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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

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (82%)

Other

jarvisasim **Highly Voted** 4 years, 3 months ago

initially i value is 0, while condition fails as not equal to 0 So, it enters into else block and execute the increment statement. Now i become 1
upvoted 17 times

megan_mai **Most Recent** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

```
i = 0
while i !=0:
    i = i -1
else:
    i= i+1
print(i)
#output: 1
upvoted 1 times
```

7cell 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I just pass the e xam, be aware, 50% of same questions on exam, 25 are derivatives of existing ones, 25% new question
upvoted 3 times

pablisluiz1 8 months, 1 week ago

if there is an space between != it will fail
upvoted 2 times

86b907f 2 months ago

indeed, with the space, we have a SyntaxError.
upvoted 1 times

Bere 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

```
i = 0
print(f"initial-value: {i}")
while i != 0:
    i = i - 1
print(f"while-value: {i}")
else:
    i = i + 1
print(f"else-value: {i}")
```

```
print(f"final-value: {i}")
```

initial-value: 0

else-value: 1

final-value: 1

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Valcon_doo_NoviSad** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct, condition for the WHILE loop is never satisfied hence the ELSE part is executed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **devadhar** 1 year, 4 months ago

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

i=1

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Elsa_Python** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer should be A because i is 0 in the first line, which means While won't be execute, then direct goes in to else section. $i = i + 1$ which means $i = 0 + 1$, the result is 1.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CristianCruz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CristianCruz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DrMKG** 1 year, 7 months ago

answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Adeshina** 2 years ago

The value of the i variable when the while loop finishes its execution will be 1. This is because the else clause of the while loop will be executed only if the condition of the loop ($i \neq 0$) is not met, which means that the loop will not be executed at all. Since the loop is not executed, the value of i will not be changed, and it will remain 0. However, the else clause will be executed, which contains the statement $i = i + 1$. This will set the value of i to 1, which is the final value of i when the loop finishes its execution.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Janpcap123** 2 years, 7 months ago

To add to my previous comment the question is what is the variable after the while loop is run, it does not ask after the else?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Janpcap123** 2 years, 7 months ago

is it possible that the answer is D, the variable becomes unavailable? Technically the else statement

is: $0 = 0 + 1$, we are saying nothing is equals to something? I know when we run the code and add a print statement the returned value is 1, but

the code snippet does not include a print statement, so when the code is run without a print statement, we have to assume the answer is D noting is returned?

upvoted 2 times

  **zaxy** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In [4]: i=0

In [5]: while i != 0:

...: i=i-1

...: else:



...: i=i+1

...:

In [6]: i

Out[6]: 1

upvoted 2 times

  **macsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

i=0 so i becomes i+1

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **hibana2077** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is right.

upvoted 2 times


And operator able to perform bitwise shifts is coded as (Choose two.)

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

Suggested Answer: CD

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

 **Bere** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

x = 8 # 8 in Binary: 1000

y = x >> 2 # Right shift by 2 positions: 0010 (in binary) which is 2 in decimal
print(y) # Output: 2

x = 4 # 4 in Binary: 0100

y = x << 2 # Left shift by 2 positions: 10000 (in binary) which is 16 in decimal
print(y) # Output: 16
upvoted 2 times

 **saturn_sam** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C and D


upvoted 1 times

 **mplopez** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: CD


The answers are C and D.

upvoted 1 times

 **DrMKG** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is C,D

upvoted 1 times

 **Dinsha** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C. <<

d. >>

upvoted 1 times


 **zaxxy** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C. <<

D. >>

upvoted 2 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

C. <<

D. >>



upvoted 1 times

 **chafikislam** 2 years, 9 months ago

>> right shift between integer value (division by 2)

<<left shift (multiplication by 2)

upvoted 1 times

  **Andresfv** 2 years, 10 months ago

>>Desplazamiento a la derecha bit a bit

<< Desplazamiento a la izquierda bit a bit

upvoted 1 times

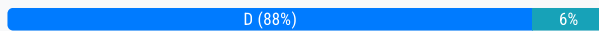
What will the value of the i variable be when the following loop finishes its execution?

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

- A. 10
- B. the variable becomes unavailable
- C. 11
- D. 9

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution



Avidulam Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

The answer is 9.

upvoted 25 times

Dushank 3 years, 11 months ago

Just try to print the value of i after the loop, you would get 9 as result.

```
<code>
```

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

```
    pass
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
</code>
```

upvoted 6 times

HarrySoni Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

9 is the Answer. Pass only means there are no statements to execute it does not means the variable is unavailable. Try a Print statemnt Print(i) after the For Loop and there is your result.

upvoted 12 times

imsaad 4 years, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

megan_mai Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answers are CD

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

```
    pass
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
#output: 9
```

upvoted 1 times

86b907f 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D



I'm seeing answer B, C and D in the comments ... strange ?

upvoted 1 times

Dempsdawg 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

```
for i in range(10):
pass #This pass will make it C because there is NO print function
upvoted 1 times
```

  **Dempsdawg** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

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

Sub pass for print(i):

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
```

upvoted 1 times

  **Irgond07** 11 months, 1 week ago

```
C:\Python_Local\Python_CMD\PCAP>more pcep1.py
```

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

```
C:\Python_Local\Python_CMD\PCAP>python pcep1.py
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
```



```
C:\Python_Local\Python_CMD\PCAP>
```

upvoted 1 times

  **eskimolight** 1 year, 1 month ago

Can someone confirm if this exam code is PCAP-31-03 ?

upvoted 2 times

  **Bere** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

```
for i in range(10):
print(f"for-i: {i}")
pass
```

```
print(f"final-i: {i}")
```

```
for-i: 0
for-i: 1
for-i: 2
for-i: 3
```


for-i: 4

for-i: 5

for-i: 6

for-i: 7

for-i: 8

for-i: 9

final-i: 9

upvoted 1 times

  **KentuckyFriedRice** 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is B because i is an interation variable. Once the loop has finished execution, it is no longer accessible.



upvoted 1 times

  **mplopez** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The for loop start to count from 0 and de range of members that must to iterate are 10 loops, that says the loop begins in 0 and finish in 9.

upvoted 1 times

  **DrMKG** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is 9



upvoted 1 times

  **Sadaiyan** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer : D : 9

upvoted 1 times

  **Dinsha** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer 9



upvoted 1 times

  **spiderking123** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is 9

upvoted 1 times

  **Blippen** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

9 in the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Adeshina** 2 years ago

D is the right answer. The value of the i variable when the for loop finishes its execution will be 9. This is because the range(10) function generates a sequence of numbers from 0 to 9, and the for loop will iterate over this sequence, with the variable i taking on each value in turn. When the for loop reaches the end of the sequence, it will stop, and the value of i at that point will be 9.

upvoted 2 times

The following expression -

$1+(-2)$ is:

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

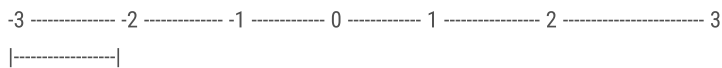
Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution



Dempsdawg 9 months, 2 weeks ago

In a mathematical standpoint the equation is written as $1+(-2)$ with on a scale it will look like:

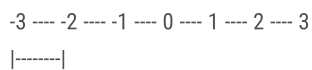


+1

upvoted 1 times

Dempsdawg 9 months, 2 weeks ago

In a mathematical standpoint the equation is written as $1+(-2)$ with on a scale it will look like:



+1

upvoted 1 times

Bere 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Mathematically, the expression can be thought of as:

$1+(-2)$

When you add a negative number, it's the same as subtracting its absolute value. So the above expression becomes:

$1-2$

Which equals -1.

Therefore, the output of $1+(-2)$ is -1.

upvoted 1 times

JYKL88 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer

upvoted 1 times

devadhar 1 year, 4 months ago

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1

-1

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **mplopez** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is -1

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **CristianCruz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **DrMKG** 1 year, 7 months ago

ANSWER IS -1

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 1 year, 9 months ago

So just a basic math question?

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **Dinsha** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer -1

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **zaxy** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

In [48]: 1+-2

Out[48]: -1

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

1+-2 = -1

upvoted 1 times

A compiler is a program designed to (Choose two.)

- 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

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (78%)

D (22%)

🗳️ 👤 **Dempsdawg** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Thy right answers
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **mplopez** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

I didn't read well the question, the correct answers are B and D
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **mplopez** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The solution is D
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **CristianCruz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

answer is D
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **DrMKG** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is B,D
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Dinsha** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answer B, D
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

answer:
B. check the source code in order to see if it's correct
D. translate the source code into machine code
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **nadish3** 2 years, 10 months ago

Why B? What "see of it's correct" mean?
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Developer2215** 2 years, 11 months ago

Hellokadgjjgbnpowrhnb;lkvdfnv dfksnv .mnorhb pirun
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **it_man_531** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BD


correct answer: BD
upvoted 1 times

  **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

correct answer is BD

upvoted 2 times

  **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

BD is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

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= ' € ')

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (69%)

D (23%)

8%

🗳️ 👤 **ManarB** 5 months ago

A-ant"bat"camel
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Dempsdawg** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I hate this one but the answer is D. Its very weird but the correct answer is ant"bat"camel
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Chandrakant123** 1 year, 5 months ago

Can someone share the entire dump?
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Administrator_Of_Silly_Walks** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I know that B is technically the right answer, but what's with those weird symbols where the quotation marks should be?
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **DrMKG** 1 year, 7 months ago

NO correct anwer
Correct answer is ant"bat"camel
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Ello2023** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. The sep="" is used to separate but because there is nothing in the speech marks the a, b, c variables will be printed together antbatcamel
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **varshu_0708** 1 year, 7 months ago

the answer is : ant"bat"camel
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Dinsha** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B
upvoted 3 times



🗳️ 👤 **naveenbv80** 2 years, 1 month ago

a='ant'
b='bat'
c='camel'

```
print(a,b,c,sep="")
```


Answer is ant"bat"camel

upvoted 2 times

  **andr3** 1 year, 10 months ago

did you take exam recently if so - is this dump still valid ?



upvoted 2 times

  **N9** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

ant"bat"camel



upvoted 2 times

  **basha** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B



ant"bat"camel

upvoted 1 times

  **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct answer is C



upvoted 2 times

  **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B:

B. ant"bat"camel

upvoted 1 times

  **rocky48** 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer :-

