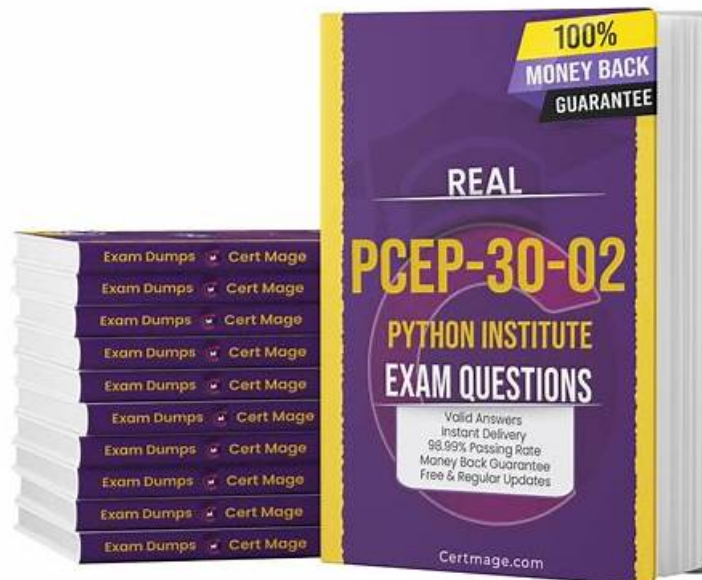


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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Assuming that the `phone_dir` dictionary contains `namenumber` pairs, arrange the code boxes to create a valid line of code which retrieves Martin Eden's phone number, and assigns it to the `number` variable.

]

number

"Martin Eden"

[

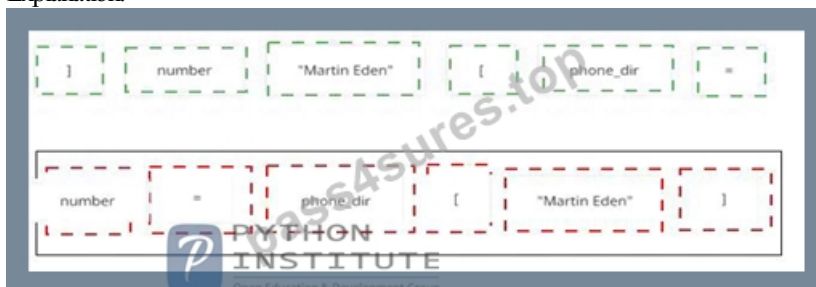
phone_dir

=



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation



`number = phone_dir["Martin Eden"]`

This code uses the square brackets notation to access the value associated with the key "Martin Eden" in the `phone_dir` dictionary. The value is then assigned to the variable `number`. A dictionary is a data structure that stores key-value pairs, where each key is unique and can be used to retrieve its corresponding value. You can find more information about dictionaries in Python in the following references:

[Python Dictionaries - W3Schools]

[Python Dictionary (With Examples) - Programiz]

[5.5. Dictionaries - How to Think Like a Computer Scientist ...]

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which of the following are the names of Python passing argument styles?

(Select two answers.)

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

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 ...

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

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

Answer: A,C

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.

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 thrownPython Try Except [Error Handling and Debugging - Programming with Python for Engineers]

NEW QUESTION # 15

Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.

The diagram illustrates the mapping between Python data types and their values. It is organized into two columns. The left column contains five green rectangular boxes, each representing a data type. The right column contains five white rectangular boxes, each representing a corresponding value. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'pass4sures.top' is overlaid across the center of the diagram.

Python Data Type	Value
Integer	42
Float	-6.62607015E 34
String	"All The King's Men"
Boolean	True
Boolean	False

Answer:

Explanation:

The screenshot displays a Python quiz interface. On the left, a list of questions is shown, each with a green rectangular button for the answer. On the right, the answers are listed, each with a green rectangular button. The questions and answers are as follows:

Question	Answer
42	"All The King's Men"
PYTHON INSTITUTE	False
"All The King's Men"	II 42 R
\\	-6.62607015E 34
False	

Explanation

One possible way to drag and drop the literals to match their data type names is:

STRING: "All The King's Men"

BOOLEAN: False

INTEGER: 42

FLOAT: -6.62607015E-34

A literal is a value that is written exactly as it is meant to be interpreted by the Python interpreter. A data type is a category of values that share some common characteristics or operations. Python has four basic data types: string, boolean, integer, and float.

A string is a sequence of characters enclosed by either single or double quotes. A string can represent text, symbols, or any other information that can be displayed as text. For example, "All The King's Men" is a string literal that represents the title of a novel.

A boolean is a logical value that can be either True or False. A boolean can represent the result of a comparison, a condition, or a logical operation. For example, False is a boolean literal that represents the opposite of True.

An integer is a whole number that can be positive, negative, or zero. An integer can represent a count, an index, or any other quantity that does not require fractions or decimals. For example, 42 is an integer literal that represents the answer to life, the universe, and everything.

A float is a number that can have a fractional part after the decimal point. A float can represent a measurement, a ratio, or any other quantity that requires precision or approximation. For example,

-6.62607015E-34 is a float literal that represents the Planck constant in scientific notation.

You can find more information about the literals and data types in Python in the following references:

[Python Data Types]

[Python Literals]

[Python Basic Syntax]

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
menu = {"syrniki": 12.8, "shashlik": 18.5, "chicken": 23.2}

for value in menu.items():
    print(value[1], end=" ")
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 17

.....

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