

## PCAP

Number: PCAP  
Passing Score: 800  
Time Limit: 120 min  
File Version: 1

PCAP



## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

And operator able to perform bitwise shifts is coded as (Select two answers)



- A. --
- B. ++
- C. <<
- D. >>

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/basic-operators-python/>

### QUESTION 2

What will the value of the i variable be when the following loop finishes its execution?

```
for i in range (10):  
    pass
```

- A. 10
- B. the variable becomes unavailable
- C. 11
- D. 9

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/pass-statement>

### QUESTION 3

The following expression

`1+-2`

is:

- A. equal to 1
- B. invalid
- C. equal to 2
- D. equal to -1

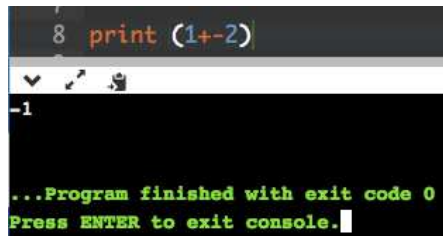
**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



```
8 print (1+-2)
-1
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

### QUESTION 4

What is the output of the following piece of code?

```
a= 'ant'  
b= "bat"  
c= 'camel'  
print (a, b, c, sep= ' ')
```

- A. ant' bat' camel
- B. ant"bat" camel
- C. antbatcamel
- D. print (a, b, c, sep= ' ' )

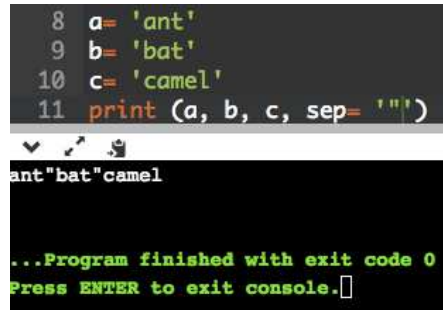
**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



The screenshot shows a code editor with the following Python code:

```
8 a= 'ant'  
9 b= 'bat'  
10 c= 'camel'  
11 print (a, b, c, sep= ' ')
```

Below the code editor, the terminal output is displayed:

```
ant"bat"camel  
  
...Program finished with exit code 0  
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

#### QUESTION 5

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
i=5
while i>0:
    i=i //2
    if i % 2=0:
        break
else:
    i+=1
print (i)
```

- A. the code is erroneous
- B. 3
- C. 7
- D. 15

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 6**

How many lines does the following snippet output?

```
for i in range (1, 3):
    print ("*", end= "")
else:
    print ("*")
```

- A. three
- B. one
- C. two
- D. four

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 7

Which of the following literals reflect the value given as 34.23? (Select two answers)

- A. .3423e2
- B. 3423e-2
- C. .3423e-2
- D. 3423e2

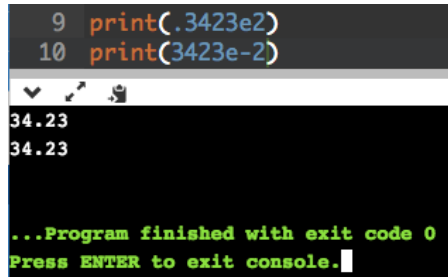
**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



```
9 print(.3423e2)
10 print(3423e-2)

34.23
34.23

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

### QUESTION 8

Assuming that the following snippet has been successfully executed, which of the equations are True? (Select two answers)

```
a= [1]
b=a
a[0] = 0
```

- A. len(a) == len (b)
- B. b [0] +1 ==a [0]
- C. a [0] == b [0]
- D. a [0] + 1 ==b [0]

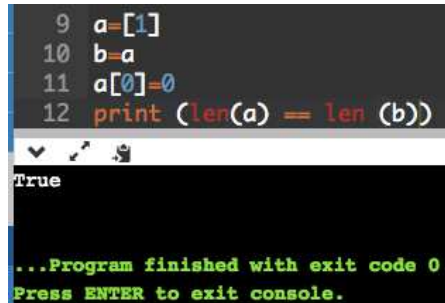
**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



```
9 a=[1]
10 b=a
11 a[0]=0
12 print (len(a) == len (b))
```

True

...Program finished with exit code 0  
Press ENTER to exit console.

