PCAPpremium.exam.

Number: PCAP
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 3.0

PCAP

Certified Associate in Python Programming

Version 3.0

Exam A

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Your Code ...

```
1  i=0
2  while i !=0:
3      i=i-1
4  else:
5      i=i+1
6  print(i)
7
```

CommandLine Arguments ...

Stdin Inputs...

Result...

CPU Time: 0.00 sec(s), Memory: 6564 kilobyte(s)

```
1
```

QUESTION 2
And operator able to perform bitwise shifts is coded as (Choose two.)

A. --
B. ++
C. <<
D. >>

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 3
What will the value of the i variable be when the following loop finishes its execution?

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

A. 10
B. the variable becomes unavailable
C. 11
D. 9

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/pass-statement

QUESTION 4
The following expression

```
1+-2
```

is:

A. equal to 1
B. invalid
C. equal to 2
D. equal to -1

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 5
A compiler is a program designed to (Choose two.)

A. rearrange the source code to make it clearer
B. check the source code in order to see of it's correct
C. execute the source code
D. translate the source code into machine code

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6
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= ‘ ” ’)

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 7
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 8
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: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

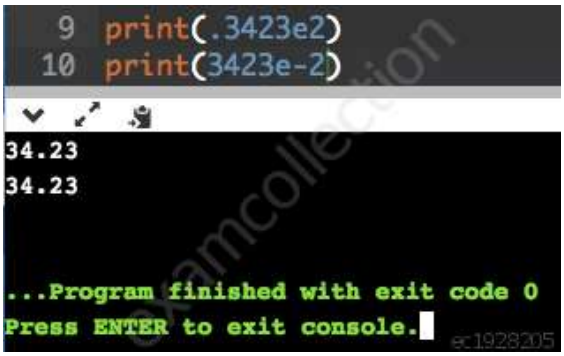
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9
Which of the following literals reflect the value given as 34.23? (Choose two.)

A. .3423e2
B. 3423e-2
C. .3423e-2
D. 3423e2

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



QUESTION 10
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 11
Assuming that the following snippet has been successfully executed, which of the equations are True? (Choose two.)

```
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.
```

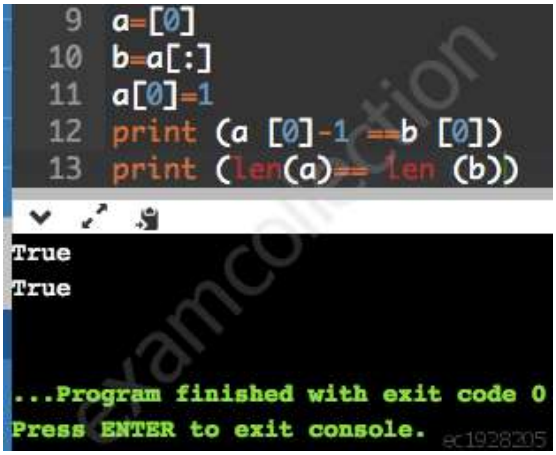
QUESTION 12
Assuming that the following snippet has been successfully executed, which of the equations are False? (Choose two.)

```
a=[0]
b=a [:]
a[0]=1
```

A. len(a)== len (b)
B. a [0]-1 ==b [0]
C. a [0]== b [0]
D. b [0] - 1 ==a [0]

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



QUESTION 13
Which of the following statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 14
Which of the following sentences are true? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 15
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16
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 17
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 18
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:

QUESTION 19
What would you used instead of XXX if you want to check weather a certain 'key' exists in a dictionary called dict? (Choose two.)

```
if XXX:
    print   Key exists
```

A. 'key' in dict
B. dict ['key'] != None
C. dict.exists ('key')
D. 'key' in dict.keys ( )

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 20
You need data which can act as a simple telephone directory. You can obtain it with the following clauses (Choose two.) (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 21
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: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22
Select the valid fun () invocations:
(Choose two.)

```
def fun (a, b=0):
    return a*b
```

A. fun (b=1)
B. fun (a=0)
C. fun (b=1, 0)
D. fun (1)

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23
A file name like this one below says that:
(Choose three.)

