Question #1 *Topic 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
```

A. 1

B. 0

C. 2

D. the variable becomes unavailable

Question #2 *Topic 1*

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

A. –

B. ++

C. <<

D. >>

Hide Solution | Discussion 1

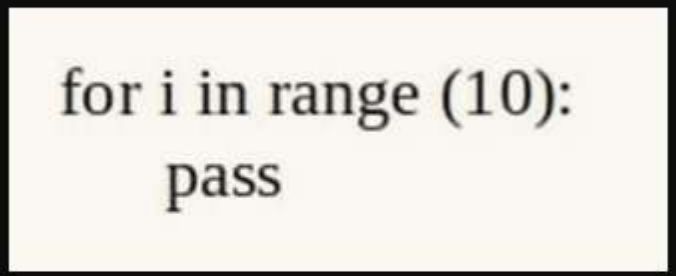
Correct Answer: *CD*

Reference:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/basic-operators-python/

Question #3 *Topic 1*

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




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

print(i)
```

```
9
```

A. 10

✗ B. the variable becomes unavailable

C. 11

D. 9

Question #4 *Topic 1*

The following expression -

`1+-2` is:

A. equal to 1

B. invalid

C. equal to 2

D. equal to -1

Hide Solution | Discussion 4

Correct Answer: *D*

```
8 print (1+-2)
```

```
-1
```

Question #5 *Topic 1*

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 of it's correct

X C. execute the source code

D. translate the source code into machine code

Hide Solution | Discussion 10

Correct Answer: *BC*

Question #6 *Topic 1*

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= "~ " ')

Hide Solution | Discussion 4

Correct Answer: *B*

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

```
ant"bat"camel
```

Question #7 *Topic 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)
```

```
In [3]: i = 5
        while i > 0:
            i=i//2
            if i % 2=0:
                break
        else:
            i+=1
        print(i)

  File "<ipython-input-3-9586bc2d8f99>", line 4
    if i % 2=0:
            ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

A. the code is erroneous

B. 3

C. 7

D. 15

Hide Solution | Discussion 4

Correct Answer: *A*

Question #8 *Topic 1*

How many lines does the following snippet output?

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

```
In [6]: for i in range(1,3):
            print("*", end = "")
        else:
            print("*")

        ***
```

A. three

B. one

C. two

D. four

Hide Solution | Discussion 18

Correct Answer: *C*

Question #9 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion 1

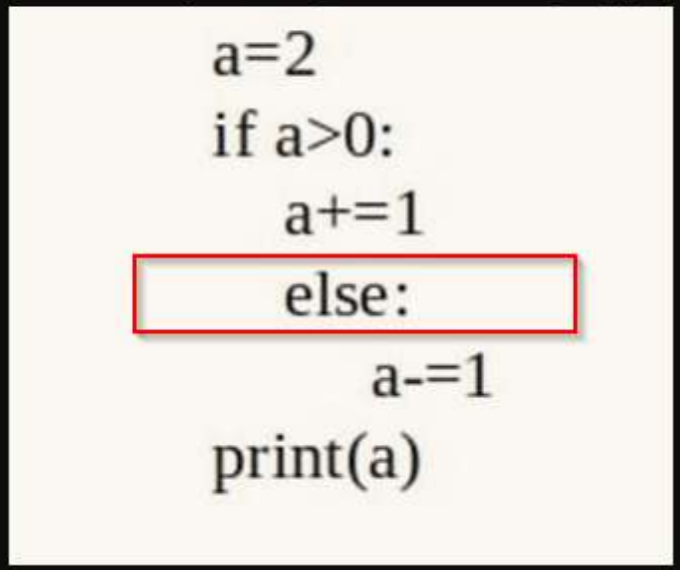
Correct Answer: *AB*

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

```
34.23
34.23
```

Question #10 *Topic 1*

What is the expected output of the following snippet?



