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Number: PCAP
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 2.0



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PCAP

Certified Associate in Python Programming



Exam A**QUESTION 1**

What will be the value of the i variable when the while e loop finishes its execution?

```
i=0
while i !=0:
    i=i-1
else:
    i=i+1
|
```

- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. 2
- D. the variable becomes unavailable



Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Your Code ...

```
1 i=0
2 while i !=0:
3     i=i-1
4 else:
5     i=i+1
6 print(i)
7
```

CommandLine Arguments ...

Stdin Inputs...

Result...

CPU Time: 0.00 sec(s), Memory: 6564 kilobyte(s)

1

QUESTION 2 And operator able to perform bitwise shifts is coded as (Select two answers)

- A. --
- B. ++
- C. <<
- D. >>

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/basic-operators-python/>

QUESTION 3

What will the value of the i variable be when the following loop finishes its execution?

```
for i in range (10):
    pass
```

- A. 10
- B. the variable becomes unavailable
- C. 11

D. 9

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/pass-statement>

QUESTION 4

The following expression

`1+-2`

is:

- A. equal to 1
- B. invalid
- C. equal to 2
- D. equal to -1

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



```
8 print (1+-2)
-1
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```



QUESTION 5 A compiler is a program designed to (Select two answers)

- A. rearrange the source code to make it clearer
- B. check the source code in order to see if it's correct
- C. execute the source code
- D. translate the source code into machine code

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

What is the output of the following piece of code?

```
a= 'ant'
b= "bat"
c= 'camel'
print (a, b, c, sep= "")
```

- A. ant' bat' camel
- B. ant"bat" camel
- C. antbatcamel
- D. print (a, b, c, sep= ' ')

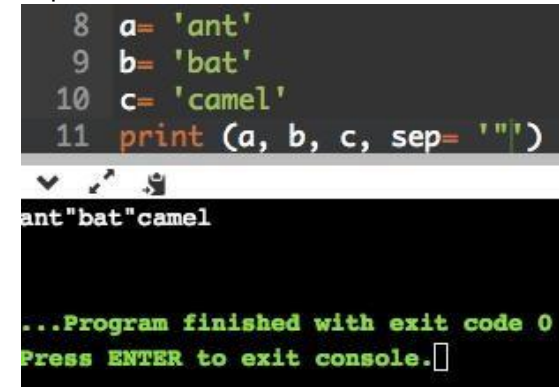
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



```
8 a= 'ant'
9 b= 'bat'
10 c= 'camel'
11 print (a, b, c, sep= "")
```

ant"bat"camel

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION 7

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
i=5
while i>0:
    i=i //2
    if i % 2=0:
        break
else:
    i+=1
print (i)
```

- A. the code is erroneous
- B. 3C. 7
- D. 15

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

How many lines does the following snippet output?

```
for i in range (1, 3):  
    print ("*", end= "")  
else:  
    print ("*")
```

- A. three
- B. one
- C. two
- D. four

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9 Which of the following literals reflect the value given as 34.23? (Select two answers)

- A. .3423e2
- B. 3423e-2
- C. .3423e-2
- D. 3423e2

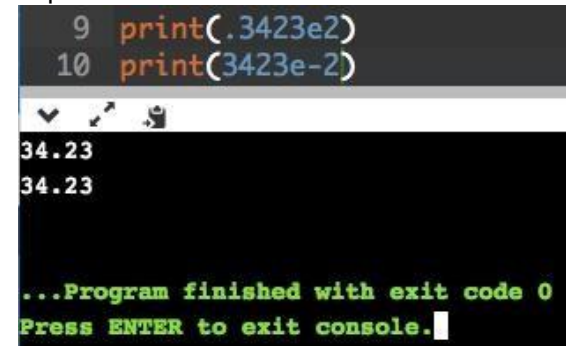
Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