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 24
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 25
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

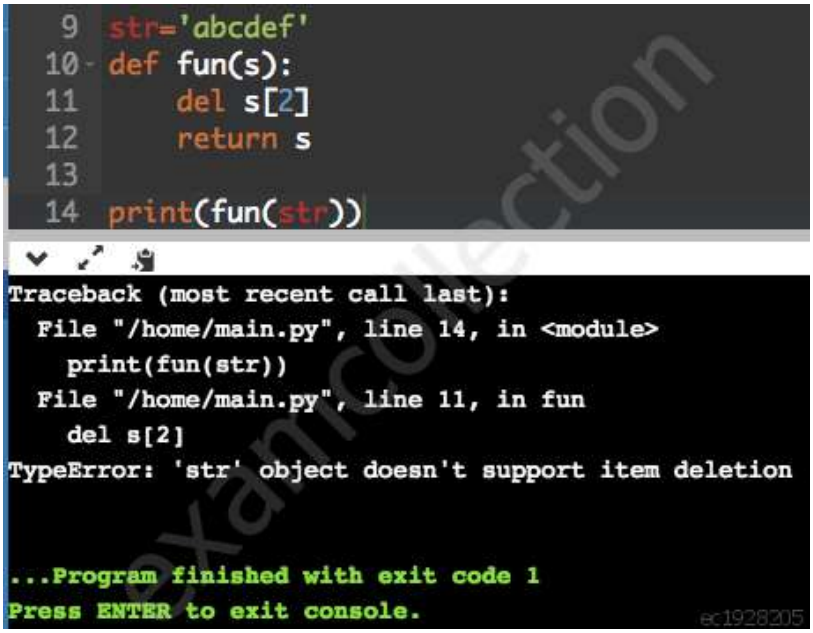
QUESTION 26
What is the expected output of the following code?

```
str = 'abcdef'
def fun (s) :
    del s [2]
    return s

print (fun (str) )
```

A. abcef
B. The program will cause a runtime exception/error
C. acdef
D. abdef

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



QUESTION 27
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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

```
21


...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

QUESTION 28
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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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

```
3


...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

QUESTION 29
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 30
If you need a function that does nothing, what would you use instead of XXX? (Choose two.)

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

A. pass
B. return
C. exit
D. None

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.pythoncentral.io/python-null-equivalent-none/

QUESTION 31
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 32
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 33
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: { }

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 34
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 35
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: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36
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 37
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 38
What can you deduce from the following statement? (Choose two.)

```
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 39
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 40
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41
Which of the following words can be used as a variable name? (Choose two.)

A. for
B. True
C. true
D. For

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 42
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 43
A *keyword* (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/keywords-identifier

QUESTION 44
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45
Which line can be used instead of the comment to cause the snippet to produce the following expected output? (Choose two.)

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`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
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. <<

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47
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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

```
9  i = 3
10 while i > 0 :
11         i -= 1
12         print ("*")
13 else:
14         print ("*")
15
```


QUESTION 48
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 49
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:

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

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

QUESTION 50
Which of the listed actions can be applied to the following tuple? (Choose two.)

```
tup = ()
```

A. `tup [:]`
B. `tup.append (0)`
C. `tup [0]`
D. `del tup`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51
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 52
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: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53
Which of the equations are `True`? (Choose two.)

A. `chr (ord (x)) = = x`
B. `ord (ord (x)) = = x`
C. `chr (chr (x)) = = x`
D. `ord (chr (x)) = = x`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54
If you want to transform a string into a list of words, what invocation would you use? (Choose two.)

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)`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55
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 56
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___

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/__name__-special-variable-python/

QUESTION 57
Files with the suffix `.pyc` contain:

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59
What can you deduce from the line below? (Choose two.)

