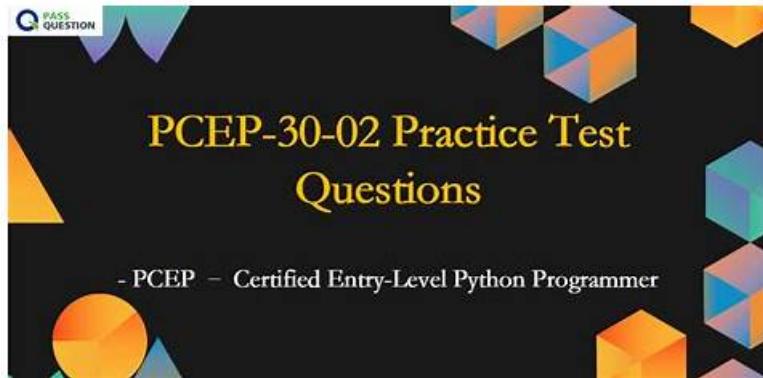


Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Valid Test Objectives - Reliable PCEP-30-02 Exam Book



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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which of the following expressions evaluate to a non-zero result? (Select two answers.)

- A. **2 ** 3 / A - 2**
- B. **1 * * 3 / 4 - 1**
- C. **4 / 2 * * 3 - 2**
- D. **1 * 4 // 2 ** 3**

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

In Python, the `**` operator is used for exponentiation, the `/` operator is used for floating-point division, and the `//` operator is used for integer division. The order of operations is parentheses, exponentiation, multiplication/division, and addition/subtraction. Therefore, the expressions can be evaluated as follows:

A). $2 ** 3 / A - 2 = 8 / A - 2$ (assuming A is a variable that is not zero or undefined)
B). $4 / 2 * * 3 - 2 = 4 / 8 - 2 = 0.5 - 2 = -1.5$ C. $1 * * 3 / 4 - 1 = 1 / 4 - 1 = 0.25 - 1 = -0.75$ D. $1 * 4 // 2 ** 3 = 4 // 8 = 0$ Only expressions A and B evaluate to non-zero results.

NEW QUESTION # 14

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- A. *
- B. The code produces no output.
- C. * * *
- D. * *

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is a conditional statement that checks if a variable "counter" is less than 0, greater than or equal to 42, or neither. The code is as follows:

```
if counter < 0: print("") elif counter >= 42: print("") else: print("")
```

The code starts with checking if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it checks if the value of "counter" is greater than or equal to 42. If yes, it prints three asterisks () to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it prints two asterisks () to the screen and exits the statement.

The expected output of the code depends on the value of "counter". If the value of "counter" is 10, as shown in the image, the code will print two asterisks (**) to the screen, because 10 is neither less than 0 nor greater than or equal to 42. Therefore, the correct answer is C. * *

NEW QUESTION # 15

What happens when the user runs the following code?

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

Answer: B

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 16

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 used to change the order of evaluation by grouping expressions.

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.

You can find more information about the operator precedence in Python in the following references:

6. Expressions - Python 3.11.5 documentation

Precedence and Associativity of Operators in Python - Programiz

Python Operator Priority or Precedence Examples Tutorial

NEW QUESTION # 17

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