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| **2**. What is the output of this line:  print('The sign says "Don't enter! ".');  d. No output due to error.  **single quote in center does not have pair**  **9**. what is true about the following?  a. An int type can always be converted to a float type.  b. A float type can always be converted to an int type.  c. A string type can always be converted to a float type.  d. A string type can be convereted to an int type when possible.  Abd  **10.** How to read this line?  c = a + b;  b. c is equal to a plus b  **15.** What is the output of the following statement?  name = "Nightingale";  print("The venue's name is \"" + name +"\"!")  a. The venue's name is "Nightingale"!  **17**. What is true about Python "keywords"? Choose all that apply.  a. Keywords are part of the Python infrustructure.  b. There are a number of keywords in Python.  c. You can create a variable whose name is the same as a keyword.  d. "for" is a keyword.  Abd  **18.** What is true about variables? Choose all that apply.  a. A variable has a name.  b. A variable has a type.  c. Variable names are case-insensitive.  d. A variable's value can be changed.  Abcd  **21.** What must be included in a file header? Choose all that apply.  a. file name  b. Purpose of the file  c. Author name  d. Links and references  abc  22. Which of the following is considered as professional coding style? Choose all that apply.  a. You should comment the purpose of each variable created.  b. You should comment the purpose of each code block.  c. You should add a line break after each line.  d. You should have a file header at the beginning of each file.  abd  **70.** What is the result of the following code block?  a = 0;  while True:  a = a + 1;  if (a == 2):  print(a);  continue;  if (a == 5):  print(a);  break;  print(a);  a. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  **continue- skip the rest of the systems in this iteration**  **break- end current loop**  **77.** What is the output of the following lines?  x = ["Math", "English", "Art"];  print("The majors are: {}, {}".format(x[1], x[2]));  a. The majors are: English, Art  **78.** What is the output of the following lines?  x = ["Math", "English", "Art"];  print("The majors are: {1}, {0}".format(x[0], x[1]));  c. The majors are: English, Math  **80.** What are the values in list x after the following block finishes running?  x = [];  i = 0;  while (i < 5):  x[i] = i;  i = i + 1;  **x[] does not exist after 1st line since empty**  d. Code will not run  **84.** What is the result of the following code block? Choose all that apply.  x = "a,b,c";  y = x.split(",");  a. The value of x is changed to "abc".  b. The value of x is not changed.  c. The value of y is the same as x.  d. y is a list with 3 elements.  b,d  **88.** Which method is used when passing an array into a function?  b. Pass by reference  **89**. When "passing by value" method is used, a new local variable is created inside the function whose value is the same as the argument.  True  **90**. When "passing by reference" method is used, the parameter variable points to the memory location where the argument variable is.  True | **23**. What type of error does the following statement have?  x = 22;  y = 0;  print("x times y is " x + y);  a. syntax error  **24**. What type of error does the following statement have?  x = 22;  y = 0;  print ("x divided by y is " + str(x/y));  b. run time error  **25**. What type of error does the following statement have?  x = 22;  y = 0;  print ("x divided by y is " + str(x\*y));  c. logic error  **28.** What is true about the "return" value of a function. Choose all that apply.  a. A function doesn't have to return a value.  b. A function can return any type of value.  c. A function can return multiple values.  d. The returned value from a function can be used outside the function.  Abd  **Parentheses indicates function**  32. Which is called an argument in the following statements?  x = 2;  y = 3;  print(x);  c. x in line 3  c.  33. Which is called a parameter in the follwing statements? Choose all that apply.  def add(x,y):  return x + y;  a = 2;  b = 3;  print(add(a, b));  a. x  b. y  **36**. What is true about a variable that can be accessed only inside a function? Choose all that apply.  a. It is called a local variable.  b. The variable is created inside the function.  c. It can be changed to a global variable.  d. It cannot have the same name as a variable outside the function.  **Ab**  **40.** Whenever a function call is completed, the memory space of all its local variables are freed and ready to be reused.  True  **92.** Which correctly defines a dictionary structure? Choose all that apply.  a. x = dict() \*\*  b. x = {"a":1, "b": 2, "c": 3}  c. x = ("a":1, "b": 2, "c": 3)  d. x = dict(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3)  abd  **93.** The key of a dictionary can be of integer type.  True  **94.** The key of a dictionary must be of string type.  False  **95**. The value of a dictionary cannot be of float type.  False  **96.** The keys in a dictionary must be unique.  True  **97.** The values in a dictionary must be unique.  False  **98.** You can use index to retrieve a value in a dictionary.  False  **99.** What is the output of the following code block?  x = 1;  y = 2;  d = {'a':x, 'b':x, 'c':x,'d':y,'e':y,'f':y};  print(d['f']);  b. 2  **100.** What is the output of the following code block?  x = 1;  y = 2;  d = {x:y, x:y, x:y};  print(d[y]);  d. No output due to error. | **45.** What is the output of the following code block?  x = 9;  def KiloToMile():  global x;  x = 10;  y = 1.6;  return x\*y;  KiloToMile();  print(x);  b. 10  **54.** What is the value of e in the following code block?  a = 2;  b = 3;  c = 3;  d = 4;  e = a < b or b == c and c > d;  c. True  **and takes precedence, and first then or**  55. Does short circuit evaluation happen in the following code block?  a = 2;  b = 3;  c = 4;  if (a < b or b > c):  print(a+b+c);  a. yes  **56**. Does short circuit evaluation happen in the following code block?  a = 2;  b = 3;  c = 4;  if (a > b or b > c):  print(a+b+c);  b. no  **57.** An "if" structure must be paired with an "else" structure.  False  **58.** It is possible that an "if" block never runs.  True  **59.** It is possible that an "else" block never runs.  True  **60.** It is possible that both "if" block and "else" block get to run.  False  **68**. What is the result of the following code block?  a = 0;  while True:  a = a + 1;  if (a == 1):  print(a);  d. Infinite loop |