```
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 ()`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60
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`

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61
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: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62
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: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

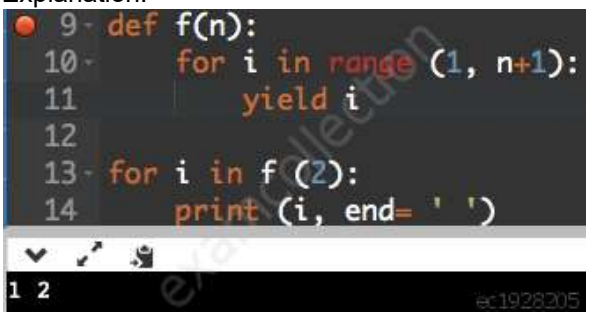
```
def f(n):
for i in range (1, n+1):
yield i

for i in f (2):
    print (i, end= ' ')
```

It will

A. print `2 1`
B. print `1 2`
C. cause a runtime exception
D. print `<generator object f at (`*some hex digits*`)>`

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



QUESTION 64
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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65
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: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 67
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

QUESTION 68
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 69
A class constructor (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70
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
```

A. `print (get(self))`
B. `print (self.get())`
C. `print (get())`
D. `print (self.get (val))`

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72
You are going to read 16 bytes from a binary file into a bytearray called data. Which lines would you use? (Choose two.)

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))
```

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 73
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`

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74
Assuming that the code below has been executed successfully, which of the following expressions will always evaluate to `True`? (Choose two.)

```
import random

random.seed(1)
v1 = random.random()
random.seed(1)
v2 = random.random()
```

A. `v1 >= 1`
B. `v1 == v2`
C. `len(random.sample([1,2,3],2)) > 2`
D. `random.choice([1,2,3]) >=1`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75
Which one of the `platform` module functions should be used to determine the underlying platform name?

A. `platform.python_version()`
B. `platform.processor()`
C. `platform.platform()`
D. `platform.uname()`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76
What is the expected output of the following code?

```
import sys
import math

b1 = type(dir(math)[0]) is str
b2 = type(sys.path[-1]) is str
print(b1 and b2)
```

A. `False`
B. `None`
C. `True`
D. `0`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77
With regards to the directory structure below, select the proper forms of the directives in order to import `module_a`. (Choose two.)

```
pypack (dir)
|
|-- upper (dir)
|    |
|    |--lower (dir)
|    |   |
|    |   |_ module_c.py (file)
|    |
|    |_  module_b.py (file)
|
|_ module_a.py (file)
```

A. `from pypack import mpdule_a`
B. `import module_a from pypack`

C. `import module_a`
D. `import pypack.module_a`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78
A Python module named `pymod.py` contains a function named `pyfun()`.

Which of the following snippets will let you invoke the function? (Choose two.)

A.
```
import pymod
pymod.pyfun()
```
B.
```
from pymod import pyfun
pyfun()
```
C.
```
from pymod import *
pymod.pyfun()
```
D.
```
import pyfun from pymod
pyfun()
```

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/python/python-module

QUESTION 79
What is true about Python packages? (Choose two.)

A. a package is a single file whose name ends with the *pa* extension
B. a package is a group of related modules
C. the `__name__` variable always contains the name of a package
D. the *pyc* extension is used to mark semi-compiled Python packages

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 80
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
m = 0

def foo(n):
    global m
    assert m == 0
    try:
        return 1/n
    except ArithmeticError:
        m += 1
        raise

try:
    foo(0)
except ArithmeticError
    m += 2
except:
    m += 1

print(m)
```

A. it outputs 3
B. it outputs 1
C. the code is erroneous and it will not execute
D. it outputs 2

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

```
File "<string>", line 16
    except ArithmeticError
                         ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
>
```

QUESTION 81
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
s = '2A'

try:
    n = int(s)
except TypeError:
    n = 3
except LookupError:
    n = 2
except:
    n = 1

print (n)
```

A. it outputs 3
B. the code is erroneous and it will not execute
C. it outputs 1
D. it outputs 2

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 82
Which of the following snippets will execute without raising any **unhandled** exceptions? (Choose two.)

