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| Que 1 | What is File function in python? What is keywords to create and write file. |
| Ans: | * A file is a container in computer storage devices used for storing data.   'r': read : Opens the file for reading.  'w': write : Opens the file for writing. If the file  already exists, it truncates the file to  zero length. |
| Que 13 | Explain Exception handling? What is an Error in Python? |
| Ans: | * Exception handling : If you have some suspicious code that may raise a exception, you can defend your program by placing the suspicious code in a try: block. After the try: block, include an except: statement, followed by a block of code which handles the problem as elegantly as possible. * Error : Errors are the problems in a program due to which the program will stop the execution |
| Que 14 | How many except statements can a try-except block have? Name Some built-in exception classes. |
| Ans: | * At least one except statement is required. * Name of buit-in exception classes : Arithmetic Error, Exception, Name Error Index Error, Attribute Error, etc.... |
| Que 15 | When will the else part of try-except-else be executed? |
| Ans: | * The else part is executed when no exception occurs. When Else was executed if any condition is not satisfied in program..... |
| Que 16 | Can one block of except statements handle multiple exception? |
| Ans: | * Yes, a single block of except statements in Python can handle multiple exceptions.     Example:--  try:  x = 10 / 0  y = int("abc")  except (ZeroDivisionError, ValueError) as e:  print("An error occurred:", str(e)) |
| Que 17 | When is the finally block executed? |
| Ans: | * Finally block is always executed whether an exception is handled or not. Therefore, it contains all the necessary statements that need to be printed regardless of the exception occurs or not. |
| Que 18 | What happens when „1‟== 1 is executed? |
| Ans: | * It simply evaluates to False and does not raise any exception. |
| Que 21 | What are oops concepts? |
| Ans: | * An object-oriented paradigm is to design the program using classes and objects. The object is related to real-word entities such as book, house, pencil, etc. The oops concept focuses on writing the reusable code. It is a widespread technique to solve the problem by creating objects. * Python OOP Concepts :   (1)Class  (2)Object  (3)Encapsulation  (4)Inheritance  (5)Polymorphism  (6)Abstraction  (7)Constraction |
| Que 22 | How to Define a Class in Python? What Is Self? Give An Example Of A Python Class |
| Ans: | * class : class is a blueprint for creating objects. * Self : It is refers to the instance of the class and   When you create an instance of the class, it  is passed automatically,and you can access  the instance's attributes and methods using  it.  class Dog:  def \_\_init\_\_(self, name, age):  self.name = name  self.age = age  d1 = Dog(name="Moti", age=2)  d2 = Dog(name="Sher", age=4)  print(f"{d1.name} is {d1.age} years old.")  print(f"{d2.name} is {d2.age} years old.") |
| Que 26 | What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology? |
| Ans: | * In OOP, instantiation is the process of creating instances (objects) of a class,allowing you to work with specific,individual entities based on the defined class structure. |
| Que 27 | What is used to check whether an object o is an instance of class A? |
| Ans: | * In Python, you can use the isinstance() function to check whether an object is an instance of a particular class. * The isinstance() function returns True if the object is an instance of the specified class or a tuple of classes, and False otherwise.   Example:--  class B:  pass    obj = B()  result = isinstance(obj, B)  print(result) |
| Que 28 | What relationship is appropriate for Course and Faculty? |
| Ans: | * Association relationship |
| Que 29 | What relationship is appropriate for Student and Person? |
| Ans: | * Inheritance relationship |