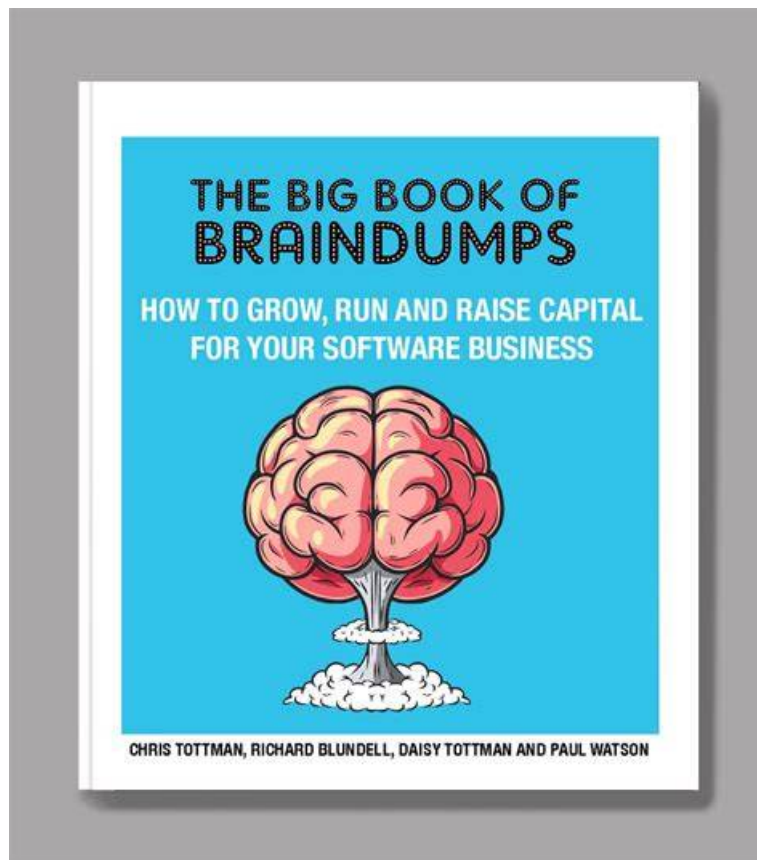


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Python Institute PCPP-32-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Advanced Object-Oriented Programming	25%	- Object-oriented concepts • 1. Class and instance attributes • 2. Method overriding and extension • 3. Encapsulation and abstraction • 4. Inheritance and polymorphism
Topic 2: File Processing and Serialization	15%	- Data storage and transfer • 1. JSON processing • 2. Pickle serialization • 3. Persistent data management • 4. CSV handling

Topic 3: GUI Programming	20%	- Graphical user interfaces with Tkinter 1. User interaction 2. Widgets and layouts 3. Event handling 4. Application structure
Topic 4: Network Programming	20%	- Communication and networking 1. Protocols and data exchange 2. Network services 3. Client-server communication 4. Socket programming
Topic 5: Python Standard Library and Best Practices	10%	- Advanced Python development 1. Error handling and debugging 2. Using standard library modules 3. Professional programming practices 4. Code organization
Topic 6: Multithreading and Concurrency	10%	- Concurrent programming 1. Concurrency considerations 2. Synchronization mechanisms 3. Thread creation and management 4. Thread communication

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Python Institute PCPP1 - Certified Professional in Python Programming 1 Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

Look at the following examples of comments and docstrings in Python. Select the ones that are useful and compliant with PEP 8 recommendations (Select the two best answers.) A)

```
def area_price(area, price=2.25):
    """Calculate the area in square meters.

    Keyword arguments:
    area -- the land area of the slot
    price -- price per sq/m (default 2.25)
    """
    ...
```

- A.