A.

```
try:
    print(0/0)
except:
    print(0/1)
else:
    print(0/2)
```

B.

```
try:
    print(int("0"))
except NameError:
    print("0")
else:
    print(int(""))
```

C.

```
import math

try:
    print(math.sqrt(-1))
except:
    print(math.sqrt(0))
else:
    print(math.sqrt(1))
```

D.

```
try:
    print(float("1e1"))
except (NameError, SystemError):
    print(float("1a1"))
else:
    print(float("1c1"))
```

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 83
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3]

try:
 my_list[3] = my_list[2]
except BaseException as error:
 print(error)
```

A. it outputs `error`
B. it outputs `<class 'IndexError'>`
C. it outputs `list assignment index out of range`
D. the code is erroneous and it will not execute

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

```
1  # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2  # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3  my_list = [1, 2, 3]
4
5  try:
6      my_list[3] = my_list[2]
7  except BaseException as error:
8      print (error)
```

```
list assignment index out of range
>
```

QUESTION 84
What is true about the following snippet? (Choose two.)

```
class E(Exception):
    def __init__(self, message):
        self.message = message
    def __str__(self):
        return "it's nice to see you"
try:
    print("I feel fine")
    raise Exception("what a pity")
except E as e:
    print(e)
else:
    print("the show must go on")
```

A. the string `it's nice to see you` will be seen
B. the string `I feel fine` will be seen
C. the code will raise an unhandled exception
D. the string `what a pity` will be seen

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

```
1  # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2  # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3  class E(Exception):
4      def __init__(self, message):
5          self.message = message
6      def __str__(self) :
7          return "it's nice to see you"
8
9  try:
10     print("I feel fine")
11     raise Exception("What a pity")
12 except E as e:
13     print(e)
14 else:
15     print("the show must go on")
```

```
I feel fine
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<string>", line 11, in <module>
Exception: What a pity
>
```


QUESTION 85
Which of the following expressions evaluate to `True`? (Choose two.)

A. `ord("Z") - ord("z")  == ord("0")`
B. `chr(ord('A') +1) == 'B'`
C. `len('\'') == 1`
D. `len("""
"""") == 0`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86
Which of the following invocations are valid? (Choose two.)

A. `"python".sort()`
B. `sorted("python")`
C. `rfind("python","r")`
D. `"python".index("th")`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

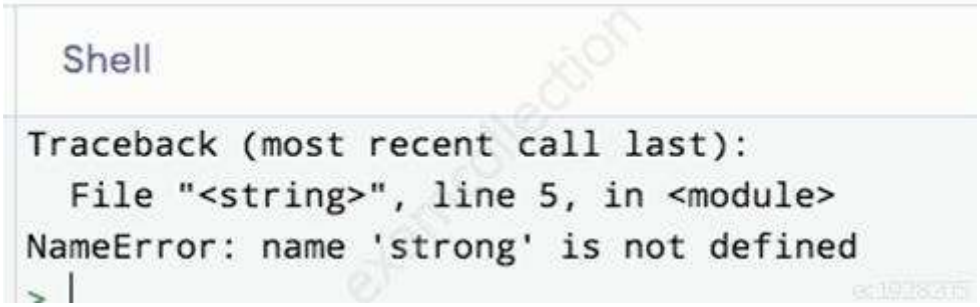
QUESTION 87
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
string = str(1/3)
dummy = ''
for character in strong:
    dummy = character + dummy
print(dummy[-1])
```

A. it raises an exception
B. it outputs `0`
C. it outputs `3`
D. it outputs `'None'`

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



QUESTION 88
Which of the following statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. **II** in **ACII** stands for *Information Interchange*
B. a **code point** is a number assigned to a given character
C. **ACII** is synonymous with **UTF-8**
D. **\e** is an escape sequence used to mark the end of lines

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/python/ascii-method

QUESTION 89

Which of the following expressions evaluate to `True`? (Choose two.)

