

- **Vendor:** Python Institute
- **Exam Code:** PCAP-31-03
- **Exam Name:** Certified Associate in Python Programming Exam
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QUESTION 1

What is true about Python packages? (Select two answers)

- A. the `__name__` variable content determines the way in which the module was run
- B. a package can be stored as a tree of sub-directories/sub-folders
- C. `__pycache__` is the name of a built-in variable
- D. hashbang is the name of a built-in Python function

Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

A Python module named `pymod.py` contains a variable named `pyvar`. Which of the following snippets will let you access the variable?

- A. `import pyvar from pymod` `pyvar = 1`
- B. `from pymod import pyvar = 1`
- C. `from pymod import pyvar` `pyvar ()`
- D. `import pymod` `pymod.pyvar = 1`

Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Assuming that the code below has been executed successfully, which of the following expressions will always evaluate to True? (Select two answers)

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```
import random

random.seed(1)
v1 = random.random()
random.seed(1)
v2 = random.random()
```

- A. `len(random.sample([1,2,3],2)) > 2`
- B. `v1 == v2`
- C. `random.choice([1,2,3]) >= 1`
- D. `v1 >= 1`

Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

With regards to the directory structure below, select the proper forms of the directives in order to import module_A.
(Select two answers)

```
pypack (dir)
|
|-- upper (dir)
|   |
|   |-- lower (dir)
|       |
|       |__ module_c.py (file)
|       |__ module_b.py (file)
|       |__ module_a.py (file)
```

- A. `import pypack.module_a`
- B. `import module_a from pypack`

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- C. import module_a
- D. from pypack import module_a

Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

Which one of the platform module functions should be used to determine the underlying platform name?

- A. platform.uname ()
- B. platform.platform ()
- C. platform.python_version()
- D. platform.processor()

Answer: B

QUESTION 6

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
import sys
import math

b1 = type(dir(math)[0]) is str
b2 = type(sys.path[-1]) is str
print(b1 and b2)
```

- A. True
- B. 0
- C. False
- D. None

Answer: A

QUESTION 7

What is true about the following snippet? (Select two answers)

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```
class E(Exception):
    def __init__(self, message):
        self.message = message
    def __str__(self):
        return "it's nice to see you"
try:
    print("I feel fine")
    raise Exception("what a pity")
except E as e:
    print(e)
else:
    print("the show must go on")
```

- A. the code will raise an unhandled exception
- B. the string I feel fine 'will be seen
- C. the string it's nice to see you will be seen
- D. the string what a pity will be seen

Answer: BD

Explanation:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <pre>1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online. 2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it. 3 class E(Exception): 4 def __init__(self, message): 5 self.message = message 6 def __str__(self): 7 return "it's nice to see you" 8 9 try: 10 print("I feel fine") 11 raise Exception("What a pity") 12 except E as e: 13 print(e) 14 else: 15 print("the show must go on")</pre> | <pre>I feel fine Traceback (most recent call last): File "<string>", line 11, in <module> Exception: What a pity > </pre> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

QUESTION 8

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

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m = 0

```
def foo(n):  
    global m  
    assert m == 0  
    try:  
        return 1/n  
    except ArithmeticError:  
        m += 1  
        raise  
  
try:  
    foo(0)  
except ArithmeticError:  
    m += 2  
except:  
    m += 1  
  
print(m)
```

- A. it outputs 2
- B. the code is erroneous and it will not execute
- C. it outputs 1
- D. it outputs 3

Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Which of the following snippets will execute without raising any unhandled exceptions? (Choose two.)

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- A.
- ```
try:
 print(0/0)
except:
 print(0/1)
else:
 print(0/2)
```
- B.
- ```
try:
    print(int("0"))
except NameError:
    print("0")
else:
    print(int(""))
```
- C.
- ```
import math

try:
 print(math.sqrt(-1))
except:
 print(math.sqrt(0))
else:
 print(math.sqrt(1))
```
- D.
- ```
try:
    print(float("1e1"))
except (NameError, SystemError):
    print(float("1a1"))
else:
    print(float("1c1"))
```

Answer: AC
Explanation:

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```
main.py
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 import math
4
5 try:
6     print(math.sqrt(-1))
7 except:
8     print(math.sqrt(0))
9 else:
10    print(mat.sqrt(1))
```

