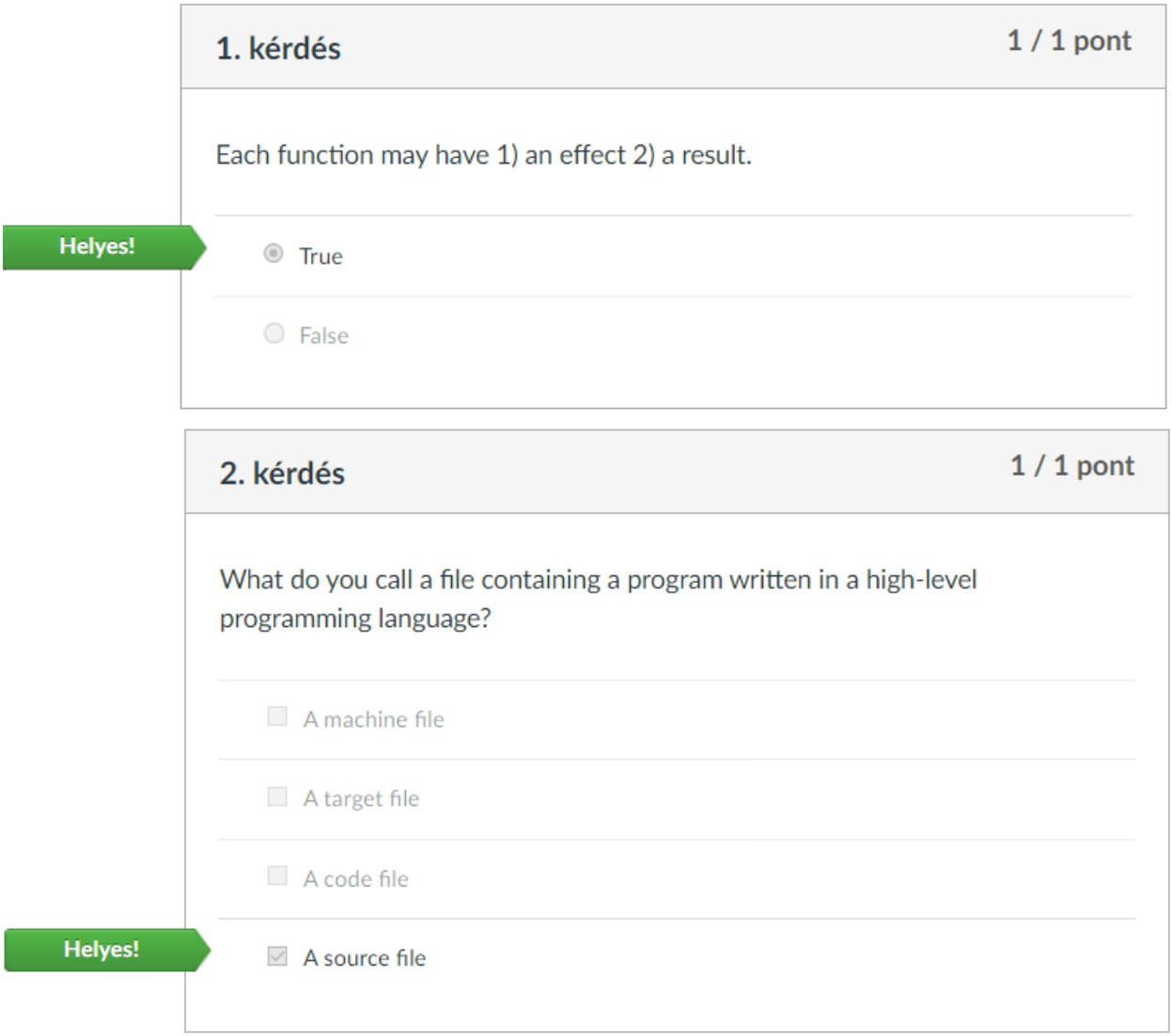


Usually, Interpreter is faster than the complier.

True
False

Computers have a native language; just like us. Computers' native language is called Machine Learning.