A. `str(1-1)` **in** `'123456789'[:2]`
B. `'dcb'` **not in** `'abcde'[::-1]`
C. `'phd'` **in** `'aplpha'`
D. `'True'` **not in** `'False'`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
the_list = "alpha;beta;gamma".split(":")
the_string = ''.join(the_list)
print(the_string.isaplpha())
```

A. it raises an exception
B. it outputs `True`
C. it outputs `False`
D. it outputs nothing

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

```
Shell
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<string>", line 3, in <module>
AttributeError: 'str' object has no attribute 'isaplpha'
>
```

QUESTION 91
Which of the following expressions evaluate to `True`? (Choose two.)

A. `121 + 1 != '1' + 2 * '2'`
B. `'1' + '1' + '1' < '1' *3'`
C. `'AbC'.lower() < 'AB'`

D. `'3.14' != str(3.1415)`

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92
Assuming that the snippet below has been executed successfully, which of the following expressions evaluate to `True`? (Choose two.)

```
string = 'python'[::2]
string = string[-1] + string[-2]
```

A. `string[0] == 'o'`
B. `string` **is None**
C. `len(string) == 3`
D. `string[0] == string [-1]`

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 93
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
class Super:
    def make(self):
        return 0
    def doit(self):
        return self.make()

class Sub_A(Super):
    def make(self):
        return 1

class Sub_B(Super)
    pass

a = Sub_A()
b = Sub_B()
print(a.doit() + b.doit())
```

A. it outputs `0`
B. it outputs `1`
C. it raises an exception
D. it outputs `2`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
It raises an exception because there is no colon after Sub_B(Super)

```
class Super:
    def make (self):
        return 0
    def doit (self):
        return self.make()

class Sub_A (Super):
    def make(self):
        return 1


class Sub_B (Super)
    pass

a = Sub_A()
b = Sub_B()
print(a.doit() + b.doit())
```

```
File "<string>", line 12
    class Sub_B (Super)
                       ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
>
```

QUESTION 94
Assuming that the following inheritance set is in force, which of the following classes are declared properly? (Choose two.)

```
class A:
    pass

class B(A):
    pass

class C(A):
    pass

class D(B):
    pass
```

A. `class Class_4(D,A): pass`
B. `class Class_3(A,C): pass`
C. `class Class_2(B,D): pass`
D. `class Class_1(C,D): pass`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95
What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
class Upper:
    def method(self):
        return 'upper'

class Lower(Upper):
    def method(self):
        return 'lower'

Object = Upper()
print(isinstance(Object,Lower), end=' ')
print(Object.method())
```

A. `True upper`
B. `True lower`
C. `False upper`
D. `False lower`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

```
1  class Upper:
2      def method(self):
3          return 'upper'
4
5  class Lower(Upper):
6      def method(self):
7          return 'lower'
8
9  Object = Upper()
10 print(isinstance(Object,Lower), end=  ' ')
11 print(Object.method())
```

```
False upper
>
```

QUESTION 96
Assuming that the code below has been placed inside a file named **code.py** and executed successfully, which of the following expressions evaluate to `True`? (Choose two.)

```
class ClassA:
    var = 1
    def __init__(self, prop):
        prop1 = prop2 = prop
    def __str__(self):
        return

class ClassB(ClassA):
    def __init__(self, prop):
        prop3 = prop ** 2
        super().__init__(prop)