```
>>> a='ant'
```

```
>>> b="bat"
```

```
>>> c='camel'
```

```
>>> print(a,b,c,sep="")
```

ant"bat"camel

upvoted 4 times

  **TheNetworkStudent** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

ant"bat"camel is correct, it's B


upvoted 1 times

  **techdawgs** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I get C every time. Whether with single or double-quotes.

upvoted 1 times

  **FarukhJamal** 3 years, 3 months ago

Ant"Bat'Camel Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

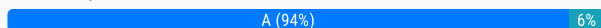
What is the expected output of the following snippet?

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

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

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution



mplopez Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In this case, the correct answer is A, because inside the if for comparing the result of the modulus must be `if i % 2 == 0:`

.....
upvoted 6 times

Dempsdawg Most Recent 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A because it says `"i%2=0"` which causes a a error. it should be `"i%2==0"`

upvoted 2 times

Valcon_doo_NoviSad 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A because we have `"if i % 2 = 0"` and it should be `"if i % 2 == 0"`

Even if we had `if i % 2 == 0` having `break` command inside skips the else block

upvoted 2 times

Kusme 1 year, 4 months ago

the answer is 2, I ran in IDE

upvoted 1 times

CristianCruz 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Administrator_Of_Silly_Walks 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

There are two major typos that I can see:

1) `"if i % 2 = 0"` should be `"if i % 2 == 0"`

2) The "if" and "else" statements aren't lined up correctly.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Almartmart** 1 year, 3 months ago

The second one isn't a typo. The else is part of the while, which gets executed the moment that you exit the loop.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. the code is erroneous

There is no indentation error, however the line that has `% 2 = 0` should be `% 2 == 0`

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DrMKG** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is 2

(with correction of code typo and indentation)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Dinsha** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It will throw error while execution

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Raeesa** 2 years, 1 month ago

I wrote a few days ago. There are no indentation or 'issues ==' typos in the exam.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Rizos** 1 year, 9 months ago

This is true, I took the exam and failed. There are no typos or indentation issues.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **andr3** 1 year, 9 months ago

how many new questions was on exam ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Rizos** 1 year, 9 months ago

maybe 20

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **andr3** 1 year, 9 months ago

thanks and good luck next time

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **N9** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. == is required.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

A is correct , for reason of invalid syntax

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

should be if ==

answer:

A. the code is erroneous

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Ram5678** 2 years, 8 months ago

A is correct as the equality operator is wrong. It is supposed to be `a == 5`.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **rocky48** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Notice that the following snippet is:



if i%2=0:

that raise a SyntaxError

You would be right if the snippet were:



if i % 2 == 0:

upvoted 1 times

  **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

a is correct since the equality operator is wrong

upvoted 1 times

  **Moonus** 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

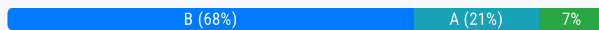
How many lines does the following snippet output?

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

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

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution



- 🗳️ **Tarun1** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago
its one line
upvoted 26 times
- 🗳️ **Avidulam** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago
It prints only in one line
upvoted 11 times
- 🗳️ **46a1b89** Most Recent 3 months ago
the answer is D there is nno break after for / print lol
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **IshanKarpe** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
Three lines, elseincluded
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **IshanKarpe** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Stop Lying. IT DOES NOT PRINT 1, IT PRINTS THREE BC OF ELSE STATEMENT> TRIED AND TESTED
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **86b907f** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Only one line ...
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **Dempsdawg** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **peypa** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
range Starts at 1 and ends at 2
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ **mplopez** 1 year, 5 months ago
It only works the for loop, the else part is no needed in this case because you didn't have any way to take.
upvoted 2 times

mplopez 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. The snippet returns ***.
upvoted 3 times

CristianCruz 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

answer is D
upvoted 1 times

Dinsha 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The * will print in one line
upvoted 1 times

spiderking123 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is one line
upvoted 1 times

naveenbv80 2 years, 1 month ago

for i in range (1,3):

print("*", end="")

else:

print("*")

Answer is ***

upvoted 3 times

N9 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

3 stars in one line
upvoted 6 times

beshha 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

one line and 3 stars
upvoted 1 times

Suvabrata 2 years, 6 months ago

A is correct...It will print ***

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following literals reflect the value given as 34.23? (Choose two.)

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

Suggested Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

🗳️ **CaptainPirate** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

A. .3423e2: This means 0.3423 times 10 raised to the power of 2 (which is 100). So, it's $0.3423 * 100 = 34.23$, which is the same as our number.

B. 3423e-2: This means 3423 times 10 raised to the power of -2 (which is 0.01). So, it's $3423 * 0.01 = 34.23$, which is also the same as our number.

C. .3423e-2: This means 0.3423 times 10 raised to the power of -2 (which is 0.01). So, it's $0.3423 * 0.01 = 0.003423$, which is not the same as our number.

D. 3423e2: This means 3423 times 10 raised to the power of 2 (which is 100). So, it's $3423 * 100 = 342300$, which is not the same as our number.

So, the options A and B are the ones that reflect the value 34.23. They show the number in a simpler way using scientific notation.

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **Dempsdawg** Most Recent 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

A & B is thy answers

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **mplopez** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

For representing decimal values both A and B must be written.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Maokl** 1 year, 7 months ago

B,C is the correct answer!

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Dinsha** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

Answer A, B

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

A&B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

A. .3423e2

B. 3423e-2

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Djenne** 3 years ago

A and B are correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (92%) 8%

- locloc91** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
Since the else is indented incorrectly, the code will be erroneous!
upvoted 18 times
- 46a1b89** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago
A is correct
upvoted 1 times
- megan_mai** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D
else in indented wrongly
upvoted 1 times
- JeyTlenJey** 5 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: A
There are many screens with indented issue - I ignore them.
I would go for : Correct A
upvoted 1 times
- mplopez** 1 year, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: D
The "else" part is not correctly indented
upvoted 1 times
- Ello2023** 1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: D
There are 2 mistakes
Firstly, there is missed quotes
Secondly, the else is not indented correctly
upvoted 1 times
- Ello2023** 1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Just tested this code and the "else:" has the wrong indentation and therefore, it never worked.
upvoted 1 times

varshu_0708 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"else" indentation is not correct. so the answer is D. if the indentation is correct, the ans will be 3
upvoted 1 times

ivanbicalho 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The indentation is not correct
upvoted 1 times

naveenbv80 2 years, 1 month ago

If the indentation is correct then answer is 3
a=2
if a>0:
a+=1
else:
a-=1
print(a)

If the indentation is not correct, the answer is "the code will be erroneous"

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

upvoted 4 times

N9 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

code is not indented properly.
Output : line number <number> invalid syntax
else:
AAAA

upvoted 1 times

PremJaguar 2 years, 5 months ago

The code should be erroneous
upvoted 2 times

Jiansy90 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is D, There is indentation mistake.
upvoted 1 times

palagus 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The code is erroneous.
upvoted 2 times

666_m 2 years, 7 months ago

follow the indentation of the question, the answer is D
upvoted 1 times

macxsz 2 years, 8 months ago

indentation is incorrect:
D. the code is erroneous
upvoted 1 times

gherulloa 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Option D: if ran as in the question, it throws "invalid syntax" error
upvoted 2 times

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

```
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]`

Suggested Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (86%)

14%

 **ivanbicalho** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

For you who thought it was AD, here is the explanation:

When you have an array in a variable and set it to another variable, they share the same id, that means they point to the same array.

```
a = [1]
```

```
b = a
```

```
print(id(a), id(b)) # same id
```

Since `a=b`, when you set `a[0] = 0`, you are "also" doing `b[0] = 0`

upvoted 11 times

 **rbishun** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

A and C are correct.

```
a = [1]
```

```
b = a
```

```
a[0] = 0
```

```
print(len(a) == len(b)) # True
```

```
print(a[0] == b[0]) # True
```

upvoted 6 times

 **seaverick** Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

```
a=[1]
```

```
b=a
```

```
a[0]=0
```

```
print(len(a)==len(b))#True
```

```
print(b[0]+1 == a[0])#False
```

```
print(a[0] == b[0])#True
```

```
print(a[0]+1 == b[0])#False
```

Ans is A,C

upvoted 1 times

 **rodanielb** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

After executing the snippet:

```
a = a[0] = 0
```


b = b[0] = 1

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **Amcal** 1 year, 9 months ago

A and C are correct

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **greyhats13** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: AC

if you print(b[0]) it will print 0, so the answer is A and C.

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **naveenbv80** 2 years, 1 month ago

```
a=[1]
```

```
b=a
```

```
a[0]=0
```

```
print(len(a) == len(b)) -> True
```

```
print(a[0] == b[0]) --> True
```

```
print(b[0] + 1 == a[0]) --> False
```

```
print(a[0] + 1 == b[0]) --> False
```

My answer is A and C

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **JOSH** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

The Answer is suprisingly A & C, i thought it was A & D until i tried it

upvoted 3 times

🗉 **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is A C

upvoted 2 times

🗉 **beshha** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct answer is A C

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **Baldrige** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A C are correct

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

A & C is correct.

upvoted 3 times

🗉 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

a and b are the same list

A. len(a) == len (b)

C. a [0] == b [0]

upvoted 4 times

🗉 **yuv322** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A & D Are the correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

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

```
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]`

Suggested Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

🗳️ **FarukhJamal** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

In question, he asked for False equations.
so Ans: C and D. because A and B are True
upvoted 20 times

🗳️ **rodanielb** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

After executing the snippet:
`a = a[0] = 1`
`b = b[0] = 0`
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Ello2023** 1 year, 7 months ago

Lists `[]` are always mutable
Tuples `()` are always immutable
Therefore a and b will not stay the same as they are both lists compared to the previous question.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Amcal** 1 year, 9 months ago

C and D
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **ivanbicalho** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

AB is true, but the question asks for the False ones, so: CD
When you have an array in a variable and set it to another variable, they share the same id:
`a = [1]`
`b = a`
`print(id(a), id(b)) #same id`
BUT, unlike the previous question, when you do this:
`a = [1]`
`b = a[:]` # [start:stop:step]
b has now a different id, that means it is a different array
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **MherSimonyan** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct Answer should be C and D as the question says which equations are False
`a = [0]`
`b = a[:]`

```
a[0] = 1
a[0] # is 1
b[0] # is 0
so:
print(len(a) == len(b)) # => True
print(a[0] - 1 == b[0]) # => True
print(a[0] == b[0]) # => False
print(b[0] - 1 == a[0]) # => False
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **naveenbv80** 2 years, 1 month ago

```
a=[0]
b=a[:]
a[0]=1
print(len(a) == len(b)) --> True
print(a[0] - 1 == b[0]) --> True
print(a[0] == b[0]) --> False
print(b[0] - 1 == a[0]) --> False
```

My answer is C and D
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Jnana** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer should be C and D as the question says which equations are False
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PremJaguar** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

These answers are wrong, c and d are right
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxs** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

these two are false:

C. $a[0] == b[0]$

D. $b[0] - 1 == a[0]$

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **japimil** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

ask about false ones

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AlMargoi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Should be C, D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **rocky48** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

```
>>> len(a)==len(b)
```

True

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

True

```
>>> a [0]== b [0]
```

False

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

False

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kuzymir** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

False are C & D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GioGiunta** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

answer should be C and D, it's asking for False not True

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **diazed** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C & D are the correct answers

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **xsaints** 3 years, 1 month ago

why are answers given incorrect? was asking for false, instead trues were given (?)

upvoted 2 times









Which of the following statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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

Suggested Answer: BC

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

-   **DKM** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago
Python strings cannot be changed – they are immutable.
upvoted 6 times
-   **666_m** Most Recent 2 years, 7 months ago
error BC is correct
upvoted 1 times
-   **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago
B& D. correct
upvoted 1 times
-   **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: BC
B. Python strings can be concatenated
C. Python strings can be sliced like lists
upvoted 4 times

Which of the following sentences are true? (Choose two.)

- 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

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

🗨️ **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

A. Lists may not be stored inside tuples

This statement is incorrect. In Python, lists can be stored inside tuples. Tuples are immutable, but they can contain mutable elements like lists.

B. Tuples may be stored inside lists

This statement is correct. In Python, you can have a list that contains elements of various types, including tuples.

C. Tuples may not be stored inside tuples

This statement is incorrect. Tuples can indeed be stored inside other tuples. Tuples in Python can contain elements of various types, and this includes other tuples.

D. Lists may be stored inside lists

This statement is correct. In Python, you can have a list that contains elements of various types, including other lists.

So, the correct answers are B and D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **pincholinco** 1 year, 1 month ago

they are all true nothing stops you from storing anything inside a tuple you shouldn't store a list because that defeats the point of tuple since the tuple element (the list) can now be modified but I suppose it will need to remain a list.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **naveenbv80** 2 years, 1 month ago

```
list_inside_tuple = ([1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6])
print(list_inside_tuple)
tuple_inside_list = [(1,2),(2,3),(4,5),(3,4),(6,7),(6,7),(3,8)]
print(tuple_inside_list)
my answer is B and D
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **palagus** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D are right

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

B& D are correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. Tuples may be stored inside lists

D. Lists may be stored inside lists

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DKM** 3 years, 1 month ago

lists inside tuple:

```
t = ([1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6])
```

```
for i in t:
```

```
    for j in i:
```

```
        print(j)
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DKM** 3 years, 1 month ago

tuple inside list :

```
L = [(1,2),(2,3),(4,5),(3,4),(6,7),(6,7),(3,8)]
```

upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Avidulam** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

Ans is B, three chars less

upvoted 23 times

🗳️ 👤 **pshreddy** Highly Voted 4 years, 7 months ago

Question was 6 or more.if he consider 7 word string then ans was A.if he consider 6 words string then answer was B

```
>>> str = 'examtop'
```

```
>>> str[1:-2]
```

```
'xamt'
```

```
>>>
```

upvoted 12 times

🗳️ 👤 **M7mdAl7aj** 4 years, 6 months ago

the result is 4 characters which is 3 characters shorter than the original string.

upvoted 9 times

🗳️ 👤 **Darkhorse7979** 4 years, 5 months ago

The answer always will be 3 characters less as the character at index 0 is excluded and the last 2 characters are excluded

upvoted 11 times

🗳️ 👤 **zantrz** Most Recent 10 months, 3 weeks ago

`print(string[1:-2])`: Print the slice of string from index 1 (inclusive) to the second-to-last index (exclusive).

