**oDesk Perl Test Q&A**

Which of the following is not an alignment character?

1. <
2. >
3. |
4. &
5. #

e

The s/// function.

1. substitutes one string for another string
2. returns the first position of a substring
3. returns the last position of a substring
4. returns the number of characters of a string
5. returns or modifies a substring

a

Which of the following can replace if else?

1. ? :
2. : ?
3. ! :
4. / ?
5. ? /

a

What does the abs\_path method do?

1. Gets the current working directory
2. Gets the absolute path of the parameter
3. Gets the absolute path of the input parameter
4. Gets the absolute path of the current working directory
5. Gets the current parameter

c

The syntax of assigning to an array cell is.

1. array=new Array(n);
2. scalar=@array[cellIndex]
3. @array[cellIndex]=scalar;
4. $array[cellIndex]=scalar;
5. $array[n]=newArray;

d

The keyword 'my' is used to declare

1. comments
2. bare words
3. default variables
4. Lexical variables

d

Which of the following translation modifiers matches all characters that are not part of the search string?

1. d
2. s
3. c
4. x
5. z

a

Which of the following is not true of labels?

1. A label can go on any line
2. A label must begin with a character followed by any combination of letters or numbers that end with a colon
3. Reserved words cannot be used as labels
4. Labels are case sensitive
5. A label performs the same function as the last

e

What does the following compound assignment operator signify?

| =

1. Exclusive OR the expression on the left of the operator with the expression on the right of the operator
2. Logical OR the expression on the left of the operator with the expression on the right of the operator
3. Left shift the expression on the left of the operator by the expression on the right of the operator
4. Binary OR the expression on the left of the operator with the expression on the right of the operator
5. Append the expression on the left of the operator with the expression on the right of the operator

d

Non-associative operators are those that.

1. do not bind at all
2. change their associativity depending on the context
3. do not show precedence
4. bind themselves to whichever expression they are adjacent to
5. do not associate the lvalue with the expression on the right

b

Which of the following operators has/have the highest precedence?

1. Increment/decrement
2. NOT, escape, sign operator
3. Dereference operator
4. Exponential operator
5. Parenthesis, function, quotation marks

e

Which of the following executes the continue block of statements before returning execution to the top of the loop?

1. last
2. redo
3. bless
4. next
5. blur

d

Which of the following pertains to IO: :Handle?

1. Base class for IO classes
2. Interface to file-open functions
3. Get the file descriptor
4. Interface to IO: : \*classes
5. Export file symbols

a

What is the following code an example of?

$hitCounter=sub {print "This page has been called $hits times";};

1. Anonymous array
2. Anonymous hash
3. Object reference
4. Subroutine
5. Anonymous subroutine

e

Which of the following is not a feature of Perl?

1. Portability
2. Interpreted language
3. Compiled language
4. Is used for CGI applications
5. Was originally used to generate reports that tracked errors

c

What does Perl stand for?

1. Programmer's Extraction Report Language
2. Practical Extra Reference Language
3. Practical Extraction and Report Language
4. Practical Evolving Report Language
5. Practical Error Report Language

c

Which of the following can be used with the do statement?

1. A label modifier
2. next
3. while
4. redo
5. last

c

What does the pop function do?

1. Takes elements off the end of an array
2. Puts elements into the first cell index of an array
3. Adds an element to the end of an array
4. Takes elements off the first index of the array
5. Modifies or deletes elements from the array

a

An atom cannot be

1. a single character or digit, A-Z, a-z, 0-9
2. an escaped meta-character
3. an escaped special meaning character
4. a regular expression enclosed in parenthesis
5. a meta character

d

What does the following error indicate?

"Can't Locate Function in @INC"

1. You misspelled a function name
2. The last line of the required file returned a zero or null value
3. You forgot to type the comma after the first argument of a function
4. Your code is using a function that has been replaced by a newer function
5. You used an uninitialized value

a

Which of the following Getopt::Long Configuration variables refers to an internal error flag?

1. debug
2. order
3. pass\_through
4. null
5. error

e

What is meant by variable interpolation?

1. Exchanging the values of one variable with another
2. Passing a variable as an argument to a function
3. The process of making a variable part of the namespace table
4. The process of assigning some value to a variable
5. The process of interpreting characters in a string literal surrounded by double quotation marks

e

When are the environment variables created?