QUESTION 10

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
a=2
if a>0:
    a+=1
else:
    a-=1
print(a)
```

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. the code is erroneous

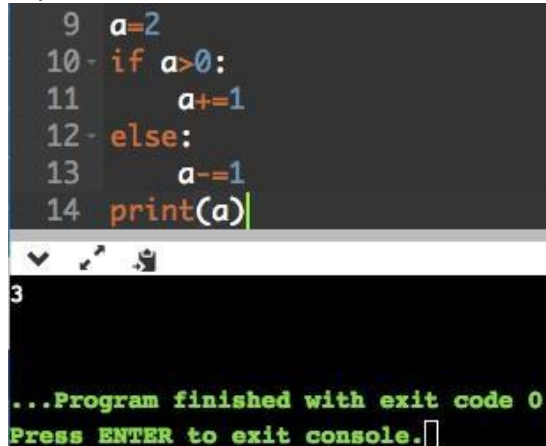
Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



QUESTION 11

Assuming that the following snippet has been successfully executed, which of the equations are True? (Select two answers)

```
a= [1]
b=a
a[0] = 0
```

- A. len(a) == len (b)
- B. b [0] +1 ==a [0]
- C. a [0] == b [0]
- D. a [0] + 1 ==b [0]

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9  a=[1]
10 b=a
11 a[0]=0
12 print (len(a) == len (b))

```

True

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION 12

Assuming that the following snippet has been successfully executed, which of the equations are False? (Select two answers)

```

a=[0]
b=a [:]
a[0]=1

```

- A. len(a)== len (b)
- B. a [0]-1 ==b [0]
- C. a [0]== b [0]
- D. b [0] - 1 ==a [0]

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9  a=[0]
10 b=a[: ]
11 a[0]=1
12 print (a [0]-1 ==b [0])
13 print (len(a)== len (b))

```

True

True

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION 13

Which of the following statements are true? (Select two answers)

- A. Python strings are actually lists
- B. Python strings can be concatenated
- C. Python strings can be sliced like lists
- D. Python strings are mutable

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://docs.python.org/2/tutorial/introduction.html>

QUESTION 14 Which of the following sentences are true? (Select two answers)

- A. Lists may not be stored inside tuples
- B. Tuples may be stored inside lists
- C. Tuples may not be stored inside tuples
- D. Lists may be stored inside lists

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.afternerd.com/blog/python-lists-for-absolute-beginners/>

QUESTION 15

Assuming that String is six or more letters long, the following slice

```
string [1:-2]
```

is shorter than the original string by:

- A. four chars
- B. three chars
- C. one char
- D. two chars



Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
lst = [1,2,3,4]
lst = lst [-3:-2]
lst= lst[-1]
print (lst)
```

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 3

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9 lst=[1,2,3,4]
10 lst=lst[-3:-2]
11 lst=lst[-1]
12 print (lst)

```

2

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION 17

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```

s= 'abc'
for i in len(s):
    s[i] = s[i].upper ( )
print(s)

```

- A. abc
- B. The code will cause a runtime exception
- C. ABC
- D. 123

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9 s='abc'
10 for i in len(s):
11     s[i] = s[i].upper()
12 print(s)

```

Traceback (most recent call last):
File "/home/main.py", line 10, in <module>
for i in len(s):
TypeError: 'int' object is not iterable

...Program finished with exit code 1
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION 18

How many elements will the list2 list contain after execution of the following snippet?

```

list1 = [False for i in range (1, 10) ]
list2 = list1 [-1:1:-1]

```

- A. zero
- B. five
- C. seven
- D. three

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

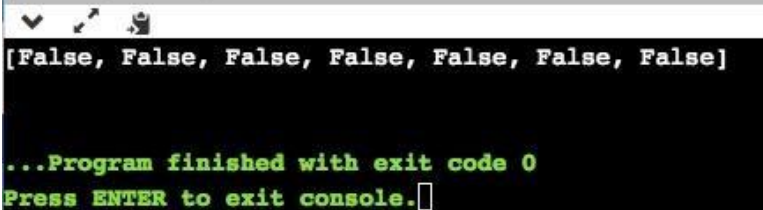
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9 list1 = [False for i in range (1, 10) ]
10 list2 = list1 [-1:1:-1]
11 print(list2)

