FA6

Question	Answer
Class definitions cannot be empty.	TRUE
What does print(Test.__name__) display (assuming Test is the name of the class)? Group of answer choices Sequence generation is easier than a nested iteration A complex task can be broken into sub-problems Making the code look clean	Making the code look clean he statement print(Test.__name__) prints the name of the class, which is "Test". If Test is a class, then Test.__name__ simply returns the string "Test".
All members in a Python class are protected by default.	FALSE, public by default
A method is like an object constructor, or a "blueprint" for creating objects.	FALSE, class not method
Use the __init__() function to assign values to object properties, or other operations that are necessary to do when the object is being created.	TRUE
A double underscore __ prefixed to a variable makes it private.	TRUE
Public members of a class are accessible from within the class and are also available to its sub-classes.	TRUE
Public members (generally methods declared in a class) are accessible from outside the class.	TRUE
Class definitions can be empty.	FALSE
class fruits: def __init__(self, price): self.price = price obj = fruits(50) obj.quantity = 10 # Correct assignment obj.bags = 2 # Adds an attribute 'bags' print(obj.quantity + len(obj.__dict__)) 53 10 13 60	13
A quadrilateral class having four sides as instance variables and a perimeter() method is defined.	TRUE
An exception is _____. Group of answer choices a standard module a special function an object a module	an object
The finally block, if specified, will be executed regardless if the try block raises an error or not.	TRUE
When an error occurs, or exception as we call it, Python will normally stop and generate an error message. These exceptions can be handled using the finally statement.	FALSE, try statement
The name of the parent class is put in the parentheses in front of it, indicating the relation between the two.	TRUE
The inherited class contains a new definition of a method (with the same name and the signature already present in the base class).	TRUE
Which of the following blocks will be executed whether an exception is thrown or not? Group of answer choices except finally else assert	finally
To throw (or raise) an exception, use the raise keyword.	TRUE
Methods of the child class are available for use in the inherited class.	FALSE, methods of the parent class
The rectangle() method is overridden to implement the formula for the area of the square as the square of its sides	FALSE, area()��2
Python is an object oriented programming language.	TRUE
class change: def __init__(self, x, y, z): self.a = x + y + z x = change(1, 2, 3) # instance with a = 1+2+3 = 6 y = getattr(x, 'a') # Retrieves x.a, which is 6 setattr(x, 'a', y+1) # Sets x.a = 6 + 1 = 7 print(x.a) # Prints 7	7
Python doesn't have any mechanism that effectively restricts access to any instance variable or method.	TRUE
The arrangement of private instance variables and public methods ensures the principle of data encapsulation.	TRUE

The object of the same class is required to invoke a public method.	TRUE
If you for some reason have a class definition with no content, put in the delete statement to avoid getting an error.	FALSE, pass
All classes have a function called __init__(), which is always executed when the class is being initiated.	TRUE
Instance attributes are defined in the constructor.	TRUE
class Sales: def __init__(self, id): self.id = id id = 100 # This does not affect self.id val = Sales(142) SyntaxError, this program will not run 100 None of the mentioned 142	142
What happens when '1' == 1 is executed? Group of answer choices an TypeError occurs we get a False we get a True a ValueError occurs	we get a False
You can not use the else keyword to define a block of code to be executed if no errors were raised.	FALSE, you can use it
The except block lets you handle the error.	TRUE
What relationship is best suited for Employee and Person? Group of answer choices inheritance association composition None of the mentioned	inheritance
What will be the output of the following Python code? t[5] Group of answer choices ValueError TypeError IndexError NameError	NameError, not defined
To throw (or raise) an exception, use the delete keyword.	FALSE, raise keyword
Instance attributes and methods defined in the parent class will be inherited by the object of the child class.	TRUE
Which of the following is not an exception handling keyword in Python? Group of answer choices accept try except finally	accept
Which of the following is not a class method? Group of answer choices Bounded Unbounded Static Non-static	Non-static
Protected members of a class are accessible from within the class and are also available to its sub-classes.	TRUE
A class in Python can be defined using the class keyword.	TRUE
Any member in a Python class can be accessed from outside the class environment.	TRUE
Objects can also contain methods.	TRUE
Methods in objects are functions that belong to the object.	TRUE
The arrangement of private instance variables and public methods ensures the principle of inheritance.	FALSE, principle of data encapsulation
Class in objects are functions that belong to the object.	FALSE, methods not class
The area() method is overridden to implement the formula for the area of the square as the square of its sides.	TRUE
The finally block lets you handle the error.	FALSE, except
The finally block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.	TRUE
What relationship is best suited for House and Door? Group of answer choices composition inheritance association None of the mentioned	inheritance
The except block, if specified, will be executed regardless if the try block raises an error or not.	FALSE, finally block
Which of the following is not a standard exception in Python? Group of answer choices ValueError NameError AssignmentError IOError	AssignmentError ��2
The self parameter is a reference to the current instance of the class.	TRUE
Python is not object oriented programming language.	FALSE
Special methods need to be explicitly called during object creation. Group of answer choices None of the mentioned True Both False	FALSE, Special methods are automatically called when needed.

Python prescribes a convention of prefixing the name of the variable/method with single or double underscore to emulate the behaviour of protected and private access specifiers.	TRUE
When an error occurs, or exception as we call it, Python will normally stop and generate an error message. These exceptions can be handled using the try statement.	TRUE
You can use the else keyword to define a block of code to be executed if no errors were raised.	TRUE
You can define as many exception blocks as you want.	TRUE
What is not an exception handling keyword in Python? Group of answer choices finally except error try	error��2
A Class is like an object constructor, or a "blueprint" for creating objects.	TRUE
What will be the output of the following Python code? class Sales: def __init__(self, id): self.id = id id = 100 val = Sales(129) 129 100 None of the mentioned SyntaxError, this program will not run	None of the mentioned or SyntaxError, this program will not run?
Methods in objects are functions that belong to the object.	TRUE
If you for some reason have a class definition with no content, put in the pass statement to avoid getting an error.	TRUE
When is the finally block executed? Group of answer choices when there is an exception only if some condition that has been specified is satisfied when there is no exception always	always
The object of a new class will have access to both methods, but the one from its own class will have precedence when invoked. This is called method overriding.	TRUE
You can not modify the functionality of any base class method.	FALSE, you can
Methods of the parent class are available for use in the inherited class.	TRUE��2
A double underscore __ prefixed to a variable makes it privat.It gives a strong suggestion not to touch it from outside the class. Any attempt to do so will result in an AttributeError.	TRUE
class test: def __init__(self, a): # Constructor expects one argument 'a' self.a = a def display(self): print(self.a) obj = test() # Error: No argument passed for 'a' obj.display()	FALSE?
A quadrilateral class having four sides as instance variables and a area() method is defined.	FALSE, perimiter()
Which of the following statements is true? Group of answer choices When there is a deviation from the rules of a programming language, a semantic error is thrown The standard exceptions are automatically imported into Python programs	The standard exceptions are automatically imported into Python programs
The try block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.	FALSE, finally