Full Download: http://testbanklive.com/download/introduction-to-programming-using-python-1st-edition-schneider-test-bank/

Chapter 2

Multiple Choice (47) WARNING: CORRECT ANSWERS ARE IN THE SAME POSITION AND TAGGED WITH \*\*. YOU SHOULD RANDOMIZE THE LOCATION OF THE CORRECT ANSWERS IN YOUR EXAM.

- 1. In programming terminology, numbers are called numeric \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. literals \*\*
  - b. expressions
  - c. operations
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
- 2. A combination of numbers, arithmetic operators, and parentheses that can be evaluated is called a numeric \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. expression \*\*
  - b. operations
  - c. literal
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above

3. The names given to values stored in memory in Python are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. variables \*\*
- b. quantities
- c. statements
- d. literals

4. A statement of the form variableName = numericExpression is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. assignment statement \*\*
- b. arithmetic statement
- c. expression
- d. mathematical operation
- 5. In Python, variable names may begin with \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a letter
  - b. an underscore
  - c. both a & b \*\*
  - d. none of the above
- 6. In Python, variable names may consist of \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. letters
  - b. digits

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

# Full download all chapters instantly please go to Solutions Manual, Test Bank site: testbanklive.com

- c. underscores
- d. all of the above \*\*
- e. none of the above

7. If the value of n is 3.14159, the function round(n) will return \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 3 \*\*
- b. 3.1
- c. a syntax error
- d. a logic error
- 8. Integer division is accomplished using the \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator.
  - a. // \*\*
  - b. %
  - c. /
  - d. /=

9. The remainder of an integer division is accomplished using the \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator.

- a. % \*\*
- b. //
- c. mod
- d. rem

10. The statement a /= 5 is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. augmented assignment \*\*
- b. syntax error
- c. logic error
- d. integer division
- 11. In the following numeric expression, what is evaluated first?
  - 4 \* a + 7 / (x y) + (n \*\* 3)
  - a. (x y) \*\*
  - b. (n \*\* 3)
  - c. 4\*a
  - d. a+7

12. Grammatical and punctuation errors are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. syntax errors \*\*
- b. logic errors
- c. runtime errors
- d. bugs
- 13. A syntax error is caught

- a. by the interpreter \*\*
- b. during runtime when the program crashes
- c. during runtime when an unexpected result is given
- d. all of the above
- 14. An example of a runtime error is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a misspelled function name
  - b. an undeclared variable
  - c. division by zero
  - d. all of the above \*\*
- 15. When Python removes an orphaned object from memory, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. garbage collection \*\*
  - b. memory sweeping
  - c. variable abandoning
  - d. redirection
- 16. What will the following line of Python display?
  - print (round(22.5))
  - a. 22 \*\*
  - b. 23
  - c. 22.5
  - d. this is a logic error
- 17. Which variable name is invalid?
  - a. X-ray \*\*
  - b. XRaY
  - c.  $X_R_A_Y$
  - d. xray256
- 18. In Python, string literals are surrounded by
  - a. single quotes
  - b. double quotes
  - c. either a or b \*\*
  - d. none of the above
- 19. A sequence of consecutive characters from a string is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. slice \*\*
  - b. run
  - c. group
  - d. cut

- 20. In the string literal "Life, the universe and everything." the substring "verse" begins at position \_\_\_\_\_\_ and ends at position \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 13,17 \*\*
  - b. 12, 17
  - c. 13, 18
  - d. 12, 18

21. When referencing a substring such as str1[m:n] if  $m \ge n$  then the value will be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the empty string \*\*
- b. the character at index m
- c. the character at index n
- d. a Traceback error message IndexError will occur
- 22. Given str1 = "Life, the universe and everything." what does str1.find("ve") return?
  - a. 13 \*\*
  - b. 24
  - c. 14
  - d. -1

23. Given str1 = "Life, the universe and everything." what does str1.rfind("ve") return?

- a. 24 \*\*
- b. 25
- c. 13
- d. -1

24. Given str1 = "Life, the universe and everything." what does str1.rfind("rev") return?

- a. -1 \*\*
- b. 26
- c. 15
- d. 0

25. Combining two strings to form a new string is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. concatenation \*\*
- b. joining
- c. stringing
- d. slicing
- 26. What function prompts a user to enter data?
  - a. input \*\*
  - b. enter
  - c. prompt

- d. getInput
- 27. Given the Python statement

number = int(input("Enter a whole number: "))
what will be the output if the user enters 17.9?

