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# PCAP – Programming Essentials in Python Quizzes Final Test Answers

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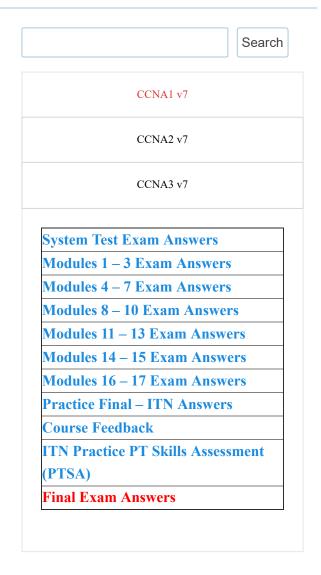Last Updated on March 15, 2019 by Admin

## PCAP – Programming Essentials in Python Quizzes Final Test Answers

1. The meaning of the keyword argument is determined by:

   - its position within the argument list
   - its value
   - its connection with existing variables
   - **the argument's name specified along with its value**

2. Which of the following sentences is true?

   ```
   str1 = 'string'

   str2 = str1[:]
   ```

   - **str1 and str2 are different (but equal) strings**
   - str2 is longer than str1
   - ">str1 and str2 are different names of the same string
   - str1 is longer than str2

3. An operator able to check whether two values are equal, is coded as:

   - =
   - **==**
   - ===
   - is

4. The following snippet:

   ```
   def f(par2,par1):
   ```

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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

```
    return par2 + par1

print(f(par2=1,2))
```

- will output 2
- will output 3
- will output 1
- is erroneous

5. **What value will be assigned to the x variable?**

```
z = 2

y = 1

x = y < z or z > y and y > z or z < y
```

- 0
- True
- 1
- False

6. **What will be the output of the following snippet?**

```
str = 'abcdef'

def fun(s):

    del s[2]

    return s

print(fun(str))
```

- abcef
- the program will cause an error
- abdef
- acdef

7. **What will be the output of the following piece of code?**

```
x, y, z = 3, 2, 1

z, y, x = x, y, z

print(x,y,z)
```

- 2 1 3
- 1 2 3
- 1 2 2

- 3 2 1

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

```
a = True

b = False

a = a or b

b = a and b

a = a or b

print(a,b)
```

- True False
- True True
- False False
- False True

9. ## What will be the output of the following snippet?

```
def fun(x):

    return 1 if x % 2 != 0 else 2

print(fun(fun(1)))
```

- 2
- the code will cause a runtime error
- 1
- None

10. ## What will be the output of the following line?

```
print(len((1,)))
```

- 0
- the code is erroneous
- 2
- 1

11. ## What will be the output of the following piece of code?

```
d = { 1:0, 2:1, 3:2, 0:1 }

x = 0

for y in range(len(d)):
```

```
      x = d[x]

   print(x)
```

- the code will cause a runtime error
- 2
- **0**
- 1

12. **What will be the output of the following piece of code:**

```
y=input()

x=input()

print(x+y)
```

**if the user enters two lines containing 1 and 2 respectively?**

- **21**
- 12
- 2
- 3

13. **What will be the output of the following piece of code?**

```
print("a","b","c",sep="'")
```

- **a'b'c**
- abc
- a b c
- the code is erroneous

14. **What will be the output of the following piece of code?**

```
v = 1 + 1 // 2 + 1 / 2 + 2

print(v)
```

- 4.0
- **3.5**
- 3
- 4

15. **What will be the output of the following code?**

```
t = (1,)

t = t[0] + t[0]

print(t)
```

- (1,)
- 1
- (1, 1)
- 2

16. **What will be the output of the following piece of code?**

```
x = 16

while x > 0:

    print('*',end=")

    x //= 2
```

- *****
- ***
- *
- the code will enter an infinite loop

17. **What will be the output of the following snippet?**

```
d = { 'one':1, 'three':3, 'two':2 }

for k in sorted(d.values()):

    print(k,end=' ')
```

- 1 2 3
- 3 2 1
- 2 3 1
- 3 2 1

18. **What will be the output of the following snippet?**

```
print(len([i for i in range(0,-2)]))
```

- 0
- 2
- 3
- 1

19. **Which of the following lines properly invokes the function defined as:**
**def fun(a,b,c=0)?**

- fun(0):
- fun(b=0,b=0):
- fun(1,c=2):
- fun(a=1,b=0,c=0):

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

```
l = [1,2,3,4]

l = list(map(lambda x: 2*x,l))

print(l)
```

- 10
- the snippet will cause a runtime error
- 1 2 3 4
- 2 4 6 8

21. How many stars will the following snippet send to the console?

```
i = 4

while i > 0 :

    i -= 2

    print("*")

    if i == 2:

        break

    else:

        print("*")
```

- 2
- 0
- 1
- the snippet will enter an infinite loop

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

```
t = (1, 2, 3, 4)

t = t[-2:-1]

t = t[-1]

print(t)
```

- 33
- (3)
- 3
- (3,)