A. 3

B. 1

C. 2

D. the code is erroneous

Hide Solution | Discussion 7

Question #11 *Topic 1*

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]

Question #12 *Topic 1*

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
```

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

X B. a [0]-1 ==b [0]

C. a [0]== b [0]

D. b [0] - 1 ==a [0]

Hide Solution | Discussion 6

Question #13 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *BC*

Reference:

https://docs.python.org/2/tutorial/introduction.html

Question #14 *Topic 1*

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

A. Lists may not be stored inside tuples

B. Tuples may be stored inside lists

C. Tuples may not be stored inside tuples

D. Lists may be stored inside lists

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *BD*

Reference:

https://www.afternerd.com/blog/python-lists-for-absolute-beginners/

Question #15 *Topic 1*

Assuming that String is six or more letters long, the following slice `string [1:-2]` is shorter than the original string by:

A. four chars

B. three chars

C. one char

D. two chars

Hide Solution | Discussion 14

Correct Answer: *A*

Question #16 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *C*

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

```
2
```

Question #17 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion 2

Correct Answer: *B*

```
 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 #18 *Topic 1*

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

```
In [7]: list1 = [i for i in range(1,10)]
        print(list1)
        list2 = list1[ 1:1: 1]
        print(list2)

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3]
```

Hide Solution | Discussion 2

Correct Answer: *C*

```
 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 #19 *Topic 1*

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 ( )

Hide Solution | Discussion 6

Correct Answer: *BD*

Reference:

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

Question #20 *Topic 1*

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'}

Question #21 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution **Discussion** 7

anjuvinayan 1 year ago

Answer is A. yes, and it can differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import Module have 2 users.One is the creator and other is the module users.The creator can execute his module and check the functionality using __name__ variable.Normal module users can execute the module by using import

upvoted 16 times

Question #22 *Topic 1*

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)

Question #23 *Topic 1*

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 36 version of the file

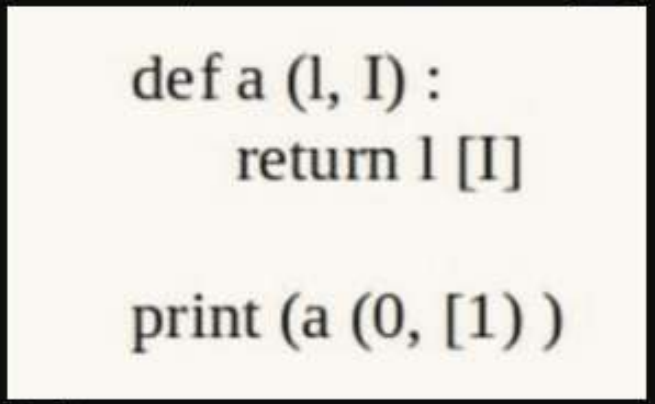
D. the file comes from the services.py source file

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *ABD*

Question #24 *Topic 1*

What is the expected behavior of the following snippet?



It will:

A. cause a runtime exception

B. print 1

C. print 0, [1]

D. print [1]

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *A*

```
 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
```

Question #25 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution **Discussion**

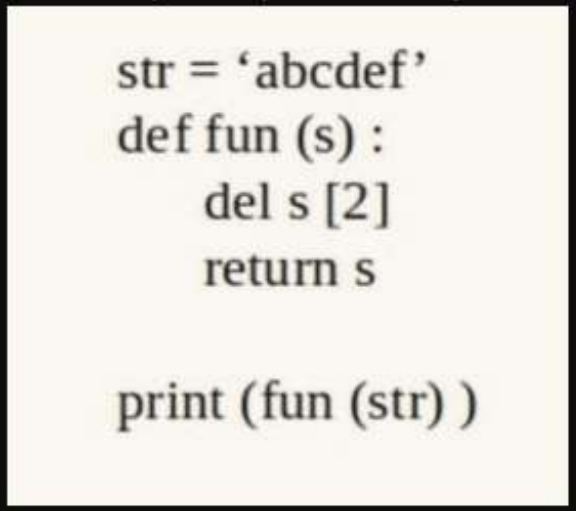
Correct Answer: *D*

Reference:

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

Question #26 *Topic 1*

What is the expected output of the following code?



A. abcef

B. The program will cause a runtime exception/error

C. acdef

D. abdef

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *B*

```
 9  str='abcdef'
10  def fun(s):
11      del s[2]
12      return s
13
14  print(fun(str))
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/home/main.py", line 14, in <module>
    print(fun(str))
  File "/home/main.py", line 11, in fun
    del s[2]
TypeError: 'str' object doesn't support item deletion
```

Question #27 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *A*

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

print(f(2))
```

```
21
```

Question #28 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion 4

Correct Answer: *D*

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

3

Question #29 *Topic 1*

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
def f (n):
    for i in range (1, n+1) :
        yield I

print (f(2) )
```

It will:

A. print 4321

B. print <generator object f at (some hex digits)>

C. cause a runtime exception

D. print 1234

Hide Solution **Discussion**

Correct Answer: *B*

