original String: {original} Upper-Case String: {upper_case} Lower-Case String: {lower_case}")
```

**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 : 16

### Section 1 : Coding

#### 1. 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**

```
def main():
    try:
        with open("user_input.txt", "r") as file:
            line = file.readline().strip()

        # Split the line into tokens
        tokens = line.split()

        numbers = []
        for token in tokens:
            # Try converting each token to float
            try:
                num = float(token)
                numbers.append(num)
            except ValueError:
                print("Invalid data in the input.")
                return

        # Calculate average
        avg = sum(numbers) / len(numbers)
        # Print average rounded to 2 decimals
        print(f"Average of the numbers is: {avg:.2f}")

    except FileNotFoundError:
        print("Input file not found.")

if __name__ == "__main__":
```



main()

Status : **Wrong**

Marks : 0/10

## 2. 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
# Read inputs
file_name = input()
file_content = input()
char_to_count = input()

# Write the content to the file
with open(file_name, "w") as file:
    file.write(file_content)

# Read the content back and count the character
with open(file_name, "r") as file:
    content = file.read()

count = content.count(char_to_count)

# Output based on the count
if count > 0:
    print(f"The character '{char_to_count}' appears {count} times in the file.")
else:
    print("Character not found in the file.")
```

**Status :** Partially correct

**Marks :** 7.5/10

### 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

try:

n = int(input())

students = {}

count = 0

```
for _ in range(n):
    if count >= MAX_CAPACITY:
        raise Exception("Student database is full.")

    data = input().split()
    student_id = int(data[0])
    student_name = data[1]

    if student_id in students:
        print("Exception caught. Error: Student ID already exists.")
        continue

    if len(students) >= MAX_CAPACITY:
        raise Exception("Student database is full.")

    students[student_id] = student_name
    count += 1
    print(f"Student with ID {student_id} added to the database.")

except Exception as e:
    print(f"Exception caught. Error: {e}")
```

**Status :** Partially correct

**Marks :** 8.5/10

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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

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

```
grades_list = []
```

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

```
    while True:
```

```
        student_name = input().strip()
```

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

```
            break
```

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

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

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

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

```
    # Validate grades
```

```
    try:
```

```
        grade1 = float(grade1)
```

```
        grade2 = float(grade2)
```

```

    if not (0 <= grade1 <= 100 and 0 <= grade2 <= 100):
        # Ignore invalid grades (could also raise error, but not specified)
        continue
    except ValueError:
        continue

    # Write to file
    file.write(f"{student_name} {subject1} {grade1} {subject2} {grade2}\n")

    # Keep track of grades for GPA
    grades_list.append(grade1)
    grades_list.append(grade2)

if grades_list:
    gpa = sum(grades_list) / len(grades_list)
    print(f"{gpa:.2f}")
else:
    print("0.00")

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**

## 2. 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

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

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

```
def validate_register_number(reg_num):  
    if len(reg_num) != 9:  
        raise IllegalArgumentException("Register Number should have exactly 9  
characters.")
```

```
    # Check all characters are alphanumeric (digits or letters)  
    if not reg_num.isalnum():  
        raise NoSuchElementException("Register Number should have only  
alphabets and digits.")
```

```
    # Check format: 2 digits, 3 letters, 4 digits
```

```
    part1 = reg_num[0:2]
```

```
    part2 = reg_num[2:5]
```

```
    part3 = reg_num[5:9]
```



```
if not (part1.isdigit() and part2.isalpha() and part3.isdigit()):
    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.")
```

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

```
try:
    reg_num = input().strip()
    mobile = input().strip()

    validate_register_number(reg_num)
    validate_mobile_number(mobile)
```

```
    print("Valid")
```

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

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Write a program to obtain the start time and end time for the stage event show. If the user enters a different format other than specified, an exception occurs and the program is interrupted. To avoid that, handle the exception and prompt the user to enter the right format as specified.

Start time and end time should be in the format 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS' If the input is in the above format, print the start time and end time. If the input does not follow the above format, print "Event time is not

in the format "

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of the start time of the event.

The second line of the input consists of the end time of the event.

### ***Output Format***

If the input is in the given format, print the start time and end time.

If the input does not follow the given format, print "Event time is not in the format".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

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

Input: 2022-01-12 06:10:00

2022-02-12 10:10:12

Output: 2022-01-12 06:10:00

2022-02-12 10:10:12

### ***Answer***

```
# You are using Python
from datetime import datetime
```

```
try:
```

```
    start_time = input().strip()
```

```
    end_time = input().strip()
```

```
    # Define the expected format
```

```
    fmt = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"
```

```
    # Try parsing both times
```

```
    datetime.strptime(start_time, fmt)
```

```
    datetime.strptime(end_time, fmt)
```

```
    # If successful, print the times
```

```
    print(start_time, end_time)
```

```
except ValueError:  
    print("Event time is not in the format")
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

#### 4. Problem Statement

Bob, a data analyst, requires a program to automate the process of analyzing character frequency in a given text. This program should allow the user to input a string, calculate the frequency of each character within the text, save these character frequencies to a file named "char\_frequency.txt," and display the results.

##### **Input Format**

The input consists of the string.

##### **Output Format**

The first line prints "Character Frequencies:".

The following lines print the character frequency in the format: "X: Y" where X is the character and Y is the count.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

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

Input: aaabbbccc

Output: Character Frequencies:

a: 3

b: 3

c: 3

##### **Answer**

```
# You are using Python  
from collections import OrderedDict
```

```
text = input()
```

```
freq = OrderedDict()
for ch in text:
    freq[ch] = freq.get(ch, 0) + 1

with open("char_frequency.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("Character Frequencies: ")
    for ch, count in freq.items():
        f.write(f"{ch}: {count} ")

print("Character Frequencies: ", end="")
for ch, count in freq.items():
    print(f"{ch}: {count} ", end="")
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**