```



QUESTION 19

What would you used instead of XXX if you want to check weather a certain 'key' exists in a dictionary called dict? (Select two answers)

```

if XXX:
    print Key exists

```

- A. 'key' in dict
- B. dict ['key'] != None
- C. dict.exists ('key')
- D. 'key' in dict.keys ()

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://thispointer.com/python-how-to-check-if-a-key-exists-in-dictionary/>

QUESTION 20

You need data which can act as a simple telephone directory. You can obtain it with the following clauses (Select two relevant variants; assume that no other items have been created before)

- A. dir={'Mom': 5551234567, 'Dad': 5557654321}
- B. dir= {'Mom': '5551234567', 'Dad': '5557654321'}
- C. dir= {Mom: 5551234567, Dad: 5557654321}
- D. dir= {Mom: '5551234567', Dad: '5557654321'}

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21 Can a module run like regular code?

- A. yes, and it can differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import
- B. it depends on the Python version
- C. yes, but it cannot differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import
- D. no, it is not possible; a module can be imported, not run

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You write a module (a .py file) where it can be executed directly. Alternatively, it can also be imported and used in another module. By doing the main check, you can have that code only execute when you want to run the module as a program and not have it execute when someone just wants to import your module and call your functions themselves.

Reference: <https://developer.rhino3d.com/guides/rhinopython/python-remote-local-module/>

QUESTION 22

Select the valid fun () invocations:

(Select two answers)

```
def fun (a, b=0):  
    return a*b
```

- A. fun (b=1)
- B. fun (a=0)
- C. fun (b=1, 0)
- D. fun (1)

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 23

A file name like this one below says that:

(Select three answers) services, cpython

36.pyc

- A. the interpreter used to generate the file is version 3.6
- B. it has been produced by CPython
- C. it is the 36th version of the file
- D. the file comes from the services.py source file

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

What is the expected behavior of the following snippet?

```
def a (l, I) :
    return l [I]

print (a (0, [1]) )
```

It will:

- A. cause a runtime exception
- B. print 1
- C. print 0, [1]
- D. print [1]

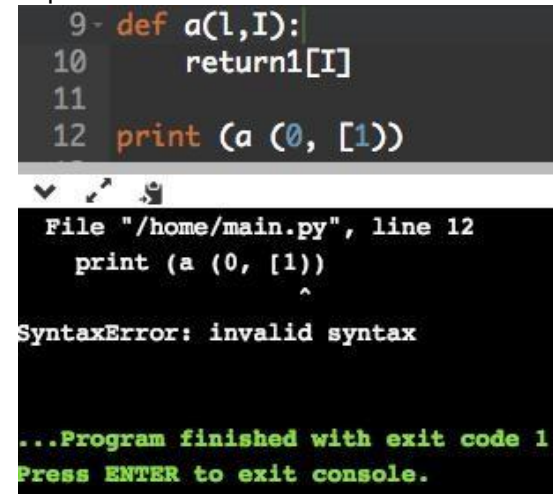
Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



```
9 - def a(l,I):
10     return l[I]
11
12 print (a (0, [1]))
```

```
File "/home/main.py", line 12
  print (a (0, [1]))
            ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax

...Program finished with exit code 1
Press ENTER to exit console.
```



QUESTION 25

What can you do if you don't like a long package path like this one?

```
import alpha .beta . gamma .delta .epsilon .zeta
```

- A. you can make an alias for the name using the alias keyword
- B. nothing, you need to come to terms with it
- C. you can shorten it to alpha . zeta and Python will find the proper connection
- D. you can make an alias for the name using the as keyword

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/706595/can-you-define-aliases-for-imported-modules-in-python>