QUESTION 10

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
s = '2A'

try:
    n = int(s)
except TypeError:
    n = 3
except LookupError:
    n = 2
except:
    n = 1

print (n)
```

- A. it outputs 1
- B. it outputs 2
- C. the code is erroneous and it will not execute
- D. it outputs 3


Answer: A

Explanation:

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| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| main.py |  | Shell |
| <pre>1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online. 2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it. 3 s = '2A' 4 5 try: 6 n = int(s) 7 except TypeError: 8 n = 3 9 except LookupError: 10 n = 2 11 except: 12 n = 1 13 14 print (n)</pre> | | <pre>1 > </pre> |

QUESTION 11

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3]

try:
    my_list[3] = my_list[2]
except BaseException as error:
    print(error)
```

- A. it outputs error
- B. it outputs list assignment index out of range
- C. the code is erroneous and it will not execute
- D. it outputs <class 'IndexError' >

Answer: B

Explanation:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <pre>1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online. 2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it. 3 my_list = [1, 2, 3] 4 5 try: 6 my_list[3] = my_list[2] 7 except BaseException as error: 8 print (error)</pre> | <pre>list assignment index out of range ></pre> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|

QUESTION 12

Which of the following expression evaluate to True? (Select two answers)

- A. len('\? == 1
- B. len("''''''') == 0

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- C. `chr(ordCA') + 1) == 'B'`
D. `ord("Z") - ord("z") -- ord("0")`

Answer: AC

Explanation:

```
print(ord('Z') - ord('z') == ord('0'))  
print(chr(ord('A') + 1) == 'B' )  
print(len("\~") == 1 )  
print(len("") == 0 )
```

QUESTION 13

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
the_list = "alpha;beta;gamma".split(":")  
the_string = ''.join(the_list)  
print(the_string.isaplpha())
```

- A. it raises an exception
B. it outputs True
C. it outputs False
D. it outputs nothing

Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two answers)

- A. `121 + 1 != '!' + 2 * '2'`
B. `'AbC'.lower() < 'AB'`
C. `'1' + '1' + '1' < '1' * 3'`
D. `'3.14' != str(3.1415)`

Answer: AD

QUESTION 15

Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two answers)

- A. `str(1-1) in '0123456739'[:2]`
B. `'phd' in 'alpha'`
C. `'dcb' not in 'abcde' [::-1]`
D. `'True' not in 'False'`

Answer: CD

QUESTION 16

Assuming that the snippet below has been executed successfully, which of the following expressions will evaluate to True?

```
string = 'python' [::2]
```

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```
string = string[-1] + string[-2]
```

- A. string[0] == string[-1]
- B. string is None
- C. len (string) == 3
- D. string[0] == 'o'

Answer: D

QUESTION 17

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

- A. \e is an escape sequence used to mark the end of lines
- B. ASCII is synonymous with UTF-8
- C. II in ASCII stands for Information Interchange
- D. a code point is a number assigned to a given character

Answer: CD

QUESTION 18

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
string = str(1/3)
dummy = ''
for character in strong:
    dummy = character + dummy
print(dummy[-1])
```

- A. it outputs 'None'
- B. it outputs 3
- C. it raises an exception
- D. it outputs 0

Answer: C

Explanation:

Shell

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<string>", line 5, in <module>
NameError: name 'strong' is not defined
> |
```

QUESTION 19

Assuming that the code below has been placed inside a file named code.py and executed successfully, which of the

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following expressions evaluate to True?

```
class ClassA:
    var = 1
    def __init__(self, prop):
        prop1 = prop2 = prop
    def __str__(self):
        return

class ClassB(ClassA):
    def __init__(self, prop):
        prop3 = prop ** 2
        super().__init__(prop)

Object = ClassB(2)
```

- A. `str(Object) == 'Object'`
- B. `__name__ == 'code.py'`
- C. `ClassA.__module__ == '__main__'`
- D. `len(ClassB.__bases__) == 2`

Answer: C

QUESTION 20

What is true about Object-Oriented Programming in Python? (Select two answers)

- A. if a real-life object can be described with a set of adjectives, they may reflect a Python object method
- B. the same class can be used many times to build a number of objects
- C. each object of the same class can have a different set of methods
- D. a subclass is usually more specialized than its superclass

Answer: BD

QUESTION 21

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

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```
class Class:
    Variable = 0
    def __init__(self):
        self.value = 0

object_1 = Class()
object_1.Variable += 1
object_2 = Class()
object_2.value += 1
print(object_2.Variable + object_1.value)
```

- A. it outputs 1
- B. it outputs 0
- C. it raises an exception
- D. it outputs 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
1 class Class:
2     Variable = 0
3     def __init__(self):
4         self.value = 0
5
6 object_1 = Class()
7 object_1.Variable += 1
8 object_2 = Class()
9 object_2.value += 1
10 print (object_2.Variable + object_1.value)
```