True
False

3. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

What is the output?

var = 2

var = 3

print(var)

- Error
- var
- Helyes! 3
- 2

4. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

print () function is a built-in function type

- Helyes! True
- False

5. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

what is the output?

print ('2' + '2')

Helyes! 22

6. kérdés 1 / 1 pont

What is the output?

print(2 ** 2 ** 3)

Helyes!

256

7. kérdés 1 / 1 pont

Python is a scripting language.

Helyes!

- (•) True
- ( ) False

8. kérdés 1 / 1 pont

This code has no error.

```
x= input('Enter a number')
y= x+1
print (y)
```

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Helyes!

Select the true statements (Select two)

Python is free, open-source, and multiplatform
python is a good choice for creating and executing tests for applications
Python2 is compatible with Python3
Python is faster compared to c++

9. kérdés

0 / 1 pont

Select the true statements about compilation (Select two)

Helyes!

- [x] It tends to be faster than interpretation

Helyes válasz

- [ ] The code is converted directly into machine code executable by the processor

Megadott válasz

- [x] You need a complier to run the code

- [ ] It tends to be slower than interpretation

10. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

Functions in Python can come from (Select more than one answer if needed)

Helyes!

- [x] modules

Helyes!

- [x] own functions

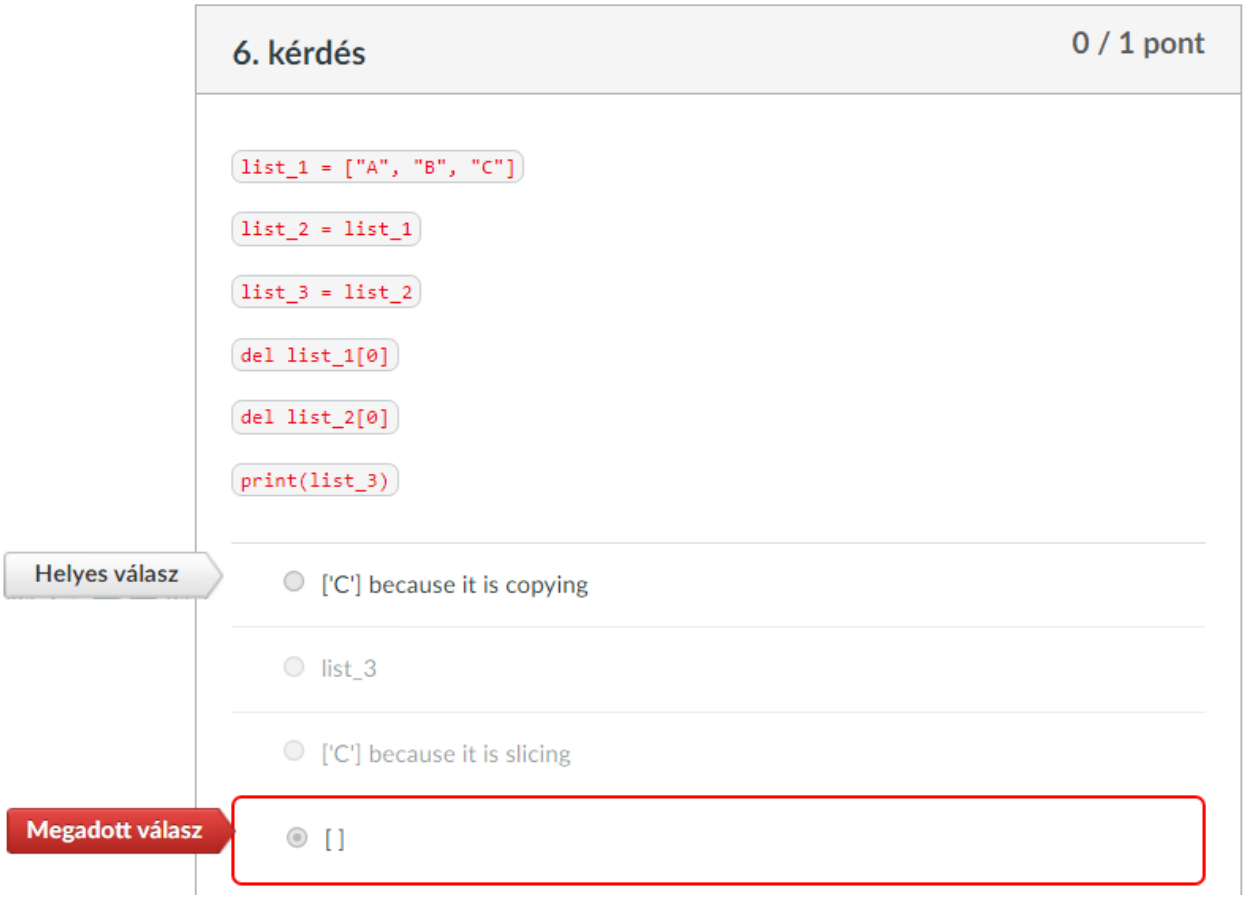
- [ ] import from another languages like c++

