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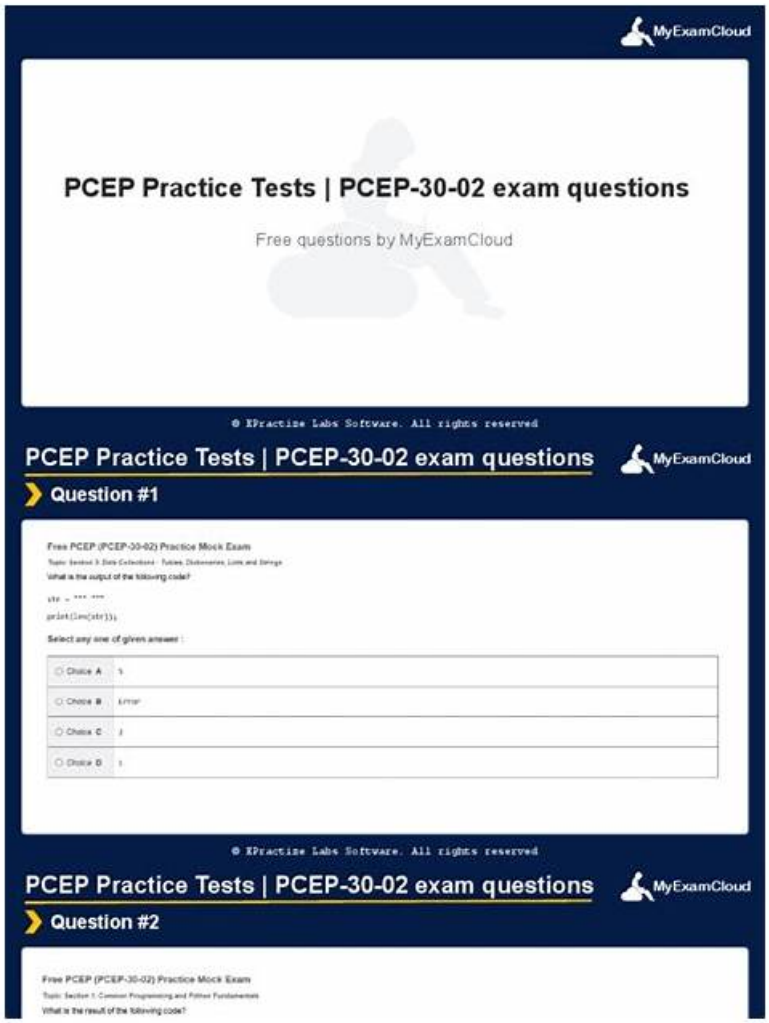


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## Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| 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 | • Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else |
| Topic 3 | • Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Topic 4 | • parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc. |

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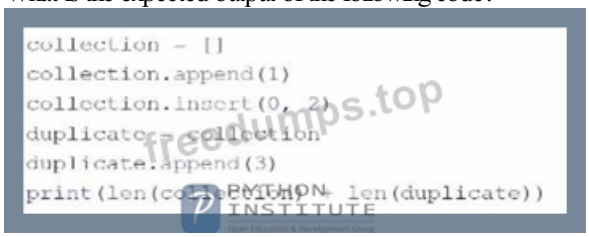
## Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

**NEW QUESTION # 43**
What is the expected output of the following code?




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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
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.

**NEW QUESTION # 44**
A program written in a high-level programming language is called:

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION # 45**
What happens when the user runs the following code?

```
total = 0
for i in range(4):
    if 2 * i <= 2:
        total += 1
else:
    total += 1
print(total)
```

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

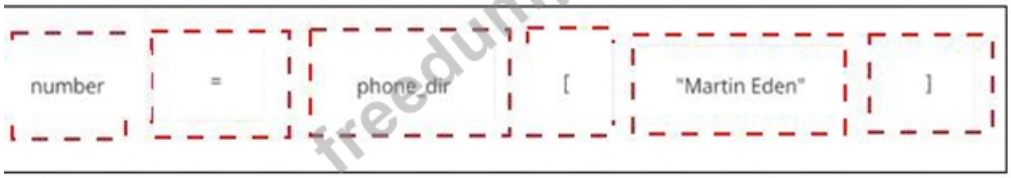
**Answer: C**

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 # 46**
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 # 47**
Which of the following functions can be invoked with two arguments?

- A. 

- B. 

- C. 

- D. 


**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippets that you have sent are defining four different functions in Python. A function is a block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused in the program. A function can take zero or more arguments, which are values that are passed to the function when it is called. A function can also return a value or None, which is the default return value in Python.
To define a function in Python, you use the def keyword, followed by the name of the function and parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can specify the names of the parameters that the function will accept.

After the parentheses, you use a colon and then indent the code block that contains the statements of the function. For example: def function_name(parameter1, parameter2): # statements of the function return value To call a function in Python, you use the name of the function followed by parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can pass the values for the arguments that the function expects. The number and order of the arguments must match the number and order of the parameters in the function definition, unless you use keyword arguments or default values. For example:
function_name(argument1, argument2)
The code snippets that you have sent are as follows:
A) def my_function(): print("Hello")
B) def my_function(a, b): return a + b
C) def my_function(a, b, c): return a * b * c
D) def my_function(a, b=0): return a - b
The question is asking which of these functions can be invoked with two arguments. This means that the function must have two parameters in its definition, or one parameter with a default value and one without.
The default value is a value that is assigned to a parameter if no argument is given for it when the function is called. For example, in option D, the parameter b has a default value of 0, so the function can be called with one or two arguments.
The only option that meets this criterion is option B. The function in option B has two parameters, a and b, and returns the sum of them. This function can be invoked with two arguments, such as my_function(2, 3), which will return 5.
The other options cannot be invoked with two arguments. Option A has no parameters, so it can only be called with no arguments, such as my_function(), which will print "Hello". Option C has three parameters, a, b, and c, and returns the product of them. This function can only be called with three arguments, such as my_function(2, 3, 4), which will return 24. Option D has one parameter with a default value, b, and one without, a, and returns the difference of them. This function can be called with one or two arguments, such as my_function(2) or my_function(2, 3), which will return 2 or -1, respectively.
Therefore, the correct answer is B. Option B.

**NEW QUESTION # 48**
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