The slice includes characters from index 1 to index -3.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **zantrz** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B. 3. Analyze these three cases and it will be easily visible that it always 3:

```
string="ABCDEFGHJIJ"
```

```
print(string[1:-2])
```

```
string="ABCDEFGHGI"
```

```
print(string[1:-2])
```

```
string="ABCDEFGFG"
```

```
print(string[1:-2])
```

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **vale_76_na_xxx** 7 months ago

I don't think so :

```
string="ABCDEFGHJIJ"
```

```
print(len(string[1:-2]) )
```

```
= 7
```



```
string="ABCDEFGHI"  
= 6  
print(len(string[1:-2]))  
= 4  
string="ABCDEFG"  
print(len(string[1:-2]) )  
upvoted 1 times
```

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

6 length example: "string"

Slicing the string from index 1 to -2 ("tri"):
Original length: 6
Sliced length: 3
Difference: 6 - 3 = 3 chars

7 length example: "stringg"

Slicing the string from index 1 to -2 ("trin"):
Original length: 7
Sliced length: 4
Difference: 7 - 4 = 3 chars
upvoted 1 times

 **varshu_0708** 1 year, 7 months ago

the ans is B as the output string is always 3 letters shorter than the original string
upvoted 1 times

 **varshu_0708** 1 year, 7 months ago

if the string has 6 letters, the ans is B, if we keep on increasing the length of string, the output string length will also increase.
for example:

```
>>> str = '1234567'  
>>> str[1:-2]  
2345  
>>> str = '12345678'  
>>> str[1:-2]  
23456
```

input 7 letter string--output 4 letter
input 8 letter string--output 5 letter
upvoted 2 times

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

the -2 portion of the slice means that the sliced string will always proportionally increase in size as well compared to the original string. It only ever slices up to the last 2 characters in the string.
upvoted 1 times

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

the question is asking for the difference in length between the original string and the sliced string. So you have to subtract the length of the slice from the original. You'll find it's 3 every time
upvoted 1 times

 **naveenbv80** 2 years, 1 month ago

If the word has 6 letters, for example
str='naveen'
print(str[1:-2])

The answer is B, which is 3 chars

If the word has 7 letters then the answer is 4 chars
str1='Atharva'

```
print(str1[1:-2])
```

The answer is A, it has 4 chars

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **N9** 2 years, 4 months ago

```
a = "abcdef"
```

```
b = a[1:-2]
```

```
print(a)
```

```
print(b)
```

```
print(len(b))
```

Output :

```
abcdef
```

```
bcd
```

```
3
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **BenM1911** 3 years ago

the answer is 3

```
lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

```
print(lst[1:-2])
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **AtulVSharma** 3 years, 2 months ago

It should return 4 chars

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Jesuisfort** 3 years, 7 months ago

three is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Jesuisfort** 3 years, 8 months ago

the respond is Three

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ecko** 4 years, 3 months ago

There is not a right answer on here because it really depends on how long the string is. If it has six letters then print will produce three of those letters. It'll increase depending on how many letters are in the string.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **FR99** 4 years, 2 months ago

Pay attention on the question's wording. It will always be 3 characters shorter regardless the length of the string.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **wolverin3** 4 years, 1 month ago

Not really, question should mention atleast or regardless but it says original length of string.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **wolverin3** 4 years, 1 month ago

sorry, I interpreted the question wrongly. No matter the length of string it is 3 characters short of the original string

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Nehuuu** 4 years, 3 months ago

Answer should be B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **premaseem** 4 years, 4 months ago

It would skip the first character and last 2 characters.

Answer should be B

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Saifu** 4 years, 7 months ago

Answer is always B, three chars less. Last 2 characters are dropped by the -2 and the starting index is 1 instead of 0, so first character is dropped

upvoted 5 times

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

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **Efen** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
step by step:

```
>>> lst=[1,2,3,4]
>>> lst
[1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> lst=lst[-3:-2]
>>> lst
[2]
>>> lst=lst[-1]
>>> lst
2
```

upvoted 7 times

 **Ello2023** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A list lst is initialized with the values [1,2,3,4].

lst[-3:-2] is a list slice that returns a new list containing the elements from the original list starting at the index -3 (i.e., the third element from the end) and up to but not including the element at index -2 (i.e., the second element from the end). This slice returns the sublist [2].

lst[-1] accesses the last element of the sublist [2]. This returns the value 2.

The value 2 is assigned to the variable lst.

The final statement print(lst) prints the value of lst, which is 2.

So, the output of the code is 2.

upvoted 5 times

 **macxsz** Most Recent 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

answer is

C. 2

upvoted 3 times

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


Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

-  **WorkingDaddy** Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago


Given answer, B, is correct. But keep in mind too that even if the 'for' statement is corrected, the string is immutable, so assigning a new value to s[i] will fail with "str' object does not support item assignment. HTH

upvoted 22 times
-  **aed910c** Most Recent 11 months, 3 weeks ago


strings can actually be modified by this type of loop. But the loop itself doesn't work, because it's just one number, 3. If it was iterable, it would have worked. Try running this:

```
s='abc'
for i in s:
s=s.upper()
print(s)
```

s is iterable, so the result is 'ABC'


upvoted 2 times
-  **pincholino** 1 year, 1 month ago

It causes an exception because the string s is imutable so attempting to assign to s[i] will fail, however s[i].upper() will succeded

upvoted 2 times
-  **N9** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B


String is immutable

upvoted 4 times
-  **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago


Selected Answer: B

should be for i in range(len...

B. The code will cause a runtime exception

upvoted 2 times
-  **smarty_arse** 2 years, 11 months ago

Yes, Type Error. Answer is B

upvoted 1 times
-  **rbishun** 3 years, 2 months ago

[TypeError: 'int' object is not iterable] is returned because len(s) is an int - you can't iterate an int - it's not a collection data type.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **chxqzw** 3 years, 8 months ago

Even if the code were

```
s="abc"
```

```
for i in range(len(s)):
```

```
>>>s[i] = s[i].upper()
```

```
print(s)
```

it would still throw error as below:

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<string>", line 5, in <module>

TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment

which was my initial thought

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **prebaseem** 4 years, 4 months ago

```
>>> s="abc"
```

```
>>> for s in len(s):
```

```
... s[i] = s[i].upper()
```

```
...
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

TypeError: 'int' object is not iterable

upvoted 3 times

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

Suggested Answer: C

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

[False, False, False, False, False, False, False]

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Avidulam Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Negative step changes a way, slice notation works. It makes the slice be built from the tail of the list. So, it goes from the last element to the first element. So [-1:1:-1] will start from last element of the list and will end end at 2nd element of list, thus as 0th and 1st are sliced we will be left with 7 elements

upvoted 8 times

shilpadk Most Recent 1 year, 1 month ago

-1:1:-1

first => start of string (-1 is last index)

second => end of string (1 is second index from start)

last -1 => step (negative for reverse)

upvoted 2 times

naveenbv80 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C

```
list1 = [False for i in range(1, 10)]
```

```
print(list1)
```

```
list2 = list1[-1:1:-1]
```

```
print(list2)
```

```
[False, False, False, False, False, False, False, False, False]
```

```
[False, False, False, False, False, False]
```

upvoted 2 times

macxs2 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. seven

upvoted 1 times

chr000 4 years, 4 months ago


what it is means list1[-1:1:-1] ???

upvoted 1 times

kauser 4 years, 4 months ago

range[start:stop(excluding):step]

upvoted 15 times

 **Efren** 3 years, 8 months ago

YOu maybe understand better with this example:

```
>>> list1=[i for i in range(1,10)]
```

```
>>> list1
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
>>> list2=list1[-1:1:-1]
```

```
>>> list2
```

```
[9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3]
```

upvoted 21 times

What would you use instead of XXX if you want to check whether a certain 'key' exists in a dictionary called dict? (Choose two.)

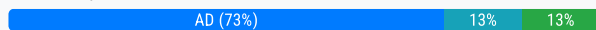
if XXX:

print Key exists

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

Suggested Answer: AD

Community vote distribution



🗳️ **JeyTlenJey** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

Correct: A,D

```
dict={'Mom': 5551234567, 'Dad': 5557654321, 'Son':None}
```

```
print( dict.keys()) #dict_keys(['Mom', 'Dad', 'Son'])
```

```
if 'Mom' in dict: print("Key exists") #ok
```

```
if dict['Son'] != None : print("Key exists") #empty
```

```
if dict.exists('Mom'): print("Key exists") #AttributeError: 'dict' object has no attribute 'exists'
```

```
if 'Mom' in dict.keys(): print("Key exists") #ok
```

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Oracleist** 11 months ago

A,D

C is not working at all

B is checking if the value of key is different than None

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Acid_Scorpion** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A - is correct

D - is correct

B is can't be correct, as it checks value, not key

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **kosa997** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is wrong - this takes the value, doesn't check if key exists

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Bubu3k** 1 year, 6 months ago

B fails in this particular case:

```
dict = {"A1": 1, "A2": 2, "A3": 3, "A4": None}
```

```
key = "A4"
```

```
print(dict[key]!=None)
```

So it's AD

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **mlsc01** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Only A and D are correct. Technically there can be a key which has None as its value, then option B will fail, because it checks for the presence of a value, not the key itself.


```
##### sample code #####
```

```
d = {'key1': 1, 'key2': None}
k = 'key2'
```


```
print(d)
```

```
if k in d:
    print(f'\{k}\ exists in dict')
else:
    print(f'\{k}\ does not exist in dict')
```

```
if k in d.keys():
    print(f'\{k}\ exists in dict')
else:
    print(f'\{k}\ does not exist in dict')
```

```
# wrong way because it check for the presence of value, not the key itself
if d.get(k) is not None:
    print(f'\{k}\ exists in dict <-- using wrong way')
else:
    print(f'\{k}\ does not exist in dict <-- using wrong way')
```

```
# wrong way because it check for the presence of value, not the key itself
if d[k] != None:
    print(f'\{k}\ exists in dict <-- using wrong way')
else:
    print(f'\{k}\ does not exist in dict <-- using wrong way')
    upvoted 2 times
```

 **Netspu** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

3 of them work, I vote AD (B is a bit ugly!)

```
dict = {'key': 'Farts'}
try:
    if 'key' in dict:
        print("Key exists (A)")
    if dict['key']!= None:
        print("Key exists (B)")
    if 'key' in dict.keys():
        print("Key exists (D)")
    if dict.exists ('key'):
        print("Key exists (C)")
except:
    pass
```

```
Key exists (A)
Key exists (B)
Key exists (D)
    upvoted 1 times
```

 **rotimislaw** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AD

A&D are most Python. B also returns True but it's a check if a key isn't None and no if a key exists so I'd cut that answer first.

```
> dict = {'key' : 'value'}
> print('key' in dict)
True
```

```
> print(dict['key'] != None)
True
> print(dict.exists('key'))
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "./prog.py", line 4, in <module>
AttributeError: 'dict' object has no attribute 'exists'
> print('key' in dict.keys())
True
upvoted 3 times
```

🗉 **jaimebb** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

The only one that not works it is C, all the others works correctly.
upvoted 2 times

🗉 **Dav023** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

A, B and D are rights!
upvoted 2 times

🗉 **ciccio_benzina** 2 years, 4 months ago

'a' works also (there are a lot of mistakes in this website)
upvoted 3 times

🗉 **Jnana** 2 years, 4 months ago

A. 'key' in dict
D. 'key' in dict.keys ()
upvoted 2 times

🗉 **PremJaguar** 2 years, 5 months ago

the print statement looks like PYTHON 2!!!
upvoted 1 times

🗉 **bebi** 2 years, 6 months ago

A and D are the correct answers. B needs try/except.
upvoted 1 times

🗉 **macxs** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. 'key' in dict
D. 'key' in dict.keys ()
upvoted 2 times

🗉 **efemona** 2 years, 8 months ago

A, B & D are correct, but B checks if a key value is Not None. The most pythonic answer is A and D which checks the dictionary keys
upvoted 4 times

🗉 **Mokel** 2 years, 8 months ago

AD is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times


You need data which can act as a simple telephone directory. You can obtain it with the following clauses (Choose two.) (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'}

Suggested Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

 **technoguy** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AB

option c d has key without quote. so it is not correct key
upvoted 11 times

 **JeyTienJey** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

Correct: A,B

```
print("A.",{'Mom': 5551234567, 'Dad': 5557654321})
```

```
print("B.", {'Mom': '5551234567', 'Dad': '5557654321'})
```

```
#print("C.", {Mom: 5551234567, Dad: 5557654321}) # NameError: name 'Mom' is not defined
```

```
#print("D.", {Mom: '5551234567', Dad: '5557654321'}) # NameError: name 'Mom' is not defined
```

upvoted 1 times

 **Sanela** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A dictionary cannot hold variable as key (since no other items have been created before), so C and D aren't correct answers. Keys should be literals here

upvoted 1 times

 **25Topaz** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AB

"NameError: name 'Mom' is not defined " will happen as it will as it will think Mom is a variable that is undefined since it is not in " or "" like string should be

upvoted 1 times

 **JeffriXu** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AB

so crazy, who set the correct answers to CD??? you go try it

upvoted 2 times

 **Valcon_doo_NoviSad** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

A lot of correct answers in the comments are wrong in one thing - a dictionary key does not have to be quoted, unless it's a string. It is an important distinction to saying "keys should be quoted" which is not the case.

upvoted 2 times

 **Acid_Scorpion** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

Correct answer is A and B, as keys should be "quoted"

upvoted 1 times

 **Sadaiyan** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

Correct answer are A and B

upvoted 1 times

- 🗨️ **dicksonpwc** 1 year, 8 months ago
Correct answer are A and B
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Norbiox** 2 years ago
Of course AB, according given criteria. CD could work also if Mom and Dad are classes but this isn't mentioned in question.
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ **Valcon_doo_NoviSad** 1 year, 2 months ago
It does say "...assume no other items have been created before" though, so those shouldn't be classes.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **jaimebb** 2 years, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: AB
key needs quote
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Hanjito** 2 years, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: AB
Keys without quotes won't work, it's A and B. In C and D, Mom and Dad represent variables that are not defined (error)
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **N9** 2 years, 4 months ago
Selected Answer: AB
Key need quote e.g. 'Mom' : value
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago
C and D has Key without quotes. So answer should be A and B
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **PremJaguar** 2 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: AB
option A and B is right
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Van_Rossum** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: AB
Note the condition: "...no other items have been created before." Without enclosing Mom and Dad inside quotes(to make then string literals), they remain undefined variables.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Suvabrata** 2 years, 7 months ago
Correct answers are A and B. Since the keys in a dictionary should be in quotes, so C and D are incorrect. The values in a dictionary may or may not be under quotes, so A and B are correct.
upvoted 1 times


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

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **anjuvinayan** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is A. yes, and it can differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import


Module have 2 users. One is the creator and other is the module users. The creator can execute his module and check the functionality using `__name__` variable. Normal module users can execute the module by using `import`

upvoted 25 times

 **locloc91** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

So the correct answer should be A?

upvoted 12 times

 **FR99** 4 years, 3 months ago

Yes, answer is "A"

upvoted 2 times

 **TheFivePips** Most Recent 1 year ago

In Python, when a module is run, the code in the module is executed. However, Python provides a built-in variable called `__name__` that allows a module to determine whether it is being run as the main program or if it is being imported into another module.

upvoted 1 times

 **Soye_1001** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A


Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

 **Suvabrata** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer is A. A module can be simple python file with `.py` extension and so can be run

upvoted 1 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. yes, and it can differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import

upvoted 1 times

 **Anton2020** 3 years, 1 month ago

This video also has a practical example of it around 10 minutes 30 seconds:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jO6qQDNa2UY>


He makes sure the function is only called when this file is the main file (i.e. not imported from somewhere else).

upvoted 2 times

 **PythonPuhai** 3 years, 10 months ago


Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **Spectra** 4 years, 4 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 3 times

 **imsaad** 4 years, 5 months ago



A is the answer

upvoted 3 times

  **SophieSu** 5 years, 1 month ago

I feel like C would be the correct answer

upvoted 5 times

  **FR99** 4 years, 3 months ago

Answer is definitely "A"

upvoted 2 times

Select the valid fun () invocations:

(Choose two.)