### QUESTION 9

Assuming that the following snippet has been successfully executed, which of the equations are False? (Select two answers)

```
a=[0]
b=a [:]
a[0]=1
```

- A. len(a)== len (b)

- B. `a [0]-1 ==b [0]`
- C. `a [0]== b [0]`
- D. `b [0] - 1 ==a [0]`

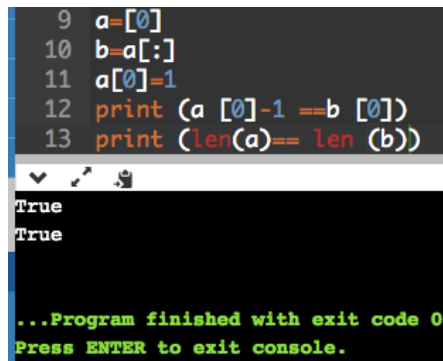
**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



```
9 a=[0]
10 b=a[:]
11 a[0]=1
12 print (a [0]-1 ==b [0])
13 print (len(a)== len (b))
```

True  
True

...Program finished with exit code 0  
Press ENTER to exit console.

#### QUESTION 10

Which of the following statements are true? (Select two answers)

- A. Python strings are actually lists
- B. Python strings can be concatenated
- C. Python strings can be sliced like lists
- D. Python strings are mutable

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://docs.python.org/2/tutorial/introduction.html>

#### QUESTION 11



What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
lst = [1,2,3,4]
lst = lst [-3:-2]
lst= lst[-1]
print (lst)
```

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 3

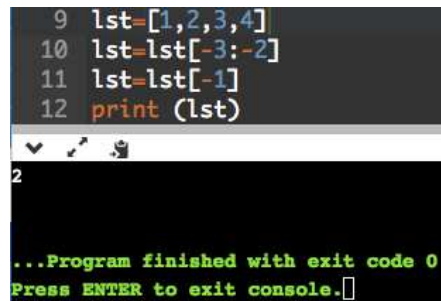
**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A screenshot of a code editor showing four lines of Python code: `9 lst=[1,2,3,4]`, `10 lst=lst[-3:-2]`, `11 lst=lst[-1]`, and `12 print (lst)`. Below the code editor is a terminal window showing the output `2` and the message `...Program finished with exit code 0` followed by `Press ENTER to exit console.`

```
9 lst=[1,2,3,4]
10 lst=lst[-3:-2]
11 lst=lst[-1]
12 print (lst)

2

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## QUESTION 12

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
s= 'abc'
for i in len(s):
    s[i] = s[i].upper ( )
print(s)
```

- A. abc
- B. The code will cause a runtime exception
- C. ABC
- D. 123

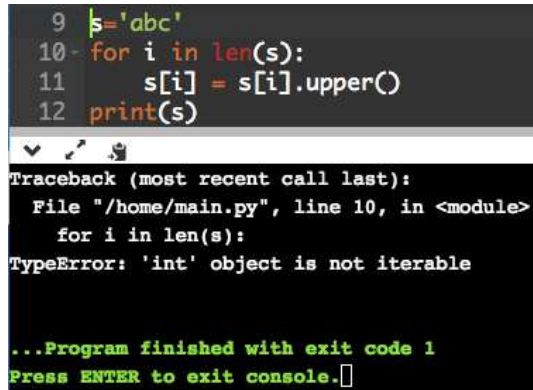
**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



```
9 s='abc'
10 for i in len(s):
11     s[i] = s[i].upper()
12 print(s)
```

Traceback (most recent call last):  
File "/home/main.py", line 10, in <module>  
for i in len(s):  
TypeError: 'int' object is not iterable

...Program finished with exit code 1  
Press ENTER to exit console.

### QUESTION 13

How many elements will the list2 list contain after execution of the following snippet?