```
 9 def f(n):
10     for i in range(1,n+1):
11         yield I
12
13 print(f(2))
```

```
<generator object f at 0x7f8002e74ab0>
```

Question #30 *Topic 1*

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

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

A. pass

B. return

C. exit

D. None

Question #31 *Topic 1*

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

echarlotteef 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is C, information from Python course, singned by Python Institute:
Python provides a function which is able to safely check if any object/class contains a specified property. The function is named hasattr, and expects two arguments to be passed to it:

the class or the object being checked;
the name of the property whose existence has to be reported (note: it has to be a string containing the attribute name, not the name alone)

upvoted 5 times

Question #32 *Topic 1*

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

anjuvinayan 1 year ago

Answer is A.
The first argument of every class method, including init, is always a reference to the current instance of the class. By convention, this argument is always named self. In the init method, self refers to the newly created object; in other class methods, it refers to the instance whose method was called

upvoted 8 times

Question #33 *Topic 1*

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: { }

FR99 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Answer is B. I'm 100% sure. Look at this from the official Python Institute course:

"It's time to define the simplest class and to create an object. Take a look at the example below:"

```
class TheSimplestClass:
pass
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #34 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *C*

Reference:

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

Question #35 *Topic 1*

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

Question #36 *Topic 1*

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")

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Python_Programming/Input_and_Output

Question #37 *Topic 1*

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)

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *D*

Reference:

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

Question #38

Topic 1

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

Avidulam 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B and D is the answer.. The open() function returns a file object, not a string.

upvoted 8 times

sadako11 2 weeks, 2 days ago

info about answer B.
we have that default values for the open() options are:
open(file, mode='r', buffering=-1, encoding=None, errors=None, newline=None, closefd=True, opener=None)

in our case newline=None by default

When reading input from the stream, if newline is None, universal newlines mode is enabled.
Lines in the input can end in '\n', '\r', or '\r\n', and these are translated into '\n' before being returned to the caller.

And in case u did not know

universal newlines:
A manner of interpreting text streams in which all of the following are recognized as ending a line: the Unix end-of-line convention '\n', the Windows convention '\r\n', and the old Macintosh convention '\r'.

B is correct

Question #39 *Topic 1*

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 ( )
```

```
In [3]: 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()

        BC
```

A. BB

B. CC

C. AA

D. BC

Question #40 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion 6

Question #41 *Topic 1*

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

✗ A. for

✗ B. True

C. true

D. For

Question #42 *Topic 1*

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

A. .

B. &

C. _

D. +

ethan41 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A keyword (Select two answers)

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

upvoted 17 times

mplshelp 6 months ago

Then the answer are B, C

upvoted 5 times

Question #44 *Topic 1*

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

```
In [4]: s = "*****"
        s = s - s[2]
        print(s)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-4-3b6ff5c1762c> in <module>
      1 s = "*****"
----> 2 s = s - s[2]
      3 print(s)

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'str' and 'str'
```

Hide Solution | **Discussion** 1

Correct Answer: *A*

Question #45 *Topic 1*

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

```
In [5]: c, b, a = 1, 3, 2
        c, b, a = b, a, c
        print(a, b, c)

        1 2 3

In [6]: c, b, a = 1, 3, 2
        a, b, c = c, a, b
        print(a, b, c)

        1 2 3
```

Hide Solution | Discussion 8

Correct Answer: *AC*

Question #46 *Topic 1*

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. <<

Hide Solution | Discussion 8

john_bosco_champion 4 months, 3 weeks ago

```
V = 2 # Assigns the value of 2 to variable V
print(bin(V)) # Prints the current value of V in binary
print(V) # Prints the current value of V in decimal

V = V >> 1 # Checking the new value of V after the bitwise right shift of int(2) i.e (from 0b10 to 0b01)
print(bin(V)) # Prints the new value of V in binary
print(V) # Prints the new value of V in decimal
```

OUTPUT
0b10
2
0b1
1

Hence, the answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Correct Answer: *A*

Question #47 *Topic 1*

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

```
In [8]: i = 3
        while i > 0:
            i -= 1
            print("*")
        else:
            print("*")
```

