QUIZ NAVIGATION
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Started on	Wednesday, 23 February 2022, 3:33 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 23 February 2022, 3:54 PM
Time taken	21 mins 22 secs
Grade	9.00 out of 10.00 (90%)

Question 1
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

The following code is the same code that is shown in class when an 'Entry' widget was introduced. I have deliberately kept line 9 empty. Which of the following options will go in this empty line so that the 'Entry' widget is protected? A 'protected' Entry is one where the user typed characters are substituted with some special character e.g., "*" as is usual for a password field.

```
1  from tkinter import *
2  def nameClick():
3      clickLabel = Label(root, text="Hello " + e.get())
4      clickLabel.grid(row=2, column=0)
5
6  root = Tk()
7  e = Entry(root, width=50)
8  e.grid(row=0, column=0)
9
10 nameButton = Button(root, text="Enter your name", command=nameClick)
11 nameButton.grid(row=1, column=0)
12
13 root.mainloop()
```

Select one:
- a. e["show"] = '*' ✓
- b. e["Hide"] = '*'
- c. e.show = '*'
- d. e.protect("*")

The correct answer is: e["show"] = '*'

Question 2
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

Suppose you have created an entry widget 'e' in a python TKinter GUI program as follows.

```
from tkinter import *
root = Tk()
e = Entry(root, width=50)
```

Which command will retrieve the text from the entry widget?

Select one:
- a. e["text"]
- b. e.__get__()
- c. e.text
- d. e.get() ✓

The correct answer is: e.get()

Question 3
Incorrect
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

A python function can accept variable number of input arguments by preceding an input argument name with a single asterisk (*). Similarly, a variable number of keyword arguments are accepted if an input argument is preceded by two asterisks (**). An example is shown below.

```
def my_function(*args, **kwargs):
    pass
```

Inside the function what type of objects are 'args' and 'kwargs'?

Select one:
- a. 'args' is list, 'kwargs' is a tuple
- b. 'args' is tuple, 'kwargs' is a set
- c. 'args' is tuple, 'kwargs' is a dictionary
- d. 'args' is a list, 'kwargs' is a dictionary ✗

The correct answer is: 'args' is tuple, 'kwargs' is a dictionary

Question 4
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

The following code snippet prints a subset of the colors by slicing the original list in the first line of the code. What will be the output?

```
colors = ['red', 'orange', 'yellow', 'white', 'green', 'blue', 'indigo', 'violet']
sub_colors = colors[::-2]
print(sub_colors)
```

Select one:
- a. ['violet', 'blue', 'white', 'orange'] ✓
- b. ['blue', 'green', 'white', 'yellow', 'orange', 'red']
- c. ['red', 'yellow', 'green', 'indigo']
- d. ['red', 'orange', 'yellow', 'white', 'green', 'blue']

The correct answer is: ['violet', 'blue', 'white', 'orange']

Question 5
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

The following code is the same code that is shown in class when an 'Entry' widget was introduced. I have deliberately kept line 9 empty. Which of the following options will go in this empty line so that the user is allowed to type is not allowed to paste any text in the 'Entry'.

```
1  from tkinter import *
2  def nameClick():
3      clickLabel = Label(root, text="Hello " + e.get())
4      clickLabel.grid(row=2, column=0)
5
6  root = Tk()
7  e = Entry(root, width=50)
8  e.grid(row=0, column=0)
9
10 nameButton = Button(root, text="Enter your name", command=nameClick)
11 nameButton.grid(row=1, column=0)
12
13 root.mainloop()
```

Select one:
- a. e.config(state='disabled')
- b. e["state"] = 'disabled'
- c. root.config(state='disabled')
- d. e.bind('<Control-v>', lambda _:'break') ✓

The correct answer is: e.bind('<Control-v>', lambda _:'break')

Question 6
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

The following code snippet adds 3 numpy arrays of different dimensions. What will be the output? Hint: Think in terms of broadcasting properties of numpy arrays.

```
import numpy as np

A = np.array([[[ 2,  2,  1],
               [ 1,  1,  1],
               [ 2,  2,  2]],

              [[ 3,  3,  6],
               [ 2,  4,  8],
               [ 1,  2,  1]]])

B = np.array([[1, 4, 5],
              [7, 9, 8],
              [3, 9, 1]])

C = np.array([[2, 4, 3]])

print(A + B + C)
```

Select one:
- a. [[[5 10 9], [8 10 9], [5 11 3]], [[6 11 14], [9 13 16], [4 11 2]]]
- b. [[5 10 9], [10 14 12], [7 15 6]]
- c. [[[6 11 14], [11 17 19], [6 15 5]], [[5 10 9], [10 14 12], [7 15 6]]]
- d. [[[5 10 9], [10 14 12], [7 15 6]], [[6 11 14], [11 17 19], [6 15 5]]] ✓

The correct answer is: [[[5 10 9], [10 14 12], [7 15 6]], [[6 11 14], [11 17 19], [6 15 5]]]

Question 7
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

The following code uses an iterator along with a try-catch block to catch the exception of exhausting the iterator loop. On execution of this code, how many times 'apple' will be printed?

```
fruits = ['apple', 'orange', 'banana']
iterator = iter(fruits)
for i in range():
    try:
        print(next(iterator))
    except:
        iterator = iter(fruits)
```

Select one:
- a. 34
- b. 25
- c. 33
- d. 1 ✓

The correct answer is: 1

Question 8
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

Suppose you have created a label widget 'helloLabel' in a python TKinter GUI program as follows.

```
from tkinter import *
root = Tk()
helloLabel = Label(root, text="Hello World")
```

Which command will retrieve the text ("Hello World") from the label?

Select one:
- a. helloLabel.get()
- b. helloLabel.__get__()
- c. helloLabel.text
- d. helloLabel["text"] ✓

The correct answer is: helloLabel["text"]

Question 9
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

The following code plays with the title of the root window, if the button is clicked. When the program starts, the title of the window will be the default 'tk'. What will be the title of the window for two consecutive clicks of the button?

```
1  from tkinter import *
2
3  def eventClick():
4      if not 'x' in globals():
5          global x
6          x = 0
7      if x == 0:
8          root.title('Changed Title')
9          x = 1
10     else:
11         root.title()
12         x = 0
13
14 root = Tk()
15 clickButton = Button(root, text="ClickMe", command=eventClick)
16 clickButton.grid(row=0, column=0)
17 root.mainloop()
```

Select one:
- a. 'Changed Title', 'Changed Title' ✓
- b. 'Changed Title', 'tk'
- c. The program will encounter an error saying 'title' method expects 1 argument but none is given
- d. 'Changed Title', '' [" MEANS BLANK]

The correct answer is: 'Changed Title', 'Changed Title'

Question 10
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

Unlike 'C' you can easily return multiple values from a function in Python. A canonical example is "return x, y" as the last statement inside the function definition. The object returned in the calling function in such a case is:

Select one:
- a. Tuple ✓
- b. Set
- c. Dictionary
- d. List

The correct answer is: Tuple