

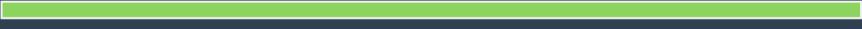
Your score: **22/22**

100%

Congratulations, you've passed the test!

SECTION ANALYSIS

PE1 -- Module 4 Test 100%

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

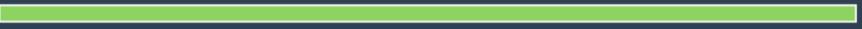
☰ Question 1/22 Next ➔

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
def any():
    print(var + 1, end='')

var = 1
any()
print(var)
```

22
 21
 12
 11

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰ Question 2/22 ◀ Prev Next ➔

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
def fun(x):
    global y
    y = x * x
    return y

fun(2)
print(y)
```

4
 2
 None
 the code will cause a runtime error

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰

Question 3/22

◀ Prev Next ▶



The fact that tuples belong to sequence types means that:

they can be indexed and sliced like lists

they can be extended using the `.append()` method

they are actually lists

they can be modified using the `del` instruction

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰

Question 4/22

◀ Prev Next ▶



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

The `None` value can be assigned to variables

The `None` value cannot be used outside functions

The `None` value can be used as an argument of arithmetic operators

The `None` value can be compared with variables

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰

Question 5/22

◀ Prev Next ▶



What is the output of the following code?

```
try:  
    value = input("Enter a value: ")  
    print(value/value)  
except ValueError:  
    print("Bad input...")  
except ZeroDivisionError:  
    print("Very bad input...")  
except TypeError:  
    print("Very very bad input...")  
except:  
    print("Booo!")
```

Boo!

Very bad input...

Very very bad input...

Bad input...

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰

Question 6/22

◀ Prev Next ▶



Which of the following lines properly starts a function using two parameters, both with zeroed default values?

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

`fun fun(a, b=0):`

`fun fun(a=0, b):`

`def fun(a=b=0):`

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰

Question 7/22

◀ Prev Next ▶



Select the `true` statements about the `try-except` block in relation to the following example. (Select two answers.)

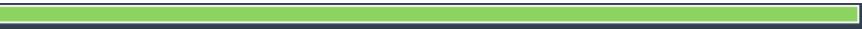
```
try:  
    # Some code is here...  
except:  
    # Some code is here...
```

If you suspect that a snippet may raise an exception, you should place it in the `try` block.

The code that follows the `try` statement will be executed if the code in the `except` clause runs into an error.

The code that follows the `except` statement will be executed if the code in the `try` clause runs into an error.

If there is a syntax error in code located in the `try` block, the `except` branch will **not** handle it, and a `SyntaxError` exception will be raised instead.

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰ Question 8/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

The following snippet:

```
def func(a, b):
    return a ** a

print(func(2))
```

will output `2`

will return `None`

will output `4`

is erroneous

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰ Question 9/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
def fun(x):
    if x % 2 == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return

print(fun(fun(2)) + 1)
```

`1`

`None`

`2`

the code will cause a runtime error

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰ Question 10/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

Which one of the following lines properly starts a parameterless function definition?

`fun function():`

`function fun():`

`def fun():`

`def fun:`

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰ Question 11/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
def fun(inp=2, out=3):
    return inp * out

print(fun(out=2))
```

the snippet is erroneous

`6`

`4`

`2`

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

☰ Question 12/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
tup = (1, 2, 4, 8)
tup = tup[1:-1]
tup = tup[0]
print(tup)
```

the snippet is erroneous

`2`

`(2,)`

`(2)`

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

Question 13/22

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
def f(x):
    if x == 0:
        return 0
    return x + f(x - 1)

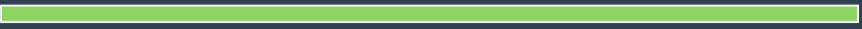
print(f(3))
```

[1]

[3]

the code is erroneous

[6]

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

Question 14/22

A built-in function is a function which:

has to be imported before use

comes with Python, and is an integral part of Python

is hidden from programmers

has been placed within your code by another programmer

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

Question 15/22

A function defined in the following way: (Select two answers)

```
def function(x=0):
    return x
```

must be invoked without any argument

must be invoked with exactly one argument

may be invoked without any argument

may be invoked with exactly one argument

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

Question 16/22

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
my_list = ['Mary', 'had', 'a', 'little', 'lamb']

def my_list(my_list):
    del my_list[3]
    my_list[3] = 'ram'

print(my_list(my_list))
```

no output, the snippet is erroneous

['Mary', 'had', 'a', 'lamb']

['Mary', 'had', 'a', 'little', 'lamb']

['Mary', 'had', 'a', 'ram']

Progress (100%)  ✓ Correct

Question 17/22

The following snippet:

```
def func_1(a):
    return a ** a

def func_2(a):
    return func_1(a) * func_1(a)

print(func_2(2))
```

will output 4

will output 2

will output 16

is erroneous



☰ Question 18/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
dictionary = {'one': 'two', 'three': 'one', 'two': 'three'}
v = dictionary['one']

for k in range(len(dictionary)):
    v = dictionary[v]

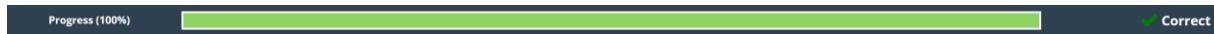
print(v)
```

('one', 'two', 'three')

three

two

one



☰ Question 19/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
def fun(x, y, z):
    return x + 2 * y + 3 * z

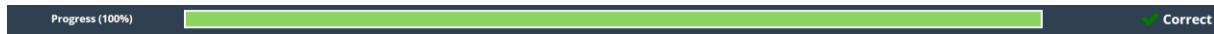
print(fun(0, z=1, y=3))
```

3

the snippet is erroneous

9

0



☰ Question 20/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

Assuming that `my_tuple` is a correctly created tuple, the fact that tuples are immutable means that the following instruction:

```
my_tuple[1] = my_tuple[1] + my_tuple[0]
```

may be illegal if the tuple contains strings

is fully correct

is illegal

can be executed if and only if the tuple contains at least two elements



☰ Question 21/22 [◀ Prev](#) [Next ▶](#)

What code would you insert instead of the comment to obtain the expected output?

Expected output:

```
a  
b  
c
```

Code:

```
dictionary = {}
my_list = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']

for i in range(len(my_list) - 1):
    dictionary[my_list[i]] = (my_list[i],)

for i in sorted(dictionary.keys()):
    k = dictionary[i]
    # Insert your code here.
```

print()

print(k[0])

print(k["0"])

print(k['0'])

[Retake Test](#) [Back to Summary](#)

Progress (100%)

Correct



Question 22/22

◀ Prev

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
def fun(x):
    x += 1
    return x
```

```
x = 2
x = fun(x + 1)
print(x)
```



4

3

5

the code is erroneous