p = {15,26,37,48}

q={37,48,20,21}

print(**p^q**)

\* Các phép toán tập hợp trong set:

Hợp 2 tập trong python: dùng toán tử **|** hoặc **union()**

Giao 2 tập trong python: dùng toán tử **&** hoặc **intersection()**

Hiệu 2 tập: **-** hoặc **difference()**

Bù (không lấy phần tử có chung): **^** hoặc **symmetric\_difference()**

—---------------------------

yourList = [12, 34, 76, 21, 40]

yourval1 = **yourList[-1];yourList.pop(-1)**

yourval2 = **yourList[0];yourList.pop(0)**

yourList.insert(0, yourval2)

yourList.append(yourval1)

print(yourList)

x = [2,2,8,5,6,6]

y = set(x)

def t(L):

    if L in y:

        return 1

    else:

        return 0

for v in **filter(t**,x):

    print(v,end=' ')

filter(func, iterable): lọc các phan từ thỏa func

—----------------------------------

a=(1,2,3)

b=('A','B','C')

c=tuple(zip(a,b))

print(c)

**((1, 'A'), (2, 'B'), (3, 'C'))**

—-------------------------------------

values = []

s =input("Enter a value: ")

while s != "":

    num = float(s)

    values.append(num)

    s=input("Enter a value: ")

if len(values) < 2:

    print("You didnt enter enough values.")

else:

    val=sorted(values)

    for i in range(**2**):

        val.**pop()**

    print("With the outliers removed: ", val)

2;pop()

—------------------------

testL = [123, 576, 198, 534]

print("The list: " +str(testL))

res = []

for e in testL:

    sum = 0

    for digit in str(e):

        sum+**=int(digit)**

    res.append(sum)

print("List Sumation: " + str(res))

=int(digit)

—--------------------------------

lst=[x\*\*2 for x in range**(1,11) if x%2!=0]**

print(lst)

—--------------------------------------------

a = ('check')

n = 2

for i in range(int(n)):

    a=(a,)

print(a)

**((('check',),),)**

**—----------------------------**

u ={5,1,4}

v={7,5,3}

print(**u|v**)

—----------------------------------

a=(1,2,(4,5))

b=(1,2,(3,4))

print(a<b)

**False**

**—-------------**

a=(1,2,3,4)

del(a[2])

**ERROR**

—----------------------

diem = {"A": 1, "B": 3, "C": 3, "D": 2, "E": 1, "F": 4, "G": 2, "H": 4, "I": 1, "J":2, "K":5,"L" :1,"M" : 3, "N":1,"O":1,"P":3,"Q":10,"R":1,"S":1,"T":1,"U":1,"V":4,"W":4,"X":8,"Y":4,"Z":10}

word = input("Hãy nhập một từ: ")

uw = word**.upper()**

s = 0

for i **in uw:**

**s+=diem[i]**

print(word, "được tính", s, "điểm")

**.upper();in uw:;s+=diem[i]**

**—-----------------------------------**

y = 221

print("**-%07d**"%y)

—-------------

If N equals 683, the result od the Python statement print(“**%06d**”%N) is 000683

—----------------------------- (5 kí tự)

y = 12.98

print("**%0.2f**"%y)

—--------------------------------

N=92; print(“**%f**”%N)

Hãy điền phần lệnh bị thiếu với ít kí tự nhất, sao cho output là 92.000000

—----------------

def reverseSearch(d,v):

    kr =[]

    for k **in d:**

        if **d[k]==v:**

**kr.append(**k)

    return kr

fE = {"pomme": "apple", "livre":"book",\

        "le":"the", "la":"the"}

print(reverseSearch(fE,"the"))

—-----------------------------------

str="abc"

print("**%-5s**"%str,123)

print('abc   123')

—-------------------------------------

x = input("Hãy nhập chuỗi: ")

characs = **{}**

for i **in x:**

**characs[i]** = True

print("Chuỗi đã nhập có",len(characs),"ký tự duy nhất.")

nums = set([1,1,2,3,3,3,4,4]); print(len(nums)) # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



8



7



4



Error, invalid syntax for set

m={4,5,9}; n={2,8,9}; m+n # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



Error due to unsupported operand type for sets



{4,5,9,2,8,9}



Error because the duplicate 9 exists in both sets.



