# **Software Development Final Exams**

## Question 8

Suppose x is 1. What is x after x += 2?

- **A** :
- (B) 4
- (c)
- (D) 2

## Question 6

What is the value of the following expression?

16-2\*5//3+1

- A 14
- (B) 3
- (C) 13.667
- (D) 24

Which of the following is a relational operator?



B <=



(D) All are relational operators

## Question 2

number = 6 cost = number \* 2 if cost < 8: cost = 8 cost = cost + 2 print(cost)

What is displayed?



(B) 8

(C) 12

**D** 14

Which error does not cause a program error, but produces incorrect results.

- (A) syntax
- (B) runtime
- **C** semantic

## Question 4

Which of the following expression results in a value 1?

- (A) 15 % 4
- (B) 25 % 5
- C 37 % 6
- D 2 % 1

## Question 5

What is the result of 45 / 4?

- (A) 12
- B 11.25
- (C) 11
- (D) 10

## Question 3

Python line comment begins with:

- (A) \$5
- B #
- (c) //
- (D) /\*

What is printed by the Python code? print('2' + '3')

- (A)
- (B) An error
- (C) '2' + '3'
- D 23

## Question 3

Question - What is the output of the code snippet?

```
i = 0
while i != 9:
print(i, end = " ")
i = i + 2
```

- A No output
- (B) 10 12 14 16 .... (infinite loop)
- 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 .... (infinite loop)
- D 02468

What is the keyword used after the try statement to handle exceptions?

- A except
- (B) catch
- (c) exception
- (D) throw

## Question 6

What is the output of the following code?

def myFunc(message, num = 1):
 print(message \* num)

myFunc('Welcome') myFunc('Hello', 3)

- A Welcome Hello,Hello,Hello
- B Welcome HelloHelloHello
- C This code will cause an error
- D Welcome Hello

Question - What is the output of the code snippet?

```
for i in range(1, 11):
print(i, end = " ")
```

- A 12345678910
- (B) 1234567891011
- C 234567891011
- D 2345678910

## Question 2

```
def nPrint(message, n):
  while n > 0:
    print(message)
  n -= 1
nPrint('a', 4)
```

What will be displayed?

- (A) aaaa
- В ааааа
- (C) aaa
- infinite loop

Which is true?

- (A) A parameter is a value passed to a function when the function is called.
- (B) A parameter is always a global variable.
- (C) An argument is the variable listed inside the parentheses in a function definition
- An argument is a value passed to a function when the function is called.

### Question 9

What command correctly generates the sequence 2, 5, 8?

- (A) range(2, 8, 3)
- B range(8, 1, -3)
- (C) range(2, 5, 8)
- D range(2, 10, 3)

```
x = 10
while x > 5:
print("*")
x = x - 2
```

Question - How many stars are displayed by the code snippet above?

- (A) :
- **B** 3
- (C) 10
- (D) 4

## Question 3

What will the following function return?

```
def addEm(x, y, z):

print(x + y + z)
```

- $igatebox{A}$  The value of x + y + z
- B None
- C The string 'x + y + z'

```
sum = 2
while sum < 15:
sum = sum + 3
print("*")
```

Question - How many stars are displayed by the above code snippet?

- (A) 4
- (B) 13
- (C) 2
- **D** 5

## **Question 8**

Question - Which of the following returns a sequence 0, 1, 2, 3?

- A None of these answers.
- (B) range(1, 2, 3, 4)
- C range(0, 4)
- D range(0, 3)

Which statement is used to stop a loop?

- (A) exit
- (B) stop
- (C) return
- D break

How would you cast the string variable "a" that is equal to "2" into the integer 2?

- (A) integer(a)
- B castToInteger(a)
- C int(a)
- D castToInt(a)

Question - What will be the output of the following code snippet?

token = False while token: print('Hello')

- A No output.
- (B) None of these answers
- (C) 'Hello' will be displayed only once.
- (D) 'Hello' will be displayed infinite times.

### Question 1

In Python, how do you create a variable "a" that is equal to 2?

- (A) int a = 2
- B variable a = 2
- C var a = 2
- D a = 2

Question - What is printed?

```
for i in range(10, 12):
for j in range(2, 4):
print(i, j, end = " ")
```

- A 10 11 12 2 3 4
- (B) 102113102113
- (C) 10 2 11 2 10 3 11 3
- D 102103112113

## Question 10

Which range function call will produce the sequence 20, 15, 10, 5?