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

```
d = {}

d['2'] = [1,2]

d['1'] = [3,4]

for x in d.keys():

    print(d[x][1],end="")
```

- 24
- 13
- 42
- 31

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

```
def fun(d,k,v):

    d[k]=v

dc = {}

print(fun(dc,'1','v'))
```

- None
- 1
- the snippet is erroneous
- v

25. How many empty lines will the following snippet send to the console?

```
l = [[c for c in range(r)] for r in range(3)]

for x in l:

    if len(x) < 2:

        print()
```

- 1
- 0
- 2
- 3

26. Knowing that the function named m() resides in the module named f, and the code

contains the following import statement, choose the right way to invoke the function:

```
from m import f
```

- the import statement is invalid
- mod.fun()
- mod:fun()
- fun()

27. The package directory/folder may contain a file intended to initialize the package. Its name is:

- \_\_init\_\_.py
- init.py
- \_\_init.py\_\_
- \_\_init\_\_.

28. The folder created by Python used to store pyc files is named:

- \_\_pycfiles\_\_
- \_\_pyc\_\_
- \_\_pycache\_\_
- \_\_cache\_\_

29. What will be the output of the following code, located in the file module.py?

```
print(__name__)
```

- main
- \_\_module.py\_\_
- module.py
- \_\_main\_\_

30. If you want to tell your module's users that a particular variable should not be accessed directly, you may:

- start its name with a capital letter
- use its number instead of its name
- start its name with \_ or \_\_
- build its name with lowercase letters only

31. If there is a `finally:` branch inside the `try:` block, we can say that:

- it won't be executed if no exception is raised
- it will always be executed
- branches is executed
- it will be executed when there is no else: branch

32. **What will be the output of the following snippet?**

```
try:

    raise Exception

except BaseException:

    print("a",end=")

else:

    print("b",end=")

finally:

    print("c")
```

- a
- ab
- bc
- **ac**

33. **What will be the output of the following snippet?**

```
class A:

    def __init__(self,name):

        self.name = name

a = A("class")

print(a)
```

- a number
- **a string ending with a long hexadecimal number**
- class
- name

34. **What will be the output of the following snippet?**

```
try:

    raise Exception

except:

    print("c")

except BaseException:
```

```
    print("a")

except Exception:

    print("b")
```

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

35. **What will be the output of the following snippet?**

```
class X:

    pass

class Y(X):

    pass

class Z(Y):

    pass

x = X()

z = Z()

print(isinstance(x,Z),isinstance(z,X))
```

- False False
- True True
- True False
- False True

36. **The following code prints:**

```
x = "\"

print(len(x))
```

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

37. **The following code prints:**

```
x = """"

""""
```

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

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

38. If the class constructor is declared as below, which one of the assignments is valid?

```
class Class:

    def __init__(self):

        pass
```

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

39. What will be the output of the following code?

```
class A:

    A = 1

    def __init__(self,v = 2):

        self.v = v + A.A

        A.A += 1

    def set(self,v):

        self.v += v

        A.A += 1

        return

a = A()

a.set(2)

print(a.v)
```

- 7
- 5

- 1
- 3

40. **What will be the output of the following code?**

```
class A:

    A = 1

    def __init__(self):

        self.a = 0

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

- <span style="color:red">True</span>
- 0
- 1
- False

41. **What will be the result of executing the following code?**

```
class A:

    pass

class B:

    pass

class C(A,B):

    pass

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

- <span style="color:red">it will print True</span>
- it will raise an exception
- it will print an empty line
- it will print False

42. **The `sys.stdout` stream is normally associated with:**

- <span style="color:red">the screen</span>
- a null device
- the keyboard
- the printer

43. **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 0
- **it will print 1**
- it will print 2
- it will raise an AttributeError exception

44. **What will be the result of executing the following code?**

```
class A:

    def __init__(self):

        pass

    def f(self):

        return 1

    def g():

        return self.f()

a = A()

print(a.g())
```

- it will print 0
- it will print True
- it will print 1
- **it will raise an exception**

45. **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(A,B):

    def c(self):

        self.a()

    o = C()

    o.c()
```

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

46. **The Exception class contains a property named args, and it is a:**

- string
- **tuple**
- list
- dictionary

47. **What will be the result of executing the following code?**

```
def I(n):

    s = ''

    for i in range(n):

        s += '*'

        yield s

    for x in I(3):

        print(x,end='')
```

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

48. **What will be the result of executing the following code?**

```
def a(x):

    def b():

        return x + x
```

```
        return b

x = a('x')

y = a(")

print(x() + y())
```

- it will print xxxxxx
- it will print x
- <span style="color:red">it will print xx</span>
- it will print xxxx

49. **If s is a stream opened in read mode, the following line**

```
q = s.readlines()
```

**will assign q as a:**

- string
- dictionary
- <span style="color:red">list</span>
- tuple

50. **If you want to write a byte array's content to a stream, you'd use:**

- <span style="color:red">the write() method</span>
- writebytearray() method
- the writefrom() method
- writeto() method

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