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

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

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

🗳️ **4a348e6** 8 months ago

A is not the correct answer since it needs a or it needs a and b. In A it only shows b which is not applicable to the machine
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **4a348e6** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

You would think it's C but it's not. This is because c has a syntax error of writing the b first and then a which is not the order.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

The only hangup I had was on option C so here is an explanation for people like me:
C attempts to pass positional argument 0 after keyword argument b=1, which is not allowed.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Monika23** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

b is an optional parameter so the answer is B and D
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **N9** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

b is an optional parameter so the answer is B and D
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. fun (a=0)
D. fun (1)
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **swatiexam** 2 years, 9 months ago

Why a is correct?
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **aldo63** 1 year, 10 months ago

because the given input of b already equals 0, we need input for a so it will yield: a*b
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **diazd** 2 years, 11 months ago

Those are the correct answers
upvoted 2 times

A file name like this one below says that:

(Choose three.)

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 36 version of the file
- D. the file comes from the services.py source file

Suggested Answer: ABD

Community vote distribution

ABD (100%)

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: ABD

A. The interpreter used to generate the file is version 3.6.

This interpretation is likely correct. The "cpython" in the file name indicates that the file has been produced by CPython, which is the default and most widely used implementation of Python. The "36" in the file name suggests association with Python 3.6.

B. It has been produced by CPython.

The "cpython" in the file name indeed indicates that the file has been produced by CPython.

C. It is the 36 version of the file.

While the "36" in the file name may not explicitly indicate the file version itself, it is more likely associated with Python 3.6, and in the context of Python files, this can be interpreted as being related to Python 3.6.

D. The file comes from the services.py source file.

The given file name does not explicitly mention the source file. The ".pyc" extension suggests a compiled Python file, but it doesn't provide information about the original source file's name.

upvoted 3 times

 **Mallie** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: ABD

C is false

upvoted 1 times

 **N9** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: ABD

C is false

upvoted 1 times

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]

Suggested Answer: A

```
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.

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Damon54** 7 months ago

Correct code

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

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

upvoted 1 times

 **seaverick** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

#question 24


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

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

#SyntaxError: closing parenthesis ')' does not match opening parenthesis '['

Tested: A (cause a runtime exception)

upvoted 1 times

 **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

A.

Here is another example to give you a gist of what it should have been if it was coded correctly

```
def a (l, L):  
return l [L]  
my = [1, 2, 3, 4]  
print (a(my, 3))  
#Answer 4
```

L now picks the index number 3 in my which is l
upvoted 3 times

🗉 **Premi9** 1 year, 9 months ago

A. Caused run time exception

even if the syntax is correct it would throw error as positional arguments is not in correct position
if calling function is a([1],0) instead of a(0,[1]) then it gives output as 1
upvoted 1 times

🗉 **akshay_exam** 2 years, 2 months ago

the error is due to print statement while sending the list the have use []
upvoted 1 times

🗉 **N9** 2 years, 4 months ago

Syntax error
upvoted 1 times

🗉 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. cause a runtime exception
upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (75%)

B (25%)

  **tanst** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is D use as keyword
upvoted 6 times

  **TheFivePips** Most Recent 1 year ago



Selected Answer: D

In Python, you can use the as keyword to create an alias for a long package path or module name. This allows you to use a shorter name in your code while still referencing the original package or module.
upvoted 1 times


  **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

use the "as" keyword to alias
upvoted 1 times



  **SonuSojan** 1 year, 6 months ago

The Answer is 'D'. You can alias it using the 'as' keyword. B would be wrong, since it does not address the fact that you have to repeat the entire long path when you try to invoke a function from this package. SO just doing it once to alias makes it easy.
upvoted 1 times



  **baimus** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I vote B on this, as D allows aliasing the package name, but does not address the fact you still have to write the long path. The path is not used during package invocation in any case, so to me the most accurate (though still terrible) answer is B
upvoted 1 times



  **baimus** 1 year, 8 months ago

This is a confusing question, as in the import, the package would be used as only "Zeta" which doesn't include the path, so using the "as" to alias doesn't address what it asks (which is to circumvent having a long path)
upvoted 1 times



  **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. you can make an alias for the name using the as keyword
upvoted 1 times


  **Alvienzo** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A
upvoted 2 times

  **sj_95** 3 years, 4 months ago

Isn't D the correct answer? Ex: We use import numpy as np

I am confused now.. Also, please let me know if you have given the exam PCAP-31-03 and if these questions came in it. Thanks!
upvoted 1 times

  **MarleenP** 3 years, 2 months ago

right answer is D. 'as' is the keyword for an alias.

upvoted 3 times

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. acdef
- D. abdef

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **starmario12** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

strings are immutable, B
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **megan_mai** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

strings are immutable
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JeyTlenJey** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

print(fun(str)) #TypeError: 'str' object doesn't support item deletion
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. The program will cause a runtime exception/error
upvoted 1 times

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. 2
- C. 3
- D. 12

Suggested Answer: A

```
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.
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

666_m 2 years, 8 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

macxsz 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

answer:

A. 21

upvoted 2 times

Efren 3 years, 9 months ago

```
>>> def f(n):
```

```
... if n==1:
```

```
... return '1'
```

```
... return str(n)+f(n-1)
```

```
...
```

```
>>> print(f(2))
```

```
21
```

upvoted 4 times

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

Suggested Answer: *D*

```
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.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)


 **clacot** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

I know we shouldn't use function name same as variable name. But if I run the code the result is 3. Why?
upvoted 5 times

 **lasagne394** 4 years, 4 months ago

Because during an assignment, the RHS is evaluated first and the result is assignment to the given identifier. In this case, the `x` on the RHS was a function and the result $(1 + x()) = 1 + 2$ was REASSIGNED/BOUND to the same identifier. Post reassignment, x is bound to a int literal, while before it was bound to a function.

I hope this snippet will help: <https://prnt.sc/u1u8ki>
upvoted 12 times

 **clacot** 4 years, 4 months ago
clear now. Thanks!
upvoted 1 times

 **natlal** Most Recent 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

```
def x(): #x_function
return 2
x=1+x() #x_value=use x_function
print(x) #->3
```

```
def x(): #x_function
```

```
return 2
x=10 #x_value=int
x=1+x() #x_value=use not exist x_function
print(x) #->TypeError: 'int' object is not callable
upvoted 1 times
```

🗉 👤 **34_trt** 1 year, 3 months ago

```
D.prints 3
upvoted 1 times
```

🗉 👤 **macsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D
D. print 3
upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **wolverin3** 4 years, 1 month ago

```
def x(i):
print(i)
return i
x=x(1)+x(2)
```

Expression is evaluated from left to right, function return takes more precedence then followed by operator and finally value is assigned which is of least precedence. Above example would illustrate it.

upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (93%)

7%

- hackadocka** Highly Voted 3 years, 12 months ago
yield keyword expression is I (capital i), while for loop variable is i (small I). Function is erroneous.
upvoted 6 times
- Efren** 3 years, 8 months ago
It works for me even is i and I, check my code up
upvoted 2 times
- koyuul** 3 years, 8 months ago
the capital I would cause an error if you were to iterate through actual generator obj, for example in [for i in f(2)] there would be a NameError.
However, in this code the obj is never ran so no error occurs.
upvoted 4 times
- Efren** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
>>> def f(n):
... for i in range (1,n+1):
... yield I
...
>>> print(f(2))
<generator object f at 0x0000013BA21A82A0>

ANswer is correct
upvoted 6 times
- zantrz** Most Recent 10 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
def f(n):
for i in range(1,n+1):
yield i

print(f(2)) #output: <generator object f at 0x000001C77ED4D000>
generator=f(2)
print(next(generator)) #output: 1

```
print(next(generator)) #output: 2
print(next(generator)) #output: StopIteration
upvoted 3 times
```

🗨️ **Oracleist** 11 months ago

yield control the flow of a generator.
than if we use l instead of the variable name i, it will return an object that represent a generator.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **natal** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

```
def f(n):
for i in range(1,n+1):
yield i
print(f(2)) #<generator object f at 0x00000220062CB140>
```

```
for x in f(2):
print(x, end=") #12
```

```
def f(n):
for i in range(1,n+1):
yield l
for x in f(2):
print(x, end=' ') #NameError: name 'l' is not defined
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Yield l is not the same as the variable name i. Which should mean runtime error.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **mlsc01** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The NameError is not raised because the generator is not executed at all. It's defined and only its reference is used. If it is executed in a loop or comprehension or by using next() then only the NameError will be raised.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CAPTAINKURK** 1 year, 11 months ago

yield automatically creates, __iter__() and next() function. assuming it was yeild i.
then to print, we would need print(next(f(2)))
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ivanbicalho** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This question is SO TRICKY. yield l, or yield X or yield ANYTHING, doesn't matter because in the code the undefined variable "l" is never reached.
As the answer below from TheNetworkStudent, the answer is B.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **PremJaguar** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

answer is c because variable names are case sensitive
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. print <generator object f at (some hex digits)>
upvoted 1 times



🗨️ **TheNetworkStudent** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

if you try to loop through the generator, it will error. This won't happen because it's simply printed. Code is erroneous, but won't result in an error if executed in this manner.

Answer B is correct.

upvoted 4 times

  **vidts** 3 years, 8 months ago

answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

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

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

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

Suggested Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

AB (67%)

AD (33%)

🗨️ **Oracleist** 11 months ago

I think A,D

return will have the same effect of None, but return will made a return to a function call, that is different then do nothing as the question ask.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

This is a dumb question. return, pass, and None will all work. It kinda just depends on how you want to do it. pass is probably to best to use, since it pretty clearly indicates youre just moving on. return will implicitly return None, and so will None. I guess Id give the edge to None over return just because its slightly more clear but its a function that does nothing, who cares?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Acid_Scorpion** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

A & B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **EltonAuguston** 1 year, 7 months ago

but using return suggests that the function is intended to produce a result, even if it is not explicitly defined. so its AnD

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **wedlive** 1 year, 8 months ago

AB

You can use the pass keyword to create a function that does nothing and just returns control to the caller, or you can use the return statement without any value to exit the function and return None. The exit function is used to terminate the program, not to create a function that does nothing.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ryanzou** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

AB are correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Mallie** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: AB

Pass & Return are the preferred solutions used on the Edube course

A & B

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Adeshina** 2 years ago

- A. pass
- D. None

The pass and None keywords can be used to define a function that does nothing. The pass keyword can be used as a placeholder for code that

has not yet been implemented, or as a way to create an empty block of code. The None keyword represents the null value and can be used to indicate that a function does not return a value. In the case of the idler function, using either pass or None as the body of the function will cause the function to do nothing when it is called.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **agus007** 2 years, 2 months ago

The answer should be AB,
pass does nothing.

return is always implicit, so make it explicit will do the same, nothing.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PremJaguar** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

should be AB because return is automatic and pass does nothing

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

A&D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. pass

D. None

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **rocky48** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Options : A,B,C & D will all return the same empty result on the console prompt.

But None is over-writing the output and exit will exit the function, thus i would go with A & D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **rocky48** 2 years, 9 months ago

A. pass - Will do nothing

B. return - Will return nothing

C. exit - Will exit the program

D. None - "None" refers exactly to the intended functionality - it is nothing, and has no behaviour.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Backy** 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer should be AB

D would work but any constant like None, True, False, 3, 5.333 would work but this is not specific to a function, you could place them at the shell prompt and it would work the same

D should not be even on the list when B is included, B takes the precedence over D

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **rocky48** 2 years, 9 months ago

A. pass - Will do nothing

B. return - Will return nothing

C. exit - Will exit the program

D. None - "None" refers exactly to the intended functionality - it is nothing, and has no behaviour.

A & D seem to be fine.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Backy** 2 years, 9 months ago

I think you do not have a clue about basics of programming. If you put just 'None' on the line it will be translated into 'None' followed by 'return' anyway. Any function will always have 'return' at the end, it is implied. So by definition, if a function has only 'return' then it does nothing because 'return' is always added anyway and it is redundant. Most importantly, the actual exam would never include a question with such overlapping answers

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **smarty_arse** 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct answers

upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution



anjuvinayan Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

hasattr () is a function and is not a method. answer is still B since spelling of hasattr is C is wrong
upvoted 17 times

Adeshina 2 years ago

You are correct that the hasattr() function is not a method. In Python, methods are functions that are defined inside a class and are associated with objects of that class, while functions are standalone blocks of code that are not associated with any particular class or object. However, the hasattr() function can still be used to safely check for the presence of an attribute on an object, even though it is not a method.