- a. a Traceback error message \*\*
- b. 17
- c. 18
- d. 17.1

28. Which function converts a number to its string representation?

- a. str \*\*
- b. toString
- c. convertToString
- d. sConvert
- 29. Comments are useful for
  - a. specifying the intent of the program \*\*
  - b. specifying how the interpreter should handle non-standard Python statements
  - c. specifying which Python libraries the interpreter should use
  - d. making a bunch of meaningless remarks that confuse programmers

30. In Python, you create a comment with the character(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. #
- b. ##
- c. //
- d. a. or b. \*\*

31. A good reason to include documentation in your program is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. to make your program easier for other people to understand
- b. to make your program easier for you to understand when you come back to it at a later point in time
- c. to make it easier to read long programs
- d. all of the above \*\*
- 32. A long statement can be split across multiple lines by ending each line, except the last, with the character(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. \ \*\*
  - b. /
  - c. \\
  - d. //

33. For readability purposes, you should not chain \_\_\_\_\_\_ methods together.

- a. more than three \*\*
- b. more than two
- c. less than three
- d. any

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_ sequences are short sequences that are placed in strings to instruct the cursor to permits special characters to be printed.

- a. escape \*\*
- b. special
- c. expandable
- d. cursor

35. The escape sequence for the newline character is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. \n \*\*
- b. \nl
- c. ∖t
- d. \cr
- 36. What happens when a justification method is used to display string output but the string is longer than the allocated width?
  - a. The justification method is ignored. \*\*
  - b. The string is left justified.
  - c. The string is right justified.
  - d. A Throwback error is produced.
- 37. Which method removes all ending spaces and escape sequences in a string?
  - a. rstrip \*\*
  - b. strip
  - c. remove
  - d. clean

38. In Python, the term \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to any instance of a data type.

- a. object \*\*
- b. type
- c. list
- d. entity

39. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a mutable ordered sequence of Python objects.

- a. list \*\*
- b. tuple
- c. both a & b

- d. none of the above
- 40. After the *del* function or *remove* method are executed on a list, the items following the eliminated item are \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. moved one position left in the list \*\*
  - b. moved one position right in the list
  - c. do not change position in the list
  - d. are also removed from the list
- 41. After the *insert* method is executed, items in the list having an index greater than or equal to the stated index are \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. moved one position to the right in the list \*\*
  - b. moved one position to the left in the list
  - c. do not change position in the list
  - d. none of the above
- 42. In the split method, if no separator is specified, the default is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. any whitespace character \*\*
  - b. a period (.)
  - c. a comma (,)
  - d. a number sign (#)
- 43. Which method turns a single string into a list of substrings?
  - a. split \*\*
  - b. slice
  - c. join
  - d. splice
- 44. Which method converts a list of strings into a string value consisting of the elements of the list concatenated together?
  - a. join \*\*
  - b. slice
  - c. splice
  - d. split
- 45. Given the Python statement

value = (42, "universe", "everything)

which statement is illegal in Python?

- a. value.append(35)
- b. value.extend([5, 7])
- c. value.insert(1, "hitchhiker")

d. all of the above \*\*

46. Which one of the following Python objects can be changed in place?

- a. list \*\*
- b. number
- c. string
- d. tuple

47. Objects that cannot be changed in place are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. immutable \*\*
- b. mutable
- c. static
- d. unchangeable

#### True/False (28)

1. The result of a division is always a float.

#### Answer: true

2. The result of a division is an int if the quotient evaluates to a whole number.

# Answer: false

3. The result of a multiplication is a float if either of the numbers is a float.

# Answer: true

4. In a numeric expression, the operations inside parentheses are calculated last and from left to right if more than one pair of parentheses is present.