Helyes!

- [x] Built-in

```
lst = []
del lst
print(lst)
```

Error
True
False
[]



for i in range(0, 6, 3): print(i)

0 and 3
3 and 0
0 and 0
Error

What is the output?

for i in range (-1,1):

    print ('%')

%%%%
%
%%
out of range

4. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

```
x = 4
y = 1
a = x & y
b = x | y
c = ~x
d = x ^ 5
e = x >> 2
f = x << 2
print(a, b, c, d, e, f)
```

- Error
- 0 0 -9 1 1 16
- 0 -5 5 1 1 16

Helyes!

- 0 5 -5 1 1 16

1. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

What is the output?

m_l = [3,1,-1]

m_l[-1] = m_l[-2]

print (m_l)

- Error

Helyes!

- [3,1,1]
- [3, -1, 1]
- [3,-1,-1]

2. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

```
What is the output?

def add_numbers(a, b=2, c):
    print(a + b + c)

add_numbers(a=1, c=3)
```

- 6
- abc

Helyes!

- SyntaxError
- 4

8. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

```
x = 1

y = 0

z = ((x == y) and (x == y)) or not(x == y)

print(not(z))
```

- 1
- True
- 0

Helyes!

- False

What is the output?

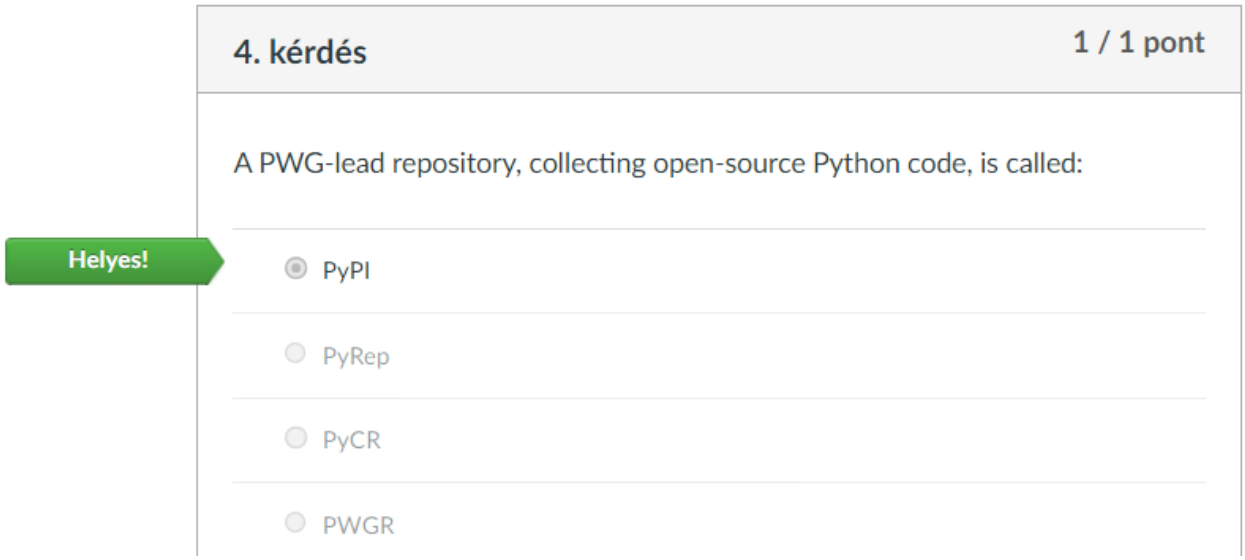
hi()

```
def hi():
    print("hi!")
```

