PCAP

Number: PCAP
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 1

PCAP

https://www.gratisexam.com/

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:

QUESTION 2
And operator able to perform bitwise shifts is coded as (Select two answers)

A. --
B. ++
C. <<

D. >>

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 3
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
C. execute the source code
D. translate the source code into machine code

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4
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

= au lieu de == , et else mal indenté

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
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: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6
What is the expected output of the following snippet?

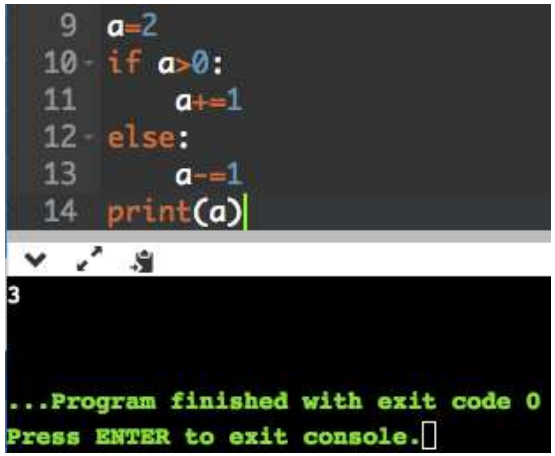
```
a=2
if a>0:
    a+=1
    else:
        a-=1
print(a)
```

A. 3
B. 1
C. 2
D. the code is erroneous

Correct Answer: D - else mal indenté
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



QUESTION 7
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
```

a et b sont distincts car on a utilisé l'indexation et non pas une égalité simple

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:

```
 9  a=[0]
10  b=a[:]
11  a[0]=1
12  print (a [0]-1 ==b [0])
13  print (len(a)== len (b))
```

```
True
True


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

QUESTION 8
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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

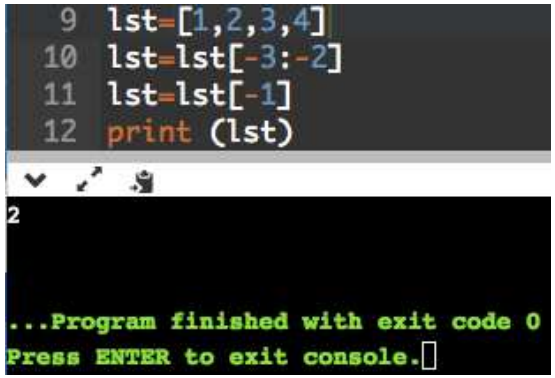
QUESTION 9
What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
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:



Yes, a Python module can absolutely run like regular code
When imported: import my_module - only the function is available
When executed: python my_module.py - runs the code in the if block

QUESTION 10
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:
Explanation:
You write a module (a .py file) where it can be executed directly. Alternatively, it can also be imported and used in another module. By doing the main check, you can have that code only execute when you want to run the module as a program and not have it execute when someone just wants to import your module and call your functions themselves.

Reference: https://developer.rhino3d.com/guides/rhinopython/python-remote-local-module/

QUESTION 11
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)

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12
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 13
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 14
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 15
If you need a function that does nothing, what would you use instead of XXX? (Select two answers)

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

A. pass

```
def idler1():
    exit
# no effect

def idler2():
    pass
# does nothing and returns None by default

def idler3():
    return
# explicitly returns None
```


B. return

```
def idler3():
    None
# evaluates None but does not return anything, so it returns None
```

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C. exit
D. None

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 16
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 17
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 18
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: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://dev.to/ogwurujohnson/distinguishing-instance-variables-from-class-variables-in-python-81

QUESTION 19
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

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
Which of the following words can be used as a variable name? (Select two valid names)

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 21
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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 22
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`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

c,b,a = 1,3,2
a,b,c = c,a,b
print(a,b,c)
#123
c,b,a = 1,3,2
c,a,b = b,c,a
print(a,b,c)
#123
c,b,a = 1,3,2
c,b,a = b,a,c
print(a,b,c)
#123

QUESTION 23
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:

1. `V <<< 1`
Invalid operator in Python (and most languages)

2. `V >>> 1`
Invalid operator in Python (and most languages)

3. `V >> 1`
Bitwise right shift operator
For V = 2, 2 >> 1 # shifts bits right by 1
binary: 10 >> 1 = 1
decimal: 1, V >> 1 == 1 # True

4. `V << 1`
Bitwise left shift operator
For V = 2, 2 << 1 # shifts bits left by 1
binary: 10 << 1 = 100
decimal: 4, V << 1 == 1 # False

Conclusion:
The correct operator to make `V OPER 1` equal to `1` when `V=2` is:
C. >>

QUESTION 24
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:

QUESTION 25
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`

```
tup = (1,2,3,4,5)
print(tup[:])
# (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
print(tup[0])
# 1
```

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python_tuples.htm

QUESTION 26
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 27
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:
Reference: https://whatis.techtarget.com/fileformat/PYC-Python-compiled-script-file

QUESTION 28
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: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29
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 ()`

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30
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 31
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 32
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:

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

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

```
1 2
```

QUESTION 33
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 34
A class constructor (Select two answers)

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

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Correct Answer: ??
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35
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 36
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))`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference:

#A.
data = bytearray(16)
bf.readinto(data)
#correct
- `bytearray(16)` creates a bytearray of length 16.
- `bf.readinto(data)` reads bytes directly into the existing bytearray `data`.
- **This approach is valid and efficient.**
#B.
data = binfile.read(bytearray(16))
incorrect
binfile.read() expects an integer argument, not a bytearray
Also, binfile.read() returns a bytes object, not a bytearray, and you cannot pass a `bytearray` as an argument to `read()` in this way.
#C.
bf.readinto(data=bytearray(16))
incorrect syntax
readinto() does not accept a keyword argument named data
The correct usage is bf.readinto(data)
#D.
data = bytearray(binfile.read(16))
correct
binfile.read(16) reads 16 bytes and returns a bytes object
Wrapping it with bytearray() converts it into a bytearray
This is a common way to read 16 bytes into a bytearray
Final answers:
A and **D**

QUESTION 37
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: Exception
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

code tordu, on ne sait pas si MAJ ou min pour Xx et Yy

```
class X:
    pass

class Y(X):
    pass

class Z(Y):
    pass

a = Z()
b = X()

print(isinstance(a, Z))
# True
print(isinstance(a, X))
# True
print(isinstance(b, Y))
# False
```