Quiz 5

Due May 4 at 1:59am **Points** 24 **Questions** 6
Available until May 7 at 1:59am **Time Limit** 15 Minutes **Allowed Attempts** 2

Instructions

File handling, pickling, JSON

The questions are all multiple choice or true/false. You may take the quiz twice, with 15 minutes for each attempt. Questions may differ between attempts. The highest score of the two attempts will be considered. You can only view the results once, immediately after finishing an attempt.

This is an open book test, however, you may not share the questions/answers of your quiz with others.

Take the Quiz Again

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	11 minutes	24 out of 24

ⓘ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: **24** out of 24
Submitted May 3 at 8:24pm
This attempt took 11 minutes.

Question 1 — 4 / 4 pts

Identify the terms in the following line below:

```
infile = open('dogs.txt', 'r')
```

open — The Python function tl

'dogs.txt'	An argument to open(
'r'	An argument to open(
infile	The name of the varia

Question 2

4 / 4 pts

What are the benefits to using a *with* statement when reading a file?

- (●) It automatically closes the file, so you don't need to use exception handling to close it explicitly..
- ( ) It makes the computer read the file faster.
- ( ) It appends to the file you read instead of overwriting it.
- ( ) It checks to make sure the file exists before opening it.

Question 3

4 / 4 pts

Say you want to write a program that reads text output from a file called "sat_data.txt". You want your program to end gracefully without errors if the file doesn't exist. What can you do to accommodate this uncertainty?

- ( ) Use open('sat_data.txt', 'a')

- (●) Use open('sat_data.txt', 'r') with a try...except to handle the exception if the file does not already exist
- ( ) Use open('sat_data.txt', 'r') and hope for the best.
- ( ) Use open('sat_data.txt', 'w')

Question 4

4 / 4 pts

Match the example file to its type.

hello_world.py	text
doge.jpg	binary
log.txt	text
pets.pkl	binary

Question 5

4 / 4 pts

If you were to use the following code to write a file,

```
cat_list = ['Siamese', 'Manx', 'Abyssinian', 'Savannah', 'Ragdoll']
with open('cats.txt', 'w') as outfile:
    for cat in cat_list:
        outfile.write(cat + '\n')
```

what would happen if 'cats.txt' already exists?

The program would pause and a message would pop up that says, "Are you sure you want to overwrite 'cats.txt'? This action cannot be undone."

The contents of cat_list would merge with the cats.txt contents in unpredictable ways, potentially creating an unreadable file.

The cats.txt would be overwritten (i.e. the contents would be replaced).

The cats.txt file would be modified, and the items in cat_list would be added to it.

Question 6

4 / 4 pts

Which of these is a main difference between **text** and **binary** files?

Binary files are always two times as large as text files, no matter what is in them.

Binary files can only be opened once, while text files can be opened multiple times.

Text files are not readable by humans because they are composed of bits, but binary files usually are.

Text files are composed with characters and are (usually) readable by humans, while binary files are (usually) not.

Quiz Score: **24** out of 24