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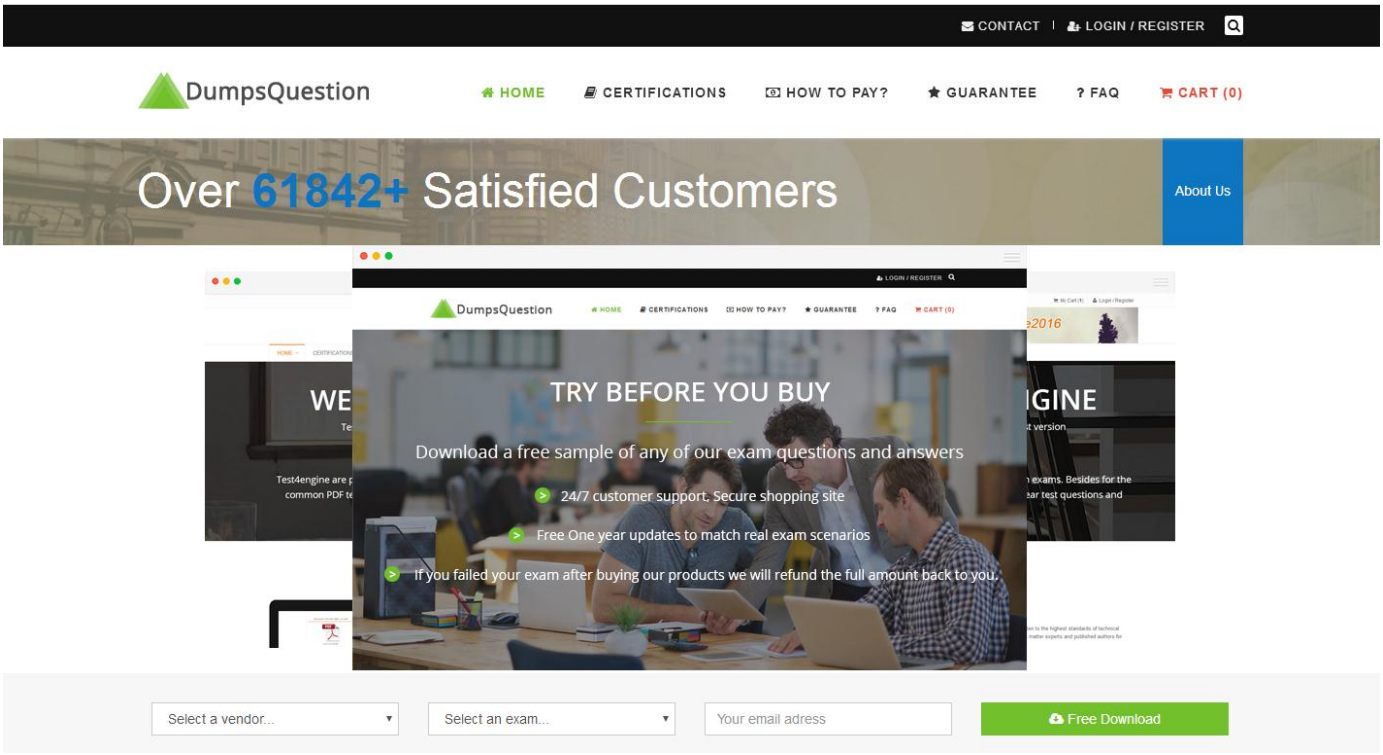

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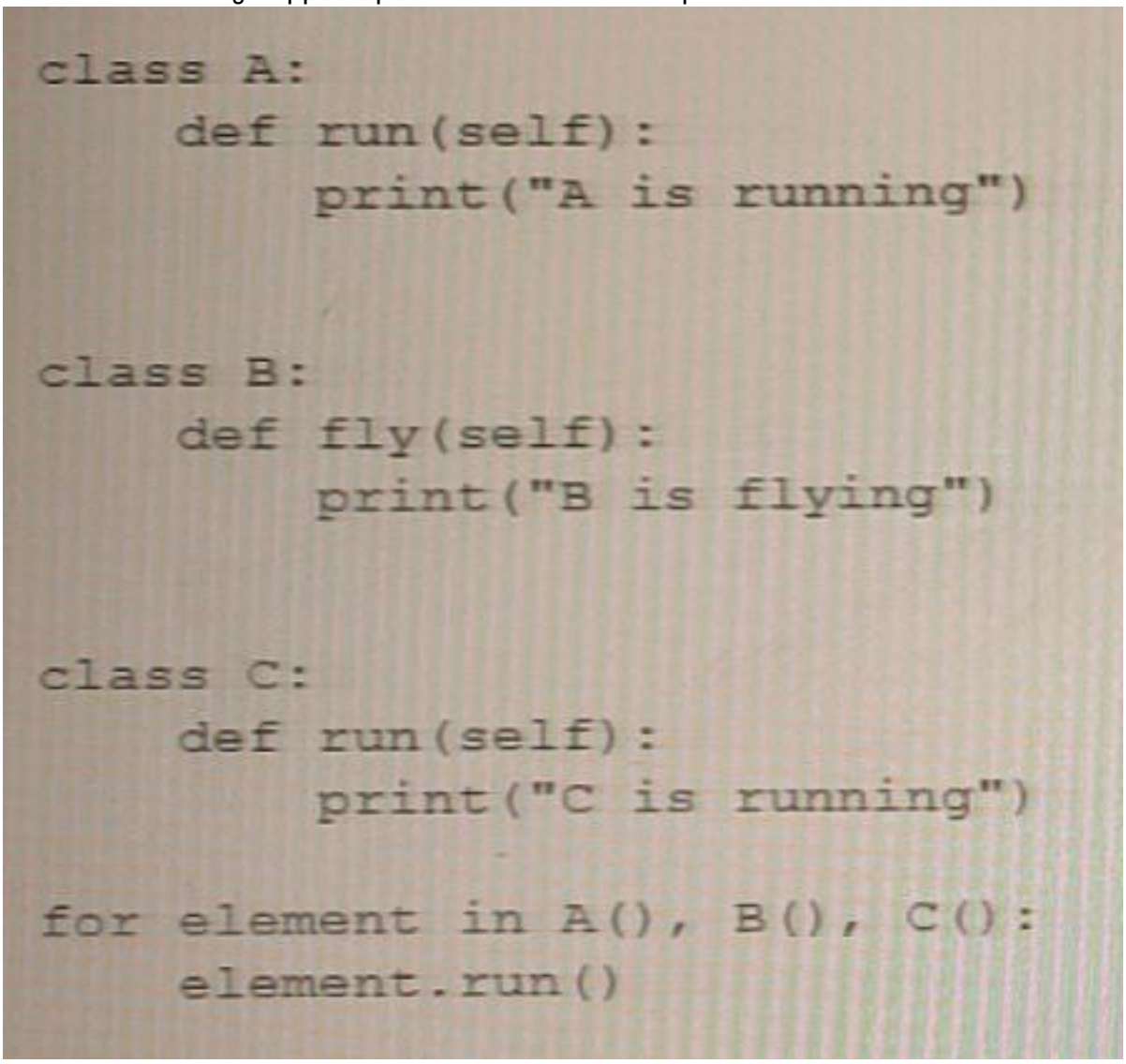
Exam : **PCPP-32-101**

Title : PCPP1 - Certified Professional in Python Programming 1

Vendor : Python Institute

Version : DEMO

NO.1 The following snippet represents one of the OOP pillars Which one is that?



```
class A:
    def run(self):
        print("A is running")


class B:
    def fly(self):
        print("B is flying")


class C:
    def run(self):
        print("C is running")

for element in A(), B(), C():
    element.run()
```

A. Inheritance
B. Encapsulation
C. Serialization
D. Polymorphism
Answer: B
Explanation
The given code snippet demonstrates the concept of encapsulation in object-oriented programming. Encapsulation refers to the practice of keeping the internal state and behavior of an object hidden from the outside world and providing a public interface for interacting with the object. In the given code snippet, the __init__ and get_balance methods provide a public interface for interacting with instances of the BankAccount class, while the __balance attribute is kept hidden from the outside world by using a double underscore prefix.

NO.2 Analyze the following snippet and select the statement that best describes it.

```
class OwnMath:
    pass


def calculate_value(numerator, denominator):
    try:
        value = numerator / denominator
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
        raise OwnMath from e
    return value


calculate_value(4, 0)
```

A. The code is an example of implicitly chained exceptions.

B. The code is erroneous as the OwnMath class does not inherit from any Exception type class

C. The code is fine and the script execution is not interrupted by any exception.

D. The code is an example of explicitly chained exceptions.

Answer: D

Explanation

In the given code snippet, an instance of OwnMath exception is raised with an explicitly specified __cause__ attribute that refers to the original exception (ZeroDivisionError). This is an example of explicitly chaining exceptions in Python.

NO.3 Look at the following code snippets and decide which ones follow PEP 8 recommendations for whitespacesin expressions and statements(Select two answers.)

A.

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

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

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

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

C.
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]
```

D.
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
```

Answer: A,B
Explanation
Option A is true because PEP 8 recommends avoiding extraneous whitespace immediately inside parentheses, brackets or braces 1.
Option C is true because PEP 8 recommends avoiding extraneous whitespace between a trailing comma and a following close parenthesis 1.

NO.4 What is a static method?
A. A method that works on the class itself
B. A method that works on class objects that are instantiated
C. A method that requires no parameters referring to the class itself
D. A method decorated with the @method trait
Answer: C
Explanation
A static method is a method that belongs to a class rather than an instance of the class. It is defined using the @staticmethod decorator and does not take a self or cls parameter. Static methods are often used to define utility functions that do not depend on the state of an instance or the class itself.