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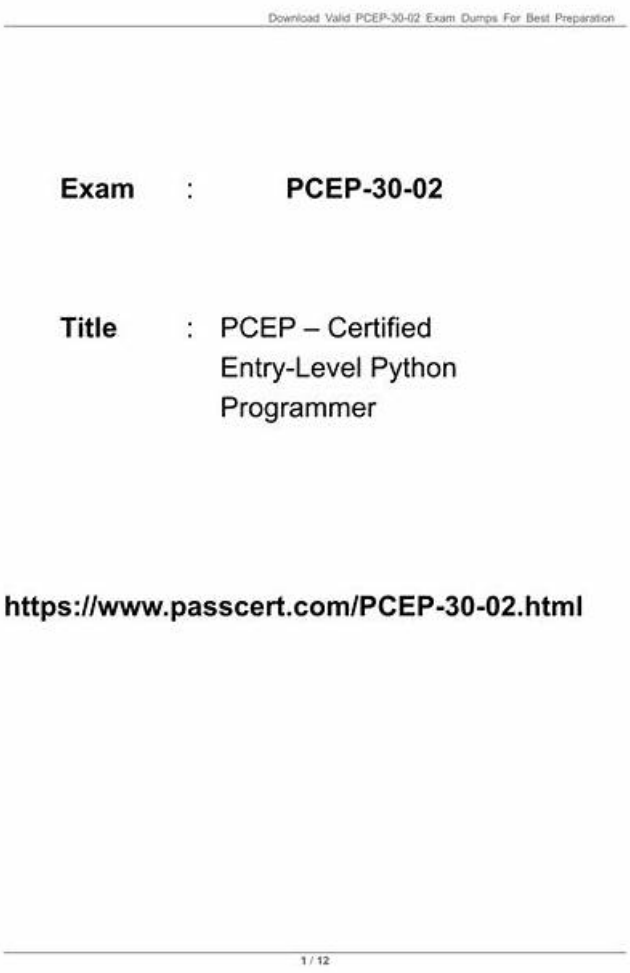

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
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.

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Valid Braindumps Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Sheet & PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
Which of the following expressions evaluate to a non-zero result? (Select two answers.)

- A. 1 * 4 // 2 ** 3
- B. 4 / 2 * * 3 - 2
- C. 1 * * 3 / 4 - 1
- 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 * * 3 / 4 - 1 = 1 / 4 - 1 = 0.25 - 1 = -0.75 D. 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 # 38
What is the expected result of the following code?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. The code will cause an unhandled

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use a list comprehension to create a new list from an existing list. The code is as follows:
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] new_list = [x for x in my_list if x > 5]
The code starts with creating a list called "my_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to create a new list called "new_list" by using a list comprehension. A list comprehension is a concise way of creating a new list from an existing list by applying some expression or condition to each element. The syntax of a list comprehension is:
new_list = [expression for element in old_list if condition]
The expression is the value that will be added to the new list, which can be the same as the element or a modified version of it. The element is the variable that takes each value from the old list. The condition is an optional filter that determines which elements will be included in the new list. For example, the following list comprehension creates a new list that contains the squares of the even numbers from the old list:
old_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] new_list = [x ** 2 for x in old_list if x % 2 == 0] new_list = [4, 16, 36]The code that you have sent is trying to create a new list that contains the elements from the old list that are greater than 5. However, there is a problem with this

code. The problem is that none of the elements in the old list are greater than 5, so the condition is always false. This means that the new list will be empty, and the expression will never be evaluated. However, the expression is not valid, because it uses the variable x without defining it. This will cause a NameError exception, which is an error that occurs when a variable name is not found in the current scope. 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 use an undefined variable in an expression that is never executed. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code will cause an unhandled exception.

NEW QUESTION # 39
What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- B. ppt
- C. pizzapastafolpetti
- D. 0

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is using the slicing operation to get parts of a string and concatenate them together. The code is as follows:
pizza = "pizza" pasta = "pasta" folpetti = "folpetti" print(pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0]) The code starts with assigning the strings "pizza", "pasta", and "folpetti" to the variables pizza, pasta, and folpetti respectively. Then, it uses the print function to display the result of concatenating the first characters of each string. The first character of a string can be accessed by using the index 0 inside square brackets. For example, pizza[0] returns "p". The concatenation operation is used to join two or more strings together by using the + operator. For example, "a" + "b" returns "ab". The code prints the result of pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0], which is "p" + "p" + "f", which is "ppt".
The expected output of the code is ppt, because the code prints the first characters of each string. Therefore, the correct answer is B. ppt.
Reference: Python String Slicing - W3SchoolsPython String Concatenation - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION # 40
Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 41
What happens when the user runs the following code?

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

Answer: B

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 # 42
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