# Answer: false

5. Numeric expressions may not contain variables.

# Answer: false

6. An assignment statement evaluates the expression on the left side of the = and then assigns its value to the variable on the right.

# Answer: false

7. A variable is created in memory the first time it appears on the left side of an assignment statement.

Answer: true

8. A variable must be created with assignment statement before it can be used in an expression.

Answer: true

9. Python is case-sensitive.

Answer: true

10. Reserved words cannot be used as variable names.

Answer: true

11. Function names are not case-sensitive.

Answer: false

12. Logic errors are the easiest type of error to locate.

Answer: false

13. When writing a string literal, opening and closing quotation marks must be the same type.

Answer: true

14. Variables cannot be assigned string values, only numeric values.

Answer: false

15. The first character of a string has index 1.

Answer: false

16. Chained methods are executed from right to left.

Answer: false

17. A string cannot be concatenated with a number.

Answer: true

18. Python does not allow for out of bounds indexing for individual characters of a string.

Answer: true

19. Python does not allow for out of bounds indexing for slices.

Answer: false

20. The backslash (\) is not considered to be a character.

Answer: true

21. When the *format* method is used to format a string, right-justify is the default justification.

Answer: false

22. In Python, a list may contain objects of any type but they must all be of the same type.

Answer: false

23. Values used in a Python program that reside in memory are lost when the program terminates.

Answer: true

24. Strings in a text file may be formatted with bold, italics, and color.

Answer: false

25. Tuples cannot be modified in place.

Answer: true

26. Tuples cannot be sliced.

Answer: false

27. Lists are mutable.

Answer: true

28. In general, tuples are more efficient than lists.

Answer: true

#### Short Answer (14)

1. What are the two types of numbers used in Python?

Answer: int and float

 What is the output of the following Python statement? print (8 / 3, 4 \* 7, 9 + 13, 2 \*\* 5, 6 \* (3 + 2))

Answer: 2 28 22 32 30

3. Write a Python statement that creates a variable called size and assigns the value 77 to it.

Answer: size = 77

4. What will be the output of the following Python program?

x = 5 y = 7 print (abs(x - y) - 10) print (int(x \*\* 2) + 1.4) print(round(y + 3.14159, 2))

Answer: -8 26.4 10.14

5. Create a variable called speed and assign the value 50 to it. In a second statement, use an augmented assignment to add 15 to speed.

Answer: speed = 50 speed += 15

6. What is the output of the following Python program?

a = 3 b = 7 c = 11 d = 17 a += b b \*= c c \*\*= 2 d /= a print (a, b, c, round(d))

Answer: 10 77 121 2

7. What is the output of the following Python program?

a = 31 b = 7 print (a // b, a % b)

Answer: 4 3

8. Write a Python program to convert 250 minutes to 4 hours and 10 minutes and prints the hours and minutes.

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

#### Introduction to Programming Using Python 1st Edition Schneider Test Bank

Full Download: http://testbanklive.com/download/introduction-to-programming-using-python-1st-edition-schneider-test-bank/

```
Answer: totalMinutes = 250
hours = totalMinutes // 60
minutes = totalMinutes % 60
print (hours, minutes)
```

9. What is the output of the following Python program?

```
str1 = "it is what it is"
print(str1.find("is"), str1.rfind("it"), str1[-9:-7])
```

```
Answer: 3 14 ha
```

10. What is the output of the following Python program?

```
str1 = "it is what it is"
print(str1[-9:])
```

Answer: hat it is

11. What is the output of the following Python program?

```
str1 = "it is what it is"
print(str1[11:])
```

Answer: it is

- 12. Write a Python statement to prompt a user with "Enter a positive number:" and assigns the input to a variable called *number*.
- Answer: eval(number = input("Enter a positive number:"))
- 13. What is the output of the following Python program?

```
print("never give up"[-12:4])
```

```
Answer: eve
```

14. Write a single Python statement that creates three variables, length, width, and height, and assigns the values 10, 14 and 5 respectively, to them.

Answer: length, width, height = 10, 14, 5

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

#### Full download all chapters instantly please go to Solutions Manual, Test Bank site: testbanklive.com