QUESTION 22

Assuming that the following inheritance set is in force, which of the following classes are declared properly? (Select two answers)

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```
class A:  
    pass
```

```
class B(A):  
    pass
```

```
class C(A):  
    pass
```

```
class D(B):  
    pass
```

- A. class Class_4 (D, A) : pass
- B. class Class_1(C,D): pass
- C. class Class_3(A,C): pass
- D. class Class_2(B,D): pass

Answer: AB

QUESTION 23

What is true about Python class constructors? (Select two answers)

- A. the constructor's first parameter identifies an object currently being created
- B. the constructor cannot use the default values of the parameters
- C. the constructor can be invoked directly under strictly defined circumstances
- D. super-class constructor is invoked implicitly during constructor execution

Answer: AC

QUESTION 24

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

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```
class Super:
    def make(self):
        return 0
    def doit(self):
        return self.make()

class Sub_A(Super):
    def make(self):
        return 1

class Sub_B(Super)
    pass

a = Sub_A()
b = Sub_B()
print(a.doit() + b.doit())
```

- A. it outputs 0
- B. it outputs 1
- C. it raises an exception
- D. it outputs 2

Answer: C

QUESTION 25

A property that stores information about a given class's super-classes is named:

- A. `_upper_`
- B. `_bases_`
- C. `_ancestors_`
- D. `_super_`

Answer: B

QUESTION 26

Assuming that the following piece of code has been executed successfully, which of the expressions evaluate to True?
(Select two answers)

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```
class A:
    VarA = 1
    def __init__(self):
        self.prop_a = 1

class B(A):
    VarA = 2
    def __init__(self):
        self.prop_a = 2
        self.prop_aa = 2

class C(B):
    VarA = 3
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()

obj_a = A()
obj_b = B()
obj_c = C()
```

- A. `obj_b.prop_a == 3`
- B. `hasattr(obj_b, 'prop_aa')`
- C. `isinstance(obj_c, A)`
- D. `B.VarA == 3`

Answer: CD

QUESTION 27

Assuming that the code below has been executed successfully, which of the following expressions evaluate to True?
(Select two answers)

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```
class Class:
    Var = data = 1
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.prop = value

Object = Class(2)
```

- A. len(Class.__dict__) == 1
- B. 'data' in Class.__dict__
- C. 'var' in Class.__dict__
- D. 'data' in Object.__dict__

Answer: BC

QUESTION 28

What is the expected behavior of the following code?

```
class Class:
    __Var = 0
    def foo(self):
        Class.__Class__Var += 1
        self.__prop = Class.__Class__Var

o1 = Class()
o1.foo
o2 = Class()
o2.foo()
print(o2.__Class__Var + o1.__Class__prop)
```

- A. it outputs 6
- B. it outputs 1
- C. it outputs 3
- D. it raises an exception

Answer: D

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Explanation:

```
1- class Class:
2-     __Var = 0
3-     def foo(self):
4-         Class.__Class__Var += 1
5-         self.__prop = Class.__Class__Var
6-
7- o1 = Class()
8- o1.foo()
9- o2 = Class()
10- o2.foo()
11- print(o2.__Class__Var + o1.__Class__prop)
```

Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<string>", line 11, in <module>
AttributeError: 'Class' object has no attribute '__Class__prop'
> |

QUESTION 29

What is the expected output of the following snippet?

```
class Upper:
    def method(self):
        return 'upper'
```

```
class Lower(Upper):
    def method(self):
        return 'lower'
```

```
Object = Upper()
print(isinstance(Object, Lower), end=' ')
print(Object.method())
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
1- class Upper:
2-     def method(self):
3-         return 'upper'
4-
5- class Lower(Upper):
6-     def method(self):
7-         return 'lower'
8-
9- Object = Upper()
10- print(isinstance(Object, Lower), end=' ')
11- print(Object.method())
```

False upper
> |

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QUESTION 30

Which of the following lines of code will work flawlessly when put independently inside the add_new () method in order to make the snippet's output equal to [0, 1, 2]? (Select two answers)

```
class MyClass:
    def __init__(self, size):
        self.queue = [i for i in range(size)]

    def get(self):
        return self.queue

    def get_last(self):
        return self.queue[-1]

    def add_new(self):
        # insert the line of code here
```

```
Object = MyClass(2)
Object.add_new()
print(Object.get())
```

- A. self.queue.append(self.get_last() + 1)
- B. self.queue.append(get_last() + 1)
- C. self.queue.append(self.queue[-1] + 1)
- D. queue.append(self.get_last() + 1)

Answer: AC

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