To use the hasattr() function, you simply pass the object as the first argument and the name of the attribute as the second argument
upvoted 2 times

echarlotteef Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is C, information from Python course, signed by Python Institute:

Python provides a function which is able to safely check if any object/class contains a specified property. The function is named hasattr, and expects two arguments to be passed to it:

the class or the object being checked;

the name of the property whose existence has to be reported (note: it has to be a string containing the attribute name, not the name alone)

upvoted 8 times

CoinUmbrella Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Option B: Correct because hasattr() is indeed a method (function) provided by Python to check if an object has a certain attribute.

Option C: Incorrect because it has a typo. The correct function is hasattr(), not hassattr().

upvoted 2 times

seaverick 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html>

hasattr() is a function

upvoted 1 times

seaverick 11 months, 2 weeks ago

#question 31

```
class Person:
```

```
    age = 23
```

```
    name = "Adam"
```

```
    person = Person()
```

```
print("Person's age:", hasattr(person, "age"))
```

```
print("Person's salary:", hasattr(person, "salary"))
```

Output:

Person's age: True

Person's salary: False

Tested: B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Valcon_doo_NoviSad** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Hasattr is a Python function, which can be easily checked in an interpreter.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **saturn_sam** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

check spelling of option C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **CaptainPirate** 1 year, 4 months ago

STOP:

You guys dont tell me you cant notice the spelling of hasattr() and hassattr().

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CaptainPirate** 1 year, 4 months ago

Thats the key to the answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **lphy2xy** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct answer is C: hasattr() is a function not a method. the extra 's' on option C could be a typo error. =====> Using hasattr() function: The hasattr() function can be used to determine if an object or class has a specific attribute. It takes two arguments: the object or class to check, and the name of the attribute as a string. It returns True if the attribute exists and False otherwise

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct as the spellings and it being a method/function is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Philipus18192021** 1 year, 7 months ago

A, is the correct answer because c will give a syntax error .it is hasattr and not hassattr.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ello2023** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A. It does not ask what hasattr is but if you can safely check for an attribute in a class. So if you use hasattr function and the attribute you can find it.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mamash** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B just read

https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_hasattr.asp

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Valcon_doo_NoviSad** 1 year, 2 months ago

Dude, the title of this article literally says it's a function.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nitish1418** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

read carefully, one is hasattr() and other is hassattr() (extra s in has). People are debating over function vs method. So correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **andr3** 1 year, 10 months ago



Selected Answer: C

its a function <https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#hasattr>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer should be C with hasattr function
upvoted 1 times

  **PremJaguar** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C because hasattr function is a function
upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **anjuvinayan** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is A.

The first argument of every class method, including init, is always a reference to the current instance of the class. By convention, this argument is always named self. In the init method, self refers to the newly created object; in other class methods, it refers to the instance whose method was called

upvoted 29 times

 **peypa** Most Recent 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A. all method begin def method_name(self)

upvoted 1 times

 **Oracleist** 11 months ago

the question is ambiguous.

parameter of functions are called actual for the invocation, formal for declaration.

upvoted 1 times


 **seaverick** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The first argument of every class method, including init, is always a reference to the current instance of the class. By convention, this argument is always named self. In the init method, self refers to the newly created object; in other class methods, it refers to the instance whose method was called.

<https://yasooob.me/2013/08/07/the-self-variable-in-python-explained/>

upvoted 1 times

 **34_trt** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

method usually means its related to class.

upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 9 months ago

self in method is optional so D.

upvoted 2 times

 **ivanbicalho** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A:

```
class MyClass:
def my_method(self):
print(self)
MyClass().my_method()
```

Result:

```
<__main__.MyClass object at 0x104fd1dd0>
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Adeshina** 2 years ago

A. holds a reference to the currently processed object

In Python, methods are functions that are defined inside a class and are associated with objects of that class. When a method is called on an object, the first parameter of the method holds a reference to the object on which the method is called, and is typically named self. This allows the method to access and modify the attributes and behavior of the object, as well as to call other methods on the same object.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago

A. holds a reference to the currently processed object

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **macxsZ** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

first parameter is self

A. holds a reference to the currently processed object

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **rocky48** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mbacelar** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

since first parameter is always self. which represent the object passed

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Spectra** 4 years, 3 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **PCAPaspirant** 4 years, 3 months ago

Have you appeared for PCAP ? If yes can you please tell if these are exact questions coming in the exam ?

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **PythonPuhai** 3 years, 10 months ago

It is not from the PCAP

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **aldo63** 1 year, 10 months ago

What do you mean? These questions are supposed to appear in PCAP.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **imsaad** 4 years, 4 months ago

should be A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **puneetk** 4 years, 5 months ago

A is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SophieSu** 5 years, 1 month ago

Agree. Correct answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

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: { }

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **faltu1985** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Ans is B - class X: pass
upvoted 25 times

 **anjuvinayan** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

answer is class X: pass
upvoted 6 times

 **Damon54** Most Recent 7 months ago

B no doubt
class MyClass:
pass
upvoted 1 times

 **peypa** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

la respuesta correcta es la A, la definición de una clase simple siempre será 'class' y el nombre que quedaros darle, y opcionalmente le pondremos parametros si son heredadas o no.
Otra cosa, que queramos inicializarla, que entonces podriamos ponerle 'pass'
upvoted 1 times

 **peypa** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

the correct answer is the A, the definition of a simple class will always be 'class' and the name that you want to give it, and optionally we will put parameters if they are inherited or not.
Another thing, that we want to initialize it, that then we could put 'pass'.
upvoted 1 times

 **seaverick** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
class X:
pass

Ans is B
upvoted 1 times

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
Certainly, let me explain the correct answer:

B. class X: pass

This option represents a valid and minimal class definition in Python. The class keyword is used to define a class, and in this case, the class is named X. The pass statement is a no-operation statement that serves as a placeholder, indicating that the class body is intentionally left empty. This is a common practice when you need to define a class syntactically but don't want to include any specific behavior in the class body.

The other options:

Option A, class X:, without any content inside, would lead to an error. An empty class definition is considered incomplete in Python.

Option C, class X: return, is incorrect because the return statement is not allowed in a class definition. Classes in Python are not meant to return values like functions.

Option D, class X: { }, is incorrect because the use of curly braces {} is not valid syntax for a class definition in Python. The correct syntax uses a colon : to indicate the start of the class block.

upvoted 4 times

 **Adeshina** 2 years ago


B

The simplest possible class definition in Python is a class with no attributes or methods, and can be expressed as follows:

```
class X:  
pass
```

In this code, the class keyword is used to define a new class named X, and the pass keyword is used as a placeholder for the body of the class. Since the class has no attributes or methods, the pass keyword is used to indicate that the body of the class is empty.

upvoted 1 times

 **IJ10** 2 years, 2 months ago


The correct answer is B. If you run class X: it will be printed an error !

upvoted 2 times

 **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago

B. class X: pass

upvoted 1 times

 **PremJaguar** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Shortest valid answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Jiansy90** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B


Option A. causes an error

Answer:

```
class X:
```

```
pass
```

upvoted 1 times

 **palagus** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

class X: outputs


File "file.py", line 2

```
^
```

SyntaxError: unexpected EOF while parsing


The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **macxsZ** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. class X: pass



upvoted 1 times

 **AlMargoi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be B



upvoted 1 times

  **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer is B. if you declare a class . atleast we should use pass if we are not providing detailed implementation

upvoted 2 times

  **sufuang** 3 years, 2 months ago

I got error message for "class X:". I think the answer should be "class X: pass"

class X:

File "<ipython-input-1-8b4a7a3a5b1d>", line 1

class X:

^

SyntaxError: unexpected EOF while parsing

upvoted 3 times

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

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **Adeshina** Highly Voted 2 years ago

C. except Exception as e:

In Python, the except keyword is used to handle exceptions, which are errors that occur during the execution of a program. When an exception is raised, the program stops executing and jumps to the except block that handles the exception. The except block can access the exception object, which contains information about the error that occurred, such as the type of the error and the traceback.



To access the exception object and store it in a variable, you can use the except Exception as e syntax, where Exception is the type of the exception to be handled and e is the name of the variable that will hold a reference to the exception object.

upvoted 6 times

  **Damon54** Most Recent 7 months ago



KEYWORD AS and ARGS properties

upvoted 1 times

  **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. except Exception as e:

upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **locloc91** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 4 months ago
The answer should be D!?
upvoted 26 times

🗳️ 👤 **Pygineer** Highly Voted 👍 5 years ago
answer is D
upvoted 9 times

🗳️ 👤 **Adeshina** Most Recent 🕒 2 years ago
D. an instance variable

In object-oriented programming, a variable that is stored separately in every object of a class is called an instance variable. An instance variable is associated with a specific instance of a class, and its value is unique to that instance. This means that if you have two objects of the same class, each object can have its own unique value for an instance variable.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: D
D. an instance variable
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **TestPyth** 2 years, 11 months ago
A Python class variable is shared by all object instances of a class. Class variables are declared when a class is being constructed. They are not defined inside any methods of a class. Because a class variable is shared by instances of a class, the Python class owns the variable.

B IS CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Brodeh** 3 years, 9 months ago
ANswer is A
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **FR99** 4 years, 2 months ago
The Answer is definitely 'D. an instance variable'
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **puneetk** 4 years, 5 months ago
Wondering, if Class Variable (B) is the right answer? Its "...A variable stored separately in every Object...", could mean a variable X in class definition, accessed by object O1, O2...On for their own copies.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **AshitAdhikari** 3 years, 6 months ago
No. Every object shares a single copy of the class variable. So 'B' cannot be the right answer.
upvoted 1 times



🗳️ 👤 **imsaad** 4 years, 5 months ago
should be D

upvoted 1 times

  **pedrorodrigwez** 4 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer is A. Python does not use variables per se, in fact, "variables" in python are just references to objects.

upvoted 2 times

  **WorkingDaddy** 4 years, 5 months ago

Even so, python.org sayeth: "...instance variables are for data unique to each instance and class variables..."

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

So with Python.org's definition of "instance variable" in mind, D is correct. The "just references to objects" thing is, I think, a little beyond the scope of the PCAP exam...?

upvoted 1 times

  **pshreddy** 4 years, 7 months ago

Answer should be D

upvoted 3 times

  **anjuvinayan** 5 years, 1 month ago

an instance variable is correct answer

upvoted 7 times

  **SophieSu** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer should be D

upvoted 7 times

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.write("Hello")`
- D. `s.writeline("Hello")`

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **DKM** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

There is a stream named `s` open for writing. What option would you select to write a line to the stream?

- a. `s.write("Hello\n")`
- b. `write(s, "Hello")`
- c. `s.write("Hello")`
- d. `s.writeline("Hello")`

upvoted 9 times

 **seaverick** Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

```
s=open("file.txt","w")
```

```
s.write("Hello\n")
```

```
#write(s, "Hello")#NameError: name 'write' is not defined
```

```
#s.write("Hello")#AttributeError: '_io.TextIOWrapper' object has no attribute 'write'
```

```
#s.writeline("Hello")#AttributeError: '_io.TextIOWrapper' object has no attribute 'writeline'
```

Ans is A

upvoted 1 times

 **NTBLB** 2 years, 4 months ago

When we create a class and initiate a constructor....any defined variable inside this constructor will be an unique instance of any newly created object.

Class A:

```
def __init__(self, number):
```

```
self.number = number
```

```
return self.number
```

```
# when we give A() an argument...such argument will be the instance created for the object b
```

```
b = A(2)
```


```
# when we give A() an argument...such argument will be the instance created for the object c
```

```
c = A(3)
```

```
# instance of object b is different from instance of object c
```


Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

A is correct =a. `s.write("Hello\n")`

upvoted 1 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

answer:

```
A. s.write("Hello\n")
```

upvoted 2 times

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)`

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Arulkumar** 1 year, 8 months ago

```
reader = open("odd_even.txt")
ch=reader.read(1)
print(ch)
Ans : D
upvoted 2 times
```

🗳️ 👤 **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
D. ch= s.read (1)--> correct
upvoted 1 times
```

🗳️ 👤 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D
answer"
D. ch=s.read(1)
upvoted 1 times