- B.

```
price = price + 1 # Decrement price by one to compensate for loss.
```

```
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# Example that illustrates creating
# a two-element list, and printing
# the list contents to the screen.

my_list = [a, b]
print(my_list)
```

- C.
- D.

```
def area_price(area, price=1.25):
    """Calculate the area in square meters.
    Keyword arguments:
    area -- the land area of the slot
    price -- price per sq/m (default 1.25)"""
    ...
```

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to PEP 8 recommendations, the two best options are Option B and Option D.

Option B follows PEP 8's suggestion that all lines should be limited to 79 characters and for longer blocks of text like docstrings or comments, the length should be limited to 72 characters¹. Option D follows PEP 8's conventions for writing good documentation strings (a.k.a. "docstrings") which are immortalized in PEP

257. It suggests writing docstrings for all public modules, functions, classes, and methods².

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is a `__traceback__`?

(Select two answers)

- A. An attribute that holds interesting information that is particularly useful when the programmer wants to store exception details in other objects
- B. A special method delivered by the traceback module to retrieve a full list of strings describing the traceback
- C. An attribute that is added to every object when the traceback module is imported
- D. An attribute owned by every exception object

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The correct answers are A. An attribute owned by every exception object and D. An attribute that holds interesting information that is particularly useful when the programmer wants to store exception details in other objects . A traceback is an attribute of an exception object that contains a stack trace representing the call stack at the point where the exception was raised. The traceback attribute holds information about the sequence of function calls that led to the exception, which can be useful for debugging and error reporting.

NEW QUESTION # 59

What is a static method?

- A. A method decorated with the `@method` trait
- B. A method that works on the class itself
- C. A method that works on class objects that are instantiated

- D. A method that requires no parameters referring to the class itself

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Select the true statement about composition

- A. Composition extends a class's capabilities by adding new components and modifying the existing ones.
- B. Composition allows a class to be projected as a container of different classes
- C. Composition is based on the has-a relation: so it cannot be used together with inheritance.
- D. Composition is a concept that promotes code reusability while inheritance promotes encapsulation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Composition is an object-oriented design concept that models a has-a relationship . In composition, a class known as composite contains an object of another class known as component . In other words, a composite class has a component of another class 1 . B). Composition allows a class to be projected as a container of different classes.

Composition is a concept in Python that allows for building complex objects out of simpler objects, by aggregating one or more objects of another class as attributes. The objects that are aggregated are generally considered to be parts of the whole object, and the containing object is often viewed as a container for the smaller objects.

In composition, objects are combined in a way that allows for greater flexibility and modifiability than what inheritance can offer. With composition, it is possible to create new objects by combining existing objects, by using a container object to host other objects. By contrast, with inheritance, new objects extend the behavior of their parent classes, and are limited by that inheritance hierarchy.

References:

Official Python documentation on Composition: <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/classes.html#composition> GeeksforGeeks article

on Composition vs Inheritance: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/composition-vs- inheritance-python/> Real Python article on

Composition and Inheritance: <https://realpython.com/inheritance-composition-python/>

NEW QUESTION # 61

Select the true statements related to PEP 257. (Select two answers.)

- A. There are two types of docstrings in Python: one-line and multi-line docstrings.
- B. A docstring is a string literal that occurs anywhere in Python code, and is used to document Python functions, classes, and public methods.
- C. A docstring is a string literal that occurs as the first statement in a Python module, function, class, or method, and is used to document them.
- D. The closing quotes of a one-line docstring should be put on a separate line.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The correct answers are C and D. PEP 257 defines a docstring as a string literal that appears as the first statement in a module, function, class, or method definition. This placement is important because Python assigns that string to the object's `__doc__` attribute, making it available to tools such as `help()`, IDEs, documentation generators, and introspection utilities. Option D is also correct because PEP 257 distinguishes between one-line docstrings and multi-line docstrings. Option A is false because a one-line docstring keeps its closing quotes on the same line. Option B is too broad: ordinary string literals appearing anywhere in code are not automatically treated as official runtime docstrings.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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