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Courses / Python 2.7 Scripting For System Administrators (/cp/modules/view/id/158)

Quiz Results: Python Scripting and IO

Pass

89% Correct

1. **1)** How would you access the "path" attribute on a Namespace object called "args"?

   Correct

   ## Correct answer

   args.path

   ## Explanation

   You can access an attribute from an object in Python by chaining the name of the attribute on the object using a period.

   ## Further Reading

   https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/6/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com /cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/6/module/158)

2. **2)** What function would you use to read in user input as Python code?

   Incorrect

   ## Correct answer

   input

Explanation
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The `raw_input` function will always return a string, but the `input` method treats (https://scaleyourcode.com)
typed into the Python REPL or directly into your script.

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Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/1/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/1/module/158)

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3. **3)** Which functions could you use to interact with external commands?
(Choose all that apply)

Correct

Correct answer

subprocess.call, subprocess.check_output

Explanation

The `exec` command runs a string as though it were Python code, and there is no `run` function. Both `call`
and `check_output` from the `subprocess` package will execute external commands.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/8/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/8/module/158)

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4. **4)** Which file modes allow you to read file content? (Choose all that apply)

Correct

Correct answer

'r', 'r+'

Explanation

The 'r' and 'r+' file modes will allow you to read from a file (if it exists). The 'r+' file mode will also let you
write to the file.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/5/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/5/module/158)

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5. **5)** Which of these function calls is valid for this function definition: `def
area(length, width, height=1):`? (Choose all that apply)

Partially Correct

Correct answer

area(1, 2), area(width=2, height=2, length=2), area(2, width=2)
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(https://scaleyourcode.com)

Explanation

The function call of `area(lenght=2, 2, 2)` is the only invalid answer because you can't use a keyword argument and then follow it with positional arguments. It is valid to use positional arguments followed by keyword arguments. It is also valid to use all keywords or all positional arguments.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/2/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/2/module/158)

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6. **6)** What kind of error will you receive if you can't open a file?

Correct

Correct answer

IOError

Explanation

When you attempt to `open` a file in Python, you will receive an IOError if you can't read or write to the file.
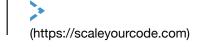
Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/7/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/7/module/158)

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7. **7)** What standard library package will you use to access environment variables?

Correct

Correct answer

os

Explanation

The `os` package contains the `environ` dictionary of environment variables and the `getenv` function to read environment variables.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/4/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/4/module/158)

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8. **8)** What package SHOULD you use to interact with external commands from Python?

Correct

Correct answer (https://linuxacademy.com
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/c/#/dashboard)

(https://scaleyourcode.com)

Explanation

All of these packages could be used to interact with external processes, but the subprocess functionality in `os`, `commands`, and `popen2` has all been deprecated (as of Python 2.6) in favor of the `subprocess` module.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/8/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/8/module/158)

9. **9)** Which of these is a valid list comprehension? (Choose all that apply)

Correct

Correct answer

[item for item in my_list], [num**2 for num in numbers if num % 2 == 0]

Explanation

List comprehensions use square brackets so the curly bracket answer can't be right. The answer of `[for item in my_list]` is almost correct, but it's missing a return value at the start.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/10/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/10/module/158)

10. **10)** Which of the following are valid ways to load in additional Python libraries? (Choose all that apply)

Correct

Correct answer

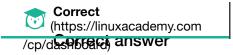from time import strftime, localtime, import time

Explanation

The two ways to import packages are `import PACKAGE_NAME` or `from PACKAGE_NAME import ITEM, ITEM ...`.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/3/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/3/module/158)

11. **11)** What keyword do you use to create a function in Python?

Correct
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def

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/c/#/dashboard)

(https://scaleyourcode.com)

Explanation

The `def` keyword is used to "define" a new function.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/2/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/2/module/158)

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12. **12)** How would you call the 'strftime' function if you've imported the entire
`time` package?

Correct

Correct answer

time.strftime(...)

Explanation

When you import an entire package, then you need to prefix your function calls with the package name. You
must also use parentheses to call the function; otherwise, you are only referencing it.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/3/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/3/module/158)

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13. **13)** Which of these packages could be used to access command line
arguments? (Choose all that apply)

Correct

Correct answer

sys, argparse

Explanation

The `sys` package will allow you to get command line arguments from the `sys.args` list. The `argparse`
package lets you build robust command line tools that handle position and optional arguments with
flags/switches.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/6/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/6/module/158)

14.

14) Which function would you call to set the status code of your Python script and exit?

Correct

Correct answer

sys.exit

Explanation

You exit your script and set the exit status by using the `sys.exit` function.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/9/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/9/module/158)

15. **15)** How do you access a file in Python?

Correct

Correct answer

open('filename.txt')

Explanation

The built-in `open` function is all that you need to access a file in Python.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/5/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/5/module/158)

16. **16)** Which keywords are part of the error catching functionality in Python? (Choose all that apply)

Correct

Correct answer

try, except, else

Explanation

There is no keyword `catch` in Python. `try`, `except`, and `else` are all part of the error handling process.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/7/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/7/module/158)

17.

17) How could you get the value of the environment variable "SECRET" in
Python? (Choose all that apply)

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/c/#/dashboard) (https://scaleyourcode.com)

Correct

Correct answer

os.environ["SECRET"], os.getenv("SECRET")

Explanation

To access environment variables you need to use the `os` package, and you'll either select the key from the
`os.environ` dictionary or call the `os.getenv` function with the variable name.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/4/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/4/module/158)

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18. **18)** What function would you use to read in user input as a string?

Correct

Correct answer

raw_input

Explanation

The `raw_input` function will always return a string. The `input` function reads the user input as though it was
typed directly into the script.

Further Reading

https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/1/module/158 (https://linuxacademy.com
/cp/courses/lesson/course/1487/lesson/1/module/158)

Retake Quiz (/cp/quiz/start/quiz/530/module/158)