29:25

Python OOPS

* Required

1

Name *

SRIMANA MAITY

2

Name of the NSTI *

Select your answer

3

What does built-in function help do in context of classes? * (1 Point)

- Determines the class identifiers of any value
- Determines class description of any user-defined built-in type
- Determines the object name of any value
- Determines class description of any built-in type

4

What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology? * (1 Point)

- Creating an instance of class

- Deleting an instance of class
- Modifying an instance of class
- Copying an instance of class

5

Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding this program? * (1 Point)

- id_no and age are called the parameters
- None of the these
- A constructor has been given in this program
- The "teac" is the reference variable for the object Teacher(5, 25)

6

What will be the output of the following Python code? * (1 Point)

- 12
- 13
- 60
- 52

7

Which of the following statements is **not** true about object-oriented programming? * (1 Point)

- A powerful feature of object-oriented programming is the ability to create a new class by extending an existing class.

- ◯ A class contains functions as well as the data that is used by those functions.
- ◯ One of the benefits of object-oriented programming is that it can hide complexity.
- ◯ Constructor methods are required to initialize an object and destructor methods are required to destroy the object when no longer required.

8

Which of the following is correct? * (1 Point)

- ◯ id(a1) and id(a2) will have same value.
- ◯ id(a1) and id(a2) will have different values.
- ◯ Two objects with same value of attribute cannot be created.
- ◯ None of the above

9

In python, what is method inside class? * (1 Point)

- ◯ argument
- ◯ attribute
- ◯ object
- ◯ function

10

Which of the following is False with respect Python code? * (1 Point)

- ◯ None of the above
- ◯ Every class must have a constructor.

- ◯ id and age are called the parameters.
- ◯ "std" is the reference variable for object Student(1,20)

11

What is the role of 'self' keyword in Python ? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Both 1 and 2.
- ◯ It can also be used to point to the member of the invoking object.
- ◯ None of these.
- ◯ It points to the invoking object.

12

_____ is not a keyword, but by convention it is used to refer to the current instance (object) of a class. * (1 Point)

- ◯ init
- ◯ self
- ◯ def
- ◯ class

13

In which of the following does the CricketFan class correctly inherit from the PartyAnimal class?
* (1 Point)

- ◯ CricketFan = PartyAnimal()
- ◯ an = PartyAnimal()

- ◯ from party import PartyAnimal
- ◯ class CricketFan(PartyAnimal)

14

What is the output of the following code? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Pokemon name is Bulbasaur and type is Grass Pokemon name is Charizard and type is Fire
- ◯ Grass type pokemon name is Bulbasaur Pokemon name is Charizard and type is Fire
- ◯ Grass type pokemon name is Bulbasaur Grass type pokemon name is Charizard
- ◯ Error because the extending class has a stringPokemon() function which already exists.

15

Which of the following Python code creates an empty class? * (1 Point)

- ◯ class A: return
- ◯ class A:
- ◯ class A: pass
- ◯ It is not possible to create an empty class.

16

What does single-level inheritance mean? * (1 Point)

- ◯ A subclass derives from a class which in turn derives from another class
- ◯ A single subclass derives from a single superclass
- ◯ Multiple base classes inherit a single derived class

- ◯ A single superclass inherits from multiple subclasses

17

What are the methods which begin and end with two underscore characters called? * (1 Point)

- ◯ In-built methods
- ◯ Additional methods
- ◯ User-defined methods
- ◯ Special methods

18

What will be the output of the following Python code? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Displays 0, which is the automatic default value
- ◯ Runs normally, doesn't display anything
- ◯ c) Error as one argument is required while creating the object
- ◯ d) Error as display function requires additional argument

19

What type of inheritance is illustrated in the following Python code? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Multi-level inheritance
- ◯ Multiple inheritance
- ◯ Single-level inheritance

- ◯ Hierarchical inheritance

20

_____ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behavior. * (1 Point)

- ◯ An object
- ◯ A class
- ◯ An operator
- ◯ A method

21

Which of the following is not a type of inheritance? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Double-level
- ◯ Single-level
- ◯ Multiple
- ◯ Multi-level

22

Which of the following best describes inheritance? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition
- ◯ Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members
- ◯ Allows for implementation of elegant software that is well designed and easily modified

- ◯ Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions

23

What is delattr(obj,name) used for? * (1 Point)

- ◯ To set an attribute
- ◯ To print deleted attribute
- ◯ To delete an attribute
- ◯ To check if an attribute is deleted or not

24

What is the use of duck typing? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Less restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method
- ◯ Makes the program code smaller
- ◯ More restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method
- ◯ No restriction on the type values that can be passed to a given method

25

Which of the following is the most suitable definition for encapsulation? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members
- ◯ Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition
- ◯ Allows for implementation of elegant software that is well designed and easily modified

- ◯ Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions

26

Which of the following does **not** correctly create an object instance? * (1 Point)

- ◯ jamie = Dog()
- ◯ dog = Dog("Jamie")
- ◯ puppy = Dog("Jamie")
- ◯ pupper = new Dog("Jamie")

27

What will be the output of the following Python code? * (1 Point)

- ◯ An exception is thrown
- ◯ 60
- ◯ 30
- ◯ 15

28

_____ is used to create an object. * (1 Point)

- ◯ class
- ◯ constructor
- ◯ In-built functions

- ◯ User-defined functions

29

What does the following code output? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Sally Louise
- ◯ Sally
- ◯ person1
- ◯ Louise

30

Which of the following is the correct way to define an initializer method? * (1 Point)

- ◯ def __init__():
- ◯ def __init__(self, title, author):
- ◯ __init__(self, title, author):
- ◯ def __init__(title, author):

31

Which of the following is correct with respect to OOP concept in Python? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Both objects and classes are real world entities.
- ◯ Classes are real world entities while objects are not real.
- ◯ Both object and classes are not real.

- ◯ Objects are real world entities while classes are not real.

32

Which of the following best describes polymorphism? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Ability of a class to derive members of another class as a part of its own definition
- ◯ Means of bundling instance variables and methods in order to restrict access to certain class members
- ◯ Allows for objects of different types and behaviour to be treated as the same general type
- ◯ Focuses on variables and passing of variables to functions

33

What will be the output of the following Python code? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Exception is thrown
- ◯ __main__
- ◯ test
- ◯ Demo

34

What is the biggest reason for the use of polymorphism? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Program code takes up less space
- ◯ The program will have a more elegant design and will be easier to maintain and update
- ◯ It allows the programmer to think at a more abstract level

- ◯ There is less program code to write

35

Which of these is not a fundamental feature of OOP? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Encapsulation
- ◯ Inheritance
- ◯ Instantiation
- ◯ Polymorphism

36

What is setattr() and getattr() used for? * (1 Point)

Please select 2 options.

- ☐ To access the attribute of the object
- ☐ To delete an attribute
- ☐ To check if an attribute exists or not
- ☐ To set an attribute

37

Which of the following statements is wrong about inheritance? * (1 Point)

- ◯ Inheritance is one of the features of OOP
- ◯ Protected members of a class can be inherited
- ◯ Private members of a class can be inherited and accessed

◯ The inheriting class is called a subclass