

Unit 5: Object-Oriented Programming in Python

Total points 25/25

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25 Marks

✓ 1. Which of the following is correct with respect to the OOP concept in Python? * 1/1

- A. Objects are real world entities while classes are not real. ✓
- B. Classes are real world entities while objects are not real.
- C. Both objects and classes are real world entities.
- D. Both object and classes are not real.



✓ 2. How many objects and reference variables are there for the given Python code? * 1/1

```
class A:  
    print("Inside class")  
A()  
A()  
obj=A()
```

- A. 2 and 1
- B. 3 and 3
- C. 3 and 1
- D. 3 and 2



Feedback

Explanation: obj is the reference variable here and an object will be created each time A() is called. So there will be 3 objects created.

✓ 3. In python, what is the method inside a class? * 1/1

- A. attribute
- B. object
- C. argument
- D. function



✓ 4. Which of these is not a fundamental feature of OOP? * 1/1

- a) Encapsulation
- b) Inheritance
- c) Instantiation
- d) Polymorphism



✓ 5. Private members of a class cannot be accessed. * 1/1

- True
- False



✓ 6. _____ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behavior. * 1/1

- a) A method
- b) An object
- c) A class
- d) An operator



✓ 7. _____ is used to create an object. *

1/1

- a) class
- b) constructor
- c) User-defined functions
- d) In-built functions

✓

✓ 8. What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology? *

1/1

- a) Deleting an instance of class
- b) Modifying an instance of class
- c) Copying an instance of class
- d) Creating an instance of class

✓

✓ 9. The `__init__()` function is a _____ *

1/1

- a) constructor
- b) destructor
- c) method
- d) initialized method

✓



✓ 10. Is that true `__init__()` function automatically called when an object is created? * 1/1

True



False

✓ 11. Constructor overloading is allowed in python. * 1/1

True

False



✓ 12. `__del__()` is _____ * 1/1

a) method

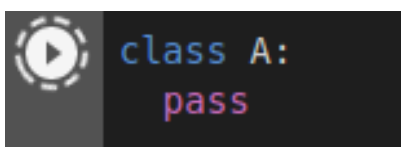
b) delete method

c) destructor

d) none of the above



✓ 13. Is this code is valid in python or not * 1/1



```
class A:  
    pass
```

Yes



No

Maybe



✓ 14. How to declare a private variable in python, Using * 1/1

- a) private keyword
- b) __ (double underscore) ✓
- c) _ (single underscore)
- d) none of the above

✓ 15. The class from which the child class inherits is called _____ * 1/1

- i) Child class
- ii) Parent class
- iii) Super class
- iv) Base class
- v) Both ii and iv ✓

✓ 16. Does python have an "abstract" keyword * 1/1

- Yes
- No ✓
- Maybe



✓ 17. Which of the following is/are contents of polymorphism. * 1/1

- a) method overloading
- c) method overriding
- c) both above
- d) none of the above



✓ 18. Which keyword is used to access members of the base class? * 1/1

- a) self
- b) pass
- c) super
- d) assert



✓ 19. `__str__()` function is refers to * 1/1

- a) string representation
- b) object representation
- c) both a and b
- d) none of the above



✓ 20. A function with parameters cannot be decorated. *

1/1

True



False

✓ 21. Which of the following is correct? *

2/2

```
class A:  
  
    def __init__(self):  
  
        self.count=5  
  
        self.count=count+1  
a=A()  
print(a.count)
```

A. 5

B. 6

C. 0

D. Error



✓ 22. Which of the following is false with respect to Python code? *

1/1

```
class Student:  
    def __init__(self, id, age):  
        self.id=id  
        self.age=age  
std=Student(1,20)
```

- A. "std" is the reference variable for object Student(1,20)
- B. id and age are called the parameters.
- C. Every class must have a constructor.
- D. None of the above



✓ 23. What will be the output of the below Python code? *

2/2

```
class A():  
    def __init__(self, count=100):  
        self.count=count  
  
obj1=A()  
obj2=A(102)  
print(obj1.count)  
print(obj2.count)
```

- A. 100 100
- B. 100 102
- C. 102 102
- D. Error



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