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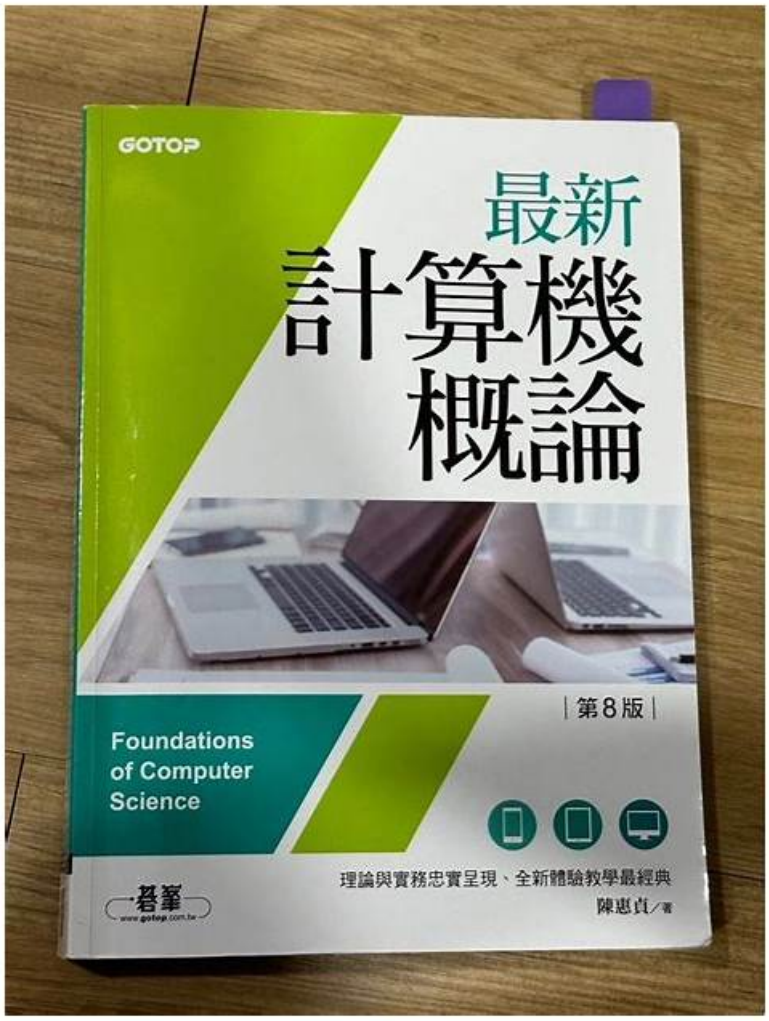

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問題 #32
What is a correct call to the linear search defined as def linear_search(customersList, search_value): ?

- A. linear_search()(customersList)
- B. print(linear_search(customersList, search_value))
- C. search_linear(customersList, search_value)
- D. find_linear(customersList)

答案：B

解題說明：
A function definition in Python specifies a function name and a list of parameters. Here, def linear_search (customersList, search_value): defines a function named linear_search that requirestwo argumentswhen called: a list (or sequence) of customer items and the value being searched for. A correct call must therefore supply both arguments in the same order: linear_search(customersList, search_value). Option B is correct because it calls the function properly and then prints the returned result.
Textbooks describe linear search as scanning the list from the beginning to the end, comparing each element to search_value until a match is found or the list ends. The function typically returns an index (e.g., position of the match) or a Boolean, or possibly -1/None if not found. Wrapping the call in print(...) is a standard way to display the returned value for testing or demonstration.
Option A is incorrect because it calls a different function name, not linear_search. Option C is incorrect because linear_search() would attempt to call the function with zero arguments, which would raise a TypeError, and then it tries to call the result as if it were another function. Option D uses a different function name (search_linear) and also contains a spelling mismatch compared to the given definition.

問題 #33
m = 30
n = 30
What will be the output of print(id(m), id(n)) after executing the following code?