- (A) range(20, 5, -5)
- B range(5, 25, 5)
- (c) range(20, 5, 4)
- D range(20, 3, -5)

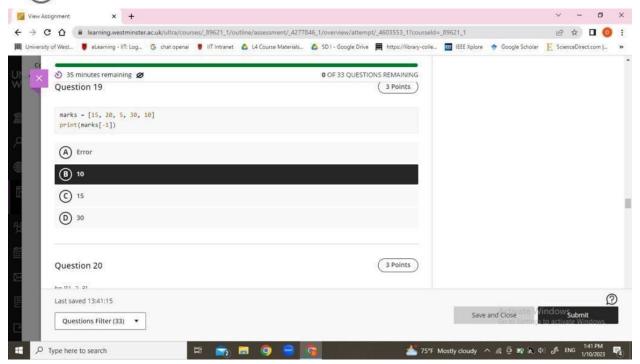
```
def test_range(n):
    if n in range(1,11):
        print(" in range")
    else :
        print("outside range.")

test_range(10)
```

### Question 7

Which of the following function headers is valid?

- A def f(a, b = 1, c = 2):
- B def f(a = 1, b):
- (C) def f(a = 1, b, c = 2):
- (D) def f(a = 1, b = 1, c = 2, d):



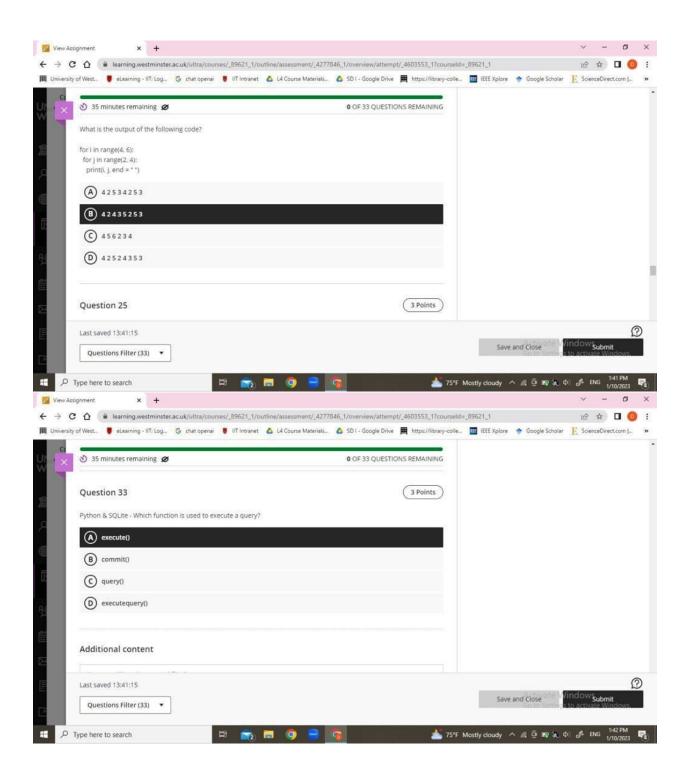
Which of the following is FALSE?

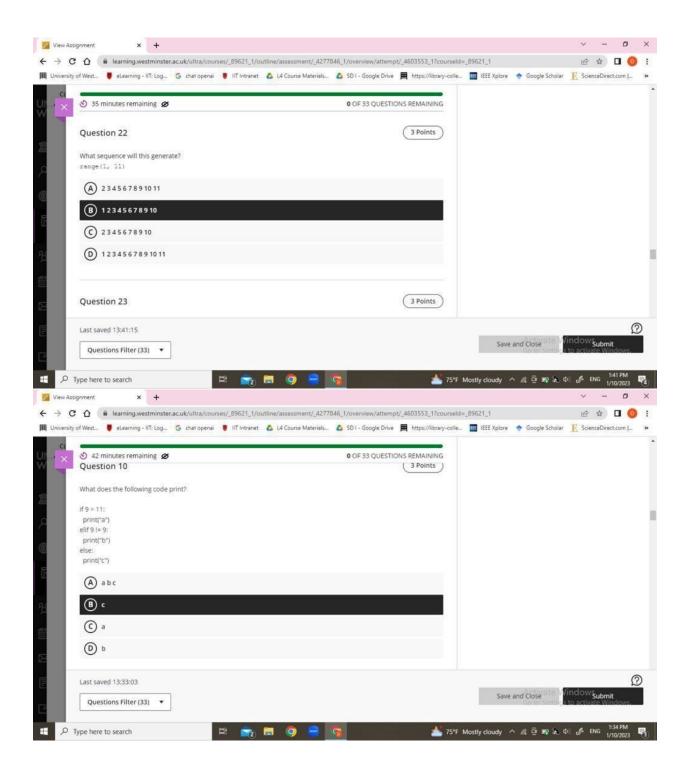
- A Dictionaries aren't ordered
- (B) The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys
- C Dictionaries are mutable
- The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values

