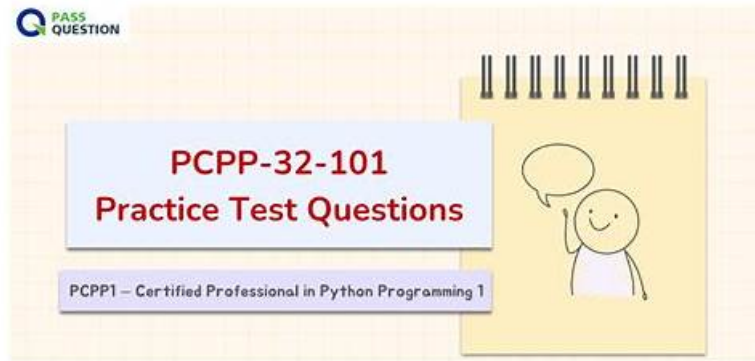


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Python Institute PCPP1 - Certified Professional in Python Programming 1 Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which function or operator should you use to obtain the answer True or False to the question: "Do two variables refer to the same object?"

- A. The **is** operator
- B. The id () function
- C. The = operator
- D. The isinstanceO function

Answer: A

Explanation:

To test whether two variables refer to the same object in memory, you should use the is operator.

The is operator returns True if the two variables point to the same object in memory, and False otherwise.

For example:

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

```
b = a
```

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

```
print(a is b) # True
```

```
print(a is c) # False
```

In this example, a and b refer to the same list object in memory, so a is b returns True . On the other hand, a and c refer to two separate list objects with the same values, so a is c returns False .

Reference:

Official Python documentation on Comparisons: <https://docs.python.org/3/reference/expressions.html#not-in> Official Python

documentation on Identity comparisons: <https://docs.python.org/3/reference/expressions.html#is>

html#is

The is operator is used to test whether two variables refer to the same object in memory. If two variables x and y refer to the same object, the expression x is y will evaluate to True . Otherwise, it will evaluate to False .

NEW QUESTION # 32

What is the result of the following code?

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()

logger.info('Debugging mode has been enabled')
logger.debug('Loading data...')
```

What is the result of the following code?

- A. Debugging mode has been enabled
- B. Nothing will be displayed
- C. Loading data...
- D. Debugging mode has been enabled Loading data...

Answer: C

Explanation:

This statement is true because the code uses the logging module to create a logger object and set its level to logging.INFO. The logging module provides a way of reporting events that occur during the execution of a program. The logging level determines which events are reported and which are ignored. The logging module defines five levels of severity: DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, and CRITICAL. The lower the level, the more events are reported.

The code then uses the logger object to log two messages: one with the level logging.DEBUG and one with the level logging.INFO. The logger object only reports the messages that have a level equal or higher than its own level. Therefore, the message with the level logging.DEBUG is ignored, while the message with the level logging.INFO is reported. The default format for reporting messages is "level name: message". Therefore, the output of the code is:

INFO: Loading data...

NEW QUESTION # 33

Select the true statements about the following invocation:

```
r = requests.get('http://localhost:3000')
```

(Select two answers.)

- A. It addresses a service located at the following address local.host.com.
- B. It addresses a service deployed at localhost (the host where the code is run).
- C. It addresses a service listening at port 3000.
- D. It addresses a service whose timeout is set to 3000 ms.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

It addresses a service deployed at localhost (the host where the code is run).

This statement is true because localhost is a special hostname that refers to the local machine or the current host where the code is run. It is equivalent to using the IP address 127.0.0.1, which is the loopback address of the network interface. By using localhost as the hostname, the invocation addresses a service that is deployed on the same machine as the client.

It addresses a service listening at port 3000.

This statement is true because port 3000 is the part of the URL that follows the colon after the hostname. It specifies the port number where the service is listening for incoming requests. A port number is a 16-bit integer that identifies a specific process or application on a host. By using port 3000, the invocation addresses a service that is listening at that port.

It addresses a service whose timeout is set to 3000 ms.

This statement is false because timeout is not a part of the URL, but a parameter that can be passed to the requests.get () function in Python. Timeout specifies how long to wait for the server to send data before giving up. It is measured in seconds, not milliseconds. By using timeout=3, the invocation sets the timeout to 3 seconds, not 3000 ms.

It addresses a service located at the following address local.host.com.

This statement is false because local.host.com is not the same as localhost. Local.host.com is a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that consists of three parts: local, host, and com. It requires DNS resolution to map it to an IP address. Localhost, on the other hand, is a special hostname that does not require DNS resolution and always maps to 127.0.0.1. By using localhost as the hostname, the invocation does not address a service located at local.host.com.

References:

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/requests.html> : <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Localhost> :

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_\(computer_networking\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_(computer_networking)) :

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fully_qualified_domain_name

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

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

Answer: A

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.

Reference: Official Python documentation on the ElementTree module: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/xml.etree.elementtree.html>

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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