Free Questions for PCPP-32-101

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Select the true statements about the sqirte3 module. (Select two answers.)

Options:

A- The sqlite3 module provides an interface compliant with the DB-API 2.0.
B- The special name memory is used to create a database in RAM.
C- The sqhte3 module does not support transactions.
D- The fetchall method returns an empty list when no rows are available

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

1. The sqlite3 module in python provides an interface compliant to the DB-API 2.0. Thus, it follows a standard performance metric that allows for consistency in database programming with python.

2. The special name 'memory' is used to create a database in RAM using the sqlite3 module. Thus, when you use it as the name of the database file while opening a connection, it creates a temporary database that exists only in memory.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Choose the true statements about the connection-oriented and connectionless types of communication. (Choose two answers.)

Options:

A- In the context of TCP/IP networks, the communication side that initiates a connection is called the client, whereas the side that answers the client is called the server
B- Connectionless communications are usually built on top of TCP
C- Using walkie-talkies is an example of a connection-oriented communication

D- A phone call is an example of a connection-oriented communication

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

1. In the context of TCP/IP networks, the communication side that initiates a connection is called the client, whereas the side that answers the client is called the server.

This statement is true because TCP/IP networks use a client-server model to establish connection-oriented communications. The client is the device or application that requests a service or resource from another device or application, which is called the server. The server responds to the client's request and provides the service or resource. For example, when you browse a website using a web browser, the browser acts as a client and sends a request to the web server that hosts the website.The web server acts as a server and sends back the requested web page to the browser1.

2. Connectionless communications are usually built on top of TCP.

This statement is false because TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is a connection-oriented protocol that requires establishing and terminating a connection before and after sending data. Connectionless communications are usually built on top of UDP (User Datagram Protocol), which is a connectionless protocol that does not require any connection setup or teardown.UDP simply sends data packets to the destination without checking if they are received or not2.

3. Using walkie-talkies is an example of a connection-oriented communication.

This statement is false because using walkie-talkies is an example of a connectionless communication. Walkie-talkies do not establish a dedicated channel or connection between the sender and receiver before transmitting data. They simply broadcast data over a shared frequency without ensuring that the receiver is ready or available to receive it.The sender does not know if the receiver has received the data or not3.

4. A phone call is an example of a connection-oriented communication.

This statement is true because a phone call is an example of a connection-oriented communication. A phone call requires setting up a circuit or connection between the caller and callee before exchanging voice data. The caller and callee can hear each other's voice and know if they are connected or not.The phone call also requires terminating the connection when the conversation is over4.

1: https://www.techtarget.com/searchnetworking/definition/client-server2: https://www.javatpoint.com/connection-oriented-vs-connectionless-service3: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walkie-talkie4: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone_call

A is true because in the context of TCP/IP networks, the communication side that initiates a connection is called the client, and the side that answers the client is called the server. This is the basis for establishing a connection-oriented communication.

D is true because a phone call is an example of a connection-oriented communication. Like TCP/IP, a phone call establishes a connection between two devices (in this case, two phones) before communication can occur.

A is true because in the context of TCP/IP networks, the communication side that initiates a connection is called the client, and the side that answers the client is called the server. This is the basis for establishing a connection-oriented communication.

D is true because a phone call is an example of a connection-oriented communication. Like TCP/IP, a phone call establishes a connection between two devices (in this case, two phones) before communication can occur.

B is false because connectionless communications are usually built on top of UDP, not TCP. UDP is a connectionless protocol that does not establish a connection before sending data.

C is false because using walkie-talkies is an example of a connectionless communication. Walkie-talkies do not establish a connection before communication begins, and messages are simply broadcasted to all devices within range.

