

Free PDF Quiz Python Institute - PCEP-30-02 - High Pass-Rate Exam PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Pass Guide

PCEP Certification - Exam Details	
Exam Name & Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PCEP Certified Entry Level Python Programmer Certification ✓ Code - PCEP-30-01
PCEP Delivery mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proctored exams (offline with OpenEDG Academies & OpenEDG Testing Service Partners) ✓ Non-proctored exams (online with internet connection & web browser).
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PCEP Exam Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 45 Minutes
PCEP Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 30 Questions
PCEP Questions Format	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Multiple-choice (MCQs) ✓ Single choice ✓ Drag & drop ✓ fill in the gap types.
PCEP - certified entry-level python programmer certification cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ USD 59
PCEP Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ English
PCEP Passing Score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 70%
Number of Retakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No limit on retakes, but should wait for at least 15 days to resit for the next exam. Cleared exams cannot be retaken for score improvement or any whatsoever reason.



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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

What is true about exceptions in Python? (Select two answers.)

- A. Not more than one except branch can be executed inside one try-except block.
- B. Python's philosophy encourages developers to make all possible efforts to protect the program from the occurrence of an exception.
- C. According to Python terminology, exceptions are thrown
- D. According to Python terminology, exceptions are raised

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- A. 0
- B. 12.849.923.2
- C. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- D. yh

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 24

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- B. pizzapastafolpetti
- C. 0
- D. ppt

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is using the slicing operation to get parts of a string and concatenate them together. The code is as follows:

```
pizza = "pizza"
pasta = "pasta"
folpetti = "folpetti"
print(pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0])
```

The code starts with assigning the strings "pizza", "pasta", and "folpetti" to the variables `pizza`, `pasta`, and `folpetti` respectively. Then, it uses the `print` function to display the result of concatenating the first characters of each string. The first character of a string can be accessed by using the index 0 inside square brackets. For example, `pizza[0]` returns "p". The concatenation operation is used to join two or more strings together by using the `+` operator. For example, "a" + "b" returns "ab". The code prints the result of `pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0]`, which is "p" + "p" + "t", which is "ppt".

The expected output of the code is ppt, because the code prints the first characters of each string. Therefore, the correct answer is B. ppt.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 26

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- 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 # 27

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