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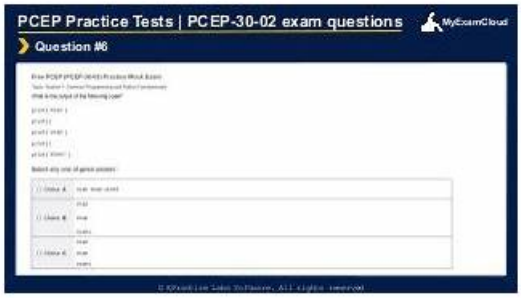

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
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	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation

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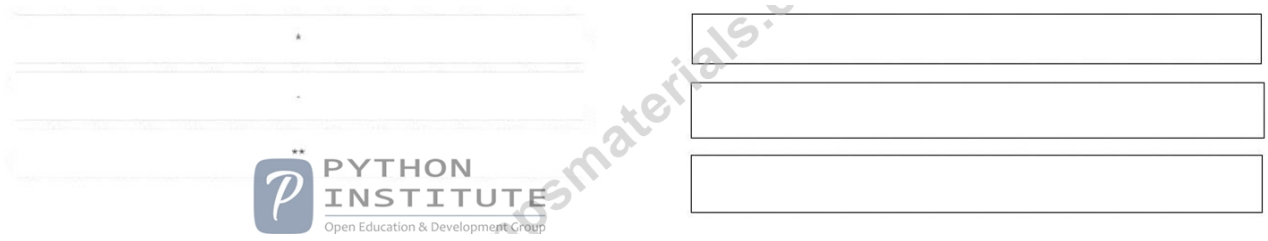
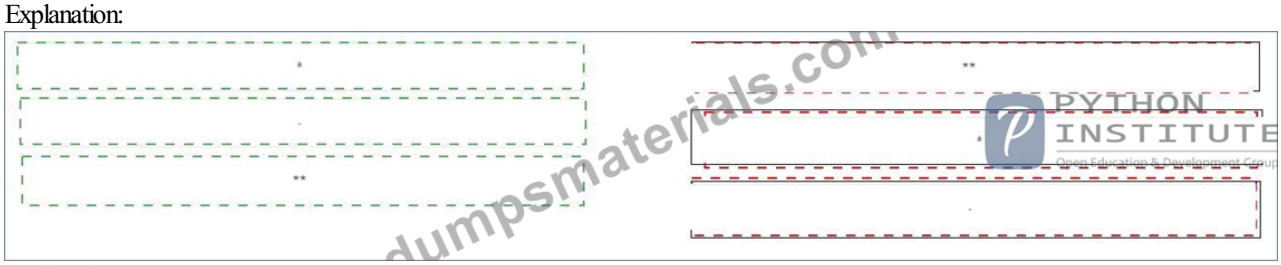
Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
Arrange the binary numeric operators in the order which reflects their priorities, where the top-most position has the highest priority and the bottom-most position has the lowest priority.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation

The correct order of the binary numeric operators in Python according to their priorities is:
Exponentiation (**)
Multiplication (*) and Division (
Addition (+) and Subtraction (
This order follows the standard mathematical convention of operator precedence, which can be remembered by the acronym PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication/Division, Addition/Subtraction). Operators with higher precedence are evaluated before those with lower precedence, but operators with the same precedence are evaluated from left to right. Parentheses can be used to change the order of evaluation by grouping expressions.
For example, in the expression 2 + 3 * 4 ** 2, the exponentiation operator (**) has the highest priority, so it is evaluated first, resulting in 2 + 3 * 16. Then, the multiplication operator (*) has the next highest priority, so it is evaluated next, resulting in 2 + 48. Finally, the addition operator (+) has the lowest priority, so it is evaluated last, resulting in 50.
You can find more information about the operator precedence in Python in the following references:
6. Expressions - Python 3.11.5 documentation
Precedence and Associativity of Operators in Python - Programiz
Python Operator Priority or Precedence Examples Tutorial

NEW QUESTION # 38
How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?

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

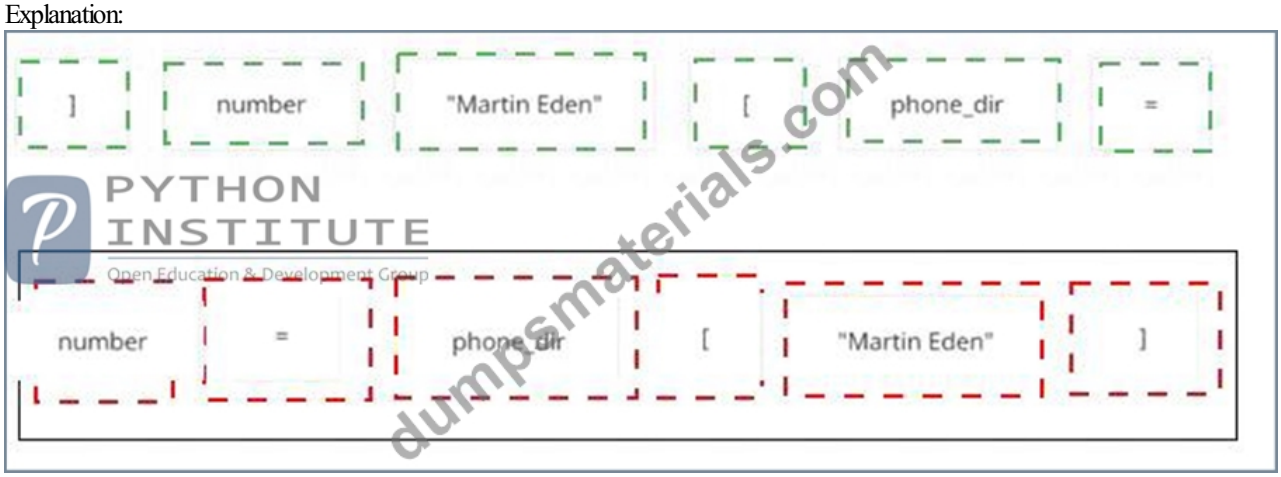
Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 39
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 # 40
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the counter variable going through values 1, 3 , and 5 (in the same order)

Answer:

Explanation:
for counter in range(1, 7, 2):
Explanation:
* for
* counter
* in
* range
* (
* 1
* ,
* 7
* ,
* 2
*)
Arrange the code boxes in this order:
This will loop counter through: 1 # 3 # 5

NEW QUESTION # 41
Which of the following functions can be invoked with two arguments?

- A. 

- B. 

- C. 

- D. 

Answer: A

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 # 42
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