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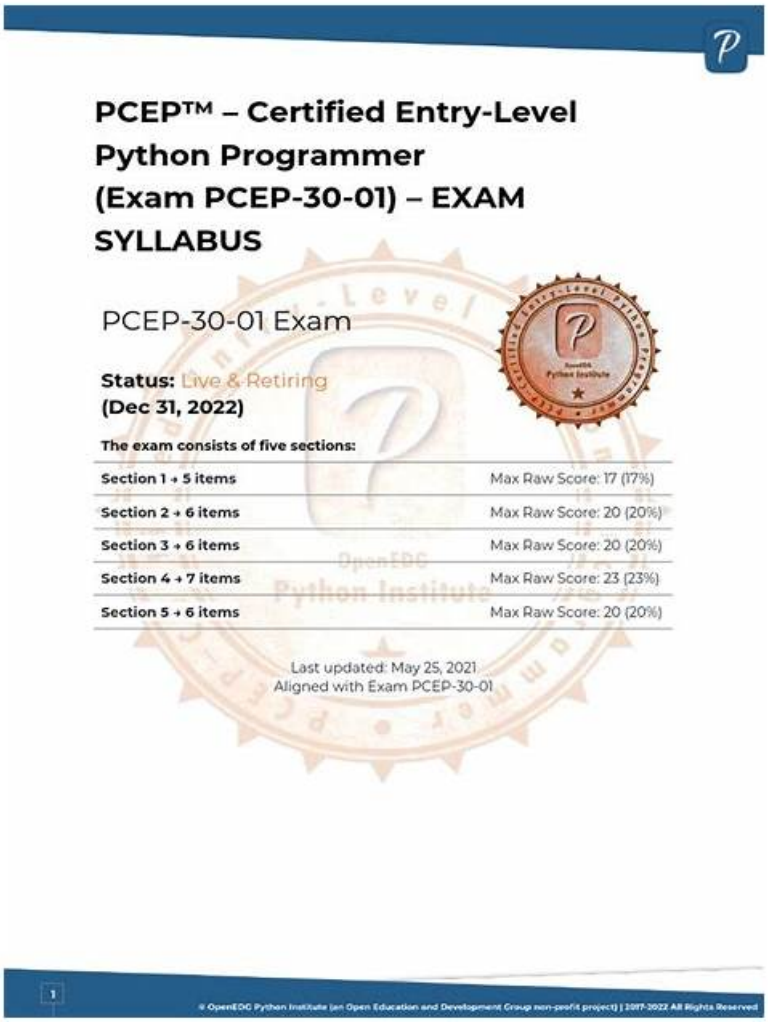
PCEP™ – Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer (Exam PCEP-30-01) – EXAM SYLLABUS

PCEP-30-01 Exam

Status: Live & Retiring (Dec 31, 2022)

The exam consists of five sections:

Section 1 • 5 items	Max Raw Score: 17 (17%)
Section 2 • 6 items	Max Raw Score: 20 (20%)
Section 3 • 6 items	Max Raw Score: 20 (20%)
Section 4 • 7 items	Max Raw Score: 23 (23%)
Section 5 • 6 items	Max Raw Score: 20 (20%)

Last updated: May 25, 2021
Aligned with Exam PCEP-30-01

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• データ コレクション: このセクションでは、リストの構築、インデックス作成、スライス、メソッド、および理解に焦点を当て、タプル、辞書、および文字列について説明します。
トピック 2	• ループ: while、for、range()、ループ制御、ループのネスト。
トピック 3	• 関数と例外：この試験の部分では、関数と呼び出しの定義をカバーします。
トピック 4	• パラメータ、引数、スコープ。また、再帰、例外階層、例外処理などもカバーしています。

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer 認定 PCEP-30-02 試験問題 (Q33-Q38):

質問 # 33
Which of the following are the names of Python passing argument styles?
(Select two answers.)

- A. positional
- B. reference
- C. keyword
- D. indicatory

正解：A、C

解説：
Keyword arguments are arguments that are specified by using the name of the parameter, followed by an equal sign and the value of the argument. For example, print (sep='-', end='!') is a function call with keyword arguments. Keyword arguments can be used to pass arguments in any order, and to provide default values for some arguments1.
Positional arguments are arguments that are passed in the same order as the parameters of the function definition. For example, print ('Hello', 'World') is a function call with positional arguments. Positional arguments must be passed before any keyword arguments, and they must match the number and type of the parameters of the function2.
References: 1: 5 Types of Arguments in Python Function Definitions | Built In 2: python - What's the pythonic way to pass arguments between functions ...

質問 # 34
What is true about exceptions and debugging? (Select two answers.)

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

正解：C、D

解説：
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, etc12 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 results34 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 solutions5 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.

質問 # 35
What is the expected result of the following code?

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

正解：B

解説：
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.
Reference: Python - List Comprehension - W3SchoolsPython - List Comprehension - GeeksforGeeksPython Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python

質問 # 36
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.

正解：

解説：
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

質問 # 37
Python Is an example of which programming language category?

- A. interpreted
- B. machine
- C. assembly
- D. compiled

正解：A

解説：
Explanation
Python is an interpreted programming language, which means that the source code is translated into executable code by an interpreter at runtime, rather than by a compiler beforehand. Interpreted languages are more flexible and portable than compiled languages, but they are also slower and less efficient. Assembly and machine languages are low-level languages that are directly executed by the hardware, while compiled languages are high-level languages that are translated into machine code by a compiler before execution.

質問 # 38
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