```
*
*
*
*
```

Question #48 *Topic 1*

UNICODE is:

A. the name of an operating system

B. a standard for encoding and handling texts

C. the name of a programming language

D. the name of a text processor

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.python.org/2/howto/unicode.html

Question #49 *Topic 1*

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

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

A. *-**-**-**-*

B. *-**-**-**-**-**-**-**-*

C. *-*

D. *-***-*

Hide Solution | **Discussion**

Correct Answer: *A*

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

```
* - ** - ** - ** - *
```

Question #50 *Topic 1*

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

imsaad 5 months ago
A C and D are correct, Indexing can be done with tuples.
upvoted 1 times

jjhop 5 months ago
Agree. But when you try to access an empty index, it will throw:
IndexError: tuple index out of range
Only A & D are correct.
upvoted 1 times

Question #51 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *C*

Question #52 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion 7

Correct Answer: C A

Question #53

Topic 1

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

Hide Solution | **Discussion** 5

rhsdeal 8 months, 2 weeks ago

This is a tricky question; since it doesn't define x you must in order to execute the code. In order to find the 2 true statements you must define x in 2 different ways as follows:

```
x ='x'
print(chr (ord (x)) == x)

x = 23
print(ord (chr (x)) == x)
```

Output:
TRUE
TRUE

The correct answer is A and D!

upvoted 7 times

```
In [8]: x = 'x'
        print(chr(ord(x)) == x)

True

In [9]: print(ord(ord(x)) == x)

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-9-304cb721ac2b> in <module>
----> 1 print(ord(ord(x))==x)

TypeError: ord() expected string of length 1, but int found

In [17]: print(chr(chr(x)) == x)

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-17-d0d1748daaa0> in <module>
----> 1 print(chr(chr(x))==x)

TypeError: an integer is required (got type str)

In [14]: x = 120
         print(ord(chr(x)) == x)

True
```

Correct Answer: *AD*

Question #54 *Topic 1*

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"
1 = # put a proper invocation here
For w in 1:
    Print (w, end=',') # outputs: The, Catcher, in, the, Rye,
```

A. s.split ()

B. split (s, "" "")

C. s.split ("" "")

D. split (s)

Hide Solution | Discussion 4

In [21]:
```
s = "The Catcher in the Rye"
l = s.split()
for w in l:
    print(w, end=',')
```

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

In [22]:
```
s = "The Catcher in the Rye"
l = s.split(" ")
for w in l:
    print(w, end=',')
```

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

Question #55 *Topic 1*

Assuming that 1 -

is a four-element list is there any difference between these two statements?

```
del lst # the first line
del lst [:] # the second line
```

```
In [26]: lst = [1,2,3]
         del lst
         print(lst)

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-26-b1fc01ca6ea2> in <module>
      1 lst = [1,2,3]
      2 del lst
----> 3 print(lst)

NameError: name 'lst' is not defined
```

```
In [25]: lst = [1,2,3]
         del lst[:]
         print(lst)

         []
```

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

Hide Solution **Discussion**

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #56 *Topic 1*

What should you put instead of XXX to print out the module name?

```
If ____name____ ! = "XXX":
     print (___name___)
```

A. main

B. _main_

C. __main__

D. ___main___

Question #57 *Topic 1*

Files with the suffix .pyc contain:

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

some_user says:
02/22/2020 at 8:47 PM

the correct answer is D.

Python compiles the .py files and saves it as .pyc files , so it can reference them in subsequent invocations. The .pyc contain the compiled bytecode of Python source files. The .pyc contain the compiled bytecode of Python source files, which is what the Python interpreter compiles the source to. This code is then executed by Python's virtual machine .

Package source directories/folders can be:

12/18/2019 – by Mod_GuideK

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

Question #59 *Topic 1*

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 ()

Question #60 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *D*

Question #61 *Topic 1*

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

o r

D. none

Amita 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Firstly the way the code is written it has to give indentation error
if: correct indentation provided at if statement : the answer is none.
(Also notice it has two return statement),
if u provide with an else before the second return statement the answer is 3.

upvoted 1 times

Question #62 *Topic 1*

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

Question #63 *Topic 1*

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 21

B. print 12

C. cause a runtime exception)>

Hide Solution | Discussion 1

Correct Answer: *B*

```
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 #64 *Topic 1*

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
1st = [x for x in range (5)]
1st = list (filter (lambda x: x % 2 = = 0, 1st))
print (len(1st))
```