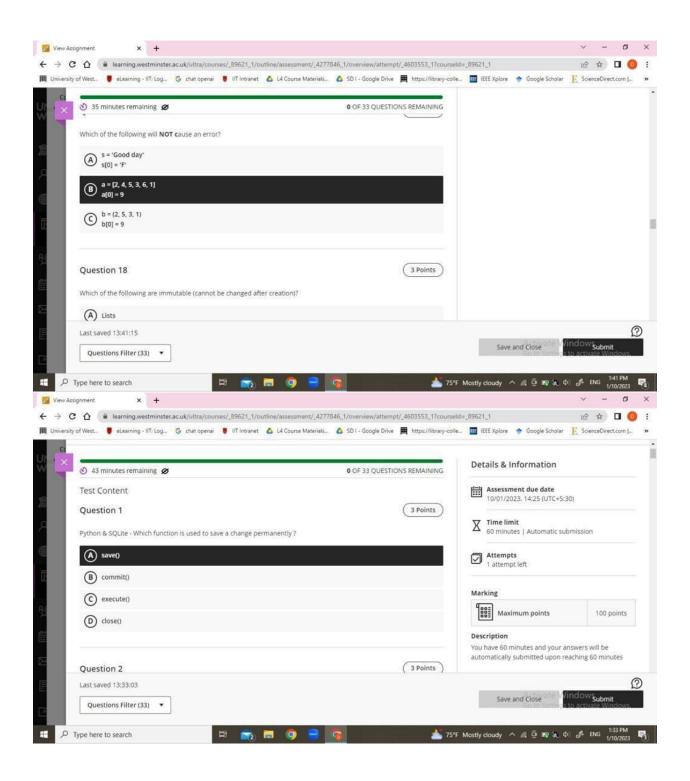
### Question 5

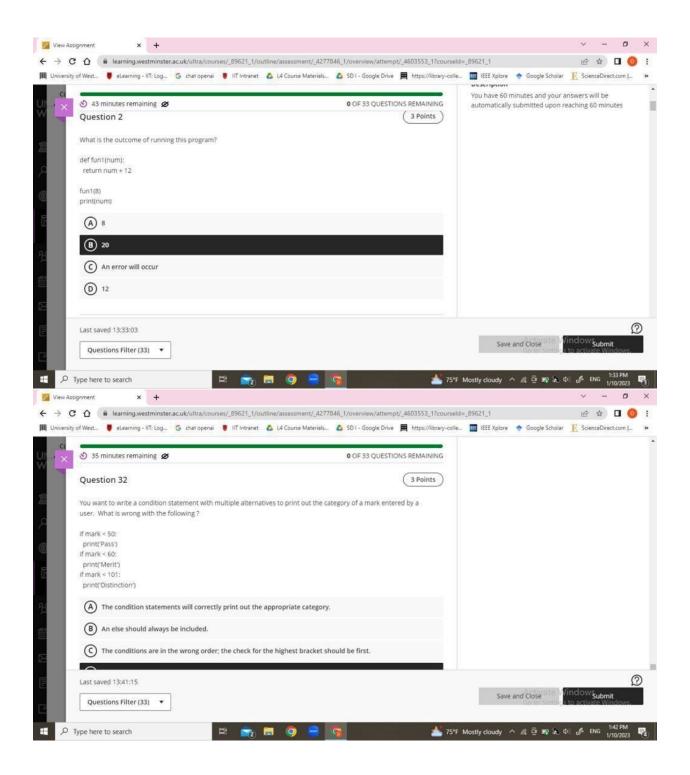
Which of the following is FALSE?