hi!
nothing
Error
None

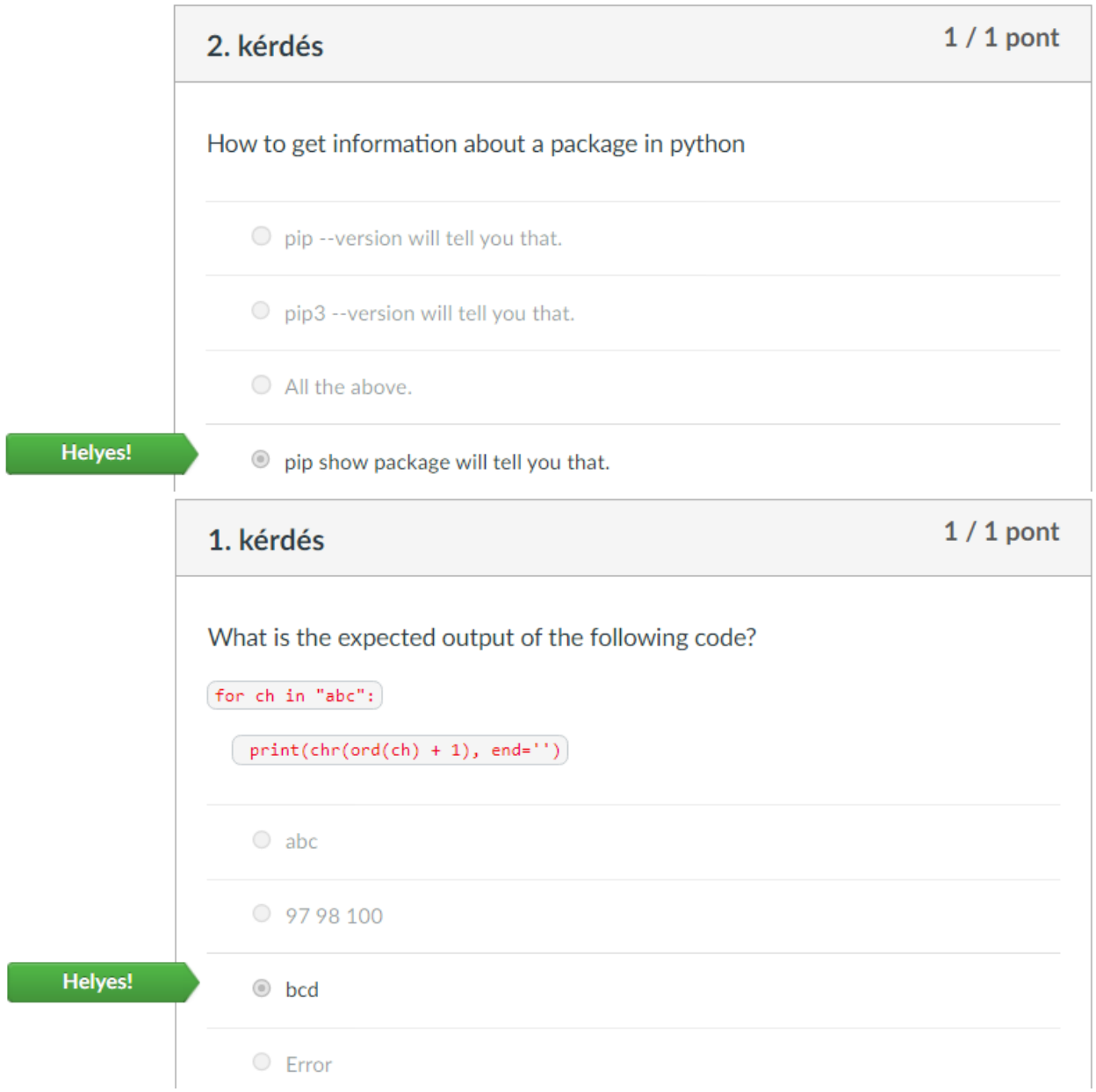
```
a = 1
def fun():
    a = 2
    print(a)

a = 3
fun()
print(a)
```