{4,5,9,2,8}

Dung het

Suppose d = {“moon”:4, “sun”:5}. What happens if we try to obtain a value with the expression d["susan"]?

Select one:



Since "susan" is not a key in the set, Python throws a KeyError.



Because "susan" is not a key in the set, Python returns a syntax error.



It is completed successfully, with no exceptions thrown, and returns None.



Python generates a KeyError exception because "susan" is not a value in the set.

d = {"koon":20, "quen":35}; print(list(d.keys())) # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



(“koon”, “quen”)



(“koon”:20, “quen”:35)



[“koon”, “quen”]



[“koon”:20, “quen”:35]

d1 = {"A":40, "B":45}; d2 = {"A":66, "B":54}; d1 > d2 # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



True



Error



None



False

A screenshot of a computer error message

Description automatically generated

**((('check',),),)**

x={2,5,4}; y={3,8,4}; x-y # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



{2,5}



{6}



Error because the duplicate 4 exists in both sets.



Error due to unsupported operand type for sets

A screenshot of a computer error

Description automatically generated

a=(0,1,2,3,4)

b=slice(0,2)

print(a[b])

**(0, 1) 🡪 phải có dấu cách**

a = (1,2,4,3); a[1:3] #Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



(2, 4, 3)



(2, 4)



(1, 2)



(1, 2, 4)

Viết chương trình đọc số nguyên từ người dùng và lưu chúng vào danh sách. Chương trình của bạn sẽ tiếp tục đọc các giá trị cho đến khi người dùng nhập số 0. Sau đó, chương trình sẽ hiển thị tất cả các giá trị do người dùng nhập (ngoại trừ 0) theo thứ tự tăng dần, với một giá trị xuất hiện trên mỗi dòng.

**data = []**

**num = int(input("Enter an integer: "))**

**while Trả lời**

**data.append(num)**

**num = int(input("Enter an integer: "))**

**data.sort()**

**for num in data:**

**print(num)**

**Chú ý:  Phần trả lời không được chứa ký tự trắng**

**(num!=0): -> sai**

**A screenshot of a computer error

Description automatically generated**

t1 = (1,2,4,3)

t2 = (1,2,3,4)

print(t1 < t2)

**False**

A white rectangular object with a blue background

Description automatically generated

Select one:



(0xff, 255, 0xFF)



('0xff', 255, 255)



các tùy chọn còn lại đều sai



('0xff', 0xff, 255)



['0xff', 255, 0xff]

a = hex(255), int("FF",16), 0xff

print(a)

Given t = (1, 2, 4, 3), which of the following is incorrect?

Select one:



t[3] = 9



print(max(t))



print(t[3])



print(len(t))

If x={2,6,8}, what happens when x.add(2) is executed?

Select one:



x={2,2,6,8}



Error as there is no add function for set data type



Error as 5 already exists in the set



x={2,6,8}

(đúng 6) 🡪 sai 1

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

L1 = [1, 1.33, 'GFG', 0, 'NO', None, 'G', True]

val1, val2 = 0, ''

for x in L1:

if(type(x) == int or type(x) == float):

val1 += x

elif(type(x) == str):

val2 += x

else:

break

print(val1...)