What can you deduce from the following statement? (Choose two.)

```
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

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (68%)

AD (32%)

🗨️ **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

A. str is a string read in from the file named file.txt.

The variable name str might be misleading, but in this context, it represents a file object, not a string. The open() function is used to open a file, not to read the content into a string. So, option A is not correct.

B. A newline character translation will be performed during the reads.

The mode "rt" stands for "read text." In text mode, newline characters are automatically translated to the appropriate line ending for the platform (e.g., \n on Unix-based systems, \r\n on Windows). So, option B is correct.

C. If file.txt does not exist, it will be created.

The mode "rt" opens the file in read text mode. If the file does not exist, it will raise a FileNotFoundError. So, option C is not correct.

D. The opened file cannot be written with the use of the str variable.

The file is opened in read text mode, which means you can read from it, but attempting to write to it would result in an error. So, option D is correct.

Therefore, the correct deductions are B and D.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Valcon_doo_NoviSad** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Senthorus** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

It's BD because open return a file object not a string.

<https://github.com/sundowndev/phoneinfo>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Senthorus** 1 year, 6 months ago

oops wrong link https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_open.asp

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

'rt' means read

'wt' means write

In this piece of code we are opening a file with the name file.txt which is readable.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Oracleist** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

but str is not a string


upvoted 1 times

 **EltonAuguston** 1 year, 7 months ago

this is why A is incorrect : The variable str does not necessarily represent a string read from the file. It represents the file object returned by the open() function. To read the contents of the file into a string, you would need to use additional code like str_contents = str.read(). >>> B & D

(correct)


upvoted 2 times

 **Netspud** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

For me A is more correct than B

upvoted 4 times


 **agus007** 2 years, 2 months ago

A. may be correct if they change from 'string' to 'stream' there may be a typo.

B. Is correct, only if the we are running over windows. With Unix-like OS there is no translation.

And C is correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **Rizos** 1 year, 9 months ago

How is C correct? I tried this, and if the file does not exist, it will say: "No such file or directory". So that one is incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago


Answer should be B and D

upvoted 1 times

 **rmehmood** 2 years, 4 months ago

A is not correct, as str is not a string, its a file object


upvoted 1 times

 **palagus** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AD


Both statements are true. Statement B could be true or not regarding its content.

upvoted 1 times

 **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct answers are A&D

upvoted 1 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. a newline character translation will be performed during the reads

D. the opened file cannot be written with the use of the str variable


upvoted 2 times

 **hibana2077** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

The correct answers are: B and D.

upvoted 2 times

 **rocky48** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. a newline character translation will be performed during the reads

D. the opened file cannot be written with the use of the str variable



upvoted 1 times

 **DKM** 3 years, 1 month ago

b. a newline character translation will be performed during the reads

d. the opened file cannot be written with the use of the str variable

upvoted 2 times

  **rbishun** 3 years, 2 months ago

The correct answers are: B and D. "rt" means read file as text (which is the default anyway). More info here:

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#open>

upvoted 3 times

  **Emirates34** 3 years, 3 months ago

I believe the given answer is incorrect. A - str is a file handle and does not contain the file contents.

upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **BenKa** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

No. Answer is D. B and C are subclass of A. Calling self.b in any of these class is a cas of polymorphism and the object on which a() will be applied is self from B and C respectively. So the output is BC.

upvoted 14 times

 **FR99** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Test the code, answer is definitely D. BC

upvoted 6 times

 **seaverick** Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

```
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()

Output -> B C

Ans is D

upvoted 2 times

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

I really highly recommend anyone confused by this to step through the code in a debugger. You have to remember that the self variables are references to the actual objects(like obj1 = B() and obj2 = C()).

When you try to access any object's entity, Python will try to (in this order):

find it inside the object itself;

find it in all classes involved in the object's inheritance line from bottom to top;

This applies everytime we get sent to another class looking for the function. It will always check if its in the original object, that is calling the function originally, first(because it is referencing the object by using the self keyword), before moving onto the class it is inherited from.


upvoted 2 times

 **Valcon_doo_NoviSad** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Expected output is BC. In both B and C class, method a() overrides its counterpart from the base class A.

upvoted 1 times


 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

answer:

D. BC


upvoted 2 times

 **rocky48** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

upvoted 2 times


 **Backy** 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is D

the output BC assumes running from a file

when running in shell, the format will be B on one line and C on another line

upvoted 1 times

 **TestiPyth** 2 years, 11 months ago

D ==> ANSWER

upvoted 1 times

 **NiteshSingh** 3 years, 2 months ago

I ran the code and answer is correct. It is BC

upvoted 2 times

 **sadako11** 4 years ago

If you add a method in the child class with the same name as a function in the parent class, the inheritance of the parent method will be overridden.

In other words

A method of a parent class gets overridden by simply defining a method with the same name in the child class.

If a method is overridden in a class, the original method can still be accessed, but we have to do it by calling the method directly with the class name.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 4 years, 4 months ago

Constructors are not defined so the question is also weird

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AshitAdhikari** 3 years, 6 months ago

A constructor is always implicitly called. In case is missing definition of the constructor inside the class, a default constructor is invoked (which need not be defined).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 4 years, 4 months ago

answer should be C: AA. It is calling the methods defined in the class A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **wi11** 3 years, 8 months ago

absolutely wrong

upvoted 2 times


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

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **anjuvinayan** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

answer is C :a stream object

```
str1=open('C:/Users/avinayan/PycharmProjects/Alexa_poc/db/user_list_1.txt','rt')
print(str1)
```

Output:

```
<_io.TextIOWrapper name='C:/Users/avinayan/PycharmProjects/Alexa_poc/db/user_list_1.txt' mode='rt' encoding='cp1252'>
upvoted 20 times
```

 **Pygineer** Highly Voted 5 years ago

don't know the answer is A, C is correct answer

upvoted 5 times

 **macxsz** Most Recent 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. a stream object


upvoted 1 times

 **rocky48** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The `open()` function returns a file object which can used to read, write and modify the file.

upvoted 1 times

 **TestPyth** 2 years, 11 months ago


```
file= open()
```

```
print (file)
```

`TypeError: open() missing required argument 'file'`

B

upvoted 1 times

 **GioGiunta** 2 years, 11 months ago

wrong, you are using the function not declaring at least a file name, correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **wprogrammer** 3 years, 11 months ago


C should be the correct one

upvoted 1 times

 **FR99** 4 years, 2 months ago


The answer is 'C. a stream object'

upvoted 2 times


 **sacnar** 4 years, 4 months ago

C should be the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **putriafebriana** 4 years, 6 months ago

The `open()` function returns a file object which can be used to read, write and modify the file.
upvoted 1 times

  **SophieSu** 5 years, 1 month ago

Agree. CORRECT answer is C.
upvoted 4 times

Which of the following words can be used as a variable name? (Choose two.)

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

Suggested Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

 **Valcon_doo_NoviSad** 1 year, 2 months ago


Selected Answer: CD

But it would be very unwise to call your variables like that :)
upvoted 1 times

 **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C&D
just like indentation capitalisation can also change the code.
True and False are always capital. On the other hand for, and, in etc are lowercase.
upvoted 1 times

 **Arulkumar** 1 year, 8 months ago

for and True as reserved words . Ans : C & D
<https://realpython.com/lessons/reserved-keywords/>
upvoted 1 times

 **dicksonpwc** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct answer should be A and B

Python Reserved Words List - Your Complete Guide

There is a restriction while naming identifiers that there are some restricted words that are built-in to Python which cannot be used as an identifier. Python reserved words (also called keywords) a predefined meaning and syntax in the language which Python uses for its syntax and internal processing. In this tutorial, we will discuss what those keywords are.

Table of contents

Reserved words

Keywords

Display all keywords

Check if the name is included in the reserved word list

Closing Thoughts

Reserved words in Python

Here is the list of all the reserved words in Python.

Note - This list may change with different versions of Python. Python 3 has 33 while Python 2 has 30 reserved words.

True elif in try

and else is while

as except lambda with

assert finally nonlocal yield

break for not

class from or

continue global pass

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dicksonpwc** 1 year, 9 months ago

correct answer should be A and B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **noobplayer** 1 year, 9 months ago

No these are reserved keywords in Python , you cannot use them as variable name

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C. true

D. For

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AtulVSharma** 3 years, 2 months ago

C and D are correct answers

upvoted 2 times

Python strings can be `glued` together using the operator:


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

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)




 **Djenne** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D


D (+) is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **macsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

answer:

D. +

upvoted 2 times

A keyword (Choose two.)

- 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

Suggested Answer: BC

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

🗳️ **Damon54** 7 months ago

- B. is defined by Python's lexis
 - D. cannot be used in the user's code
- upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Djene** 2 years, 6 months ago

- Selected Answer: BC**
- BC are correct answers
- upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

- BC is correct.
- upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

- Selected Answer: BC**
- A. can be used as an identifier
 - B. is defined by Python's lexis
 - C. is also known as a reserved word
- upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

- correction: only B and C
- upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

- BC is correct
- upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ **seaverick** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

```
s='*****'
```

```
s= s - s[2] #TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'str' and 'str'
print(s)
```

#For strings, only + (concatenate) and * (multiply) is allowed. TypeError will be returned

#TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'str' and 'str'

#Ans: the code is erroneous

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Arulkumar** 1 year, 8 months ago

For strings, only + (concatenate) and * (multiply) is allowed. TypeError will be returned

Ans: A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Suvabrata** 2 years, 7 months ago

A is correct. strings support concatenation. '-' is not supported in strings

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **666_m** 2 years, 8 months ago

A. the code is erroneous

is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. the code is erroneous

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **smarty_arse** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct. TypeError will be thrown

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **Noarmy315** 3 years ago

-(minus) is not supported b/n 'str' and 'str',

if +(plus) then it works, ex. s=s+s[2] then '*****' six stars

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **pypaul** 4 years, 1 month ago

A is answers. The snippet will generate a TypeError

upvoted 4 times

Which line can be used instead of the comment to cause the snippet to produce the following expected output? (Choose two.)

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

Suggested Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

Arulkumar 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans : C

c,b,a=1,3,2

a,b,c=c,a,b

print(a,b,c)

upvoted 1 times

666_m 2 years, 8 months ago

AC is correct.

upvoted 1 times

macxsz 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A. c, b, a = b, a, c

C. a, b, c = c, a, b

upvoted 1 times

smarty_arse 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

zwakenberg 3 years, 1 month ago

All of them are wrong.

c, b, a = b, a, c gives 1 3 2

c, b, a = a, c, b gives 2 1 3

a, b, c = c, a, b gives 1 3 2

a, b, c = a, b, c gives 3 2 1

The correct answer should be something like this a, b, c = c, b, a which gives 1 2 3

upvoted 2 times

techdawgs 3 years ago

A & C are correct. The variables on the right of '=' are the original values and the variables on the left are the new values.

upvoted 4 times

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. <<

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

-  **apextek1** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago
answer is C
upvoted 15 times
-  **Damon54** Most Recent 11 months ago
V = 2
V = V >> 1
print(V)
upvoted 1 times
-  **Netspud** 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: C
It's C
upvoted 1 times
-  **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: C
answer:
C. >>
upvoted 1 times
-  **rocky48** 2 years, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: C
V = 2
V >> 1
print(V)
upvoted 1 times
-  **rbishun** 3 years, 2 months ago
print(0b10) # is 2 in decimal
print(2 >> 1) # shift 1 bit to the right returns 1 in decimal
Thus C is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times
-  **FR99** 4 years, 2 months ago
Answer C is the CORRECT one
upvoted 2 times
-  **imsaad** 4 years, 4 months ago
should be C
upvoted 1 times
-  **sacnar** 4 years, 4 months ago
answer should be C

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **john_bosco_champion** 4 years, 5 months ago

```
V = 2 # Assigns the value of 2 to variable V
print(bin(V)) # Prints the current value of V in binary
print(V) # Prints the current value of V in decimal
```

```
V = V >> 1 # Checking the new value of V after the bitwise right shift of int(2) i.e (from 0b10 to 0b01)
print(bin(V)) # Prints the new value of V in binary
print(V) # Prints the new value of V in decimal
```

OUTPUT

```
0b10
2
0b1
1
```

Hence, the answer is C

upvoted 3 times

🗉 👤 **imsaad** 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer A is syntax error, C is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **guillepowermetal** 4 years, 6 months ago

Answer A is not even possible, syntax error

upvoted 2 times

🗉 👤 **Amritansh** 4 years, 6 months ago

```
V = 2
V >> 1
print(V)
```

answer is C

upvoted 3 times

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

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)


 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

answer:

D. four

upvoted 1 times

 **arohera** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It will be D as first the value is 3 so a star will be printed, then one for 2 and 1 each, then the value will be 0 so it will go in the else statement and print one star, so total 4 stars

upvoted 3 times

 **cgranadillo** 3 years, 11 months ago

I just run this script using this console: <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/online-compiler/>

Result was 4 stars

Answer is D


upvoted 4 times

 **SanjiDiableJambe** 3 years, 11 months ago

i dont know whats wrong with these answers but its A.


'+=', '-=', '*=', '/=' are not supported in python

upvoted 1 times

 **arohera** 2 years, 9 months ago

they all are supported in python

upvoted 2 times

 **pypaul** 4 years, 1 month ago

C. Will print 3 stars

upvoted 2 times

 **sadako11** 4 years, 1 month ago

D. 4 stars.

Please before answering try running the code first. Maybe u are forgetting that after the while loop finishes the else: print("*") will execute.

upvoted 8 times

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


Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

unicode is:

B. a standard for encoding and handling texts

upvoted 1 times


What is the expected output of the following snippet?

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

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


Suggested Answer: A

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



Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 macxsz 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. *- **_**_**_*

upvoted 2 times

Which of the listed actions can be applied to the following tuple? (Choose two.)

```
tup = ()
```

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

Suggested Answer: AD

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

 **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. tup[:]: This creates a shallow copy of the entire tuple. It is a valid action for a tuple, even if the tuple is empty. The result will be a new empty tuple.

