

PYTHON EXAM 2 (30 Questions - 1 Hour)

OOPs Concept (10 Questions)

Classes and Objects, Methods & Attributes, and OOP Concepts

Section 1: Classes and Objects (3 Questions)

1. What will be the output of the following code?

```
class Car:
    def __init__(self, brand):
        self.brand = brand

my_car = Car("Toyota")
print(my_car.brand)
```

- A) Error
- B) None
- C) Toyota
- D) Car

Answer: C) Toyota

2. Which of the following statements is correct about Python classes?

- A) A class is an instance of an object.
- B) A class is a blueprint for creating objects.
- C) A class can have only one object.
- D) A class cannot have attributes.

Answer: B) A class is a blueprint for creating objects

3. What is the difference between an instance variable and a class variable?

- A) Class variables are shared among instances, whereas instance variables are unique to each instance.
- B) Instance variables are shared among instances, whereas class variables are unique to each instance.
- C) Both are the same.
- D) None of the above.

Answer: A) Class variables are shared among instance, whereas instance variable are unique to each instance

Section 2: Methods & Attributes (4 Questions)

4. What will be the output of the following code?

```
class Test:
    x = 5
    def __init__(self, y):
        self.y = y
```

```
obj = Test(10)
print(obj.x, obj.y)
```

- A) 5 10
- B) 10 5
- C) Error
- D) None

Answer: A) 5 10

5. In Python, which of the following is correct regarding instance methods and class methods?

- A) Instance methods take self as the first parameter, while class methods take cls .
- B) Class methods modify instance variables.
- C) Instance methods can be called without an object.
- D) None of the above.

Answer: A) Instance methods take self as the first parameter, while class method take cls

6. What will be the output of the following code?

```
class Demo:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value

    def update(self, new_value):
        self.value = new_value
```

```
obj = Demo(20)
obj.update(50)
print(obj.value)
```

- A) 20
- B) 50
- C) Error
- D) None

Answer: B) 50

7. What is the correct way to define a class method?

- A)

```
def my_method(self):  
    pass
```

B)

```
@classmethod  
def my_method(cls):  
    pass
```

C)

```
@staticmethod  
def my_method():  
    pass
```

D) None of the above.

Answer: @classmethod
def my_method(cls):
 pass

Section 3: OOP Concepts (3 Questions)

8. Which of the following is NOT a pillar of Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)?

- A) Encapsulation
- B) Abstraction
- C) Compilation
- D) Inheritance

Answer: C) Compilation

9. What is method overriding in Python?

- A) Defining multiple methods with the same name but different arguments in the same class.
- B) A child class providing a specific implementation of a method that is already defined in its parent class.
- C) A method with a default argument value.
- D) None of the above.

Answer: B) A child class providing a specific implementation of a method that is already define in its parent class.

10. What will be the output of the following code?

```
class Parent:  
    def show(self):  
        print("Parent class")
```

```
class Child(Parent):  
    def show(self):
```

```
print("Child class")
```

```
obj = Child()  
obj.show()
```

- A) Parent class
- B) Child class
- C) Error
- D) None

Answer: B) Child class

Advanced Concepts (12 Questions)

Decorators, Generators, Iterators, and the differences between Iterators and Generators

Section 1: Decorators (3 Questions)

1. What is a decorator in Python?

- A) A function that modifies another function's behavior without changing its code
- B) A function that defines a new class
- C) A built-in function to optimize loops
- D) A function that automatically executes before the main program

Answer: A) A function that modifies another function's behavior without changing its code

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

```
def decorator(func):  
    def wrapper():  
        print("Before function call")  
        func()  
        print("After function call")  
    return wrapper
```

```
@decorator  
def greet():  
    print("Hello!")
```

```
greet()
```

A) Prints only "Hello!"

