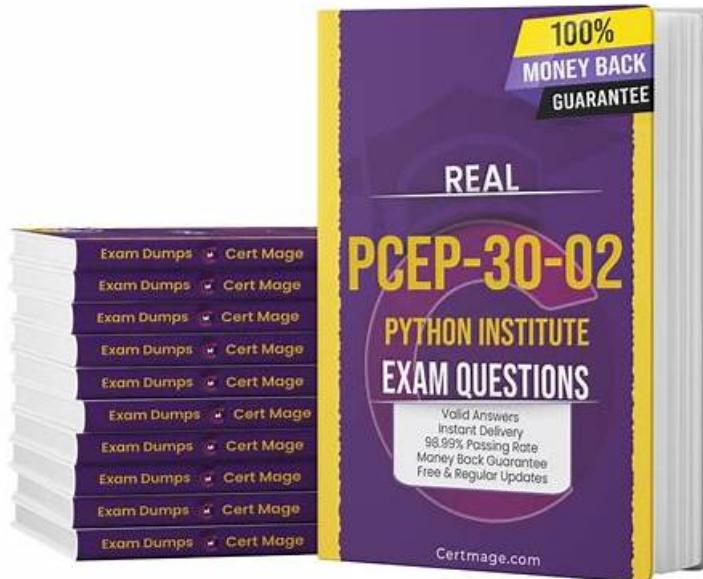


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> • Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
collection = []
collection.append(1)
collection.insert(0, 2)
duplicate = collection
duplicate.append(3)
print(len(collection) + len(duplicate))
```



- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. The code raises an exception and outputs nothing.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to print the combined length of two lists, "collection" and "duplicate". The code is as follows:

```
collection = []
collection.append(1)
collection.insert(0, 2)
duplicate = collection
duplicate.append(3)
print(len(collection) + len(duplicate))
```

The code starts with creating an empty list called "collection" and appending the number 1 to it. The list now contains [1]. Then, the code inserts the number 2 at the beginning of the list. The list now contains [2, 1].

Then, the code creates a new list called "duplicate" and assigns it the value of "collection". However, this does not create a copy of the list, but rather a reference to the same list object. Therefore, any changes made to "duplicate" will also affect "collection", and vice versa. Then, the code appends the number 3 to "duplicate".

The list now contains [2, 1, 3], and so does "collection". Finally, the code tries to print the sum of the lengths of "collection" and "duplicate". However, this causes an exception, because the len function expects a single argument, not two. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore outputs nothing.

The expected output of the code is nothing, because the code raises an exception and terminates. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code raises an exception and outputs nothing.

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

NEW QUESTION # 34

How many hashes (#) does the code output to the screen?

```
floor = "#"
while floor != "#":
    floor = input()
    print("#", end="")
```

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:

```
My_list - [1, 1, 2, 3]
```

Select the expressions which will not raise any exception.

(Select two expressions.)

- A. my list [6]
- B. my_list[-10]
- C. my_List- [0:1]
- D. my_list|my_Li1st | 3| I

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four numbers to a variable called "my_list". The code is as follows:

```
my_list = [1, 1, 2, 3]
```

The code creates a list object that contains the elements 1, 1, 2, and 3, and assigns it to the variable "my_list".

The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the elements. The index starts from 0 for the first element and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last element. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, my_list[0] returns 1, and my_list[-1] returns 3.

The code also allows some operations on the list, such as slicing, concatenation, repetition, and membership.

Slicing is used to get a sublist of the original list by specifying the start and end index. For example, my_list[1:3] returns [1, 2].

Concatenation is used to join two lists together by using the + operator. For example, my_list + [4, 5] returns [1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

Repetition is used to create a new list by repeating the original list a number of times by using the * operator. For example, my_list * 2 returns [1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3].

Membership is used to check if an element is present in the list by using the in operator. For example, 2 in my_list returns True, and 4 in my_list returns False.

The expressions that you have given are trying to access or manipulate the list in different ways. 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). my_list[-10]: This expression is trying to access the element at the index -10 of the list. However, the list only has four elements, so the index -10 is out of range. This will raise an IndexError exception and output nothing.

B). my_list|my_Li1st | 3| I: This expression is trying to perform a bitwise OR operation on the list and some other operands. The bitwise OR operation is used to compare the binary representation of two numbers and return a new number that has a 1 in each bit position where either number has a 1. For example, 3 | 1 returns 3, because 3 in binary is 11 and 1 in binary is 01, and 11 | 01 is 11. However, the bitwise OR operation cannot be applied to a list, because a list is not a number. This will raise a TypeError exception and output nothing.

C). my list [6]: This expression is trying to access the element at the index 6 of the list. However, the list only has four elements, so the index 6 is out of range. This will raise an IndexError exception and output nothing.

D). my_List- [0:1]: This expression is trying to perform a subtraction operation on the list and a sublist. The subtraction operation is used to subtract one number from another and return the difference. For example, 3 - 1 returns 2. However, the subtraction operation cannot be applied to a list, because a list is not a number. This will raise a TypeError exception and output nothing.

Only two expressions will not raise any exception. They are:

B). my_list|my_Li1st | 3| I: This expression is not a valid Python code, but it is not an expression that tries to access or manipulate the list. It is just a string of characters that has no meaning. Therefore, it will not raise any exception, but it will also not output anything.

D). my_List- [0:1]: This expression is a valid Python code that uses the slicing operation to get a sublist of the list. The slicing operation does not raise any exception, even if the start or end index is out of range. It will just return an empty list or the closest possible sublist. For example, my_list[0:10] returns [1, 1, 2, 3], and my_list[10:20] returns []. The expression my_List- [0:1] returns

the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 1, excluding the end index. Therefore, it returns [1]. This expression will not raise any exception, and it will output [1].

Therefore, the correct answers are B. `my_list[my_List[3]]` and D. `my_List[0:1]`.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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 # 37

What is the expected output of the following code?

```

counter = 84 // 2
if counter < 0:
    print("*")
elif counter >= 42:
    print("***")
else:
    print("****")

```

- A. *
- B. * * *
- C. The code produces no output.
- 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 # 38

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