QUESTION 26

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
str = 'abcdef'
def fun (s) :
    del s [2]
    return s

print (fun (str) )
```

- A. abcef
- B. The program will cause a runtime exception/error
- C. acdefD. abdef

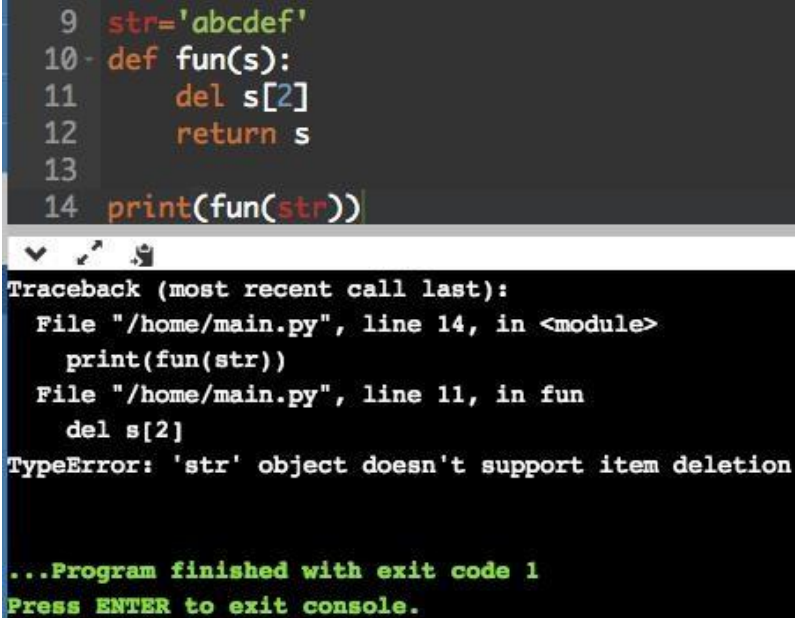
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



```
9 str='abcdef'
10 def fun(s):
11     del s[2]
12     return s
13
14 print(fun(str))

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/home/main.py", line 14, in <module>
    print(fun(str))
  File "/home/main.py", line 11, in fun
    del s[2]
TypeError: 'str' object doesn't support item deletion

...Program finished with exit code 1
Press ENTER to exit console.
```



QUESTION 27

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def f (n) :
    if n == 1:
        return '1'
    return str (n) + f (n-1)

print (f (2) )
```

- A. 21

- B. 2C. 3
D. 12

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9- def f(n):
10-     if n==1:
11-         return '1'
12-     return str(n)+f(n-1)
13
14 print(f(2))

```

21

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION 28

What is the expected behavior of the following snippet?

```

def x( ) :      # line 01
    return 2    # line 02

x= 1 + x ( )    # line 03
print (x)       # line 04

```



It will:

- A. cause a runtime exception on line 02 B.
cause a runtime exception on line 01
C. cause a runtime exception on line 03
D. print 3

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9- def x(): #line 01
10     return 2 #line02
11
12 x=1+x()
13 print(x)

```

3

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION 29

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```

def f (n):
    for i in range (1, n+1) :
        yield I

print (f(2) )

```

It will:

- A. print 4321
- B. print <generator object f at (some hex digits)>
- C. cause a runtime exception
- D. print 1234

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9- def f(n):
10-     for i in range(1,n+1):
11-         yield I
12
13 print(f(2))

```

<generator object f at 0x7f8002e74ab0>

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

QUESTION 30

If you need a function that does nothing, what would you use instead of XXX? (Select two answers)

```
def idler():  
    XXX
```

- A. pass
- B. return
- C. exit
- D. None

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.pythoncentral.io/python-null-equivalent-none/>

QUESTION 31

Is it possible to safely check if a class/object has a certain attribute?

