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Question #1

Free PCEP (PCEP-30-02) Practice Mock Exam
Topic: Section 3: Data Extensions - Tuples, Dictionaries, Lists and Strings
What is the output of the following code?

```
s = """ """  
print(len(str(s)))
```


Select any one of given answer:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| <input type="radio"/> Choice A | 5 |
| <input type="radio"/> Choice B | Error |
| <input type="radio"/> Choice C | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Choice D | 1 |

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Question #2

Free PCEP (PCEP-30-02) Practice Mock Exam
Topic: Section 1: Common Programming and Pattern Fundamentals
What is the result of the following code?

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Python Institute - High Hit-Rate PCEP-30-02 - Vce PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Format

The Itbraindumps is one of the top-rated and reliable platforms that has been helping the Python Institute PCEP-30-02 exam candidates for many years. Over this long time period, countless PCEP-30-02 exam candidates have passed their Python Institute exam with good scores. In their success one thing is common and that is the usage of Itbraindumps PCEP-30-02 Exam Practice test

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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">Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else |
| Topic 4 | <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 (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

What is true about exceptions and debugging? (Select two answers.)

- A. The default (anonymous) except branch cannot be the last branch in the try-except block.
- **B. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.**
- C. If some Python code is executed without errors, this proves that there are no errors in it.
- **D. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

Exceptions and debugging are two important concepts in Python programming that are related to handling and preventing errors. Exceptions are errors that occur when the code cannot be executed properly, such as syntax errors, type errors, index errors, etc. Debugging is the process of finding and fixing errors in the code, using various tools and techniques. Some of the facts about exceptions and debugging are:

A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. A debugger is a program that can run another program step by step, inspect the values of variables, set breakpoints, evaluate expressions, etc. A debugger can help you find the source and cause of an error, and test possible solutions. Python has a built-in debugger module called pdb, which can be used from the command line or within the code. There are also other third-party debuggers available for Python, such as PyCharm, Visual Studio Code, etc.¹² If some Python code is executed without errors, this does not prove that there are no errors in it. It only means that the code did not encounter any exceptions that would stop the execution. However, the code may still have logical errors, which are errors that cause the code to produce incorrect or unexpected results. For example, if you write a function that is supposed to calculate the area of a circle, but you use the wrong formula, the code may run without errors, but it will give you the wrong answer. Logical errors are harder to detect and debug than syntax or runtime errors, because they do not generate any error messages. You have to test the code with different inputs and outputs, and compare them with the expected results.³⁴ One try-except block may contain more than one except branch. A try-except block is a way of handling exceptions in Python, by using the keywords try and except. The try block contains the code that may raise an exception, and the except block contains the code that will execute if an exception occurs. You can have multiple except blocks for different types of exceptions, or for different actions to take. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:

```
try: # some code that may raise an exception
except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception
except ZeroDivisionError: # handle the ZeroDivisionError exception
except: # handle any other exception
```

This way, you can customize the error handling for different situations, and provide more informative messages or alternative solutions.⁵ The default (anonymous) except branch can be the last branch in the try-except block. The default except branch is the one that does not specify any exception type, and it will catch any exception that is not handled by the previous except branches. The default except branch can be the last branch in the try-except block, but it cannot be the first or the only branch. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:

```
try: # some code that may raise an exception
except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception
except: # handle any other exception
```

This is a valid try-except block, and the default except branch will be the last branch. However, you cannot write a try-except block like this:

```
try: # some code that may raise an exception
except: # handle any exception
```

This is an invalid try-except block, because the default

except branch is the only branch, and it will catch all exceptions, even those that are not errors, such as KeyboardInterrupt or SystemExit. This is considered a bad practice, because it may hide or ignore important exceptions that should be handled differently or propagated further. Therefore, you should always specify the exception types that you want to handle, and use the default except branch only as a last resort⁵ Therefore, the correct answers are A. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. and C. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an Integer value and assigns it to the depth variable.

(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

```
input(  
"Enter immersion depth: " )  
)  
float(  
-  
int(
```

depth



Back to Review

Answer:

Explanation:

```
input('Enter immersion depth: ' )  
)  
float(int(b))
```

Back to Review



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depth = int(input("Enter immersion depth: "))

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the expected result of running the following code?

```
def do_the_mess(parameter):  
    parameter[0] -= variable  
    return parameter[0]
```

```
the_list = [x for x in range(2, 3)]  
variable = -1  
do_the_mess(the_list)  
print(the_list[0])
```

- A. The code prints 0
- B. The code prints 2
- C. The code prints 1 .
- D. The code raises an unhandled exception.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use the index method to find the position of a value in a list.

The code is as follows:

```
the_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] print(the_list.index(6))
```

The code starts with creating a list called "the_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to print the result of calling the index method on the list with the argument 6. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list.

For example, the_list.index(1) returns 0, because 1 is the first value in the list.

However, the code has a problem. The problem is that the value 6 is not present in the list, so the index method cannot find it. This will cause a ValueError exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the right type but an inappropriate value. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.

The expected result of the code is an unhandled exception, because the code tries to find a value that does not exist in the list.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. The code raises an unhandled exception.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Assuming that the phone_dir dictionary contains namenumber 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.



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 # 33

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

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

Answer: B,D

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. $1 * 4 // 2 ** 3 = 4 // 8 = 0$ Only expressions A and B evaluate to non-zero results.

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

NEW QUESTION # 34

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