Here is a sample code in Python using thesocketmodule to create a TCP server and client to demonstrate the connection-oriented communication:

Server-side code:

```
import socket

HOST = '127.0.0.1'

PORT = 8080

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as s:

s.bind((HOST, PORT))

s.listen()

conn, addr = s.accept()

with conn:

print('Connected by', addr)

while True:

data = conn.recv(1024)

if not data:
```

```
break

conn.sendall(data)
```

Client-side code:

```
import socket

HOST = '127.0.0.1'

PORT = 8080

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as s:

s.connect((HOST, PORT))

s.sendall(b'Hello, world')

data = s.recv(1024)

print('Received', repr(data))
```

The server listens for incoming connections on port 8080, and when a connection is established, it prints the address of the client that has connected. The server then continuously receives data from the client and sends it back to the client until the connection is closed.

The client establishes a connection with the server and sends the message 'Hello, world' encoded as bytes. It then waits for a response from the server and prints the data it receives.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Choose the true statement about PEP 8 recommendations related to line breaks and binary operators.

Options:

A- It is recommended that you use line breaks before binary operators to improve code readability.
B- It is permissible to use line breaks before or after a binary operator as long as the convention is consistent locally However, for new code it is recommended that break lines should be used only after binary operators.
C- It is recommended that you use line breaks after binary operators to improve code readability.
D- There is no specific PEP 8 recommendation related to using line breaks with binary operators.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to PEP 8, Python's official style guide, line breaks before binary operators produce more readable code, especially in code blocks with long expressions. This is stated in several sources (1,2,6,8) and is a widely accepted convention.

https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/#should-a-line-break-before-or-after-a-binary-operator

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/30614124/are-long-lines-broken-up-before-or-after-binary-operators-in-python

https://www.quora.com/What-is-PEP-8-Python

https://www.techbeamers.com/python-tutorial-pep-8/

https://www.section.io/engineering-education/python-coding-conventions-guidelines-for-python-programming/

https://towardsdatascience.com/a-step-in-pep8-style-guide-improving-the-readability-of-the-code-8114fd4ccefa

https://www.codementor.io/@rishikeshdhokare/python-coding-style-best-practices-that-every-python-programmer-must-know-xybbcubb8

https://www.dataschool.io/python-pep8-tips-and-tricks/

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is true about the invocation of the cget () method?

Options:

A- It can be used to read widget attributes.
B- It has the same effect as the config () method.
C- It can be used to set new values to widget attributes.
D- It can be replaced with a dictionary-like access manner.

Answer:

A

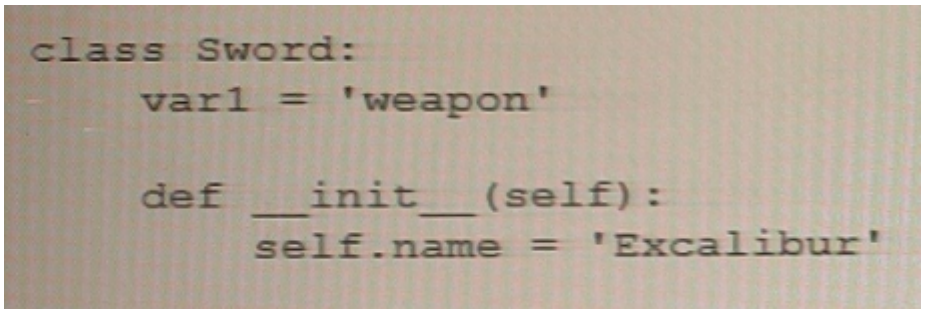
Explanation:

The cget() method in Python is used to read the configuration options of a widget in Tkinter. It retrieves the value of a specified configuration option for a Tkinter widget. Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Analyze the following snippet and choose the best statement that describes it.



```
class Sword:
    var1 = 'weapon'

    def __init__(self):
        self.name = 'Excalibur'
```

Options:

A- self. name is the name of a class variable.
B- varl is the name of a global variable
C- Excalibur is the value passed to an instance variable
D- Weapon is the value passed to an instance variable

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The correct answer isC. Excalibur is the value passed to an instance variable. In the given code snippet,self.nameis an instance variable of theSwordclass. When an instance of theSwordclass is created withvarl = Sword('Excalibur'), the value'Excalibur'is passed as an argument to the__init__method and assigned to thenameinstance variable of thevarlobject.