- A. yes, by using the hasattr attribute
- B. yes, by using the hasattr () method
- C. yes, by using the hassattr () function
- D. no, it is not possible

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/610883/how-to-know-if-an-object-has-an-attribute-in-python>

QUESTION 32 The first parameter of each method:

- A. holds a reference to the currently processed object
- B. is always set to None
- C. is set to a unique random value
- D. is set by the first argument's value

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://pythontips.com/2013/08/07/the-self-variable-in-python-explained/>

QUESTION 33 The simplest possible class definition in Python can be expressed as:

- A. class X: B.
class X:
 pass
- C. class X:
 return
- D. class X: { }

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/classes.html>

QUESTION 34

If you want to access an exception object's components and store them in an object called e, you have to use the following form of exception statement:

- A. except Exception (e) :
- B. except e= Exception :
- C. except Exception as e:
- D. such an action is not possible in Python

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/32613375/python-2-7-exception-handling-syntax>

QUESTION 35 A variable stored separately in every object is called:

- A. there are no such variables, all variables are shared among objects
- B. a class variable
- C. an object variable
- D. an instance variable

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation



Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://dev.to/ogwurujohnson/distinguishing-instance-variables-from-class-variables-in-python-81>

QUESTION 36 There is a stream named s open for writing. What option will you select to write a line to the stream?

- A. s. write ("Hello\n")
- B. write (s, "Hello")
- C. s.writeIn ("Hello")
- D. s. writeline ("Hello")

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Python_Programming/Input_and_Output

QUESTION 37 You are going to read just one character from a stream called s. Which statement would you use?

- A. ch = read (s, 1)
- B. ch= s.input (1)
- C. ch= input (s, 1)
- D. ch= s.read (1)

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/510357/python-read-a-single-character-from-the-user>

QUESTION 38

What can you deduce from the following statement? (Select two answers)

```
str= open ('file.txt', 'rt')
```

- A. str is a string read in from the file named file.txt
- B. a newline character translation will be performed during the reads
- C. if file. txt does not exist, it will be created
- D. the opened file cannot be written with the use of the str variable

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

The following class hierarchy is given. What is the expected out of the code?

```
class A:
    def a (self) :
        print ("A", end= ' ')
    def b (self) :
        self.a ( )
```

```
class B (A):
    def a (self) :
        print ("B", end= ' ')
    def do (self):
        self.b ( )
```

```
class C (A):
    def a (self):
        print ("C", end= ' ')
    def do (self):
        self.b ( )
```

```
B ( ) . do ( )
C ( ) . do ( )
```

- A. BB
- B. CC
- C. AA
- D. BC

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40 Python's built in function named open () tries to open a file and returns:

- A. an integer value identifying an opened file
- B. an error code (0 means success)
- C. a stream object
- D. always None

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/file-operation>

QUESTION 41 Which of the following words can be used as a variable name? (Select two valid names)

- A. for
- B. True
- C. true
- D. For

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.pluralsight.com/guides/python-basics-variables-assignment>

QUESTION 42 Python strings can be “glued” together using the operator:

- A. .
- B. &
- C. _
- D. +

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/introduction.html>

QUESTION 43

A *keyword* (Select two answers)

- A. can be used as an identifier
- B. is defined by Python's lexis
- C. is also known as a *reserved word*
- D. cannot be used in the user's code

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/keywords-identifier>

QUESTION 44

How many stars (*) does the snippet print?

```
s = '*****'
s = s - s [2]
print (s)
```

- A. the code is erroneous
- B. five
- C. four
- D. two

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45 Which line can be used instead of the comment to cause the snippet to produce the following expected output? (Select two answers)

Expected output:

1 2 3



Code:

```
c, b, a = 1, 3, 2
# put line here
print (a, b, c)
```

- A. c, b, a = b, a, c
- B. c, b, a = a, c, b
- C. a, b, c = c, a, b
- D. a, b, c = a, b, c

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

Assuming that the V variable holds an integer value to 2, which of the following operators should be used instead of OPER to make the expression equal to 1?