B. tup.append(0): Tuples in Python are immutable, meaning their elements cannot be modified after creation. Therefore, the append method, which is used to add elements to a list, is not applicable to tuples. Attempting to use append on a tuple will result in an AttributeError.

C. tup[0]: This attempts to access the element at index 0 of the tuple. However, since the tuple is empty, this will result in an IndexError because there are no elements in the tuple.

D. del tup: This deletes the entire tuple. This is a valid action and will remove the tuple from memory.

So, the correct options are:

- A. tup[:]
 - D. del tup
- upvoted 5 times

 **AtulVSharma** Most Recent 3 years, 2 months ago

A & D are correct. append is not recognized for tuples and tup[0] out of array index
upvoted 4 times

 **tanst** 3 years, 2 months ago

AD
tup[0] - tuple index out of range
upvoted 1 times

 **NiteshSingh** 3 years, 2 months ago

Kind of confusion as i used tup[0] and it also worked in python 3.0.
upvoted 1 times

 **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

yeah but if tuple is empty then it will be give error
upvoted 3 times

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

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Suvabrata** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer is C. Reason is, for keys with same name, the value get overwritten.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. to hold one key named 'pi' linked to 3.1415
upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Avidulam** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

There will be two elements, the answer should be A
upvoted 20 times

 **LearningOnlyWay** Highly Voted 4 years, 8 months ago

correct answer is A almost 20% answers are wrong on this site
upvoted 15 times

 **TheFivePips** Most Recent 1 year ago

string.split(separator, maxsplit)


separator : Optional. Specifies the separator to use when splitting the string. By default any whitespace is a separator

maxsplit : Optional. Specifies how many splits to do. Default value is -1, which is "all occurrences"

upvoted 2 times

 **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

It prints
['don't think twice', ' do it!']
upvoted 1 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

answer:
A. two
upvoted 1 times

 **AEscajeda** 3 years, 6 months ago

Actually list1 doesnt exist, the definition is List1.
upvoted 2 times

 **Jyotishri** 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer should be A
upvoted 1 times


 **themeister** 3 years, 7 months ago

A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **OnsYedes** 4 years, 2 months ago


```
list="don't think twice, do it!".split(',')  
print(len(list))  
output==>2
```

upvoted 4 times

 **Spectra** 4 years, 3 months ago

2 elements

upvoted 1 times

🗉  **imsaad** 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

🗉  **Amritansh** 4 years, 6 months ago


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

```
print(List1)
```

```
["don't think twice", ' do it!']
```

correct answer is A which is two

upvoted 4 times

🗉  **Tarun1** 4 years, 9 months ago

this is wrong

upvoted 5 times

Which of the equations are True? (Choose two.)

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

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **lukaki** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

A,D:

`x = 'x'`

`print(chr(ord(x)) == x) #True`

`print(ord(ord(x)) == x) # it will generate TypeError`

`print(chr(chr(x)) == x) # it will generate TypeError`

`print(ord(chr(x)) == x) # it will generate TypeError`

#Example2

`x = 1`


`print(chr(ord(x)) == x) # it will generate TypeError`

`print(ord(ord(x)) == x) # it will generate TypeError`

`print(chr(chr(x)) == x) # it will generate TypeError`

`print(ord(chr(x)) == x) #True`

upvoted 12 times

 **baimus** 1 year, 8 months ago


A D is what they intend, but the question should then read "which of these options could EVER be True, but never simultaneously" (which isn't a great question)

upvoted 1 times

 **TheFivePips** Most Recent 1 year ago


I hate this question because the answer depends on what the variable x is. `ord()` expects a character and returns an int. `chr()` expects an int and returns a character.

upvoted 1 times

 **palagus** 2 years, 7 months ago

I concur with lukaki. It depends on the value of x.

upvoted 1 times


 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

only correct answer:


A. `chr(ord(x)) == x`

upvoted 4 times

 **rbishun** 3 years, 2 months ago

So the question is written incorrectly...

upvoted 1 times

 **rbishun** 3 years, 2 months ago

Notes:

`ord(str|byte) -> int`

`chr(int) -> str`

"""

```
x = 5
print(chr(ord('x')) == 'x') # True
print(ord(chr(x)) == x) # True
upvoted 1 times
```

If you want to transform a string into a list of words, what invocation would you use? (Choose two.)

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=',') # outputs: The, Catcher, in, the Rye,
```

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

Suggested Answer: stAC

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

🗳️ **CC_DC** 1 year, 5 months ago

This code is so jacked up wrong. The uppercase S should be a lowercase s, the number 1 should l (letter 'l') and the F in For should be lowercase. Without these changes, the code will not even compile.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **neked** 1 year, 3 months ago

This is due to copying the OCR results of screenshots in batch without looking

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Premi9** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

a is correct

C works only if we have space in between quotes

```
s.split('')
```

since there is space C is also correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **ziadzidane** 2 years, 3 months ago

A and C:

don't forget a space here : s.split(' ') to avoid the error!

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ **ciccio_benzina** 2 years, 3 months ago

only A is right. Error with C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Suvabrata** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer is A. s.split(' ') will give ValueError: empty separator

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A. s.split ()

C. s.split ('')

upvoted 1 times

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

```
del l # the first line  
del l [:] # 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

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Some of these questions are so confusing to read at a first. Here is an example to show what the hell they are talking about

```
first = [1,2,3,4]  
print(first)  
del first[:]  
print(first)  
del first  
print(first)
```

output:

```
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
[]
```

Traceback (most recent call last):


File "main.py", line 6, in <module>

```
print(first)
```

NameError: name 'first' is not defined


answer is B

upvoted 3 times

 **Arulkumar** 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans : B . del l and subsequent use of variable l will return NameError and and del l[:] will return empty list

upvoted 1 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. yes, there is, the first line deletes the list as a whole, the second line just empties the list

upvoted 3 times

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___

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/__name__-special-variable-python/


Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **ciccio_benzina** 2 years, 3 months ago


not = but ==

upvoted 2 times

 **baimus** 1 year, 8 months ago

They have capitalised the If and put a space between ! and =, so I think they mean if `__name__ != "__main__"`

upvoted 1 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. __main__

upvoted 1 times

Files with the suffix .pyc contain:

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

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  **Tarun1** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

pretty sure it's D

upvoted 18 times

  **AEscajeda** Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Hahaha, Sneak peek of python 4



upvoted 8 times

  **macxsz** Most Recent 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. semi-compiled Python code

upvoted 2 times


  **rbishun** 3 years, 2 months ago

D. is the correct answer.

Normally, the Python interpreter automatically compiles your code into bytecode (in memory). However, here's how you would manually compile python code, (which will create a .pyc file):



```
python -m py_compile HelloWorld.py
```

upvoted 1 times

  **FR99** 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

  **Spectra** 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

  **maritadev** 4 years, 5 months ago



It's D

upvoted 1 times

  **LearningOnlyWay** 4 years, 8 months ago



It's D

upvoted 1 times

  **Rajdeep** 4 years, 9 months ago

It is D

upvoted 1 times

  **thanh3d** 4 years, 9 months ago

I don't think its A

upvoted 2 times

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

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Adeshina** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Package source directories/folders can be packed as a ZIP file and distributed as one file. A Python package is a collection of modules that can be imported and used in other Python programs. Packages are typically organized as directories/folders, with each directory/folder containing one or more modules. To distribute a package, you can pack the package source directory/folder into a ZIP file, which can be imported by other programs using the `importlib.util.module_from_spec` method. This allows you to distribute the package as a single file, which makes it easier to distribute and install.

upvoted 7 times


 **Acid_Scorpion** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B.

Info: <https://realpython.com/python-zip-import/>

upvoted 1 times

 **aykhazri** 2 years, 5 months ago

the answer is C

upvoted 3 times

What can you deduce from the line below? (Choose two.)

```
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 ()

Suggested Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

AB (77%)

AC (15%) 8%

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AB

A. import a.b.c should be placed before that line.

This option is correct. If `a.b.c.f()` is a function call and the module or subpackage `a.b.c` is not yet imported, you should import it before using it to avoid a `NameError`. Placing `import a.b.c` before this line ensures that the module or subpackage is available for use.

B. `f()` is located in subpackage `c` of subpackage `b` of package `a`.

This option is correct. The notation `a.b.c.f()` implies that the function `f()` is part of the module or subpackage `c` within the subpackage `b` within the package `a`.


C. The line is incorrect.

This option is incorrect. There's no syntax error in the line `x = a.b.c.f()`. The line assigns the result of the function call `a.b.c.f()` to the variable `x`, assuming that the module or subpackage `a.b.c` is correctly defined and imported.

D. The function being invoked is called `a.b.c.f()`.

This option is incorrect. The function being invoked is `f()`, and it is located in the module or subpackage `a.b.c`. The notation `a.b.c.f()` denotes the hierarchy of the module or subpackage structure, but the actual function name is `f()`.

upvoted 3 times

 **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D

upvoted 1 times

 **david0001** 1 year, 10 months ago

I believe the correct answer is A and D.

```
import a.b.c #imports module c from subpackage b of package a
```

```
x = a.b.c.f() # invokes the function/class constructor f defined in module c, using its fully qualified name
```

upvoted 2 times

 **____ARYAN** 1 year, 11 months ago

Why is D not correct?

upvoted 3 times

 **Fabriciob91** 1 year, 10 months ago

The function is `f()`, a package, b subpackage, etc

upvoted 1 times

 **Adeshina** 2 years ago

A and B

Two things you can deduce from the line of code are:

a is an object that has an attribute b.

b is an object that has an attribute c, and c has a method f that is being called.

The line of code creates a variable x and assigns to it the result of calling the method f on the attribute c of the attribute b of the object a. This implies that a is an object that has an attribute b, which is itself an object that has an attribute c, which is an object that has a method f.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **IJ10** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

In the first time i was thinking that A and B but if it's B it should be like this : from module C of subpackage B of package A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago

It is A and B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **palagus** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

It is A and B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

A. import a.b.c should be placed before that line Most Voted

B. f () is located in subpackage c of subpackage b of package a

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AlMargo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

I think A and B should be the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **diazed** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

AB are the correct answers

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **xxcoderdinoxx** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: AB

It should be a and b

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AB

A and B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

i think A and B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **hesiyal526** 3 years, 1 month ago

A and B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **DKM** 3 years, 1 month ago



(a = package

b = subpackage

c = module

f() = function)

upvoted 4 times

  **DKM** 3 years, 1 month ago

A. import a.b.c should be placed before that line

B. f () is located in subpackage c of subpackage b of package a

upvoted 3 times


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`

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. `lambda x, y: x ** y`
upvoted 1 times

 **NiteshSingh** 3 years, 2 months ago

D is the correct answer.

`d = lambda x,y:x**y`

`print (d(2,3))`

===== RESTART: C:\xxxxxxn.py =====

8

>>>

upvoted 1 times

 **Efren** 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct:

>>> `lambda x,y:x**y`

<function <lambda> at 0x0000027F6788C268>

>>> `lambda(x,y)=x**y`

File "<stdin>", line 1

`lambda(x,y)=x**y`

^

SyntaxError: invalid syntax

>>> `def lambda(x,y): return x**y`

File "<stdin>", line 1

`def lambda(x,y): return x**y`

^

SyntaxError: invalid syntax

upvoted 1 times

 **NiteshSingh** 3 years, 2 months ago

You have to use it like below -

`d = lambda x,y:x**y`

`print (d(2,3))`

upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (56%)

D (44%)

🗨️ **46a1b89** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I have no idea why people give here wrong answer and they make himself very sure with his mistakes..the answer of this question is D output 3 upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **alopezme** 9 months, 1 week ago

There is no need for an else, if $n \neq 1$ it will return the $n + f(n-1)$

So correct answer is 3
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **blaze056** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

executed and verified
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Another example of where blind copy and paste makes this questions borderline unanswerable.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **swyyuen** 1 year, 2 months ago

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

```
print(f(2))
```

Answer will be 3

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

Answer will be None
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **emanuelcar990** 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer is None

```
def f(n):
```

```
    if n == 1:
```

```
        return 1
```

```
    return n + f(n-1)
```

```
print(f(2))
```

test the code and result = None because dont have Else: on if

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **owenmagas** 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer to the problem is 3

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CC_DC** 1 year, 5 months ago

Throw that code as-is and what are the results? D is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This is the correct code that prints 3 as the answers

```
def f (n):
```

```
    if n == 1:
```

```
        return 1
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return n + f (n-1)
```

```
print (f(2))
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

when you run this snippet on a compiler it prints out None.

Even if the indentation is corrected you can not have 2 results in one function unless it is separated by an else like below

```
def get_absolute_value(num):
```

```
    if num < 0:
```

```
        return -num
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return num
```

```
result = get_absolute_value(-5)
```

```
print(result) # Output: 5
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **david0001** 1 year, 10 months ago

It's a recursive function that adds up all the numbers from n, n-1, n-2 ,...,1. So, given n=2, and assuming the indentation is correct, the result will be: 2 + 1 = 3.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **rotimislav** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C assuming the indentation is correct (there's no option for "the code causes runtime error", so I guess the indentation is correct)

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Ram5678** 2 years, 2 months ago

The answer is C if the indentation is assumed to be correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **JO5H** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Its not properly indented so it should return errors but since that is not an option then the answer is C if indentation is assumed to be correct
upvoted 2 times

  **alfonsocav1982** 2 years, 4 months ago

The answer in this case is None as there is no "else" specified, so that works only when $n==1$
upvoted 1 times

  **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago

answer should be C if indentation is correct
upvoted 2 times

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

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **Avidulam** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

Thee answer is C, its positional.
upvoted 25 times

 **Rajdeep** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

Its C- Positional
upvoted 6 times

 **seaverick** Most Recent 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C
<https://builtin.com/software-engineering-perspectives/arguments-in-python>

Keyword arguments should follow positional arguments only.