1. Each time you run a program
2. When you save a program
3. When you compile a program
4. The first time you run a program
5. When you run a program in the Unix command shell

a

What does @ARGV refer to?

1. The number of elements in an array
2. An array loaded with the command-line arguments
3. A file associated with a file handle
4. The name of your program

b

What does a print FILEHANDLE list do?

1. Prints to FILEHANDLE the data in list
2. Prints the contents of the default special variable $\_ to FILEHANDLE
3. Prints to the default selected file handle the data in list
4. Prints to the default selected file handle the contents of the default special variable $\_
5. None of the above

a

How many times does the do statement allow you to execute the block of statements in a loop?

1. Does not allow you to execute statements in a loop
2. At least once
3. Twice
4. Depends on the number of times specified
5. An indefinite number of times

b

The foreach loop is usually used to process.

1. arrays and hashes
2. a block of statements a number of times
3. lists
4. multi-dimensional arrays
5. namespaces

a

To start the Perl debugger, what will you type at the command prompt?

1. perldb
2. DB<1>
3. perl errorMessage.pl-d
4. perl -d filename.pl
5. perl-w programName.pl

d

The syntax of the sort function without a special purpose sort subroutine is:

1. sort ( ) {$b cmp $a ;}
2. lvalue=sort list
3. $ name= ~tr/+/ /;
4. sortDescending ( ) {$b cmp $a;}
5. lvalue=sort subroutineName list;

b

A directory handle.

1. is a program that handles your operating system
2. is a link from your computer program to the directory on your file system
3. does not have its own namespace
4. cannot be considered equivalent to a file handle
5. does not require the opendir function

b

Scalar variables can contain.

1. numeric data
2. string data
3. either numeric or string data
4. null values
5. Boolean values

c

Which of the following parameters does the printf function take?

1. An output file handle which is optional
2. A format string which can include the format codes
3. The variables to be formatted
4. All of the above
5. Does not take any parameters

d

What are bare words?

1. Comments with the # sign missing
2. Improperly declared variables
3. Operators
4. Character strings without surrounding quotation marks
5. Characters denoting a string

d

Which of the following begins or ends a system command string in Perl?

1. "
2. ‘
3. <>
4. <!
5. `

e

A scalar variable can contain.

1. only one data item at a time
2. several data items at a time, the number of which needs to be declared beforehand
3. unlimited items
4. two items at a time
5. an array of data items

a

Which of the following loops is usually used to process arrays?

1. while
2. until
3. do
4. for / foreach

d

What does the ord string function do?

1. Returns or modifies a sub string
2. Translates a number into a character
3. Creates a delineated string from an input list
4. Returns the number of characters in a string
5. Converts ASCII characters into their numeric value

e

Which of the following is not a type of reference variables?

1. Direct
2. Constant
3. Subroutine
4. Numeric
5. Symbolic

b

What does the directory function telldir do?

1. Changes the current directory
2. Closes a directory handle
3. Creates a new directory
4. Opens a directory handle
5. Gets a directory handle's current byte offset

e

What does the switch syntax :f do?

1. It allows the option to be negated
2. It sets the default syntax
3. It sets the input option to include an optional real-number argument
4. It sets the input option to include an optional integer argument
5. It sets the input option to include a mandatory real-number argument

a

What should be the first character of a format code?

1. + or -
2. x
3. &
4. %
5. @

e

The syntax of the heredoc operator is.

1. print >>heredoc - marker;
2. print <
3. select <
4. print << heredoc -label;
5. printlist <

d

The value assigned to an array cell must be.

1. a scalar value
2. a variable value
3. a scalar or a variable value that resolves to a scalar value
4. null
5. None of the above

c

Which of the following is not a rule for switches using the Getopt function?

1. Switches begin with a dash character (-)
2. Switches that do not take a parameter are set to the value 0
3. Switches that take a parameter may or may not have space between the switch name and the switch value
4. Switches are not required to be in any order
5. Switches are case-sensitive

b

Which of the following operators is associated with writing to a program?

1. +
2. >
3. >>
4. | filename
5. filename |

(e)

How are hash references created?