V OPER 1

- A. <<<
- B. >>>
- C. >>

D. <<

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

How many stars (*) does the following snippet print?

```
i = 3
while i > 0 :
    i -= 1
    print ("*")
else:
    print ("*")
```

A. the code is erroneous

B. five

C. three

D. four

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9 i = 3
10 while i > 0 :
11     i -= 1
12     print ("*")
13 else:
14     print ("*")
15

```



QUESTION 48

UNICODE is:

- A. the name of an operating system
- B. a standard for encoding and handling texts
- C. the name of a programming language
- D. the name of a text processor

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://docs.python.org/2/howto/unicode.html>

QUESTION 49

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```

s = '*' - '*'
s = 2 * s + s * 2
print (s)

```

- A. *- **--**--**
- B. *-**--**--**--**--**--**--**--**
- C. *-*
- D. *-**--*

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
9 s = '* - *'|
10 s = 2* s + s* 2
11 print (s)

* - ** - ** - ** - *
```

QUESTION 50

Which of the listed actions can be applied to the following tuple? (Select two answers)

```
tup = ()
```

- A. `tup [:]`
- B. `tup.append (0)`
- C. `tup [0]`
- D. `del tup`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 51

Executing the following snippet

```
dct = { 'pi' : 3.14}
dct ['pi'] = 3.1415
```

will cause the `dct`:

- A. to hold two keys named `'pi'` linked to 3.14 and 3.1415 respectively
- B. to hold two key named `'pi'` linked to 3.14 and 3.1415
- C. to hold one key named `'pi'` linked to 3.1415
- D. to hold two keys named `'pi'` linked to 3.1415

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

How many elements will the `list1` list contain after execution of the following snippet?

```
List1 = "don't think twice, do it!" .split (',')
```

- A. two
- B. zero
- C. one
- D. three

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53 Which of the equations are True? (Select two answers)

- A. `chr (ord (x)) == x`
- B. `ord (ord (x)) == x`
- C. `chr (chr (x)) == x`
- D. `ord (chr (x)) == x`

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54 If you want to transform a string into a list of words, what invocation would you use? (Select two answers)



Expected output:

```
The, Catcher, in, the Rye,
```

Code:

```
s = "The Catcher in the Rye"
l = # put a proper invocation here
for w in l:
    print (w, end=',')
```

- A. `s.split ()`
- B. `split (s, ' ')`
- C. `s.split (' ')`
- D. `split (s)`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55

Assuming that `l` is a four-element list is there any difference between these two statements?

```
del lst # the first line  
del lst [:] # the second line
```

- A. yes, there is, the first line empties the list, the second line deletes the list as a whole
- B. yes, there is, the first line deletes the list as a whole, the second line just empties the list
- C. no, there is no difference
- D. yes, there is, the first line deletes the list as a whole, the second line removes all the elements except the first one

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

What should you put instead of XXX to print out the module name?

```
If ____name____ != "XXX":  
    print (____name____)
```

- A. main
- B. _main_
- C. __main__
- D. ___main___

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/___name___-special-variable-python/

QUESTION 57 Files with the suffix
.pyc contain:

- A. Python 4 source code
- B. backups
- C. temporary data
- D. semi-compiled Python code

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://whatis.techtarget.com/fileformat/PYC-Python-compiled-script-file>

QUESTION 58 Package source
directories/folders can be:

- A. converted into the so-called *pypck* format
- B. packed as a ZIP file and distributed as one file
- C. rebuilt to a flat form and distributed as one directory/folder
- D. removed as Python compiles them into an internal portable format

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59

What can you deduce from the line below? (Select two answers)

```
x = a.b.c.f ()
```

- A. `import a.b.c` should be placed before that line
- B. `f ()` is located in subpackage `c` of subpackage `b` of package `a`
- C. the line is incorrect
- D. the function being invoked is `called a.b.c.f ()`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60 A two-parameter `lambda` function raising its first parameter to the power of the second parameter should be declared as:

- A. `lambda (x, y) = x ** y`
- B. `lambda (x, y): x ** y`
- C. `def lambda (x, y): return x ** y`
- D. `lambda x, y: x ** y` **Correct Answer:** D



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def f (n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    return n + f (n-1)  
print (f(2))
```