A. 2

B. The code will cause a runtime exception

C. 1

D. 3

OR

FR99 1 month, 3 weeks ago

For this question, we need to know that the equal operator is correct: == (correct) vs = = (wrong) and the variable name is compliant: lst (correct) vs 1st (wrong)
In such case, the answer for this question is: 3

upvoted 1 times

Hide Solution | Discussion 7

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #65

Topic 1

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

```
In [27]: def unclear(x):
             if x % 2 == 1:
                 return 0
         print(unclear(1)+unclear(2))
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-27-3c8a5d65eb33> in <module>
      2     if x % 2 == 1:
      3         return 0
----> 4 print(unclear(1)+unclear(2))

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'NoneType'
```

Question #66 *Topic 1*

If any of a class's components has a name that starts with two underscores (___), then:

A. the class component's name will be mangled

B. the class component has to be an instance variable

C. the class component has to be a class variable

D. the class component has to be a method

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://hackernoon.com/understanding-the-underscore-of-python-309d1a029edc

Question #67 *Topic 1*

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:

```
In [29]: class ex1(Exception):
             pass
         class Ex2(Exception):
             pass

         try:
             raise ex1()
         except (ex1, Ex2):
             print("Error")

         Error
```

Hide Solution | Discussion 2

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

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

Question #68 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *C*

Reference:

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

Question #69 *Topic 1*

A class constructor (Select two answers)

```
In [35]: class ABC():
             def __init__(self,x):
                 self.x x
                 return self.x
         print(ABC(2))
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-35-4b8504749b79> in <module>
      3         self.x=x
      4         return self.x
----> 5 print(ABC(2))

TypeError: __init__() should return None, not 'int'
```

✗ 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

Hide Solution | Discussion 8

Correct Answer: ~~AD~~ C and maybe D

Question #70 *Topic 1*

The following class definition is given. We want the show () method to invoke the get () method, and then output the value the get () method returns. Which of the invocations should be used instead of XXX?

```
Class Class:
    def ___init ___(self, val):
        self.val = val
    def get(self):
return self.val
def show(self):
    XXX
```

```
In [40]: class Class:
             def __init__(self, val):
                 self.val = val
             def get(self):
                 return self.val
             def show(self):
                 print(self.get())

         Class(2).show()
```

```
2
```

X A. print (get(self))

B. print (self.get())

C. print (get())

D. print (self.get (val))

Question #71 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #72 *Topic 1*

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))

Hide Solution | Discussion 2

Correct Answer: *CD*

Reference:

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

Question #73 *Topic 1*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

WillyNilly69 5 months, 4 weeks ago

serious capitalization typos, however the correct answer is B.

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

x = Z()
z = Z()
print(isinstance (x, Z), isinstance (z, X))
>>>True True

upvoted 12 times

Question #1

Assuming that String is six or more letters long, the following slice string [1:-2] is shorter than the original string by:

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

faltu1985 1 year, 3 months ago

It should be 3
a = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
a[1:-2]
gives output as 5 characters which are 3 short of total 8 - a

upvoted 8 times

SophieSu 1 year, 1 month ago

a="123456"

b=a[1:-2]
="234"

print(len(a)-len(b))
=3

upvoted 5 times

Question #2 *Topic 2*

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 ( )

Jayveeee 7 months ago

The answer should A, D
Option B will not work if the value of the key is declared as None and the condition fails though the key exists.
For example, if we declare a dictionary as dict ={'a':1, 'b':2, 'c':3, 'd':None} here the condition will fail for option B, though key 'd' exists.

upvoted 3 times

Question #3 *Topic 2*

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)

Question #4 *Topic 2*

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

Hide Solution | Discussion

Correct Answer: *D*

Reference:

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

Question #5 *Topic 2*

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

XXX -

A. pass

B. return

C. exit

D. None

Question #6 *Topic 2*

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

Hide Solution | **Discussion 4**

Correct Answer: *AD*

anjuvinayan 1 year ago

Answer is B and D.In windows newline is \n\r whereas in python it is \n, So whenever a read and write occurs then new line character conversion happens in windows.Also

```
str1=open('C:/Users/avinayan/PycharmProjects/Alexa_poc/db/user_list_1.txt','rt')
print(str1)
```

Output:

```
<_io.TextIOWrapper
name='C:/Users/avinayan/PycharmProjects/Alexa_poc/db/user_list_1.txt' mode='rt'
encoding='cp1252'>
```

So str is not a string that is read from the object
B. a newline character translation will be performed during the reads
D. the opened file cannot be written with the use of the str variable

upvoted 7 times