```
def add(a,b,c):
    return (a+b+c)
```

The above function can be called in two ways:


First, during the function call, all arguments are given as positional arguments. Values passed through arguments are passed to parameters by their position. 10 is assigned to a, 20 is assigned to b and 30 is assigned to c.

```
print (add(10,20,30))
#Output:60
```

The second way is by giving a mix of positional and keyword arguments. Keyword arguments should always follow positional arguments.

```
print (add(10,c=30,b=20))
#Output:60
```


upvoted 1 times

 **SheilaM** 1 year, 10 months ago



C , it's positional
upvoted 1 times

 **ekossov** 2 years, 1 month ago

The answer is correct. it is positional
upvoted 1 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C. positional
upvoted 1 times

  **Spectra** 4 years, 4 months ago

Its positional

upvoted 2 times

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 2 1
- B. print 1 2
- C. cause a runtime exception
- D. print <generator object f at (some hex digits)>

Suggested Answer: B

```
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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

CC_DC 1 year, 5 months ago

Technically all choices are wrong since the code will cause an IndentationError just like some other question here but B if lined up correctly.
upvoted 2 times

macxsz 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

if indentation was correct:

B. print 1 2

upvoted 2 times

Norasit 2 years, 8 months ago

There is no correct answer because of IndentationError.

Assume this code is right indent the answer will be B. print 1 2

upvoted 2 times

rocky48 2 years, 9 months ago

If the indentation of Line 2 & 3 is correct, then 1, 2 is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

rocky48 2 years, 9 months ago

Otherwise it will cause a runtime exception.

upvoted 1 times

Backy 2 years, 10 months ago

// This is equivalent to

```
for i in range(1,3):
```

```
print(i, end=' ')
```

// Any function that includes "yield" is called a generator and it works like range(), so that you can use them both in a loop like "for", but there are differences, e.g. you can use a generator inside next() but you cannot use range() inside next() because range() is stateless

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ruydrigo** 3 years, 1 month ago

I run it but I don't understand why yield return 1,2
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **techdawgs** 3 years ago

With $f(2)$, $n = 2$, so the range will be $\text{range}(1, \{2+1\})$ or $\text{range}(1,3)$. The iterations of i would then be 1 and then 2 with yield sending each iteration back to "for i in $f(2)$ ". Hope this explains it.
upvoted 3 times

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

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (53%)

B (47%)

🗳️ **Avidulam** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

Length will be 3, the answer is D

upvoted 16 times

🗳️ **prak** 4 years, 7 months ago

1st is invalid parameter, so the code will issue syntax error.

upvoted 10 times

🗳️ **jasonvolta** 4 years, 7 months ago

its a bit tricky this one. 1st or 1st?

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **myname80** 4 years, 6 months ago

there is a space between two equal signs, so it is an error

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **catarata** 3 years, 3 months ago

There is a space in the range function too so... we'll never know

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **wprogrammer** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

The answer B is OK because the name of the variable "1st" is incorrect. Variables names can contain numbers but not at the begin.

upvoted 13 times

🗳️ **julmarcas** Most Recent 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

```
>>> 1st = [x for x in range(5)]
```

```
>>> 1st
```

```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
>>> 1st = list(filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0, 1st))
```

```
>>> 1st
```

```
[0, 2, 4]
```

```
>>> print(len(1st))
```

```
3
```

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **peypa** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

```
print(1st)
```

```
[0, 2, 4]
```

The answer: D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **blaze056** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

```
>>> print(lst)
```

```
[0, 2, 4]
```

```
>>>
```

upvoted 1 times

 **TheFivePips** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

If you ignore the fact the `lst` is an invalid variable name and the spacing is all wonky, then the answer is D. It might be `lst` but its hard to know or sure because formating on this site is a nightmare for programming questions.

Anyway, if we ignore that, then we evaluate each item in the list `[0,1,2,3,4]` according to the lambda function `x % 2 == 0`, where `x` is each subsequent item in that list. If they evaluate to true, then that item is allowed to pass the filter into the new list (that is created by the `list()` function).

Remember that modulo `%` returns the remainder of the division (regardless of which way you go)

`0 % 2` returns 0

`1 % 2` returns 1

`2 % 2` returns 0

`3 % 2` returns 1

`4 % 2` returns 0

only the items that evaluated to 0 will pass the filter.

Thats `[0,2,4]` with a length of 3

upvoted 3 times

 **Mikku123** 1 year, 4 months ago

It is a format issue by examtopics, read `l` as `l` (letter) everywhere in code.. so, D is the correct answer for this!

upvoted 1 times

 **Administrator_Of_Silly_Walks** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B


B is the correct answer because there is no list named "list".

upvoted 2 times

 **Administrator_Of_Silly_Walks** 1 year, 5 months ago

Also, you can't start a lists name with a number.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago


Selected Answer: B

B.

you can not have a variable name where the initial character is a number '1st' it could be 'st1'.

The equal sign has a gap which is not recognised in python `=`, it should have been `==`

upvoted 3 times

 **CC_DC** 1 year, 5 months ago

True. The assumption is that that should be an letter "l" given the choices. If the real exam had '1st' then B would be wrong since this code would not even compile.

upvoted 1 times

 **jaimebb** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

the answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Jnanada** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is D. If there is space, then it wouldn't give runtime error, it will give compile time error.

upvoted 1 times

 **Profstevie** 2 years, 4 months ago

It is not B because either error is synthax or compiler. It is never runtime error

upvoted 1 times

 **Janpcap123** 2 years, 5 months ago

The answer is #B. The code will cause a runtime exception.

The actual error is:



```
#TypeError: object of type 'filter' has no len()
```

we cant get the len of a filter object so we can not

```
print(len(list))
```



The only answer is B and noting else.

upvoted 2 times

  **Gaddipati** 2 years, 4 months ago

the answer is B but due to space between = =, len can be applied to the filter.



upvoted 1 times

  **palagus** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It is D. len(lst) = 3

upvoted 1 times



  **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

assuming code is correct:

D. 3

upvoted 1 times

  **TheNetworkStudent** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

When you try to run this code, it errors, correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

  **AtulVSharma** 3 years, 2 months ago

1st is not valid variable name. It will give runtime error

upvoted 2 times

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

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Avidulam** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

the answer is B, print has syntax error
upvoted 15 times

 **nmg** Highly Voted 4 years, 7 months ago

B
1 returns int
2 return None
you can't add them
upvoted 13 times

 **Damon54** Most Recent 11 months ago


What is the expected output of the following code ?

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

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


So, the provided code will result in a type error during execution due to the sum of values of different types. If you want to get a valid result, you should modify the unclear function to return a value other than None when x is even, for example, returning 1 in that case.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B
'==' has space in between
print brackets starts with end bracket ')'
upvoted 1 times

 **andr3** 1 year, 9 months ago

The expected behavior of the given code is as follows:

The function unclear(x) takes an integer x as input and checks if it is an odd number. If x is odd, the function returns 0, otherwise it does not return anything and continues to execute.

In the code, the function unclear(1) is called first with the argument 1. Since 1 is an odd number, the function returns 0.

Then, the function unclear(2) is called with the argument 2. Since 2 is an even number, the function does not return anything and continues to

execute.

Finally, the result of `unclear(1) + unclear(2)` is evaluated. Since `unclear(1)` returns 0 and `unclear(2)` does not return anything, the result of `unclear(1) + unclear(2)` is `0 + None`, which will raise a `TypeError` at runtime.

Therefore, the expected behavior of the code is to print an error message, specifically a `TypeError`.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Ello2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Where does it check if x is odd or even number?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Janpcap123** 2 years, 5 months ago

if the) after print the answer is B cause a runtime error, if the print statement is syntactically correct the answer would be:

`TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'NoneType'`

`TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'NoneType'`

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **macxs2** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. cause a runtime exception

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **rocky48** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Syntax Error bcoz of the print statement.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **karans** 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer is B because the print statement isn't in the correct format

Correct format-`print()`

The format they have given - `print)`

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **karans** 2 years, 11 months ago

Isn't*

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Divya1008** 4 years, 7 months ago

Option B.

Executing the program gives the following output:

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

`TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'NoneTy`

`pe'`

upvoted 5 times

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

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Adeshina** 2 years ago

A

the double underscore (`__`) prefix is used to denote so-called "private" class members, i.e. class attributes or methods that are intended to be used only within the class or its subclasses, and should not be accessed directly from outside the class. When a class member is given a double underscore prefix, the interpreter automatically mangles the name of the member by adding a prefix and a suffix to it. This is done to prevent name clashes between class members with the same name but defined in different classes.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Janpcap123** 2 years, 5 months ago

Absolutely A is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. the class component's name will be mangled

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AlMargo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think answer is A

upvoted 1 times

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:

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **kauser** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is C, but with brackets inserted around (Ex1, Ex2) - or B uppercase Ex1
upvoted 8 times

 **seaverick** Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B


try:

```
# TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
print( 'five' + 1 )
# ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
print ( 5 / 0)
except (TypeError, ZeroDivisionError): #correct
#except TypeError, ZeroDivisionError: #SyntaxError: multiple exception types must be parenthesized
#except TypeError ZeroDivisionError: #SyntaxError: invalid syntax
#except TypeError + ZeroDivisionError: #TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'type' and 'type'
print('An error ocurred.')
```

Output - An error occurred


Ans is B

upvoted 1 times

 **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. except (Ex1, Ex2):
upvoted 3 times

 **rocky48** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

b. except (Ex1, Ex2):
upvoted 1 times

 **technoguy** 3 years, 1 month ago

B is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **DKM** 3 years, 1 month ago

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:
- upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **rbishun** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is B. Point of Q is, you need to use () with except when more than 1.

try:

```
# TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
```

```
print( 'five' + 1 )
```

```
# ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

```
print ( 5 / 0)
```

```
except (TypeError, ZeroDivisionError):
```

```
print("An error ocured.")
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **tanst** 3 years, 2 months ago

Should be D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Brodeh** 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer should be A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Fulano_de_tal** 3 years, 9 months ago

The Answer is D:

try:

```
pass
```

```
except TypeError+ZeroDivisionError:
```

```
pass
```

except:

```
pass
```

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **leonardodicaprio** 3 years, 6 months ago

ur code is giving issue. It can't be an answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **BenKa** 4 years, 4 months ago

B should be the answer, but aren't the Exception name case sensitive? In which case, B is not the answer.

upvoted 2 times

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

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **freshdevofdevair** 1 year, 8 months ago

The `issubclass()` function checks if the `c1` argument (first argument) is a subclass of `c2` class (second argument). The `issubclass()` function takes two parameters: class to be checked and class, type or tuple of classes and types. The function returns true if the first argument (`c1`) is a subclass of a class, or any element of the tuple. If not, it returns false.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Jajalmao** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question is not very clear~ it is really based on the content of the function~ what if `c2` is a subclass of `c1`? `c1` and `c2` are just the arguments, this information could not tell which one is sub class~ so I would say B and C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macxsz** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. `c1` is a subclass of `c2`

upvoted 2 times

A class constructor (Choose two.)


- 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

Suggested Answer: BC

Community vote distribution

BC (60%)

CD (40%)

 **kstr** 1 year, 1 month ago


The correct options are:

A. A class constructor can return a value. In Python, the constructor method is usually named `__init__`, and while it is not required to return a value, it is possible to include a return statement within the `__init__` method if needed.

C. A class constructor can be invoked directly from any of the subclasses. Subclasses can call the constructor of their superclass using the `super()` function. This allows the initialization code in the superclass to be executed.

So, the correct choices are A and C.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gvsl** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is incorrect.

A class constructor can only return the value 'None'.

If you try something else you will receive the errors below. Please check.

`TypeError: __init__() should return None, not 'int'`

`TypeError: __init__() should return None, not 'float'`

`TypeError: __init__() should return None, not 'str'`

`TypeError: __init__() should return None, not 'list'`

`TypeError: __init__() should return None, not 'tuple'`

`TypeError: __init__() should return None, not 'dict'`

upvoted 2 times

 **Gvsl** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

D is correct

---Script---

```
class c2:
    def __init__(self):
        c1.__init__(self)
        print('C2 init')
```

```
class c1(c2):
    def __init__(self):
        print('C1 init')
```

```
c2_var=c2()
```

---Output---

C1 init

C2 init

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Mikku123** 1 year, 4 months ago

B & D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Senthorus** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

I think it's true

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **aferiver** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

A class constructor cannot return a value and can be invoked directly from any subclass or superclass. Therefore, options B and A are incorrect. The correct answer is options C and D.

Option C means that the class constructor can be invoked directly from any subclass. Option D means that the class constructor can be invoked directly from any superclass.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Senthorus** 1 year, 6 months ago

D is false. You can't call a constructor from any superclass

upvoted 4 times