

## PCAP

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

PCAP



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## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

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

```
i=0
while i !=0:
    i=i-1
else:
    i=i+1
```



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- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. 2
- D. the variable becomes unavailable

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Your Code ...

```
1 i=0
2 while i !=0:
3     i=i-1
4 else:
5     i=i+1
6 print(i)
7
```

CommandLine Arguments ...

Stdin Inputs...

Result...

CPU Time: 0.00 sec(s), Memory: 6564 kilobyte(s)

1

## QUESTION 2

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 3

A compiler is a program designed to (Select two answers)

- A. rearrange the source code to make it clearer
- B. check the source code in order to see if it's correct
- C. execute the source code
- D. translate the source code into machine code

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 4

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 5**

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 6**

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
a=2
if a>0:
    a+=1
else:
    a-=1
print(a)
```

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. the code is erroneous

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

```
9 a=2
10 if a>0:
11     a+=1
12 else:
13     a-=1
14 print(a)
```

3

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

#### QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

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

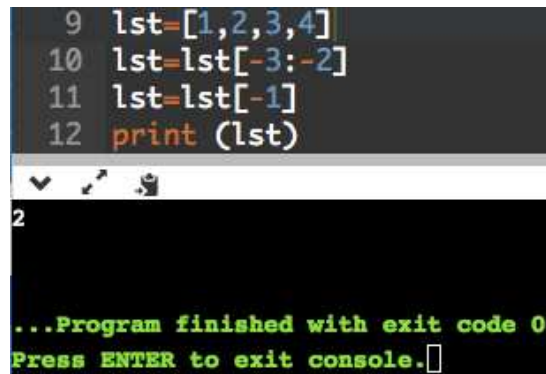
**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



```
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 10

Can a module run like regular code?

- A. yes, and it can differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import
- B. it depends on the Python version

- C. yes, but it cannot differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import
- D. no, it is not possible; a module can be imported, not run

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You write a module (a .py file) where it can be executed directly. Alternatively, it can also be imported and used in another module. By doing the main check, you can have that code only execute when you want to run the module as a program and not have it execute when someone just wants to import your module and call your functions themselves.

Reference: <https://developer.rhino3d.com/guides/rhinopython/python-remote-local-module/>

#### QUESTION 11

Select the valid fun () invocations:

(Select two answers)

```
def fun (a, b=0):  
    return a*b
```

- A. fun (b=1)
- B. fun (a=0)
- C. fun (b=1, 0)
- D. fun (1)

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 12

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 13

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def f (n) :  
    if n == 1:  
        return '1'  
    return str (n) + f (n-1)  
  
print (f (2) )
```

- A. 21
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 12

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
9- def f(n):
10-     if n==1:
11-         return '1'
12-         return str(n)+f(n-1)
13-
14- print(f(2))
```

21

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

### QUESTION 14

What is the expected behavior of the following snippet?

```
def x( ) :           # line 01
    return 2         # line 02

x= 1 + x ( )         # line 03
print (x)             # line 04
```

It will:

- A. cause a runtime exception on line 02
- B. cause a runtime exception on line 01
- C. cause a runtime exception on line 03

D. print 3

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

```
9 - def x(): #line 01
10     return 2 #line02
11
12 x=1+x()
13 print(x)
```

3

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

#### QUESTION 15

If you need a function that does nothing, what would you use instead of XXX? (Select two answers)

```
def idler ( ):
    XXX
```

A. pass



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B. return

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- C. exit
- D. None

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.pythoncentral.io/python-null-equivalent-none/>

#### QUESTION 16

The first parameter of each method:

- A. holds a reference to the currently processed object
- B. is always set to None
- C. is set to a unique random value
- D. is set by the first argument's value

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://pythontips.com/2013/08/07/the-self-variable-in-python-explained/>

#### QUESTION 17

The simplest possible class definition in Python can be expressed as:

- A. class X:
- B. class X:  
    pass
- C. class X:  
    return
- D. class X: { }

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/classes.html>

**QUESTION 18**

A variable stored separately in every object is called:

- A. there are no such variables, all variables are shared among objects
- B. a class variable
- C. an object variable
- D. an instance variable

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://dev.to/ogwurujohnson/distinguishing-instance-variables-from-class-variables-in-python-81>

**QUESTION 19**

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 20**

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 21

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 22

Which line can be used instead of the comment to cause the snippet to produce the following expected output? (Select two answers)

**Expected output:**

1 2 3

**Code:**

```
c, b, a = 1, 3, 2
# put line here
print (a, b, c)
```



- A. `c, b, a = b, a, c`
- B. `c, b, a = a, c, b`
- C. `a, b, c = c, a, b`
- D. `a, b, c = a, b, c`

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 23

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:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 24

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
s = '* - *'
s = 2* s + s* 2
print (s)
```

- A. `*- **_**_**_*`

- B. \*\_\*\*\_\*\*\_\*\*\_\*\*\_\*\*\_\*\*\_\*\*\_\*
- C. \*\_\*
- D. \*\_\*\*\_\*

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

```
9 s = '* - *'|
10 s = 2*s + s* 2
11 print (s)
```



#### QUESTION 25

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:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python\\_tuples.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python_tuples.htm)

#### QUESTION 26

Executing the following snippet

```
dct = { 'pi' : 3.14}  
dct ['pi'] = 3.1415
```

will cause the dct:

- A. to hold two keys named 'pi' linked to 3.14 and 3.1415 respectively
- B. to hold two key named 'pi' linked to 3.14 and 3.1415
- C. to hold one key named 'pi' linked to 3.1415
- D. to hold two keys named 'pi' linked to 3.1415

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 27

Files with the suffix .pyc contain:

- A. Python 4 source code
- B. backups
- C. temporary data
- D. semi-compiled Python code

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://whatistechtarget.com/fileformat/PYC-Python-compiled-script-file>

#### QUESTION 28

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:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 29

What can you deduce from the line below? (Select two answers)

```
x = a.b.c.f ()
```

- A. `import a.b.c` should be placed before that line
- B. `f ()` is located in subpackage `c` of subpackage `b` of package `a`
- C. the line is incorrect
- D. the function being invoked is called `a.b.c.f ()`

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 30

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 31**

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def f (n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    return n + f (n-1)  
print (f(2))
```

- A. 21
- B. 12
- C. 3
- D. none

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 32**

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
def f(n):  
    for i in range (1, n+1):  
        yield i  
  
for i in f (2):  
    print (i, end= ' ')
```

It will

- A. print 2 1
- B. print 1 2
- C. cause a runtime exception
- D. print <generator object f at (some hex digits)>

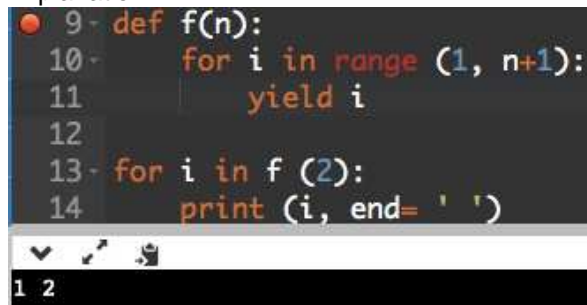
**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



```
9- def f(n):
10-     for i in range (1, n+1):
11-         yield i
12-
13- for i in f (2):
14-     print (i, end= ' ')
```

1 2

### QUESTION 33

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 34**

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:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 35**

If `s` is a stream open for reading, what do you expect from the following invocation?

```
c = s.read()
```

- A. one line of the file will be read and stored in the string called C
- B. the whole file content will be read and stored in the string called C
- C. one character will be read and stored in the string called C
- D. one disk sector (512 bytes) will be read and stored in the string called C

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 36**

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 37

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:**





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