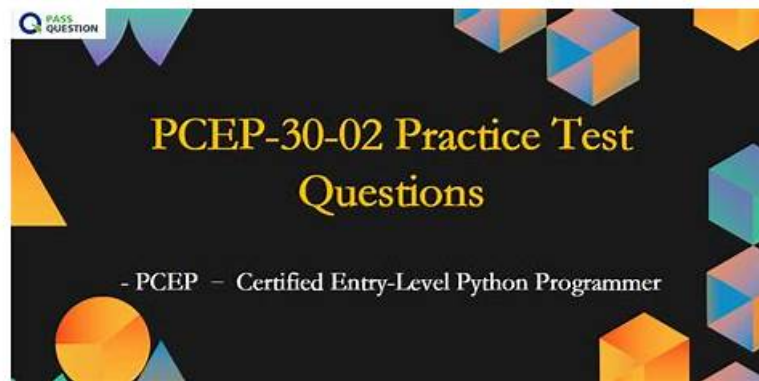


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 5	• 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 (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

Assuming that the phone_dir dictionary contains name:number pairs, arrange the code boxes to create a valid line of code which adds Oliver Twist's phone number (5551122333) to the directory.



Answer:

Explanation:

```
phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"]
```

Explanation:



To correctly add Oliver Twist's phone number to the phone_dir dictionary, the code must follow this phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"] Now, let's match that with your code boxes and arrange them:

```
* phone_dir
* [
* "Oliver Twist"
* ]
* =
* [
* "5551122333"
* ]
```

Final Order: phone_dir # [# "Oliver Twist" #] # = # [# "5551122333" #]

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

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

Answer: B,D

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, etc.

* 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 results.

* 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 solutions
```

* 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 resort
```

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.
Reference: Python Debugger - Python pdb - GeeksforGeeks
How can I see the details of an exception in Python's debugger? Python Debugging (fixing problems) Python - start interactive debugger when exception would be otherwise thrown Python Try Except [Error Handling and Debugging - Programming with Python for Engineers]

NEW QUESTION # 39

A set of rules which defines the ways in which words can be coupled in sentences is called:

- A. dictionary
- B. semantics
- C. syntax
- D. lexis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure and rules of sentences in natural languages. Lexis is the vocabulary of a language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. A dictionary is a collection of words and their definitions, synonyms, pronunciations, etc.

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

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
counter = 84 // 2
if counter < 0:
    print("*")
elif counter >= 42:
    print("***")
else:
    print("****")
```

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- A. *
- B. **
- C. ***

- D. The code produces no output.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is a conditional statement that checks if a variable "counter" is less than 0, greater than or equal to 42, or neither. The code is as follows:

if counter < 0: print("") elif counter >= 42: print("") else: print("") The code starts with checking if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it checks if the value of "counter" is greater than or equal to 42. If yes, it prints three asterisks () to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it prints two asterisks () to the screen and exits the statement.

The expected output of the code depends on the value of "counter". If the value of "counter" is 10, as shown in the image, the code will print two asterisks (**) to the screen, because 10 is neither less than 0 nor greater than or equal to 42. Therefore, the correct answer is C. * *

NEW QUESTION # 41

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.

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.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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