- A. 0 0
- B. Error
- C. Two different numbers
- D. Two identical numbers

答案：D

解題說明：
In Python, id(x) returns the "identity" of an object, which in CPython (the most common implementation) is typically the object's memory address. When you write m = 30 and n = 30, both names may refer to thesame integer objectbecause CPython caches a range of small integer objects for efficiency. This optimization means that commonly used small integers are pre-created and reused, so repeated occurrences of the same small integer literal often point to the same object, producing identical id() values. As a result, print(id(m), id (n)) will most likely displaytwo identical numbersin standard CPython builds when 30 falls within the cached range. (Real Python) This behavior is an implementation detail, but it is widely discussed in Python education because it illustrates the difference between object identity (whether two variables reference the same object) and value equality (whether two objects have the same value). Even if id(m) and id(n) were different in some edge environment, m == n would still be True because the values are equal; id() is about identity, not value. The options "0 0" and "Error" are not consistent with how id() works for valid objects.

問題 #34
Which method converts the default smallest-to-largest index order of a list to instead be the opposite?

- A. sortDescending()
- B. flip()
- C. reverse()

- D. invert()

答案：C

解題說明：
Python lists maintain an order, and sometimes you need to reverse that order so the last element becomes first and the first becomes last. The standard list method for reversing the elementsin placeis reverse(). For example, if nums = [1, 2, 3, 4], then nums.reverse() mutates the list so it becomes [4, 3, 2, 1]. This is a built-in operation taught in introductory programming texts because it is efficient and conceptually simple: it does not create a new list unless you explicitly copy the data.
It is important to distinguish reversing from sorting. Reversing changes the sequence order as-is, while sorting rearranges elements according to comparisons. The question refers to converting the index order to the opposite, which is reversing. If you wanted descendingsortedorder, you would typically use sort (reverse=True) or sorted(nums, reverse=True). But the direct method that reverses the list's order is reverse().
The other options are not standard Python list methods. sortDescending(), flip(), and invert() are not part of Python's built-in list API. Textbooks emphasize learning the correct method names because Python's standard library provides a consistent, widely used interface across programs. Thus, reverse() is the correct answer for reversing the index order of a list.

問題 #35
Which character is used to indicate a range of values to be sliced into a new list?

- A. "+"
- B. ":"
- C. ","
- D. "="

答案：B

解題說明：
In Python, slicing is the standard mechanism for extracting arangeof elements from a sequence type such as a list, string, or tuple. The character that signals a slice range is thecolon:. The general slice syntax is sequence [start:stop:step]. Most commonly, you see sequence[start:stop], where start is the index to begin from (inclusive) and stop is the index to end at (exclusive). This "inclusive start, exclusive stop" rule is emphasized in textbooks because it makes slice lengths easy to reason about: when step is 1, the number of elements returned is stop - start.
For example, if items = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"], then items[1:4] returns ["b", "c", "d"]. Omitting start defaults to the beginning (items[:3] gives the first three elements), and omitting stop defaults to the end (items[2:] gives everything from index 2 onward). The optional step supports patterns like items[::2] for every other element, and negative steps can reverse a sequence (items[::-1]).
The other characters do not define ranges in Python slicing: , separates items (or indices in multidimensional structures), + is addition/concatenation, and = is assignment. The colon is the slicing operator that indicates a range.

問題 #36
What is the name of the tool that can allow a device to run more than one operating system at a time as virtual machines?

- A. Partition Manager
- B. Bootloader
- C. Hypervisor
- D. System Restore

答案：C

解題說明：
Ahypervisoris the software layer that enables virtualization-running multiple operating systems concurrently on the same physical hardware as separate, isolated virtual machines (VMs). Operating systems textbooks describe the hypervisor as managing and multiplexing core hardware resources such as CPU, memory, storage, and I/O devices among multiple guest operating systems. Each VM behaves as if it has its own hardware, while the hypervisor enforces isolation and schedules resource usage.
Hypervisors come in two broad categories.Type 1 (bare-metal)hypervisors run directly on the hardware (common in data centers), whileType 2 (hosted)hypervisors run as applications on top of a host OS (common on desktops). In both cases, the hypervisor is the key tool that makes "more than one OS at a time" possible.
System Restore is a recovery feature, not a virtualization platform. A partition manager can split a disk into multiple partitions, which can support dual-boot setups, but that runs only one OS at a time, not concurrently as VMs. A bootloader selects which OS to start

at boot time; again, that is not simultaneous virtualization. Therefore, the correct tool that allows running multiple operating systems simultaneously as virtual machines is the hypervisor.

問題 #37
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