QUESTION 56
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

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

QUESTION 57
The following expression 1+-2 is:

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

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION 58
A compiler is a program designed to (select two answers)

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

Answer: BD
Explanation:
https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-compiler-958322

QUESTION 59
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. ant bat camel

Answer: B
Explanation:

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

```
ant"bat"camel



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

QUESTION 60
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

Answer: A
Explanation:
The if statement uses the single equal operator instead of the boolean equal operator, making the code erronous.

QUESTION 61
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

Answer: B
Explanation:
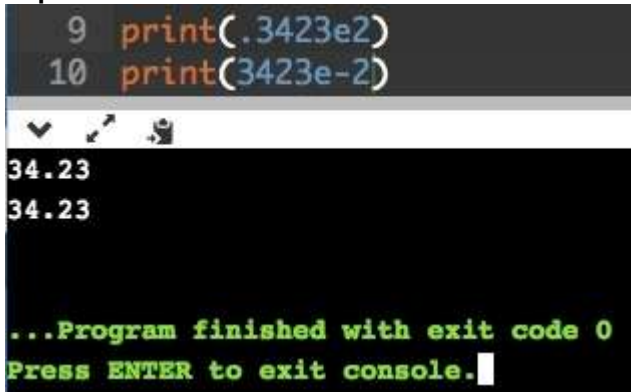This only prints one line. This can be verified in the python interpreter.

QUESTION 62
Which of the following literals reflect the value given as 34.23? (select two answers)

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

Answer: AB
Explanation:

QUESTION 63
What is the expected output of the following snippet?

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

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

Answer: D
Explanation:
Since the else is indented incorrectly, the code will be erroneous!

QUESTION 64
Assuming that the following snippet has been successfully executed, which of the equations are True? (Select two answers)

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

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

Answer: AC
Explanation:
a = [1]
b = a
a[0] = 0
print(len(a) == len(b)) # True

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

QUESTION 65
Assuming that the following snippet has been successfully executed, which of the equations are False? (Select two answers)

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

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

Answer: CD
Explanation:
>>> 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

QUESTION 66
Which of the following statements are true? (Select two answers)

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

Answer: BC
Explanation:
Python strings cannot be changed - they are immutable.

QUESTION 67
Which of the following sentences are true? (Select two answers)

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

Answer: BD

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QUESTION 68
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

Answer: B

QUESTION 69
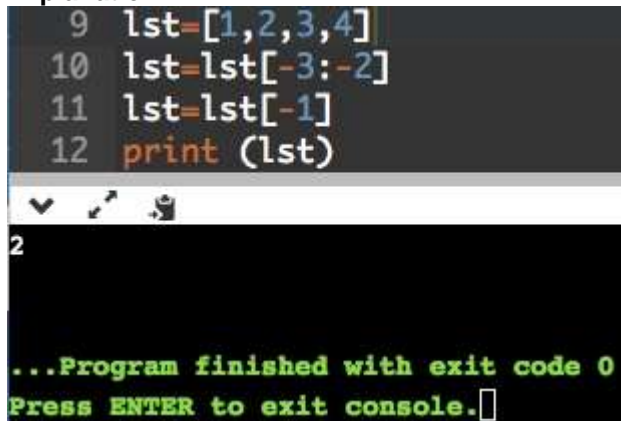What is the expected output of the following snippet?

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

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

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

```
2
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

QUESTION 70
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

Answer: B
Explanation:

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

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


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

QUESTION 71
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

Answer: C

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Explanation:

```
 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.
```

QUESTION 72
What would you use instead of XXX if you want to check whether a certain ` key' exists in a dictionary called diet?
(Select two answers)

```
if XXX:
    print   Key exists
```

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

Answer: AD

QUESTION 73
You need data which can act as a simple telephone directory. You can obtain it with the following clauses (choose two relevant variants; assume that no other items have been created before)

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

Answer: AB
Explanation:
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 'Mom' is not defined

QUESTION 74
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

Answer: A
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 75
Select the valid fun () invocations: (select two answers)

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

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 76
A file name like this one below says mat: (select three answers)
services. cpython-36.pyc

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

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 77
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 [1J

Answer: A
Explanation:

```
 9  def a(l,I):
10      return1[I]
11
12  print (a (0, [1))
```

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


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

QUESTION 78
What can you do if you don't like a long package path tike this one?

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

A. you can make an alias for the name using the a 1 i a s 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 die as keyword

Answer: D

QUESTION 79
What is the expected output of the following code?

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```
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

Answer: B
Explanation:

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

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


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

QUESTION 80

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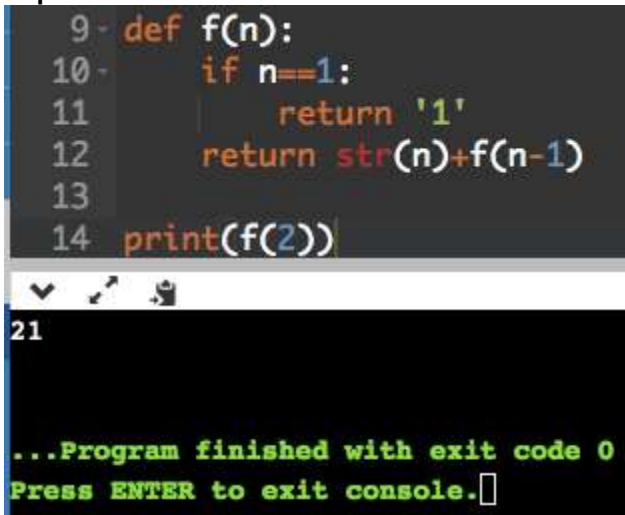**https://www.braindump2go.com/pcap-31-03.html**

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

Answer: A
Explanation:

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

```
21

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

QUESTION 81
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. print3

Answer: D
Explanation:

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

```
3

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

QUESTION 82
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

Answer: B
Explanation:

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

```
<generator object f at 0x7f8002e74ab0>


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

QUESTION 83
If you need a function that does nothing, what would you use instead of XXX? (Select two answers)

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

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

Answer: AD

QUESTION 84
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

Answer: B
Explanation:

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QUESTION 85
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

Answer: A
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 86
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: {}

Answer: B

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