1. % $ reference
2. $ reference = \ % hash;
3. @ reference = \ % hash;
4. % hash=$reference;
5. $$reference= \ % hash;

b

The bless operator

1. creates references to objects that are not named
2. creates a link between the reference object and the class the object is created within
3. contains the literal name of another variable
4. references a subroutine
5. refers to literals

b

Which one of the following is a part of the if family of branching statements in Perl?

1. if
2. if else
3. if elsif
4. if, if else, and if elsif
5. None of the above

d

What does the following syntax indicate?

$lvalue=join(delimiter, list);

1. Creates a single delineated string from an input list
2. Translates a number into a character
3. Returns the first position of a substring
4. Returns the number of characters in a string
5. Returns the last position of a substring

a

Which of the following characters is the variable designator for scalar variables?

1. @
2. %
3. $
4. \*
5. &

C

Context in Perl can be.

1. conditional, referenced, literal, null
2. b.numeric, string, list, scalar
3. c.associative, numeric, scalar, sparse
4. d.binary, string, list, scalar
5. e.Boolean, numeric, string, null

b

Which of the following is not true regarding scalar variable names?

1. Variable names that begin with an underscore or an alphabet character may have any practical length
2. The characters that follow variable names that begin with an underscore or alphabet character may be digits, underscores or alphabet characters
3. If a variable name begins with a digit, it may be of any practical length but can contain only digits
4. If a variable name begins with a non-alphanumeric character, it can only be one character long
5. Variable names can contain spaces

**e**

Which of the following meta characters creates a single expression or atom?

1. { }
2. ()
3. \*
4. +
5. ?

a

Of which of the following switch syntax options is the following code an example of?

GetOptions("extension:s");

1. Sets the default syntax
2. Allows the option to be negated
3. Sets the input option to include a mandatory string argument
4. Sets the input option to include a mandatory integer argument
5. Sets the input option to include an optional string argument

e

How is an array assigned to an array?

1. @array1=@array[1...6];
2. @array1=@array2;
3. @array=(1, "string", 4,5, \@ array z);
4. By creating another array object
5. An array cannot be assigned to an array

b

Which of the following characters denotes a comment in Perl?

1. //
2. #
3. /\*
4. &
5. \*

b

Dereferencing refers to.

1. accessing an array that contains a reference to another array
2. removing the reference
3. an undefined or empty reference
4. accessing values referred to by Perl references
5. a scalar variable that keeps track of where another variable is stored in memory

d

What does the pattern modifier m do?

1. Ignores the character case when matching the pattern
2. Compiles the pattern and interprets it only the first time it occurs
3. Treats the input string as if it were a single line
4. Treats the input string as if it were multiple lines
5. Allows a comment character in the pattern

d

Which of the following file functions gets the file descriptor of a file handle?

1. fcntl
2. flock
3. getc
4. fileno
5. link

d

A label, in Perl, is.

1. a marker for the Perl interpreter
2. a heading
3. a switch statement
4. the name of an operator
5. a component embedded in the code

a

Topic Correct Answers(%)

1. Arrays and Hashes 0%

2. Conditional Statements 100%

3. Directories and I/O 100%

4. Functions and Expressions 67%

5. Fundamentals 90%

6. Input/Output 33%

7. Loops 100%

8. Operators 50%

9. Printing and Formatting 25%

10. References 100%

11. Scalar Data 100%

12. String Manipulation 100%

Topic Correct Answers(%)

1. Arrays and Hashes 100%

2. Conditional Statements 100%

3. Directories and I/O 100%

4. Functions and Expressions 67%

5. Fundamentals 100%

6. Input/Output 57%

7. Loops 100%

8. Operators 50%

9. Printing and Formatting 0%

10. References 67%

11. Scalar Data 100%

12. String Manipulation 50%

Topic Correct Answers(%)

1. Arrays and Hashes 100%

2. Conditional Statements 100%

3. Directories and I/O 100%

4. Functions and Expressions 100%

5. Fundamentals 100%

6. Input/Output 86%

7. Loops 100%

8. Operators 100%

9. Printing and Formatting 50%

10. References 100%

11. Scalar Data 100%

12. String Manipulation 33%