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# Python 2: Getting More Out of Python Lesson 11, Quiz 1

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**Question 1:**

What methods are available to retrieve data from a database cursor after it has been used to execute a SQL SELECT statement?

##### Your Answer:

cursor.fetchone() - retrieve the next row from the database

cursor.fetchmany(n) - retrieve the next n rows from the database

cursor.fetchall() - retrieve all remaining rows from the database

##### Mentor Comments:

*none*

**Question 2:**

What method do you need to implement to control an object's printable representation?

##### Your Answer:

\_\_repr\_\_() method

##### Mentor Comments:

right, although if \_\_str\_\_ is present then print(n) will go for that:

class Foo:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, n):

self.name = n

def \_\_repr\_\_(self):

return "".format(id(self))

def \_\_str\_\_(self):

return "".format(self.name)

obj = Foo("Hercules")

print(obj.\_\_repr\_\_())

print(obj)

print([obj])

OUTPUT:

[]

**Question 3:**

Write an expression that produces a comma-separated representation of the elements in a list named lst.

If lst = ["monkey","parrot","penguin","tiger","bear"], the result of the expression would be 'monkey, parrot, penguin, tiger, bear'.

The number of elements is not fixed, however.

##### Your Answer:

print("{0}, {1}, {2}, {3}, {4}".format(\*lst))

##### Mentor Comments:

More simply you might just go:

", ".join(lst)

### Overall Comments:

Nicely done, Jason. Please see the comments on Q3 for an alternative solution.

-Pat

### Grade:

Great

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