PCAP – Programming Essentials in Python Quizzes Summary Test 2 Answers

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1. Knowing that a function named f() resides in a module named m, and was imported using the following statement

```
from mod import fun
```

choose the right way to invoke it:

- fun()
- mod.fun()
- mod::fun()
- mod:fun()

2. What output will appear after running the following snippet?

```
import math

print(dir(math))
```

- an error message
- a string containing the fully qualified name of the module

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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

- a list of all the entities residing in the math module
- the number of all the entities residing in the math module

3. The compiled Python bytecode is stored in files having names ending with:

- py
- pyb
- pc
- pyc

4. Assuming that all three files, a.py, b.py, and c.py reside in the same folder, what will be the output produced by running the c.py file?

```
# file a.py

print("a",end="")
```

```
#file b.py

import a

print("b",end="")
```

```
#file c.py

print("c",end="")

import a

import b
```

- cba
- abc
- bac
- cab

5. What will be the output of the following code, located in file p.py?

```
print(__name__)
```

- p.py
- main
- __p.py__

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.

- __main__

6. The following statement

```
from a.b import c
```

causes the import of:

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

7. If there are more than one except: branches after the try:, we can say that:

- one or more of the try: blocks will be executed
- none of the try: blocks will be executed
- not more than one try: block will be executed
- exactly one of the try: blocks will be executed

8. What will be the output of the following snippet?

```
try:      raise Exception
  except BaseException:

     print("a")

  except Exception:

     print("b")

  except:

     print("c")
```

- c
- b
- it will cause an error
- a

9. The following line of code:

```
for line in open('text.txt','rt'):
```

- is valid as open returns an iterable object
- is invalid as open returns a non-iterable object
- is invalid as open returns nothing
- may be valid if line is a list

10. What will be the output of the following snippet?

```
try:
    raise Exception
except:
    print("c")
except BaseException:
    print("a")
except Exception:
    print("b")
```

- a
- c
- b
- it will cause an error

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. The following code prints:

```
x = "\\\\"
print(len(x))
```

- 2
- 1
- 3
- the code will cause an error

13. The following code prints:

```
x = "\\\"
print(len(x))
```

- 3
- the code will cause an error
- 1
- 2

14. The following code prints:

```
print(chr(ord('p') + 2))
```

- s
- t
- q
- r

15. The following code:

```
print(float("1.3"))
```

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

16. If the class's constructor is declared as below, which one of the assignments is invalid?

```
class Class:
    def __init__(self,val=0):
        pass
```

- object = Class(None)
- object = Class(1)
- object = Class()
- object = Class(1,2)

17. What will be output of the following code?

```
class A:
    def __init__(self,v = 2):
        self.v = v
    def set(self,v = 1):
        self.v += v
        return self.v
a = A()
b = a
```

```
b.set()

print(a.v)
```

- 0
- 3
- 1
- 2

18. What will be output of the following code?

```
class A:

    A = 1

    def __init__(self):

        self.a = 0

print(hasattr(A,'a'))
```

- 1
- False
- 0
- True

19. What will be the result of executing the following code?

```
class A:

   pass

class B(A):

   pass

class C(B):

   pass

print(issubclass(A,C))
```

- it will print False
- it will print True
- it will print 1
- it will raise an exception

20. The `sys.stderr` stream is normally associated with:

- the keyboard
- a null device
- the screen

- the printer

21. What will be the effect of running the following code?

```
class A:

    def __init__(self,v):

        self.__a = v + 1

a = A(0)

print(a.__a)
```

- it will print 1
- it will print 2
- it will raise an `AttributeError` exception
- it will print 0

22. What will be the result of executing the following code?

```
class A:

    def __init__(self):

        pass

a = A(1)

print(hasattr(a,'A'))
```

- it will print True
- it will raise an exception
- it will print False
- it will print 1

23. What will be the result of executing the following code?

```
class A:

    def a(self):

        print('a')

class B:

    def a(self):

        print('b')

class C(B,A):
```

```
    def c(self):
        self.a()
o = C()
o.c()
```

- it will print c
- it will raise an exception
- it will print b
- it will print a

24. What will be the result of executing the following code?

```
try:
    raise Exception(1,2,3)
except Exception as e:
    print(len(e.args))
```

- it will print 2
- it will print 1
- it will raise an unhandled exception
- it will print 3

25. What will be the result of executing the following code?

```
def I(n):
    s = '+'
    for i in range(n):
        s += s
        yield s
for x in I(2):
    print(x,end='')
```

- it will print ++
- it will print ++++++
- it will print +
- it will print +++

26. What will be the result of executing the following code?

```
class I:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        self.s = 'abc'
        self.i = 0
    def __iter__(self):
        return self
    def __next__(self):
        if self.i == len(self.s):
            raise StopIteration
        v = self.s[self.i]
        self.i += 1
        return v
for x in I():
    print(x,end='')
```

- 012
- abc
- cba
- 210

27. What will be the result of executing the following code?

```
def o(p):
    def q():
        return '*' * p
    return q
r = o(1)
s = o(2)
print(r() + s())
```

- it will print ****
- it will print **
- it will print ***
- it will print *

28. If s is a stream opened in read mode, the following line will:

```
q = s.read(1)
```

- read 1 character from the stream
- read 1 kilobyte from the stream
- read 1 line from the stream
- read 1 buffer from the stream

29. Assuming that the open() invocation has gone successfully, the following snippet will:

```
for x in open('file','rt'):

   print(x)
```

- read the file character by character
- cause an exception
- read the whole file at once
- read the file line by line

30. If you want to fill a byte array with data read in from a stream, you'd use:

- the readinto() method
- the read() method
- the readbytes() method
- the readfrom() method