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[CCNA1](#)
[CCNA2](#)
[CCNA3](#)
[CCNA4](#)
[CyberOps](#)
[CCNA Security](#)
[DevNet](#)

PCAP – Programming Essentials in Python Quizzes Module 4 Test Answers

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PCAP – Programming Essentials in Python Quizzes **Module 4 Test Answers**

1. Knowing that a function named fun() resides in a module named mod, choose the proper way to import it:

- import fun from mod
- import fun
- **from mod import fun**
- from fun import mod

2. Knowing that a function named fun() resides in a module named mod, and it has been imported using the following line:

```
import mod
```

choose the way it can be invoked in your code:

- **mod.fun()**
- mod::fun()
- fun()
- mod->fun()

3. A function returning a list of all entities available in a module is called:

- content()
- **dir()**
- entities()
- listmodule()

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[HOTSPOT You need to evaluate the output of the following code segment. Line numbers are included for reference only.](#)
[HOTSPOT You write the following Java program for Munson's Pickles and](#)

4. The pyc file contains:

- **compiled Python code**
- a Python interpreter
- a Python compiler
- Python source code

5. When a module is imported, its contents:

- **are executed once (implicitly)**
- are executed as many times as they are imported
- are ignored
- may be executed (explicitly)

6. A predefined Python variable, storing the current module name, is called:

- `__modname__`
- **`__name__`**
- `__mod__`
- `__module__`

7. The following statement:

`from a.b import c`

causes the import of:

- **entity c from module b from package a**
- entity a from module b from package c
- entity c from module a from package b
- entity b from module a from package c

8. Entering the try: block implies that:

- the block will be omitted
- all of the instructions from this block will be executed
- **some of the instructions from this block may not be executed**
- none of the instructions from this block will be executed

9. The unnamed except: block:

- **must be the last one**
- cannot be used if any named block has been used
- can be placed anywhere
- must be the first one

10. The top-most Python exception is named:

- **BaseException**
- Exception
- TopException
- PythonException

Preserves Farm. Line numbers are included for reference only.

The question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

HOTSPOT You are writing a Java class named SavingsAccount.

11. The following statement:

```
assert var == 0
```

- will stop the program when var != 0
- is erroneous
- has no effect
- will stop the program when var == 0

12. ASCII is:

- a predefined Python variable name
- a standard Python module name
- a character name
- short for American Standard Code for Information Interchange

13. UTF-8 is:

- a synonym for “byte”
- a form of encoding Unicode code points
- the 9th version of the UTF standard
- a Python version name

14. UNICODE is a standard:

- honored by the whole universe
- for coding floating-point numbers
- used by coders from universities
- like ASCII, but much more expansive

15. The following code

```
x = \"
```

```
print(len(x))
```

prints:

- 1
- 0
- 3
- 2

16. The following code:

```
print(ord('c') - ord('a'))
```

prints:

- 3
- 2
- 0
- 1

17. The following code

```
print(chr(ord('z') - 2))
```

prints:

- **x**
- a
- z
- y

18. The following code

```
print(3 * 'abc' + 'xyz')
```

prints:

- **abcabcabxyz**
- abcabxyzxyz
- xyzxyzxyzxyz
- abcxxyzxyzxyz

19. The following code

```
print('Mike' > "Mikey")
```

prints:

- 0
- **False**
- 1
- True

20. The following code:

```
print(float("1,3"))
```

- prints 1,3
- prints 1.3
- **raises a ValueError exception**
- prints 13