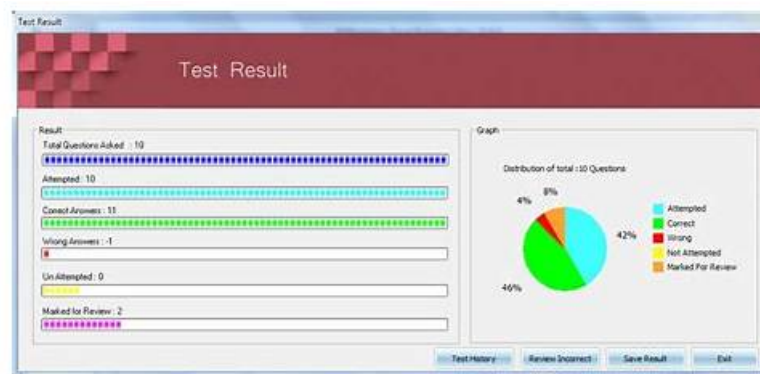


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">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 Inputoutput operations.
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
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

What is the expected result of the following code?

```
rates = (1.2, 1.4, 1.0)
new = rates[3:]
for rate in rates[-2:]:
    new += (rate,)
print(len(new))
```

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

Answer: A

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.

Reference: Python - List Comprehension - W3Schools Python - List Comprehension - GeeksforGeeks Python Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python

NEW QUESTION # 44

Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:

```
the_list = ('1', 1, 1, 1)
```

Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

- A. `len(the_list[0:2]) < 3`
- B. `the_list.index('1') == 0`
- C. `1.1 in the_list[1:3]`
- D. `the_list.index('1') in the_list`

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four values to a variable called "the_list". The code is as follows:

```
the_list = ['1', 1, 1, 1]
```

The code creates a list object that contains the values '1', 1, 1, and 1, and assigns it to the variable "the_list".

The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the values. The index starts from

0 for the first value and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last value. The index can also be negative, in which case it

counts from the end of the list. For example, the `_list[0]` returns '1', and the `_list[-1]` returns 1.

The expressions that you have given are trying to evaluate some conditions on the list and return a boolean value, either True or False. Some of them are valid, and some of them are invalid and will raise an exception.

An exception is an error that occurs when the code cannot be executed properly. The expressions are as follows:

A). the `_list.index {'1'}` in the `_list`: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is also a value in the list. However, this expression is invalid, because it uses curly brackets instead of parentheses to call the index method. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the `_list.index('1')` returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. However, the `_list.index`

`{'1'}` will raise a `SyntaxError` exception and output nothing.

B). `1.1 in the _list | 1:3`: This expression is trying to check if the value 1.1 is present in a sublist of the list.

However, this expression is invalid, because it uses a vertical bar instead of a colon to specify the start and end index of the sublist. The sublist is obtained by using the slicing operation, which uses square brackets and a colon to get a part of the list. For example, the `_list[1:3]` returns `[1, 1]`, which is the sublist of the list from the index 1 to the index 3, excluding the end index. However, the `_list | 1:3` will raise a `SyntaxError` exception and output nothing.

C). `len (the list [0:2]) < 3`: This expression is trying to check if the length of a sublist of the list is less than 3.

This expression is valid, because it uses the `len` function and the slicing operation correctly. The `len` function is used to return the number of values in a list or a sublist. For example, `len(the _list)` returns 4, because the list has four values. The slicing operation is used to get a part of the list by using square brackets and a colon. For example, the `_list[0:2]` returns `['1', 1]`, which is the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 2, excluding the end index. The expression `len (the list [0:2]) < 3` returns True, because the length of the sublist `['1', 1]` is 2, which is less than 3.

D). the `_list.index {'1'} - 0`: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is equal to 0. This expression is valid, because it uses the index method and the equality operator correctly. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the `_list.index('1')` returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. The equality operator is used to compare two values and return True if they are equal, or False if they are not. For example, `0 == 0` returns True, and `0 == 1` returns False. The expression `the _list.index {'1'} - 0` returns True, because the index of '1' in the list is 0, and 0 is equal to 0.

Therefore, the correct answers are C. `len (the list [0:2]) < 3` and D. `the _list.index {'1'} - 0`.

Reference: Python List Methods - W3Schools5. Data Structures - Python 3.11.5 documentationList methods in Python - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 45

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0.

speed

:

<

if

50.0

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Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation



One possible way to arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0 is:

```
if speed < 50.0:
    print("The speed is low.")
```

This code uses the `if` keyword to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable `speed`. If the value is less than 50.0, then the code will print "The speed is low." to the screen. The `print` function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the block of code that belongs to the `if` condition.

You can find more information about the `if` statement and the `print` function in Python in the following references:

[Python If... Else](#)

[Python Print Function](#)

NEW QUESTION # 46

What happens when the user runs the following code?

```
total = 0
for i in range(4):
    if 2 * i < 4:
        total += 1
    else:
        total += 2
print(total)
```

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

Answer: C

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 # 47

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

Answer: B

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 # 48

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