1 3
2 2
1 2
2 3



the name pip comes from:

pip install packages
python internal packages
package in package
all the above



Which one of the following is true?

Packages can contain modules.
Modules can contain packages.
Modules can contain modules.
All the above.

Python is completely internationalized - we can use UNICODE characters inside our code, read them from input and send to output.

True, because Python 3 is I18N.
All the above
True, because Python 3 is UCS-4
True, because Python 3 is Ascii

5. kérdés 1 / 1 pont

write a line to import pi from math as PI

Helyes!

from math import pi as PI

6. kérdés 1 / 1 pont

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
the_list = ['Where', 'are', 'the', 'snows?']
s = '*'.join(the_list)
print(s)
```

- Where are the snows?
- Helyes! Where*are*the*snows?
- Where*are*the*snows
- Error, it is immutable

10. kérdés 0 / 1 pont

You want to invoke the function `make_money()` contained in the module named `mint`. Your code begins with the following line:

```
import mint
```

What is the proper form of the function's invocation?

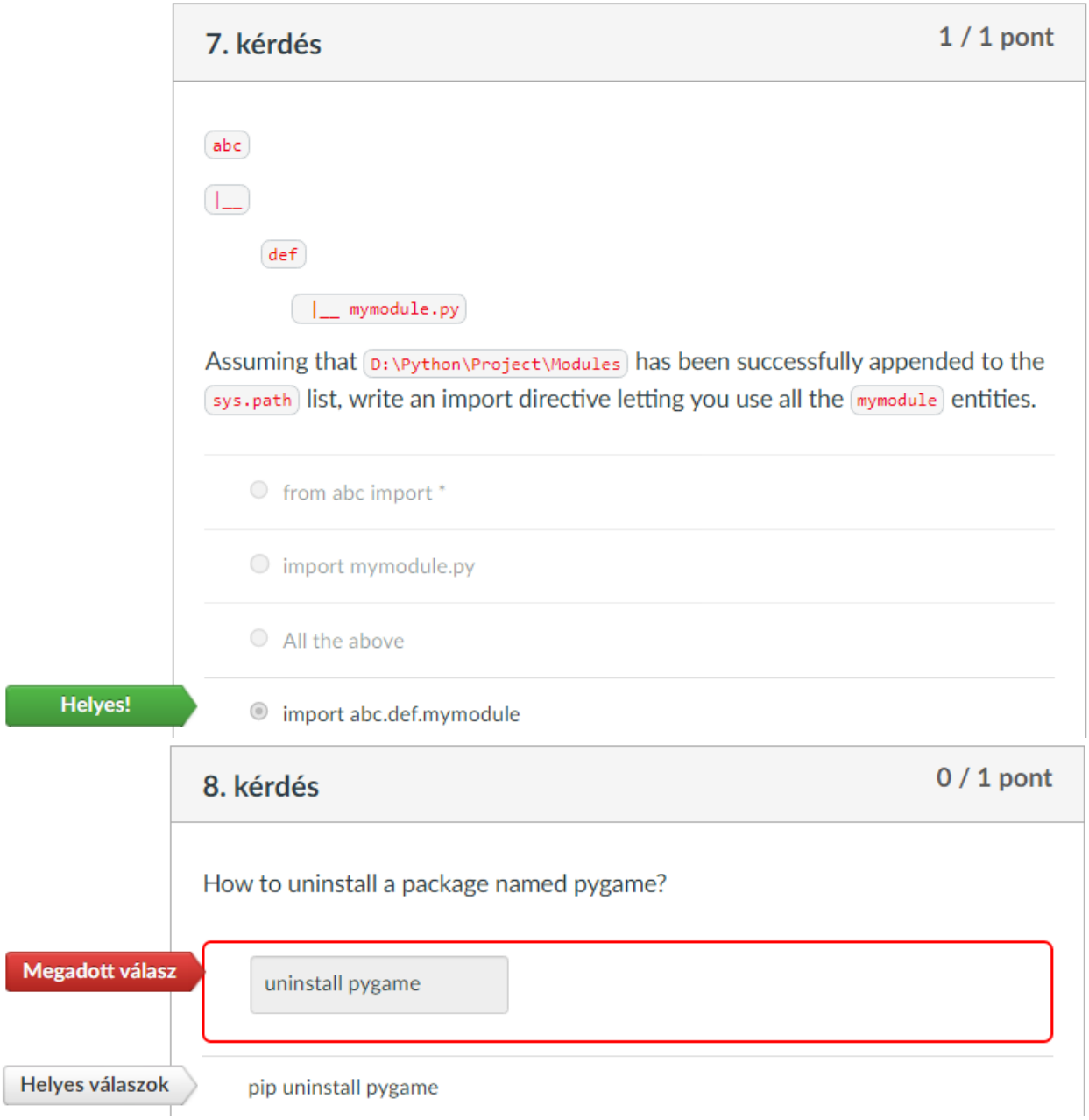
- Helyes válasz mint.make_money()

You want to invoke the function `make_money()` contained in the module named `mint`. Your code begins with the following line:

```
from mint import make_money
```

What is the proper form of the function's invocation?

mint.make_money()
make_money
make_money()
All the above



3. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

The version of Python I have is 3.7 and there are many packages in the system, but pip list does not work, what would be the reason?

- I need more information to answer this question.
- The path is not set correctly.
- You should use pip3 list. **Helyes!**
- pip is not installed.

9. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

What is the expected result of the following code?

```
s1 = '12.8'
i = int(s1)
s2 = str(i)
f = float(s2)
print(s1 == s2)
```

- False
- Error

Helyes!

- ValueError
- True

7. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

choose the correct answer.

```
class Python:
    population = 1
    victims = 0
    def __init__(self):
        self.length_ft = 3
        self.__venomous = False
```

- length and __venomous are class variable
- Helyes! population and victims are class variables
- population and __venomus are class variables
- population and victims are instance variables

9. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

If we assume that pythons, vipers, and cobras are subclasses of the same superclass, how would you call it?

- Helyes! Snake or reptile
- All the above
- People
- Cars

4. kérdés

0 / 1 pont

What is the output?

```
class Snake:
    pass
class Python(Snake):
    pass
print(Python.__name__, 'is a', Snake.__name__)
print(Python.__bases__[0].__name__, 'can be', Python.__name__)
```

Helyes válasz

- Python is a Snake Snake can be Python

5. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

Can you name one of your classes just "class"?

Helyes!

- No, class is a keyword.
- I can, but there is no need for that.
- Yes, I can and why not?
- No, class is a function.

6. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

Is there something missing in the following code?

```
class Snakes:
    def __init__():
        self.sound = 'Sssssss'
```

- self.__sound = 'Sssssss'
- Nothing is missing.
- Calling the super class.

Helyes!

- The __init__() constructor lacks the obligatory parameter (we should name it self to stay compliant with the standards).

2. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

Write only one line.

Assuming that there is a class named `Snakes`, write the very first line of the `Python` class declaration, expressing the fact that the new class is actually a subclass of Snake.

Helyes!

```
class Python(Snakes):
```

The ArithmeticError is not a built-in exception.

True
False

3. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

The priority of **ZeroDivisionError** is higher than the **ArithmeticError** in the Exceptions-tree, that is why the Arithmetic error should be always before the ZeroDivisionError.

- True
- False

Helyes!

1. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

What is the name of the most general of all Python exceptions?

- AssertionError
- MemoryError
- BaseException
- Except

Helyes!

8. kérdés

1 / 1 pont

In the procedural approach, the data can use the functions.

- True
- False

Helyes!