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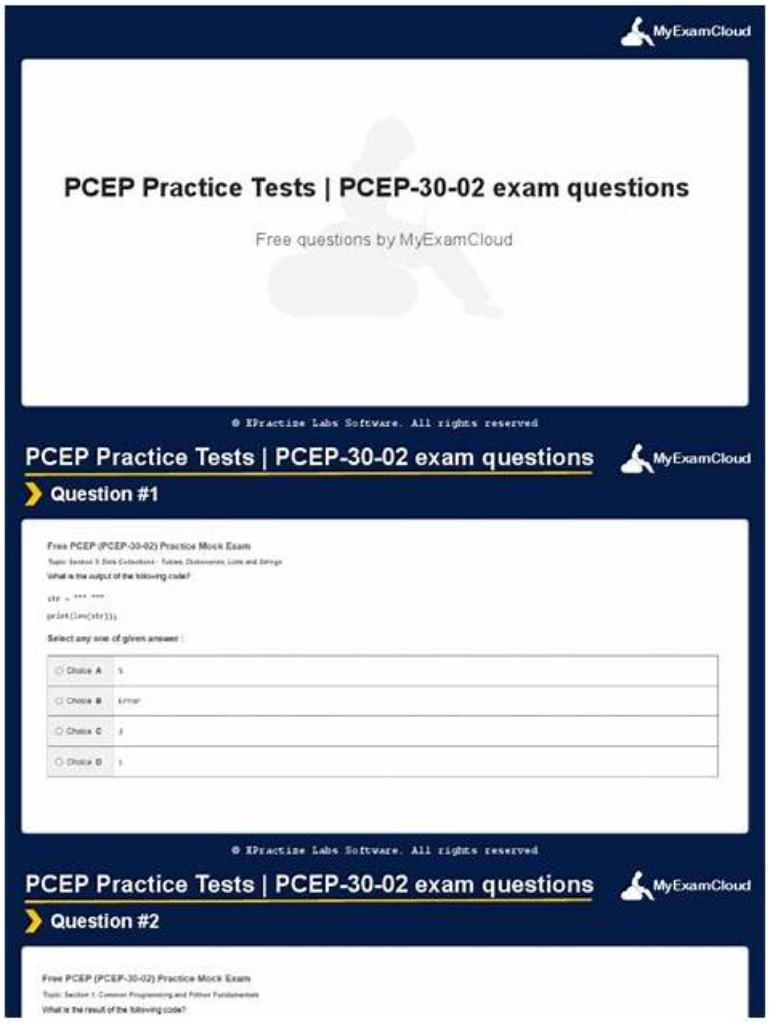

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation

Topic 4	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 5	• 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.

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which of the following expressions evaluate to a non-zero result? (Select two answers.)

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 17
What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. The code raises an exception and outputs nothing.
- D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is trying to print the combined length of two lists, "collection" and "duplicate". The code is as follows:
collection = [] collection.append(1) collection.insert(0, 2) duplicate = collection duplicate.append(3) print(len(collection) + len(duplicate)) The code starts with creating an empty list called "collection" and appending the number 1 to it. The list now contains

[1]. Then, the code inserts the number 2 at the beginning of the list. The list now contains [2, 1].
Then, the code creates a new list called "duplicate" and assigns it the value of "collection". However, this does not create a copy of the list, but rather a reference to the same list object. Therefore, any changes made to
"duplicate" will also affect "collection", and vice versa. Then, the code appends the number 3 to "duplicate".
The list now contains [2, 1, 3], and so does "collection". Finally, the code tries to print the sum of the lengths of "collection" and "duplicate". However, this causes an exception, because the len function expects a single argument, not two. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore outputs nothing.
The expected output of the code is nothing, because the code raises an exception and terminates. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code raises an exception and outputs nothing.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 19
What is the expected result of the following code?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use the global keyword to access and modify a global variable inside a function. The code is as follows:
speed = 10 def velocity(): global speed speed = speed + 10 return speed print(velocity()) The code starts with creating a global variable called "speed" and assigning it the value 10. A global variable is a variable that is defined outside any function and can be accessed by any part of the code. Then, the code defines a function called "velocity" that takes no parameters and returns the value of "speed" after adding 10 to it. Inside the function, the code uses the global keyword to declare that it wants to use the global variable
"speed", not a local one. A local variable is a variable that is defined inside a function and can only be accessed by that function. The global keyword allows the function to modify the global variable, not just read it. Then, the code adds 10 to the value of "speed" and returns it. Finally, the code calls the function "velocity" and prints the result.
However, the code has a problem. The problem is that the code uses the global keyword inside the function, but not outside. The global keyword is only needed when you want to modify a global variable inside a function, not when you want to create or access it outside a function. If you use the global keyword outside a function, you will get a SyntaxError exception, which is an error that occurs when the code does not follow the rules of the Python language. 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 uses the global keyword incorrectly. Therefore, the correct answer is A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
Reference: Python Global Keyword - W3SchoolsPython Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python The code is erroneous because it is trying to call the "velocity" function without passing any parameter, which will raise a TypeError exception. The "velocity" function requires one parameter "x", which is used to calculate the return value of "speed" multiplied by "x". If no parameter is passed, the function will not know what value to use for "x".
The code is also erroneous because it is trying to use the "new_speed" variable before it is defined. The
"new_speed" variable is assigned the value of 20 after the first function call, but it is used as a parameter for the second function call, which will raise a NameError exception. The variable should be defined before it is used in any expression or function call.
Therefore, the code will not run and will not produce any output.
The correct way to write the code would be:
# Define the speed variable
speed = 10
# Define the velocity function

```
def velocity(x):
return speed * x
# Define the new_speed variable
new_speed = 20
# Call the velocity function with new_speed as a parameter
print(velocity(new_speed))
```

Copy

This code will print 200, which is the result of 10 multiplied by 20.

References:

[Python Programmer Certification (PCPP) - Level 1]
[Python Programmer Certification (PCPP) - Level 2]
[Python Programmer Certification (PCPP) - Level 3]
[Python: Built-in Exceptions]
[Python: Defining Functions]
[Python: More on Variables and Printing]

NEW QUESTION # 20

What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: C

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 21

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