```
list1 = [False for i in range (1, 10) ]
list2 = list1 [-1:1:-1]
```

- A. zero
- B. five
- C. seven
- D. three

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

```
9 list1 = [False for i in range (1, 10) ]
10 list2 = list1 [-1:1:-1]
11 print(list2)

[False, False, False, False, False, False, False]

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

#### QUESTION 14

What would you used instead of XXX if you want to check weather a certain 'key' exists in a dictionary called dict? (Select two answers)

```
if XXX:
    print Key exists
```

- A. 'key' in dict
- B. dict ['key'] != None
- C. dict.exists ('key')
- D. 'key' in dict.keys ( )

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://thispointer.com/python-how-to-check-if-a-key-exists-in-dictionary/>

### QUESTION 15

What is the expected behavior of the following snippet?

```
def a (l, I) :  
    return l [I]  
  
print (a (0, [1]) )
```

It will:

- A. cause a runtime exception
- B. print 1
- C. print 0, [1]
- D. print [1]

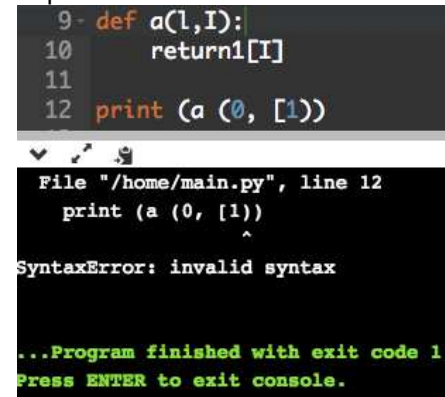
**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



```
9- def a(l,I):  
10     return l[I]  
11  
12 print (a (0, [1]))
```

File "/home/main.py", line 12  
print (a (0, [1]))  
 ^  
SyntaxError: invalid syntax

...Program finished with exit code 1  
Press ENTER to exit console.

### QUESTION 16

What can you do if you don't like a long package path like this one?

```
import alpha .beta . gamma .delta .epsilon .zeta
```

- A. you can make an alias for the name using the alias keyword
- B. nothing, you need to come to terms with it
- C. you can shorten it to alpha . zeta and Python will find the proper connection
- D. you can make an alias for the name using the as keyword

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/706595/can-you-define-aliases-for-imported-modules-in-python>

#### QUESTION 17

Is it possible to safely check if a class/object has a certain attribute?

- A. yes, by using the hasattr attribute
- B. yes, by using the hasattr ( ) method
- C. yes, by using the hassattr ( ) function
- D. no, it is not possible

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/610883/how-to-know-if-an-object-has-an-attribute-in-python>

#### QUESTION 18

There is a stream named s open for writing. What option will you select to write a line to the stream?

- A. s. write ("Hello\n")
- B. write (s, "Hello")
- C. s.writeln ("Hello")
- D. s. writeline ("Hello")

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Python\\_Programming/Input\\_and\\_Output](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Python_Programming/Input_and_Output)

#### QUESTION 19

You are going to read just one character from a stream called s. Which statement would you use?

- A. ch = read (s, 1)
- B. ch= s.input (1)
- C. ch= input (s, 1)
- D. ch= s.read (1)

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/510357/python-read-a-single-character-from-the-user>

#### QUESTION 20

What can you deduce from the following statement? (Select two answers)

```
str= open ('file.txt', 'rt')
```

- A. str is a string read in from the file named file.txt
- B. a newline character translation will be performed during the reads
- C. if file. txt does not exist, it will be created
- D. the opened file cannot be written with the use of the str variable

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 21**

The following class hierarchy is given. What is the expected out of the code?

```
class A:
    def a (self) :
        print ("A", end= ' ')
    def b (self) :
        self.a ()
```

```
class B (A):
    def a (self) :
        print ("B", end= ' ')
    def do (self):
        self.b ()
```

```
class C (A):
    def a (self):
        print ("C", end= ' ')
    def do (self):
        self.b ()
```

```
B () . do ()
C () . do ()
```

- A. BB
- B. CC
- C. AA
- D. BC

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 22**

Python's built in function named open () tries to open a file and returns:

- A. an integer value identifying an opened file
- B. an error code (0 means success)
- C. a stream object
- D. always None

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 23

Which of the following words can be used as a variable name? (Select two valid names)

- A. for
- B. True
- C. true
- D. For

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.pluralsight.com/guides/python-basics-variables-assignment>

### QUESTION 24

A *keyword* (Select two answers)

- A. can be used as an identifier
- B. is defined by Python's lexis
- C. is also known as a *reserved word*
- D. cannot be used in the user's code

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/keywords-identifier>

**QUESTION 25**

How many stars (\*) does the snippet print?

```
s = '*****'  
s = s - s [2]  
print (s)
```

- A. the code is erroneous
- B. five
- C. four
- D. two

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 26**

Assuming that the V variable holds an integer value to 2, which of the following operators should be used instead of OPER to make the expression equal to 1?