Object = ClassB(2)
```

A. `len(ClassB.__bases__) ==2`
B. `ClassA.__module__ == '__main__'`
C. `__name__ == 'code.py'`
D. `str(Object) == 'Object'`

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

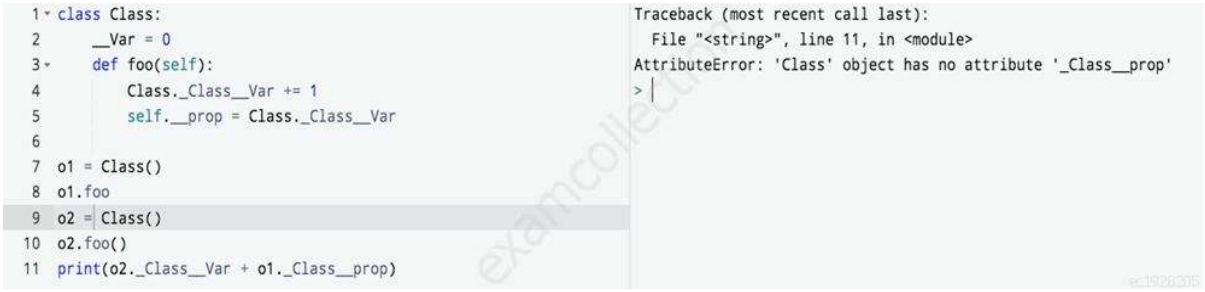
QUESTION 97
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
class Class:
    __Var = 0
    def foo(self):
        Class._Class__Var += 1
        self.__prop = Class._Class__Var

o1 = Class()
o1.foo
o2 = Class()
o2.foo()
print(o2._Class__Var + o1._Class__prop)
```

A. it outputs `1`
B. it outputs `3`
C. it outputs `6`
D. it raises an exception

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



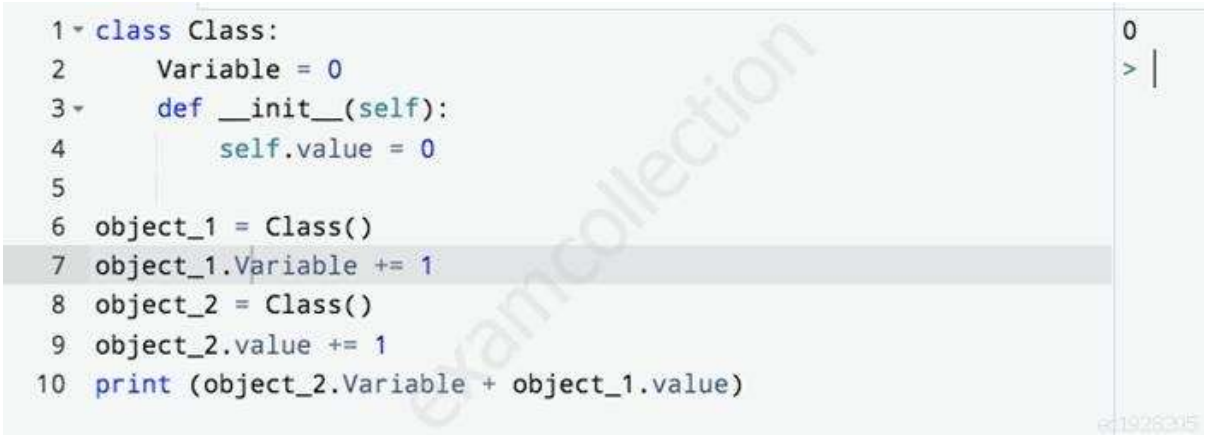
QUESTION 98
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
class Class:
    Variable = 0
    def __init__(self):
        self.value = 0

object_1 = Class()
object_1.Variable += 1
object_2 = Class()
object_2.value += 1
print(object_2.Variable + object_1.value)
```

A. it outputs `0`
B. it raises an exception
C. it outputs `1`
D. it outputs `2`

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



QUESTION 99
What is true about Object-Oriented Programming in Python? (Choose two.)

A. each object of the same class can have a different set of methods
B. a subclass is usually more specialized than its superclass
C. if a real-life object can be described with a set of adjectives, they may reflect a Python object method
D. the same class can be used many times to build a number of objects

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.whitman.edu/mathematics/java_tutorial/java/javaOO/subclasses.html

QUESTION 100
What is true about Python class constructors? (Choose two.)

A. there can be more than one constructor in a Python class
B. the constructor must return a value other than `None`
C. the constructor is a method named `__init__`
D. the constructor must have at least one parameter

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/constructors-in-python/

QUESTION 101
Assuming that the following piece of code has been executed successfully, which of the expressions evaluate to `True`? (Choose two.)