Chưa viết

A screenshot of a browser

Description automatically generated

x=[[]]\*3

x[1].append(7)

print(x)

Select one:



[[7], [7], [7]]



[[7], [], []]



lỗi cú pháp



[[], 7, [], []]

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

L1 = []

L1.append([1, [2, 3], 4])

L1.extend([7, 8, 9])

print(L1[0][1][1] + L1[2])

[0][1][1]

a={1,4,{8,3}}; print(a[2][0]) # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



{8,3} is printed



Error, can’t print elements of a set



Error, not allow subsets



8 is printed

(đúng hết)

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Danhsach = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Danhsach.c**lear()**

print(Danhsach)

x={5,2}; y={3,2,6,5}; x

Select one:



False



Invalid operation



{3,2}



True

Which of these about a set is not true?

Select one:



Doesn't allow duplicate values



Immutable data type



Mutable data type



Data type with unordered values

N=”hii”; print(“05d”%N) # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



000hi



error



00000hi



hi000

(đúng)

Which of the following is a Python tuple?

Select one:



{}



(1, 2, 3)



[1, 2, 3]



{1, 2, 3}

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Select one:



7



2



5



9

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

val

Đúng

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

12

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Which of the following statements defines a dictionary?

Select one:



All of the mentioned



d = {40:”joh”, 45:”pet”}



d = {“joh”:40, “pet”:45}



d = {}

d1 = {"jon":40, "ter":45}; d2 = {"jon":466, "ter":45}; d1 == d2 # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



None



True



Error



False

d = {"An":40, "Ti":45}; d["An"] # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



“peter”



40



“john”



45

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Select one:



[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]



[[11, 12, 13], [14, 15, 16]]



[11, 12, 13], [14, 15, 16]



[(11, 12, 13), (14, 15, 16)]

If s = {5,6,7,8}, which of the following statements is error?

Select one:



print(len(s))

 (set ko có chỉ số, còn tuple có chỉ số nhưng giá trị bất biến)

s[2]=9



print(min(s))



s.remove(5)

(sai 1 câu)

A screenshot of a computer error

Description automatically generated

((1, 'A'), (2, 'B'), (3, 'C'))

.f=56.236; print("%.2f"%f) # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



56.24



56.23



0056.236



56.00

A screenshot of a computer error

Description automatically generated

t=(1,2,4,3)

print(t[1:-1]) 🡪 sai

--------------

d = {"jonh":40, "piter":45}; "jonh" in d # Output is \_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



True



None



Error



False

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

To create an empty set, you use the statement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:





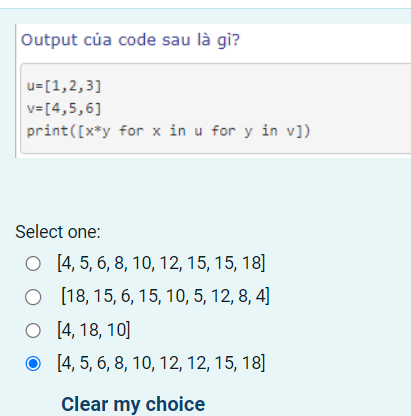
set()



[ ]



{ }



d1 = {"jon":40, "ter":45}; d2 = {"jon":466, "ter":45}; d1 == d2 # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



True



False



None



Error

(dung)

A screen shot of a computer error

Description automatically generated

my\_tuple=(1,2,3,4)

my\_tuple.append((5,6,7))

print(len(mytuple))

ERROR

A screen shot of a computer error

Description automatically generated

(1, 2, 1, 2) 🡪có dấu cách

--------

A screen shot of a computer error

Description automatically generated

12

A screen shot of a computer error

Description automatically generated

🡪 sai 1

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

🡪 sai

A screenshot of a chat

Description automatically generated

🡪 sai

-------

.print("%-06d"%x) # if n=562 then output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



562000



562



error



000562

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

-1:1] 🡪 sai

Danhsach = [1,2,3,4,5]

Danhsach = Danhsach[1:-1]

print(Danhsach)

S=”python-three”; print(“%26s”,S) # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



26 spaces before python-three



26 spaces following python-three



26 spaces before python-3



no change

Given d = {“Jomi”:30, “Lewi”:52}. Which command do we use to determine the number of entries in a dictionary?