The code defines a class calledSwordwith an__init__method that takes one parametername. When a new instance of theSwordclass is created withvarl = Sword('Excalibur'), the value of the'Excalibur'string is passed as an argument to the__init__method, and assigned to theself.nameinstance variable of thevarlobject.

Official Python documentation on Classes:https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/classes.html

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following methods allow you to load a configuration using ConfigParser? (Choose two answers.)

Options:

A- read
B- read_dict
C- read_conf
D- read_str

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

ConfigParser is a built-in library in Python that allows you to read and write configuration files. The read method is used to read the configuration file which can be in any of the supported file formats, such as INI, YAML, and JSON. The read_dict method is used to read the configuration from a Python dictionary. The read_conf and read_str options are not valid methods in the ConfigParser module.

Therefore, the correct options to load a configuration using ConfigParser are A. read and D. read_string.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a__traceback__?

(Choose two answers)

Options:

A- An attribute owned by every exception object
B- A special method delivered by the traceback module to retrieve a full list of strings describing the traceback
C- An attribute that is added to every object when the traceback module is imported
D- An attribute that holds interesting information that is particularly useful when the programmer wants to store exception details in other objects

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

The correct answers areA. An attribute owned by every exception objectandD. An attribute that holds interesting information that is particularly useful when the programmer wants to store exception details in other objects. A traceback is an attribute of an exception object that contains a stack trace representing the call stack at the point where the exception was raised. The traceback attribute holds information about the sequence of function calls that led to the exception, which can be useful for debugging and error reporting.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following methods allows you to debug an XML tree in the xml.etree ELementTree module?

Options:

A- debug
B- dump
C- log
D- parse

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The dump() method in the xml.etree.ElementTree module allows you to output a debug representation of an XML tree to a file or standard output. This method is useful for analyzing the structure of the tree and tracking down errors.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Choose the true statements about the json.-dumps () function. (Choose two answers.)

Options:

A- It returns a JSON string.
B- It returns a Python entity.
C- It takes a JSON string as its argument
D- It takes Python data as its argument.
D- It takes Python data as its argument.
This statement is true because the json.dumps () function accepts any Python object that can be serialized into JSON, such as lists, dictionaries, strings, numbers, booleans, or None. For example, json.dumps ({''name'': ''Alice'', ''age'': 25}) returns '{''name'': ''Alice'', ''age'': 25}'.

Answer:

A, D, D

Explanation:

The json.dumps() function is used to convert a Python object into a JSON string1. It takes Python data as its argument, such as a dictionary or a list, and returns a JSON string.

1. It returns a JSON string.

This statement is true because the json.dumps () function takes a Python object as its argument and returns a JSON-formatted string that represents the object. For example, json.dumps ([1, 2,

3]) returns '[1, 2, 3]'.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Look at the following code snippets and decide which ones follow PEP 8 recommendations for whitespaces in expressions and statements (Select two answers.)

A)

No whitespace immediately before the opening parenthesis that starts the list of arguments of a function call:

```
# Correct:
foo(5)
# Wrong:
foo (5)
```

B)

A whitespace immediately before a comma, semicolon, and colon:

```
# Correct:
if x == 2 : print x , y ; x , y = y , x
# Wrong:
if x == 2: print x, y; x, y = y, x
```

C)

No whitespace between a trailing comma and a following closing parenthesis:

```
# Correct:
spam = (1,)
# Wrong:
spam = (1, )
```

D)

A whitespace immediately after the opening parenthesis that starts indexing or slicing:

```
# Correct:
my_dict ['key'] = my_list [index]
# Wrong:
my_dict['key'] = my_list[index]
```

Options:

A- Option A
B- Option B
C- Option C
D- Option D

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Option A is true because PEP 8 recommends avoiding extraneous whitespace immediately inside parentheses, brackets or braces1.

Option C is true because PEP 8 recommends avoiding extraneous whitespace between a trailing comma and a following close parenthesis1.