Intro to Python Questions and Answers

SECTION 3 Basic Data Types

1. Which of the following is not a Python data type?
   1. Integer
   2. **Number**
   3. String
   4. Boolean
2. What constructor function would you use to convert a string to a boolean?
   1. true()
   2. boolean()
   3. int()
   4. **bool()**
3. Which option below is a valid string?
   1. ‘Hello’
   2. “There is nothing ‘scaley’ about the Python language”
   3. ‘His name is Chase but he goes by “Chase”’
   4. “Enter your name”
   5. **All of the above**
4. All data types discussed in the chapter have a truth value.
   1. **True**
   2. False
5. What is the result of the function int(3.2)?
   1. An error
   2. 4
   3. **3**
   4. 3.2

SECTION 4 Built-In Functions

1. Which of the following is not a Python built-in function?
   1. **add()**
   2. input()
   3. type()
   4. int()
2. How can you open the help prompt in a Python interactive console?
   1. help
   2. **help()**
   3. hp()
   4. By entering the function into the console.
3. What built-in function pauses the file execution and waits for the user to enter a value?
   1. value()
   2. pause()
   3. **input()**
   4. user()
   5. None of the above

SECTION 5 Variables and Functions

1. Which of the following is not a valid variable?
   1. fullName
   2. full\_name
   3. \_full\_name
   4. FULL\_NAME2
   5. **All are valid variables.**
2. What is the Python operator for not equal to?
   1. x=
   2. !==
   3. &&
   4. **!=**
   5. %
3. How many spaces should lines in a function be indented?
   1. 1
   2. 2
   3. 3
   4. **4**
4. Which of the following function definitions will produce an error?
   1. **def function(y=0, x):**
   2. def function(x, y):
   3. def function(x=0, y=5):
   4. def function(x, y=0):
5. Which type of argument is useful for creating default arguments?
   1. Positional
   2. **Keyword**
6. Variables cannot be assigned to other variables.
   1. True
   2. **False**
7. Which variable definition follows Python’s PEP8 recommendation for how to name variables?
   1. lastName
   2. \_LASTNAME
   3. Last name
   4. **Last\_name**
8. Functions need to have a return statement.
   1. True
   2. **False**
9. Which of the following is not a comparison operator?
   1. **=**
   2. ==
   3. >=
   4. !=
   5. =<
10. What is the correct answer to the expression 5 // 2?
    1. 10
    2. 1
    3. **2**
    4. 3

SECTION 6 Errors and Debugging

1. What Python built-in function is useful for debugging?
   1. debug()
   2. input()
   3. **print()**
   4. error()
   5. log()
2. What two keywords are used to handle errors in Python?
   1. Try, error
   2. Try, accept
   3. Try, if-failure
   4. **Try, except**
   5. None of the pairs are correct.
3. A Python Traceback lists the most recent function call first.
   1. True
   2. **False**
4. Which of the following errors does not exist as a Python built in exception?
   1. IndentationError
   2. TypeError
   3. NameError
   4. SyntaxError
   5. **All are Python built in exceptions**
5. Expert programmers don’t program accidental bugs into their code.
   1. True
   2. **False**

SECTION 7 Python Keywords

1. Which of the following is not a Python keyword?
   1. and
   2. or
   3. **then**
   4. in
   5. is
2. You can change what Python keywords do.
   1. True
   2. **False**
3. The variable name = ‘John’ has been declared. Which of the below statements is valid Python?
   1. name is not True
   2. name is True or False
   3. name > ‘hello’ and name is not None
   4. **name is > ‘hello’ and name is None**
4. The keyword global is used to:
   1. **Access a global variable in the local scope of a function**
   2. Change the values for all the variables’ name with that variable name
   3. Declare a variable
   4. None of the answers define what the global keyword does.

SECTION 8 Basic Logic

1. Which of the following keywords are not valid in if-else statements.
   1. if
   2. **ifel**
   3. elif
   4. else
   5. or
2. You can nest if-else blocks inside of other if-else blocks.
   1. **True**
   2. False
3. Which statement below is incorrect.
   1. **Else blocks can be empty**
   2. You can only use one elif keyword per if-else block.
   3. If-else blocks aren’t typically used for decision making in Python programs.
   4. None of the above statements are correct.

SECTION 9 Advanced Data Types

1. Given the variable ls = [‘cat’, ‘dog’, ‘goldfish’, ‘snake’], which Python statement makes the slice [‘dog’, ’goldfish’]?
   1. ls[2:3]
   2. ls[1-3]
   3. ls[2,3]
   4. **ls[1:3]**
2. Which of the following key-value pairs is not valid?
   1. {‘first’: ‘John’}
   2. {2.3: 4}
   3. **{[‘Charles’]: ‘blue’}**
   4. {4: None}
3. You can change the values in lists but not in dictionaries.
   1. True
   2. **False**
4. What keyword can I use to check if a value exists in a dictionary?
   1. **in**
   2. inside
   3. exists
   4. True
5. What’s the method that can be called on a list to put the items in order?
   1. .order()
   2. **.sort()**
   3. .sorted()
   4. .rearrange()
   5. .lowHigh()
6. Given the list ls = [‘cat’, ‘dog’, ‘goldfish’, ‘snake’], what does the Python statement ls[1::2] return?
   1. [‘cat’, ‘goldfish’]
   2. [‘dog’, ‘goldfish’]
   3. **[‘dog’, ‘snake’]**
   4. [‘cat’, ‘dog’, ‘goldfish’, ‘snake’]
   5. []
7. For loops are useful for when you want to access values in lists individually in successive iterations.
   1. **True**
   2. False
8. Let’s say you are trying to access a value in a dictionary, but you’re not sure if it exists. What method can you use so that Python won’t throw a KeyError?
   1. .default()
   2. .maybe()
   3. .check()
   4. **.get()**