- A. 21
- B. 12
- C. 3
- D. none

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9- def f (n):
10-     if n == 1:
11-         return 1
12-         return n + f (n-1)
13- print (f(2))
14

```

None

QUESTION 62

A method for passing the arguments used by the following snippet is called:

```

def fun (a, b):
    return a + b

res = fun (1, 2)

```

- A. sequential
- B. named
- C. positional
- D. keyword

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.techbeamers.com/python-function/>



QUESTION 63

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```

def f(n):
    for i in range (1, n+1):
        yield i

for i in f (2):
    print (i, end= ' ')

```

It will

- A. print 21
- B. print 12
- C. cause a runtime exception
- D. print <generator object f at (some hex digits)>

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```

9- def f(n):
10-     for i in range (1, n+1):
11-         yield i
12-
13- for i in f (2):
14-     print (i, end= ' ')

```

1 2

QUESTION 64

What is the expected output of the following code?

```

1st = [x for x in range (5)]
1st = list (filter (lambda x: x % 2 == 0, 1st))
print (len(1st))

```

- A. 2
- B. The code will cause a runtime exception
- C. 1
- D. 3

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```

def unclear (x):
    if x % 2 == 1:
        return 0

print (unclear (1) + unclear (2))

```

It will:

- A. print 0
- B. cause a runtime exception
- C. prints 3
- D. print an empty line

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66 If any of a class's components has a name that starts with two underscores (___), then:

- A. the class component's name will be mangled
- B. the class component has to be an instance variable

- C. the class component has to be a class variable
- D. the class component has to be a method

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://hackernoon.com/understanding-the-underscore-of-python-309d1a029edc>

QUESTION 67 If you need to serve two different exceptions called Ex1 and Ex2 in one except branch, you can write:

- A. `except Ex1 Ex2:`
- B. `except (ex1, Ex2):`
- C. `except Ex1, Ex2:`
- D. `except Ex1+Ex2:`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/exception-handling>

QUESTION 68

A function called `issubclass (c1, c2)` is able to check if:

- A. `c1` and `c2` are both subclasses of the same superclass
- B. `c2` is a subclass of `c1`
- C. `c1` is a subclass of `c2`
- D. `c1` and `c2` are not subclasses of the same superclass



Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/python-in-a/9781491913833/ch04.html>

QUESTION 69 A class constructor
(Select two answers)

- A. can return a value
- B. cannot be invoked directly from inside the class
- C. can be invoked directly from any of the subclasses
- D. can be invoked directly from any of the superclasses

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70

The following class definition is given. We want the `show ()` method to invoke the `get ()` method, and then output the value the `get ()` method returns. Which of the invocations should be used instead of XXX?

```
class Class:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
    def get(self):
        return self.val
    def show(self):
        xxx
```

- A. print (get(self))
- B. print (self.get())
- C. print (get())
- D. print (self.get (val))

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71

If *s* is a stream open for reading, what do you expect from the following invocation?

```
c = s.read()
```

- A. one line of the file will be read and stored in the string called C
- B. the whole file content will be read and stored in the string called C
- C. one character will be read and stored in the string called C
- D. one disk sector (512 bytes) will be read and stored in the string called C

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72 You are going to read 16 bytes from a binary file into a bytearray called data. Which lines would you use? (Select two answers)

- A. data = bytearray (16)
bf.readinto (data)
- B. data = binfile.read (bytearray (16)) C.bf. readinto (data = bytearray (16))
- D. data = bytearray (binfile.read (16))

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.devdungeon.com/content/working-binary-data-python>

QUESTION 73

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
class X:
    pass
class Y (X):
    pass
class Z(Y):
    pass

X = Z()
Z = Z()
print (isinstance (x, z), isinstance (z, X))
```

- A. True False
- B. True True
- C. False False
- D. False True

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference: