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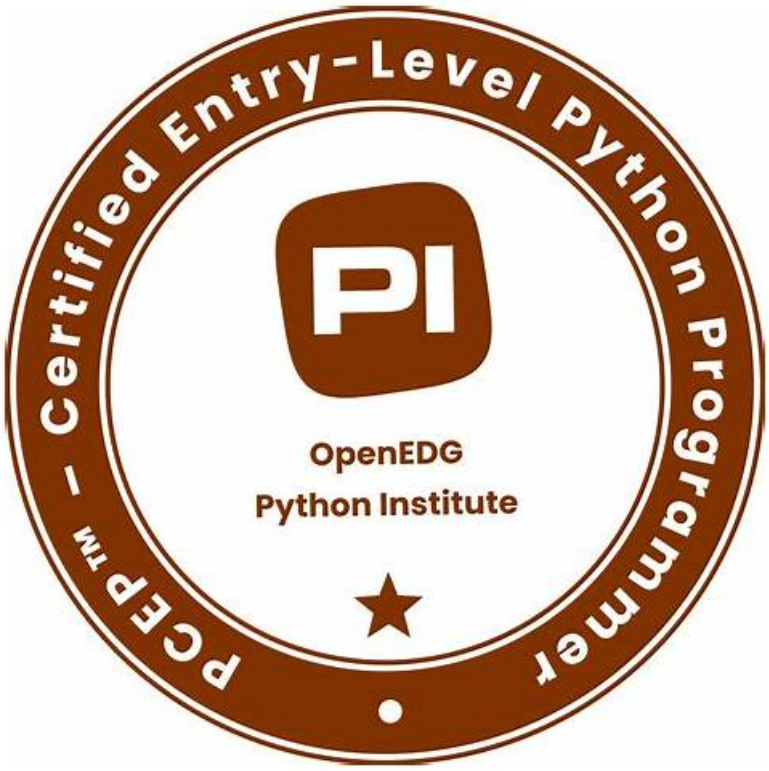

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 2	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 3	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 4	• Computer Programming Fundamentals: This section of the exam covers fundamental concepts such as interpreters, compilers, syntax, and semantics. It covers Python basics: keywords, instructions, indentation, comments in addition to Booleans, integers, floats, strings, and Variables, and naming conventions. Finally, it covers arithmetic, string, assignment, bitwise, Boolean, relational, and Input • output operations.
Topic 5	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
What is true about exceptions and debugging? (Select two answers.)

- A. If some Python code is executed without errors, this proves that there are no errors in it.
- B. The default (anonymous) except branch cannot be the last branch in the try-except block.
- C. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger.
- D. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Exceptions and debugging are two important concepts in Python programming that are related to handling and preventing errors. Exceptions are errors that occur when the code cannot be executed properly, such as syntax errors, type errors, index errors, etc. Debugging is the process of finding and fixing errors in the code, using various tools and techniques. Some of the facts about exceptions and debugging are:
* A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. A debugger is a program that can run another program step by step, inspect the values of variables, set breakpoints, evaluate expressions, etc. A debugger can help you find the source and cause of an error, and test possible solutions. Python has a built-in debugger module called pdb, which can be used from the command line or within the code. There are also other third-party debuggers available for Python, such as PyCharm, Visual Studio Code, etc12
* If some Python code is executed without errors, this does not prove that there are no errors in it. It only means that the code did not encounter any exceptions that would stop the execution. However, the code may still have logical errors, which are errors that cause the code to produce incorrect or unexpected results. For example, if you write a function that is supposed to calculate the area of a circle, but you use the wrong formula, the code may run without errors, but it will give you the wrong answer. Logical errors are harder to detect and debug than syntax or runtime errors, because they do not generate any error messages. You have to test the code with different inputs and outputs, and compare them with the expected results34
* One try-except block may contain more than one except branch. A try-except block is a way of handling exceptions in Python, by using the keywords try and except. The try block contains the code that may raise an exception, and the except block contains the code that will execute if an exception occurs. You can have multiple except blocks for different types of exceptions, or for different actions to take. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception except ZeroDivisionError: # handle the ZeroDivisionError exception except: # handle any other exception This way, you can customize the error handling for different situations, and provide more informative messages or alternative solutions5
* The default (anonymous) except branch can be the last branch in the try-except block. The default except branch is the one that does not specify any exception type, and it will catch any exception that is not handled by the previous except branches. The default except branch can be the last branch in the try- except block, but it cannot be the first or the only branch. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception except: # handle any other exception This is a valid try-except block, and the default except branch will be the last branch. However, you cannot write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except: # handle any exception This is an invalid try-except block, because the default except branch is the only branch, and it will catch all exceptions, even those that are not errors, such as KeyboardInterrupt or SystemExit. This is considered a bad practice, because it may hide or ignore important exceptions that should be handled differently or propagated further. Therefore, you should always specify the exception types that you want to handle, and use the default except

branch only as a last resort5 Therefore, the correct answers are A. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. and C. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.
Reference: Python Debugger - Python pdb - GeeksforGeeksHow can I see the details of an exception in Python's debugger?Python Debugging (fixing problems)Python - start interactive debugger when exception would be otherwise thrownPython Try Except [Error Handling and Debugging - Programming with Python for Engineers]

NEW QUESTION # 13
Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an Integer value and assigns it to the depth variable.
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 14
What is the expected result of the following code?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. The code will cause an unhandled
- D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use a list comprehension to create a new list from an existing list. The code is as follows:
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] new_list = [x for x in my_list if x > 5]
The code starts with creating a list called "my_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to create a new list called "new_list" by using a list comprehension. A list comprehension is a concise way of creating a new list from an existing list by applying some expression or condition to each element. The syntax of a list comprehension is:
new_list = [expression for element in old_list if condition]
The expression is the value that will be added to the new list, which can be the same as the element or a modified version of it. The element is the variable that takes each value from the old list. The condition is an optional filter that determines which elements will be included in the new list. For example, the following list comprehension creates a new list that contains the squares of the even numbers from the old list:
old_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] new_list = [x ** 2 for x in old_list if x % 2 == 0] new_list = [4, 16, 36] The code that you have sent is trying to create a new list that contains the elements from the old list that are greater than 5. However, there is a problem with this code. The problem is that none of the elements in the old list are greater than 5, so the condition is always false. This means that the new list will be empty, and the expression will never be evaluated. However, the expression is not valid, because it uses the variable x without defining it. This will cause a NameError exception, which is an error that occurs when a variable name is not found in the current scope. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.
The expected result of the code is an unhandled exception, because the code tries to use an undefined variable in an expression that is never executed. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code will cause an unhandled exception.
Reference: Python - List Comprehension - W3SchoolsPython - List Comprehension - GeeksforGeeksPython Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python

NEW QUESTION # 15
What happens when the user runs the following code?

- A. The code enters an infinite loop.
- B. The code outputs 1.
- C. The code outputs 2.
- D. The code outputs 3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is calculating the value of a variable "total" based on the values in the range of 0 to 3. The code is as follows:
total = 0 for i in range(0, 3): if i % 2 == 0: total = total + 1 else: total = total + 2 print(total) The code starts with assigning the value 0 to the variable "total". Then, it enters a for loop that iterates over the values 0, 1, and 2 (the range function excludes the upper bound). Inside the loop, the code checks if the current value of "i" is even or odd using the modulo operator (%). If "i" is even, the code adds 1 to the value of
"total". If "i" is odd, the code adds 2 to the value of "total". The loop ends when "i" reaches 3, and the code prints the final value of "total" to the screen.
The code outputs 2 to the screen, because the value of "total" changes as follows:
When i = 0, total = 0 + 1 = 1
When i = 1, total = 1 + 2 = 3
When i = 2, total = 3 + 1 = 4
When i = 3, the loop ends and total = 4 is printed
Therefore, the correct answer is B. The code outputs 2.

NEW QUESTION # 16
What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- B. 0
- C. 12.849.923.2
- D. yh

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 17
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