```
class A:
    VarA = 1
    def __init__(self):
        self.prop_a = 1

class B(A):
    VarA = 2
    def __init__(self):
        super().__int__()
        self.prop_b = 2

obj_a = A()
obj_aa = A()
obj_b = B()
obj_bb = obj_b
```

A. `isinstance (obj_b,A)`
B. `A.VarA == 1`
C. `obj_a` **is** `obj_aa`

D. `B.VarA == 1`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102
Assuming that the code below has been executed successfully, which of the expressions evaluate to `True`? (Choose two.)

```
class Class:
    Var = data = 1
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.prop = value

Object = Class(2)
```

A. `len(Class.__dict__) == 1`
B. `'data' in Class.__dict__`
C. `'var' in Class.__dict__`
D. `'data' in Object.__dict__`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 103
A property that stores information about a given class's super-classes is named:

A. `__upper__`
B. `__super__`
C. `__ancestors__`
D. `__bases__`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.python-course.eu/python3_inheritance.php

QUESTION 104
Which of the following lines of code will work flawlessly when put independently inside the `add_new()` method

in order to make the snippet's output equal to `[0, 1, 2]`? (Choose two.)

```
class MyClass:
    def __init__(self, size):
        self.queue = [i for i in range(size)]

    def get(self):
        return self.queue

    def get_last(self):
        return self.queue[-1]

    def add_new(self):
        # insert the line of code here

Object = MyClass(2)
Object.add_new()
print(Object.get())
```

A. `self.queue.append(self.get_last() + 1)`
B. `self.queue.append(get_last() + 1)`
C. `self.queue.append(self.queue[-1] + 1)`
D. `queue.append(self.get_last() + 1)`

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 105
What is the expected output of the following code?

```
mytu = ('a', 'b', 'c')
m = tuple(map(lambda x: chr(ord(x) +1), mytu))
print(m[-2])
```

A. `a`
B. `c`
C. an exception is raised
D. `b`

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

```
1  # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2  # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3  mytu = ('a','b','c')
4  m = tuple(map(lambda x:chr(ord(x) +1), mytu))
5  print (m[-2])
```

```
c
>
```

QUESTION 106
What is the expected output of the following code if there is no file named `non_existing_file` inside the working directory?

```
try:
    f = open('non_existing_file','w')
    print(1, end=' ')
    s = f.readline()
    print(2, end=' ')
except IOError as error:
    print(3, end=' ')
else:
    f.close()
    print(4, end=' ')
```

A. `1 2 4`
B. `1 2 3 4`
C. `2 4`
D. `1 3`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 107
What is the expected output of the following code if the file named `existing_text_file` is a non-zero length text file located inside the working directory?

```
try:
    f = open('existing_text_file','w')
    d = f.readlines()
    print(len(d))
    f.close()
except IOError :
    print(-1)
```

A. the length of the first line from the file
B. `-1`
C. the number of lines contained inside the file
D. the length of the last line from the file

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

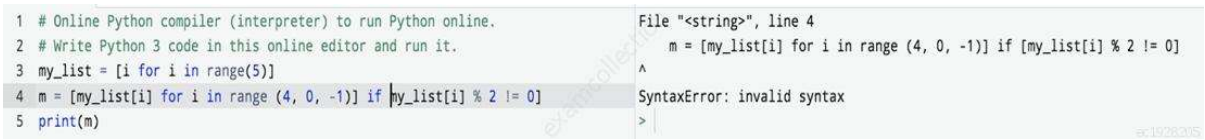
QUESTION 108
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
my_list = [i for i in range(5)]
m = [my_list[i] for i in range (4, 0, -1)] if my_list[i] % 2 != 0]
print(m)
```

A. it outputs `[1, 3]`
B. the code is erroneous and it will not execute
C. it outputs `[3, 1]`
D. it outputs `[4, 2, 0]`

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



QUESTION 109
Assuming that the following code has been executed successfully, which of the expressions evaluate to `True`?

