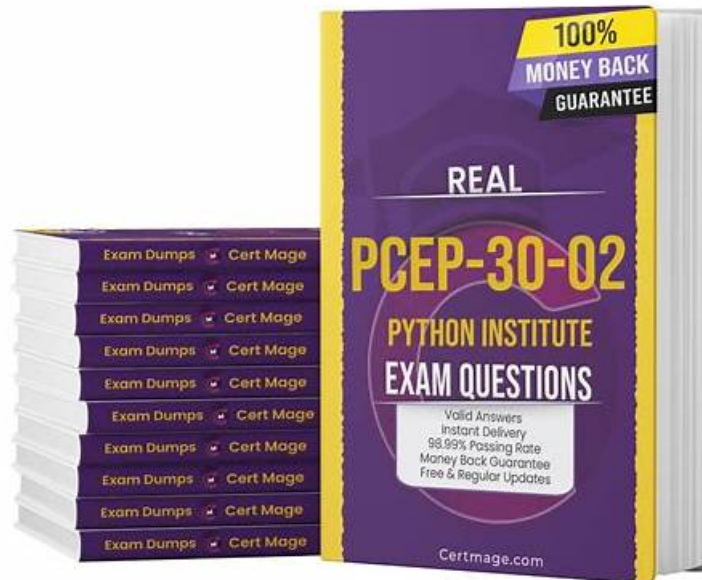


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Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

A set of rules which defines the ways in which words can be coupled in sentences is called:

- A. dictionary
- **B. syntax**
- C. semantics
- D. lexis

Answer: B

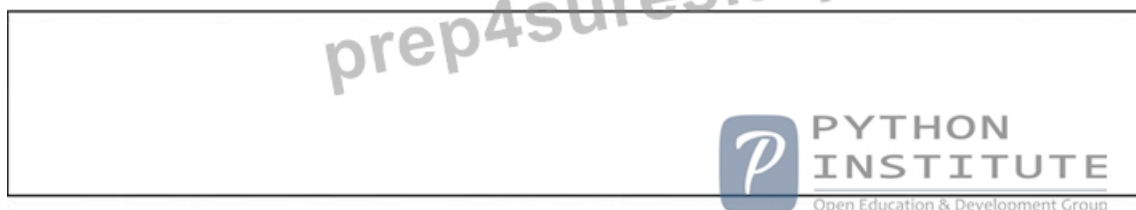
Explanation:

Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure and rules of sentences in natural languages. Lexis is the vocabulary of a language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. A dictionary is a collection of words and their definitions, synonyms, pronunciations, etc.

Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 24

Assuming that the `phone_dir` dictionary contains `namenumber` pairs, arrange the code boxes to create a valid line of code which retrieves Martin Eden's phone number, and assigns it to the `number` variable.



Answer:

Explanation:

□ Explanation:

□ `number = phone_dir["Martin Eden"]`

This code uses the square brackets notation to access the value associated with the key "Martin Eden" in the `phone_dir` dictionary. The value is then assigned to the variable `number`. A dictionary is a data structure that stores key-value pairs, where each key is unique and can be used to retrieve its corresponding value. You can find more information about dictionaries in Python in the following references:

- * [Python Dictionaries - W3Schools]
- * [Python Dictionary (With Examples) - Programiz]
- * [5.5. Dictionaries - How to Think Like a Computer Scientist ...]

NEW QUESTION # 25

What happens when the user runs the following code?

```

speed = 0
while speed < 30:
    speed += 2
    if speed > 10:
        continue
    print("*", end="")
else:
    print("")

```

- A. The program enters an infinite loop.
- B. The program outputs five asterisks (*****) to the screen.
- C. The program outputs one asterisk (*) to the screen.
- D. The program outputs three asterisks (***)to the screen.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is a while loop with an if statement and a print statement inside it. The code is as follows:

while True: if counter < 0: print("") else: print("***")

The code starts with entering a while loop that repeats indefinitely, because the condition "True" is always true. Inside the loop, the code checks if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen. If no, it prints three asterisks (**)

to the screen. However, the code does not change the value of

"counter" inside the loop, so the same condition is checked over and over again. The loop never ends, and the code enters an infinite loop.

The program outputs either one asterisk () or three asterisks (**) to the screen repeatedly, depending on the initial value of "counter". Therefore, the correct answer is D. The program enters an infinite loop.

NEW QUESTION # 26

A program written in a high-level programming language is called:

- A. a source code
- B. machine code
- C. a binary code
- D. the ASCII code

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 27

Arrange the binary numeric operators in the order which reflects their priorities, where the top-most position has the highest priority and the bottom-most position has the lowest priority.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct order of the binary numeric operators in Python according to their priorities is:

Exponentiation (**)

Multiplication (*) and Division (/)

Addition (+) and Subtraction (-)

This order follows the standard mathematical convention of operator precedence, which can be remembered by the acronym PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication/Division, Addition/Subtraction). Operators with higher precedence are evaluated before those with lower precedence, but operators with the same precedence are evaluated from left to right. Parentheses can be

For example, in the expression $2 + 3 * 4 ** 2$, the exponentiation operator ($**$) has the highest priority, so it is evaluated first, resulting in $2 + 3 * 16$. Then, the multiplication operator ($*$) has the next highest priority, so it is evaluated next, resulting in $2 + 48$. Finally, the addition operator ($+$) has the lowest priority, so it is evaluated last, resulting in 50.

6. Expressions - Python 3.11.5 documentation

Python Operator Priority or Precedence Examples Tutorial

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