Select one:



d.len()



len(



size(



d.size()

------

For creating a set, which of the following is not correct ?

Select one:



set([[1,2],[3,4]])



set([1,2,2,3,4])



set((1,2,3,4))



{1,2,3,4}

-------

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Select one:



[1, 2, 5]



[0, 1, 2]



lỗi  ( ký tự ; là không được phép)



lỗi  (\*\*+ là phép toán không hợp lệ)

Given d = {“Jomi”:30, “Lewi”:52}. Which command do we use to determine the number of entries in a dictionary?

Select one:



len(



d.len()



size(



d.size()

A screenshot of a chat

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a chat

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

3,val2

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Nếu  a=(1,2,3,4)  thì   a[1:-1] is  (1,2,3,4)**

s={4,7}; s\*3 # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



Error as unsupported operand for set.



Error because multiplication produces duplicate items



{4,7,4,7,4,7}



{4,7}

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for \*: 'set' and 'int'

.x={5,2}; y={3,2,6,5}; x<="" span="" style="box-sizing: border-box;">

Select one:



False



Invalid operation



True



{3,2}

Suppose d = {“moon”:4, “sun”:5}. What happens if we try to obtain a value with the expression d["susan"]?

Select one:



Since "susan" is not a key in the set, Python throws a KeyError.



Because "susan" is not a key in the set, Python returns a syntax error.



It is completed successfully, with no exceptions thrown, and returns None.



Python generates a KeyError exception because "susan" is not a value in the set.

Which of the following is a Python tuple?

Select one:



{}



[1, 2, 3]



{1, 2, 3}



(1, 2, 3)

S=”python-three”; print(“%26s”,S) # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



26 spaces before python-3



26 spaces before python-three



26 spaces following python-three



no change

A screenshot of a computer error message

Description automatically generated

A screen shot of a computer error

Description automatically generated

‘CheckCheckCheck’

print("%-06d"%x) # if n=562 then output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



000562



562000



error



562

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer error message

Description automatically generated

Có cách (1, 2, 4, 3)

s={4,7}; s\*3 # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



{4,7,4,7,4,7}



Error because multiplication produces duplicate items



{4,7}



Error as unsupported operand for set.

Which of the following statements defines a dictionary?

Select one:



d = {}



All of the mentioned



d = {40:”joh”, 45:”pet”}



d = {“joh”:40, “pet”:45}

m={4,5,9}; n={2,8,9}; m+n # Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



Error due to unsupported operand type for sets



{4,5,9,2,8}



{4,5,9,2,8,9}



Error because the duplicate 9 exists in both sets.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Which of these about a set is not true?

Select one:



Data type with unordered values



Doesn't allow duplicate values



Immutable data type



Mutable data type

(sai 5)

A screenshot of a message

Description automatically generated

(0, 1)

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

a = (1,2,4,3); a[1:3] #Output is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Select one:



(1, 2, 4)



(2, 4)



(1, 2)



(2, 4, 3)

Suppose d = {"paul":20, "anna":15}. What command do we use to remove the entry for "paul"?

Select one:



del d[“paul”]



del d(“paul”:40)



d.delete(“paul”)



d.delete(“paul”:40)

d = {"paul":20, "anna":15}

del d[“paul”]

print(d)

A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated

L=[[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]

print([[row[i] for row in L] for i in range(3)])

Select one:



1, 4, 7  
   2, 5, 8  
   3, 6, 9



[1, 4, 7]  
   [2, 5, 8]  
   [3, 6, 9]



[(1, 4, 7), (2, 5, 8), (3, 6, 9)]



[[1, 4, 7], [2, 5, 8], [3, 6, 9]]



[[1 ,2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]

------------------------ A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

[1, 4, 8]

A screenshot of a chat

Description automatically generated

mylist = [[1,2],[3,4]]

print(sum(mylist,[]))

[1, 2, 3, 4]

A screenshot of a chat

Description automatically generated