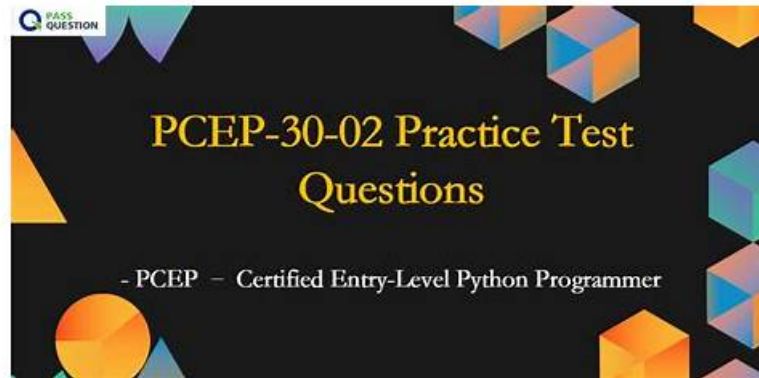


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 2	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 3	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 4	• 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 5	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation

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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?

□

- 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 # 34

Assuming that the phone_dir dictionary contains namenumbers 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 # 35

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- A. 0
- B. False
- C. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False')
- D. The code raises an unhandled exception.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is defining and calling a function in Python. The code is as follows:

```
def runner(brand, model, year): return (brand, model, year)
```

```
print(runner("Fermi"))
```

The code starts with defining a function called "runner" with three parameters: "brand", "model", and "year".

The function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters. A tuple is a data type in Python that can store multiple values in an ordered and immutable way. A tuple is created by using parentheses and separating the values with commas. For example, (1, 2, 3) is a tuple with three values.

Then, the code calls the function "runner" with the value "Fermi" for the "brand" parameter and prints the result. However, the function expects three arguments, but only one is given. This will cause a `TypeError` exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the wrong type or number. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.

However, if the code had handled the exception, or if the function had used default values for the missing parameters, the expected output of the code would be ('Fermi', '2021', 'False'). This is because the function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters, and the print function displays the tuple to the screen.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False').

NEW QUESTION # 36

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the level variable going through values 5, 1, and 1 (in the same order).

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following functions can be invoked with two arguments?

- A. □
- B. □
- C. □
- D. □

Answer: C

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.

• • • • •

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