(Choose two.)

```
def f(x,y):
    nom, denom = x, y
    def g():
        return nom / denom
    return g

a = f(1,2)
b = f(3,4)
```

A. `b() == 4`
B. `a != b`
C. `a is not None`
D. `a() == 4`

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

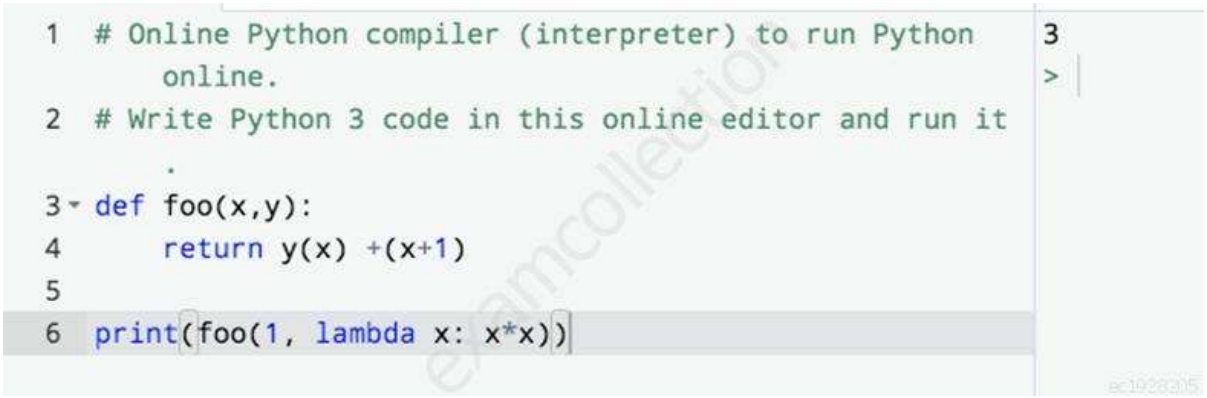
QUESTION 110
What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def foo(x,y):
    return y(x) +(x+1)

print(foo(1, lambda x: x*x))
```

A. 3
B. 5
C. 4
D. an exception is raised

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



QUESTION 111
Which of the following lambda definitions are correct? (Choose two.)

A. `lambda x,y: (x,y)`
B. `lambda x,y: return x//y - x%y`
C. `lambda x,y: x//y - x%y`
D. `lambda x,y = x//y - x%y`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 112
Which of the following statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. if invoking `open ()` fails, an exception is raised
B. `open ()` requires a second argument
C. `open ()` is a function which returns an object that represents a physical file
D. **instd, outstd. errstd** are the names of pre-opened streams

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 113
What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
x = 3 % 1
y = 1 if x > 0 else 0
print (y)
```

A. the code is erroneous and it will not execute
B. it outputs `1`
C. it outputs `-1`
D. it outputs `0`

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 114
A compiler is a program designed to (Choose two.)

A. rearrange the source code to make it clearer
B. check the source code in order to see of it's correct
C. execute the source code
D. translate the source code into machine code

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 115
Which of the following lines of code will work flawlessly when put independently inside the `add_new()` method in order to make the snippet's output equal to `[0, 1, 2]`? (Choose two.)

```
class MyClass:
    def __init__(self, size):
        self.queue = [i for i in range(size)]

    def get(self):
        return self.queue

    def get_last(self):
        return self.queue[-1]

    def add_new(self):
        # insert the line of code here

Object = MyClass(2)
Object.add_new()
print(Object.get())
```

A. `self.queue.append(self.get_last() + 1)`
B. `self.queue.append(get_last() + 1)`
C. `self.queue.append(self.queue[-1] + 1)`
D. `queue.append(self.get_last() + 1)`

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference: