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## Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | - 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<br>- output operations. |
| Topic 2 | - parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Topic 3 | • Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else |

## Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

**NEW QUESTION # 40**
What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. 0
- B. The code raises an unhandled exception.
- C. False
- D. ('Fermi ', '2021', 'False')

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is defining and calling a function in Python. The code is as follows:
def runner(brand, model, year): return (brand, model, year)
print(runner("Fermi"))
The code starts with defining a function called "runner" with three parameters: "brand", "model", and "year".
The function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters. A tuple is a data type in Python that can store multiple values in an ordered and immutable way. A tuple is created by using parentheses and separating the values with commas. For example, (1, 2, 3) is a tuple with three values.
Then, the code calls the function "runner" with the value "Fermi" for the "brand" parameter and prints the result. However, the function expects three arguments, but only one is given. This will cause a TypeError exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the wrong type or number. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.
However, if the code had handled the exception, or if the function had used default values for the missing parameters, the expected output of the code would be ('Fermi ', '2021', 'False'). This is because the function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters, and the print function displays the tuple to the screen.
Therefore, the correct answer is D. ('Fermi ', '2021', 'False').
Reference: Python Functions - W3SchoolsPython Tuples - W3SchoolsPython Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python

**NEW QUESTION # 41**
Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:
Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

- A. the_list. index {'1'} -- 0
- B. len (the list [0:2]} <3
- C. the_List.index {"1"} in the_list
- D. 1.1 in the_list |1:3 |

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four values to a variable called "the_list". The code is as follows:
the_list = ['1', 1, 1, 1]
The code creates a list object that contains the values '1', 1, 1, and 1, and assigns it to the variable "the_list".
The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the values. The index starts from
0 for the first value and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last value. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, the_list[0] returns '1', and the_list[-1] returns 1.
The expressions that you have given are trying to evaluate some conditions on the list and return a boolean value, either True or False. Some of them are valid, and some of them are invalid and will raise an exception.
An exception is an error that occurs when the code cannot be executed properly. The expressions are as follows:
A). the_List.index {"1"} in the_list: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is also a value in the list. However, this expression is invalid, because it uses curly brackets instead of parentheses to call the index method. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the_list.index('1') returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the

list. However, the_list.index
{"1"} will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.
B). 1.1 in the_list |1:3 |: This expression is trying to check if the value 1.1 is present in a sublist of the list.
However, this expression is invalid, because it uses a vertical bar instead of a colon to specify the start and end index of the sublist. The sublist is obtained by using the slicing operation, which uses square brackets and a colon to get a part of the list. For example, the_list[1:3] returns [1, 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 1 to the index 3, excluding the end index. However, the_list |1:3 | will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.
C). len (the list [0:2]} <3: This expression is trying to check if the length of a sublist of the list is less than 3.
This expression is valid, because it uses the len function and the slicing operation correctly. The len function is used to return the number of values in a list or a sublist. For example, len(the_list) returns 4, because the list has four values. The slicing operation is used to get a part of the list by using square brackets and a colon. For example, the_list[0:2] returns ['1', 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 2, excluding the end index. The expression len (the list [0:2]} <3 returns True, because the length of the sublist ['1', 1] is 2, which is less than 3.
D). the_list. index {'1'} - 0: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is equal to 0. This expression is valid, because it uses the index method and the equality operator correctly. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the_list.index('1') returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. The equality operator is used to compare two values and return True if they are equal, or False if they are not. For example, 0 == 0 returns True, and 0 == 1 returns False. The expression the_list. index {'1'} - 0 returns True, because the index of '1' in the list is 0, and 0 is equal to 0.
Therefore, the correct answers are C. len (the list [0:2]} <3 and D. the_list. index {'1'} - 0.
Reference: Python List Methods - W3Schools5. Data Structures - Python 3.11.5 documentationList methods in Python - GeeksforGeeks

**NEW QUESTION # 42**
How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?

- A. zero (the code outputs nothing)
- B. three
- C. five
- D. one

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is a loop that checks if a variable "floor" is less than or equal to 0 and prints a string accordingly.
The code is as follows:
floor = 5 while floor > 0: print("+") floor = floor - 1
The code starts with assigning the value 5 to the variable "floor". Then, it enters a while loop that repeats as long as the condition "floor > 0" is true. Inside the loop, the code prints a "+" symbol to the screen, and then subtracts 1 from the value of "floor". The loop ends when "floor" becomes 0 or negative, and the code exits.
The code outputs five "+" symbols to the screen, one for each iteration of the loop. Therefore, the correct answer is C. five.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

**NEW QUESTION # 43**
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the level variable going through values 5, 1, and 1 (in the same order).

**Answer:**

Explanation:

**NEW QUESTION # 44**
Assuming that the phonc_dir dictionary contains namemumber 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 # 45**

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