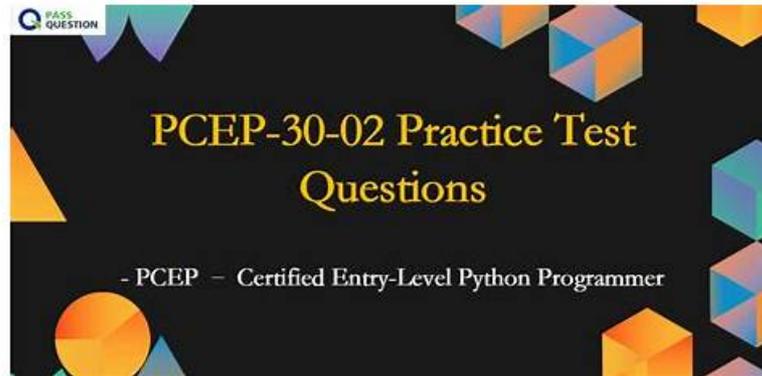


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
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

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

What is the expected output of the following code?

```

collection = []
collection.append(1)
collection.insert(0, 2)
duplicate = collection
duplicate.append(3)
print(len(collection) + len(duplicate))

```



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

Answer: A

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 # 37

What is the expected output of the following code?

```

def traverse(stop):
    if stop == 0:
        return 0
    else:
        return stop + traverse(stop - 1)

print(traverse(2))

```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3



Answer: A

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is using the count method to count the number of occurrences of a value in a list. The code is as follows:

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] print(my_list.count(1))
```

The code starts with creating a list called "my_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it uses the print function to display the result of calling the count method on the list with the argument 1. The count method is used to return the number of times a value appears in a list. For example, my_list.count(1) returns 1, because 1 appears once in the list.

The expected output of the code is 1, because the code prints the number of occurrences of 1 in the list.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. 1.

Reference: Python List count() Method - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION # 38

How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?



```
floor = 10
while floor >= 0:
    floor //= 2
    print("#", end="")
    print("#")
```

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

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

Python Is an example of which programming language category?

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

Answer: C

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is true about tuples? (Select two answers.)

- A. An empty tuple is written as {} .
- B. The len {} function cannot be applied to tuples.
- C. Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime.
- D. Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Tuples are one of the built-in data types in Python that are used to store collections of data. Tuples have some characteristics that distinguish them from other data types, such as lists, sets, and dictionaries. Some of these characteristics are:

* Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime. Once a tuple is created, it cannot be modified, added, or removed. This makes tuples more stable and reliable than mutable data types. However, this also means that tuples are less flexible and dynamic than mutable data types. For example, if you want to change an element in a tuple, you have to create a new tuple with the modified element and assign it to the same variable¹²

* Tuples are ordered, which means that the items in a tuple have a defined order and can be accessed by using their index. The index of a tuple starts from 0 for the first item and goes up to the length of the tuple minus one for the last item. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the tuple. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c"), then t[0] returns "a", and t

[-1] returns "c"¹²

* Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists, which means that you can get a single item or a sublist of a tuple by using square brackets and specifying the start and end index. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c", "d", "e"), then t[2] returns "c", and t[1:4] returns ("b", "c", "d"). Slicing does not raise any exception, even if the start or end index is out of range. It will just return an empty tuple or the closest possible sublist¹²

* Tuples can contain any data type, such as strings, numbers, booleans, lists, sets, dictionaries, or even other tuples. Tuples can also have duplicate values, which means that the same item can appear more than once in a tuple. For example, you can have a tuple t = (1, 2, 3, 1, 2), which contains two 1s and two 2s¹²

* Tuples are written with round brackets, which means that you have to enclose the items in a tuple with parentheses. For example, you can create a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c") by using round brackets. However, you can also create a tuple without using round brackets, by just separating the items with commas. For example, you can create the same tuple t = "a", "b", "c" by using commas. This is called tuple packing, and it allows you to assign multiple values to a single variable¹²

* The len() function can be applied to tuples, which means that you can get the number of items in a tuple by using the len() function. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c"), then len(t) returns 3¹²

* An empty tuple is written as (), which means that you have to use an empty pair of parentheses to create a tuple with no items. For example, you can create an empty tuple t = () by using empty parentheses.

However, if you want to create a tuple with only one item, you have to add a comma after the item, otherwise Python will not recognize it as a tuple. For example, you can create a tuple with one item t = ("a",) by using a comma¹² Therefore, the correct answers are A. Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime. and D. Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists.

Reference: Python Tuples - W3Schools Tuples in Python - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 41

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