B) Error due to incorrect decorator syntax

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C) Prints "Before function call" , "Hello!" , "After function call" D) Does nothing

Answer: C) Prints "Before function call", "hello!", "After function call"

3. Which of the following decorators is built-in in Python?

- A) @function
- B) @staticmethod
- C) @classmethod
- D) Both B and C

Answer: D) Both B and C

Section 2: Generators (3 Questions)

4. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def my_generator():  
    yield 1  
  
    yield 2  
    yield 3  
  
gen = my_generator()  
print(next(gen))  
  
print(next(gen))
```

- A) 1 2
- B) 1 3
- C) 2 3
- D)
- Error

Answer: A) 1 2

5. What is the difference between return and yield in Python functions?

- A) return sends back a value and exits, while yield saves the function state and continues B) return is used in loops, while yield is used in functions
- C) yield terminates a function immediately, whereas return does not
- D) There is no difference

Answer: A) return send back a value and exist, while yield saves the function state and continue

6. What will happen if we call next() on a generator that has no more values left?

- A) It restarts the generator
- B) It raises a StopIteration exception

C) It returns None

D) It prints an empty list

Answer: B) It raises a StopIteration exception

Section 3: Iterators (3 Questions)

7. Which of the following methods must a class implement to be considered an iterator in Python?

- A) `__next__()` only
- B) `__iter__()` and `__next__()`
- C) `__iter__()` only
- D) `next()` only

Answer: B) `__iter__()` and `__next__()`

8. What will be the output of the following code?

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3]
iter_obj = iter(my_list)
print(next(iter_obj))

print(next(iter_obj))
```

- A) 1 2
- B) 1 3
- C) [1, 2]
- D) Error

Answer: A) 1 2

9. How can you manually iterate over an iterator in Python?

- A) Using a for loop
- B) Using the `next()` function
- C) Converting it to a list
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Section 4: Iterator vs Generator (3 Questions)

10. How is a generator different from an iterator?

- A) Generators use `yield`, while iterators use `return`
- B) Generators automatically create `__iter__()` and `__next__()` methods
- C) Generators are memory-efficient compared to iterators
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

11. What will be the output of the following code?


```
def my_gen():  
    yield 10  
    yield 20  
  
gen = my_gen()  
print(iter(gen) is gen)
```

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Error
- D) None

Answer: A) true

12. Which of the following is **NOT** true about iterators and generators?****

- A) Generators can only be iterated once
- B) Iterators can be reset to the beginning
- C) Both generators and iterators implement `__iter__()` and `__next__()` D)
- Generators are more memory-efficient than lists

Answer: B) Iterators can be reset to the beginning

Python – Production Level (8 Questions)

Docstrings, Error Handling, File Handling, and Modularization

Section 1: Docstrings (2 Questions)

1. What is the purpose of a docstring in Python?

- A) To define a function
- B) To document the purpose and usage of a function, class, or module
- C) To print debugging information
- D) To execute code inside a string

Answer: B) To document the purpose and usage of a function, class, or module

2. How do you access a function's docstring in Python?

- A) `function_name.doc`
- B) `function_name.__doc__`
- C) `function_name.get_doc()`
- D) `doc(function_name)`

Answer: B)function _ name. __doc__

Section 2: Error Handling in Python (2 Questions)

3. What will be the output of the following code?

```
try:
    print(5 / 0)
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("Cannot divide by zero!")
```

- A) Error
- B) 0
- C) Cannot divide by zero!
- D) None

Answer: C)Cannot divide by zero

4. Which of the following statements is true about finally in a try-except block?

- A) It executes only if an exception occurs.
- B) It executes only if no exception occurs.
- C) It always executes, regardless of whether an exception occurs or not.
- D) It prevents exceptions from occurring.

Answer:C)It always executes, regardless of whether an exception occurs or not.

Section 3: File Handling in Python (2 Questions)

5. What will be the output of the following code?

```
file = open("test.txt", "w")
file.write("Hello, Python!")
file.close()

file = open("test.txt", "r")
print(file.read())

file.close()
```

- A) Hello, Python!
- B) Error: File not found
- C) None
- D) Empty output

Answer: A) Hello, Python!

6. What is the correct way to read a file line by line?

- A) file.read_all()
- B) file.readline()
- C) file.readlines()
- D) file.read_line_by_line()

Answer: B) file. readline()

Section 4: Modularization in Python (2 Questions)

7. What is the primary purpose of modularization in Python?

- A) To make code less readable
- B) To improve code reusability and maintainability
- C) To execute code faster
- D) To write functions inside a single large script

Answer: B) To improve code reusability and maintainability

8. How do you import a function named calculate from a module named math_operations ?

- A) import calculate from math_operations
- B) from math_operations import calculate
- C) import math_operations.calculate
- D) math_operations.import calculate

Answer: B) from math _ operations imoprt calculate
