PCAP.34q

PCAP

Certified Associate in Python Programming

Exam A

QUESTION 1
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 2
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: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3
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 4
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 5
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 6
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 7
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
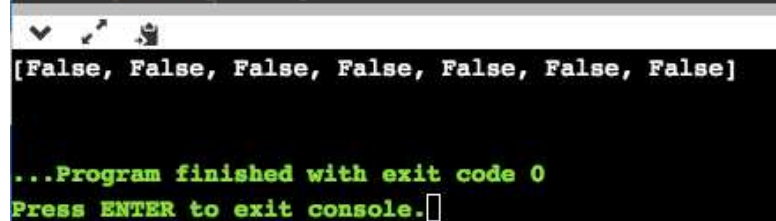D. three

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 8
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: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 9
You need data which can act as a simple telephone directory. You can obtain it with the following clauses (Select two relevant variants; assume that no other items have been created before)

A. dir={'Mom': 5551234567, 'Dad': 5557654321}

B. dir= {'Mom': '5551234567', 'Dad': '5557654321'}

C. dir= {Mom: 5551234567, Dad: 5557654321}

D. dir= {Mom: '5551234567', Dad: '5557654321'}

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 in 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
A file name like this one below says that:
(Select three answers)

services, cpython 36.pyc

A. the interpreter used to generate the file is version 3.6

B. it has been produced by CPython

C. it is the 36th version of the file
D. the file comes from the services.py source file

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12
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        return1[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 13
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 14
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 15
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 16
If you want to access an exception object's components and store them in an object called e, you have to use the following form of exception statement:.

A. except Exception (e) :

B. except e= Exception :

C. except Exception as e:

D. such an action is not possible in Python

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/32613375/python-2-7-exception-handling-syntax

QUESTION 17
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 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

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
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: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 23
Python strings can be "glued" together using the operator:

A. .

B. &

C. _

D. +

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/introduction.html

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
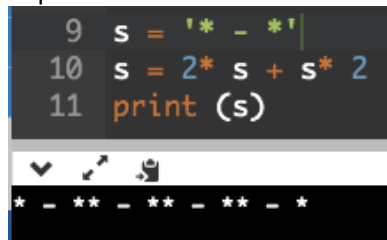
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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
How many elements will the `list1` list contain after execution of the following snippet?

```
List1 = "don't think twice, do it!" .split (',')
```

A. two
B. zero
C. one
D. three

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

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: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29
Assuming that 1st 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 30
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: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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

None

QUESTION 31
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: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.techbeamers.com/python-function/

QUESTION 32
What is the expected output of the following code?

```
lst = [x for x in range (5)]
lst = list (filter (lambda x: x % 2 = = 0, lst))
print (len(lst))
```

A. 2
B. The code will cause a runtime exception
C. 1
D. 3

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33
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: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34
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