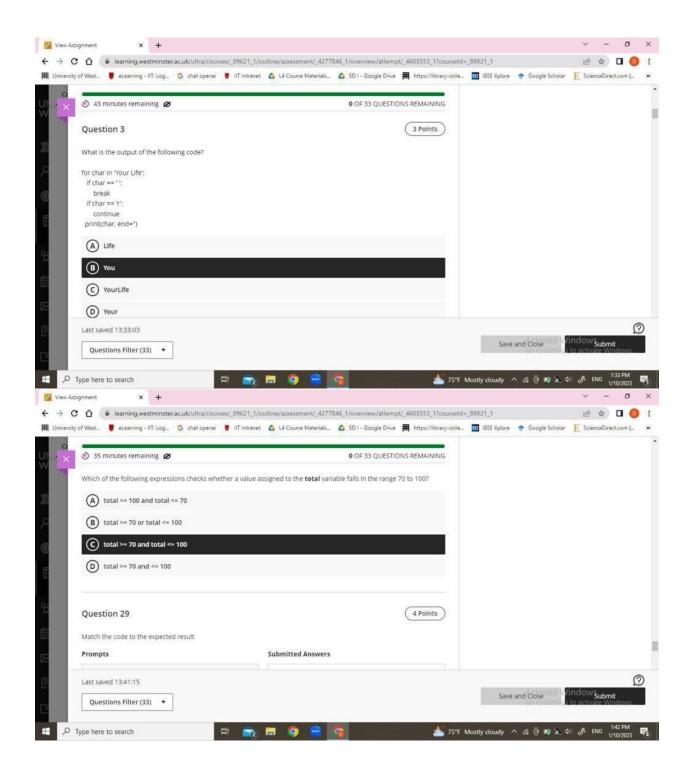
- (A) Dictionaries aren't ordered
- (B) The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys
- C Dictionaries are mutable
- The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values











What does the following code print?

```
if 5 > 10:
print("a")
elif 8 != 9:
print("b")
else:
print("c")
```







#### Question 4

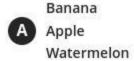
Which of the following expressions checks whether a value for the **num** variable is either less than 100 or more than 200?

- A num < 100 or num > 200
- B num <= 100 and num >= 200
- (C) num <= 100 or num >= 200
- D num < 100 and num > 200

What will be printed?

fruit = {"Banana": 10, "Apple": 20, "Watermelon": 30}

for item in fruit.keys():
 print(item)



('Banana', 10) ('Apple', 20) ('Watermelon', 30)

C 20

{'Banana': 10, 'Apple': 20, 'Watermelon': 30}

#### Question 5

Suppose you want to write a condition statement with multiple alternatives to print out the single tax bracket that someone is in, based on their income. Assume the variable income holds the annual income. What is wrong with the following?

if income < 10000: print('Lowest tax bracket') if income < 20000: print('Middle tax bracket') if income < 30000: print('High tax bracket')

- (A) The conditions are in the wrong order; the check for the highest bracket should be first.
- B The conditions should use elif conditionals.
- C The condition statements will correctly print out the appropriate tax bracket.

The Boolean logical operators are:

- (A) and, or, but
- (B) and, neither, nor
- C True, False
- and, or, not

## **Question 8**

The user enters 45. What is the output?

```
number = int(input("Please enter a number: "))
if number < 100:
    number = number + 5
if number < 500:
    number = number - 2
if number > 15:
    number = number + 1
else:
    number = number - 1
print(number)
```

- (A) 43
- B) 105
- (C) 45
- **D** 49

```
What will be printed?
```

```
fruit = {"Banana": 10, "Apple": 20, "Watermelon": 30}
```

for item in fruit.values(): print(item)

- (A) {'Banana': 10, 'Apple': 20, 'Watermelon': 30}
- B 20 30
- Banana
  Apple
  Watermelon
- ('Banana', 10) ('Apple', 20) ('Watermelon', 30)

#### Question 3

Which of the following expressions checks whether a value assigned to the **num** variable falls in the range 100 to 200?

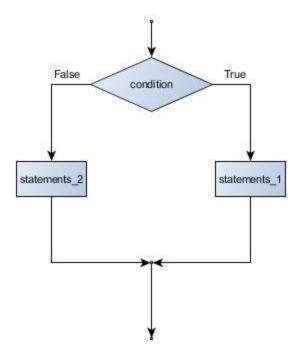
- (A) num >= 200 or num <= 100
- (B) num >= 200 and num <= 100
- num >= 100 and num <= 200
- (D) num >= 100 or num <= 200

seats = {"LG.09":50, "LG.06":65}

What happens when retrieving a value using:

seats.get("LG.42")

- A Since "LG.42" is not a key an exception is raised.
- B Since "LG.42" is not a value an exception is raised.
- C No exception is raised and None is returned.



- A The above flow chart describes an if else
- B The above flow chart describes an if
- C The above flow chart describes an *elif*

$$x = 4$$

$$y = 5$$

Which of the following is true?

- (A) not (x == 4)
- B x!=5
- (C) x!= 4
- (D) x == 5

## Question 4

seats = {"LG.09":50, "LG.06":65}

What happens when retrieving a value using:

seats["LG.42"]

- A Since "LG.42" is not a key an exception is raised.
- B No exception is raised and None is returned.
- C Since "LG.42" is not a value an exception is raised.