You answered 24 of 24 questions correctly. Continue watching Retake quiz

Question 1 of 24

Which of the following is not one of the main Python data types?

- ✓ Matrix
  Correct
- Number
- String
- Sequence

Question 2 of 24

Class `Fruit` is derived from the class `Food`. Which is the correct way for `Fruit` to call a function of its parent class?

- ✓
```
super().SetPrice(50)
```
  Correct
-
```
super.SetPrice(50)
```
-
```
parent().SetPrice(50)
```
-
```
super().SetPrice(self,50)
```

Question 3 of 24

How many numbers will be printed with this code?

```
x=0
while(x<5):
    print(x)
    x=x-1
```

- ✓ an infinite number
  Correct
  Since the variable is decremented, the loop will keep running for as long as it is negative.
- six
- five
- zero

Question 4 of 24

Why is this code below often added to a Python program file?

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- ✓ It executes the main() function only if this file is executed as the main program.
  Correct
- It confirms that it is an actual Python program before starting the interpreter.
- It allows us to skip calling the main() function by defining an environment variable.
- It assures that the program will run correctly when executed from either an IDE or command line.

Question 5 of 24

Why will this code cause an error?

```
print(Hello World!)
```

- ✓ The string must be enclosed in double quotes.
  Correct
- The print function must be used within a function.
- The print function must be indented.
- The print function must be called with square brackets.

Question 6 of 24

When creating a match-case block, which line defines the default case?

- `case "default":`
- `default:`
- ✓ `case _:`
  Correct
  The default case uses an underscore.
- `case:`

Question 7 of 24

What will this print, assuming `runtest()` is a function that does not return a value?

```
print(runtest())
```

- the code inside the function
- the address of the function object
- ✓ the value `None`
  Correct
  Since this function returns nothing, "None" will be printed.
- This will error out.

Question 8 of 24

What will the following code print?

```
def inc(a,b=1):
    return(a+b)
    a=inc(1)
    a=inc(a,a)
    print(a)
```

- 3
- ✗ 2
  Incorrect
- The script will cause an error.
- ✓ 4
  Correct

Question 9 of 24

What is the proper syntax for accessing the fourth element of the following sequence?

```
values = [1,3,5,7,9,11,13]
```

- `values{3}`
- ✓ `values[3]` Correct
- `values(4)`
- `values[4]`

Question 10 of 24

What is a Python library module?

- a Python function without parameters
- ✓ pre-built code you can use in your program Correct
- the code that initializes your variables

Question 11 of 24

What will be the result of the following code?

```
thestr = "This is a string"
print(thestr)
thestr = 5
```

- ✓ The code will print "This is a string" and set the value of thestr to 5. Correct
- The code will cause an error.
- The code will print the value 5.
- The code will print "This is a string".

Question 12 of 24

Which alternative code is logically equivalent to the code below?

```
maxnum = x if (x>y) else y
```

- ✓
```
maxnum = y
if (x>y):
    maxnum = x
```
Correct

-
```
if (x>y):
    maxnum=y
elif (x==y):
    maxnum=y
else:
    maxnum=x
```

-
```
if (x>=y):
    maxnum=x
elif:
    maxnum=y
```

-
```
if (y>x):
    y
else:
    x
```

Question 13 of 24

What is the right way to define a function that takes one argument with a default value followed by a variable number of arguments?

-
```
def func(*arg1, args)
```

-
```
def func(*arg1, *args)
```

```
def func[arg1, *args]
```

```
def func(arg1, *args)
```

Correct

Question 14 of 24

Given this variable, how can you print it reversed?

```
s="123456"
```

```
print(s[-1::])
```

```
print(s[:-6:-1])
```

```
print(s[::-1])
```

Correct

```
print(s[1::-1])
```

Question 15 of 24

What will this code print?

```
try:
    x=int("five")
except ValueError:
    print("There is a value error.")
finally:
    print("Something went wrong.")
```

Something went wrong.

There is a value error. Something went wrong.

Correct

There is a value error.

This code will exit with an error.

Question 16 of 24

What is the purpose of the super() function when working with Python classes?

to indicate to Python that the current class inherits from a specific parent class

to call the initializer function of the parent class of the class where super() is being called from

to ensure that the properties of the current class are initialized before those of the parent class

to access methods and properties within the parent class of the class where super() is being called from

Correct

Question 17 of 24

What is the correct way to define a class named "Point" that is initialized with x and y coordinate values?

```
class Point(x, y):
    def __init__(self):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
```

```
class Point():
    def __Point__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
```

```
class Point():
    def __initialize__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
```

```
class Point():
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
```

Correct

Question 18 of 24

What is the output of the code below?

```
thestr = "Ogres are often foolhardy oafs"
newstr = ""
for i, c in enumerate(thestr):
    if c == "o":
        continue
    if i > 20:
        break
    newstr += c
print(newstr)
```

Ogres are ften flh
Correct

Ogres are ften f

gres are ften flhar

gres are ften flh

Question 19 of 24

What is the proper code for creating a "for" loop that will execute 9 times starting at the number 6?

```
for i in range(6, 16):
   ...
```

Correct

```
for i in range(6, 9):
   ...
```

```
for i in range(6, 6+9):
   ...
```

```
for i in range(6, 15):
   ...
```

Question 20 of 24

What will this code print?

```
var="123456789"
print(var[1:6:2])
```

```
246
```

Correct

```
23456
```

```
24
```

```
35
```

Question 21 of 24

What will this line do?

```
value=input("2+2=")
```

- It will place the sum of 2 and 2 into a variable.
- It will check if the user's answer is correct.
- It will print the sum of 2 and 2 to the screen.
- ✓ It will store the user's input into a variable.

Correct

Question 22 of 24

What is the purpose of the finally section of an exception handling statement?

- The finally section is where control is transferred to in order to handle an exception that has occurred.
- The finally section is where control is transferred to after an exception occurs and is handled by the "except" section.
- ✓ The code in the finally section always runs, so it's a good place to clean up any allocated resources.

Correct

- The finally section runs only if none of the except sections are able to handle the error.

Question 23 of 24

Of the following, which is the most correct code for the "except" section to accompany the following "try" section to handle a divide by zero exception?

```
# assume two integer variables, x and y
try:
    result = x / y
```

- ✓
```
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print("A divide by zero error occurred", e)
```

Correct

-
```
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("A divide by zero error occurred")
```

-
```
except e as ZeroDivisionError:
    print("A divide by zero error occurred", e)
```

-
```
except e:
    print("A divide by zero error occurred", e)
```

Question 24 of 24

What is the correct way to import Python's math module and then use the square root function?

-
```
import math

x = math[sqrt(16)]
```

-
```
import "math"

x = math.sqrt(16)
```

- ✓
```
import math

x = math.sqrt(16)
```

Correct

-
```
import math

x = sqrt(16)
```