V OPER 1

- A. <<<
- B. >>>
- C. >>
- D. <<

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 27**

How many stars (\*) does the following snippet print?

```
i = 3
while i > 0 :
    i -= 1
    print ("*")
else:
    print ("*")
```

- A. the code is erroneous
- B. five
- C. three
- D. four

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

```
9 i = 3
10 while i > 0 :
11     i -= 1
12     print ("*")
13 else:
14     print ("*")
15
```



### QUESTION 28

Which of the listed actions can be applied to the following tuple? (Select two answers)

```
tup = ()
```

- A. tup [:]
- B. tup.append (0)
- C. tup [0]
- D. del tup

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 29**

Which of the equations are True? (Select two answers)

- A. `chr (ord (x)) == x`
- B. `ord (ord (x)) == x`
- C. `chr (chr (x)) == x`
- D. `ord (chr (x)) == x`

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 30**

If you want to transform a string into a list of words, what invocation would you use? (Select two answers)

**Expected output:**

```
The, Catcher, in, the Rye,
```

**Code:**

```
s = "The Catcher in the Rye"
l = # put a proper invocation here
for w in l:
    print (w, end=', ')
```

 # outputs: The, Catcher, in, the Rye,

- A. `s.split ()`
- B. `split (s, ' ')`
- C. `s.split (' ')`
- D. `split (s)`

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 31

Assuming that 1<sup>st</sup> is a four-element list is there any difference between these two statements?

```
del 1st # the first line  
del 1st [:] # the second line
```

- A. yes, there is, the first line empties the list, the second line deletes the list as a whole
- B. yes, there is, the first line deletes the list as a whole, the second line just empties the list
- C. no, there is no difference
- D. yes, there is, the first line deletes the list as a whole, the second line removes all the elements except the first one

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 32

Package source directories/folders can be:

- A. converted into the so-called *pypck* format
- B. packed as a ZIP file and distributed as one file
- C. rebuilt to a flat form and distributed as one directory/folder
- D. removed as Python compiles them into an internal portable format

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 33

A two-parameter lambda function raising its first parameter to the power of the second parameter should be declared as:

- A. `lambda (x, y) = x ** y`
- B. `lambda (x, y): x ** y`
- C. `def lambda (x, y): return x ** y`
- D. `lambda x, y: x ** y`

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 34

A method for passing the arguments used by the following snippet is called:

```
def fun (a, b):  
    return a + b  
  
res = fun (1, 2)
```

- A. sequential
- B. named
- C. positional
- D. keyword

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 35

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
def unclear (x):  
    if x % 2 == 1:  
        return 0  
  
print (unclear (1) + unclear (2))
```

It will:

- A. print 0
- B. cause a runtime exception
- C. prints 3
- D. print an empty line

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 36

If you need to serve two different exceptions called Ex1 and Ex2 in one except branch, you can write:

- A. except Ex1 Ex2:
- B. except (ex1, Ex2):
- C. except Ex1, Ex2:
- D. except Ex1+Ex2:

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/exception-handling>

#### QUESTION 37

A function called `issubclass (c1, c2)` is able to check if:

- A. c1 and c2 are both subclasses of the same superclass
- B. c2 is a subclass of c1
- C. c1 is a subclass of c2
- D. c1 and c2 are not subclasses of the same superclass

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/python-in-a/9781491913833/ch04.html>

### QUESTION 38

A class constructor (Select two answers)

- A. can return a value
- B. cannot be invoked directly from inside the class
- C. can be invoked directly from any of the subclasses
- D. can be invoked directly from any of the superclasses

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 39

You are going to read 16 bytes from a binary file into a bytearray called data. Which lines would you use? (Select two answers)

- A. `data = bytearray (16)`  
`bf.readinto (data)`
- B. `data = binfile.read (bytearray (16))`
- C. `bf.readinto (data = bytearray (16))`
- D. `data = bytearray (binfile.read (16))`

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.devdungeon.com/content/working-binary-data-python>

**QUESTION 40**

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
class X:
    pass
class Y(X):
    pass
class Z(Y):
    pass

x = Z()
z = Z()
print (isinstance (x, z), isinstance (z, X))
```

- A. True False
- B. True True
- C. False False
- D. False True

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**