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| keyboard\_arrow\_down | **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 instances, whereas instance variables 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 methods 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:** B)

@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 defined 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:** A) Parent 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

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 sends back a value and exits, while yield saves the function state and continues

**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:** C) Generators are memory-efficient compared to iterators

**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:** A) Generators can only be iterated once



**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 import calculate

