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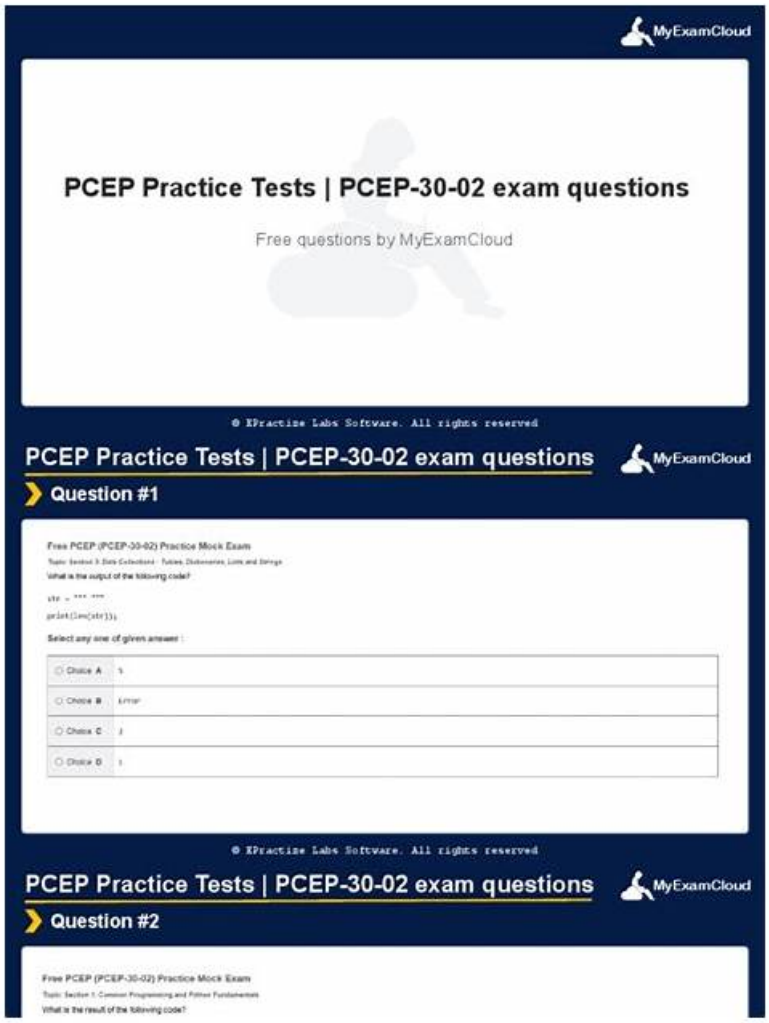

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 2	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 5	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.

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

NEW QUESTION # 33
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: A

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 # 34
What is the expected output of the following code?

```
equals = 0
for i in range(2):
    for j in range(2):
        if i == j:
            equals += 1
else:
    equals += 1
print(equals)
```


- A. The code outputs nothing.
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is checking if two numbers are equal and printing the result. The code is as follows:
num1 = 1 num2 = 2 if num1 == num2: print(4) else: print(1)
The code starts with assigning the values 1 and 2 to the variables "num1" and "num2" respectively. Then, it enters an if statement that compares the values of "num1" and "num2" using the equality operator (==). If the values are equal, the code prints 4 to the screen. If the values are not equal, the code prints 1 to the screen.
The expected output of the code is 1, because the values of "num1" and "num2" are not equal. Therefore, the correct answer is C. 1.

NEW QUESTION # 35
Assuming that the phone_dir dictionary contains name:number pairs, arrange the code boxes to create a valid line of code which adds Oliver Twist's phone number (5551122333) to the directory.

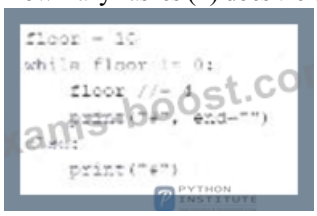
Answer:

Explanation:
phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"]
Explanation:

To correctly add Oliver Twist's phone number to the phone_dir dictionary, the code must follow this phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"] Now, let's match that with your code boxes and arrange them:
* phone_dir
* [
* "Oliver Twist"
*]
* =

* [
* "5551122333"
*]
Final Order:phone_dir # [# "Oliver Twist" #] # = # [# "5551122333" #]

NEW QUESTION # 36
How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?



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

Answer: A

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 # 37
What is true about tuples? (Select two answers.)

- A. An empty tuple is written as { } .
- B. Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime.
- C. Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists.
- D. The len { } function cannot be applied to tuples.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Tuples are one of the built-in data types in Python that are used to store collections of data. Tuples have some characteristics that distinguish them from other data types, such as lists, sets, and dictionaries. Some of these characteristics are:
* Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime. Once a tuple is created, it cannot be modified, added, or removed. This makes tuples more stable and reliable than mutable data types. However, this also means that tuples are less flexible and dynamic than mutable data types. For example, if you want to change an element in a tuple, you have to create a new tuple with the modified element and assign it to the same variable12
* Tuples are ordered, which means that the items in a tuple have a defined order and can be accessed by using their index. The index of a tuple starts from 0 for the first item and goes up to the length of the tuple minus one for the last item. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the tuple. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c"), then t[0] returns "a", and t
[-1] returns "c"12
* Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists, which means that you can get a single item or a sublist of a tuple by using square brackets and specifying the start and end index. For example, if you have a tuple t
= ("a", "b", "c", "d", "e"), then t[2] returns "c", and t[1:4] returns ("b", "c", "d"). Slicing does not raise any exception, even if the start or end index is out of range. It will just return an empty tuple or the closest possible sublist12
* Tuples can contain any data type, such as strings, numbers, booleans, lists, sets, dictionaries, or even other tuples. Tuples can also

have duplicate values, which means that the same item can appear more than once in a tuple. For example, you can have a tuple t = (1, 2, 3, 1, 2), which contains two 1s and two
2s12
* Tuples are written with round brackets, which means that you have to enclose the items in a tuple with parentheses. For example, you can create a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c") by using round brackets. However, you can also create a tuple without using round brackets, by just separating the items with commas. For example, you can create the same tuple t = "a", "b", "c" by using commas. This is called tuple packing, and it allows you to assign multiple values to a single variable12
* The len() function can be applied to tuples, which means that you can get the number of items in a tuple by using the len() function. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c"), then len(t) returns 312
* An empty tuple is written as (), which means that you have to use an empty pair of parentheses to create a tuple with no items. For example, you can create an empty tuple t = () by using empty parentheses.
However, if you want to create a tuple with only one item, you have to add a comma after the item, otherwise Python will not recognize it as a tuple. For example, you can create a tuple with one item t = ("a",) by using a comma12 Therefore, the correct answers are A. Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime. and D. Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists.
Reference: Python Tuples - W3SchoolsTuples in Python - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 38
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