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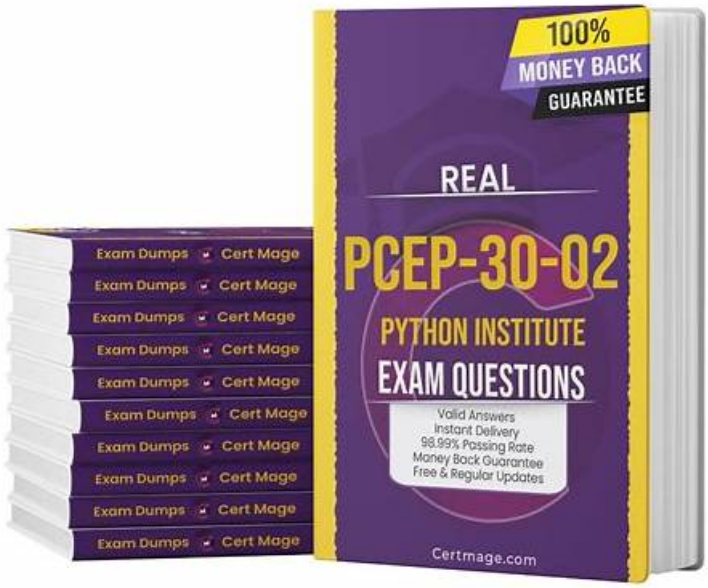

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Realistic Top PCEP-30-02 Questions - PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer New Dumps Sheet

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 2	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 3	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which of the following sentences are true? (Select two answers.)

- A. Function is obliged to return a value.
- B. Every function must be defined before it is invoked.
- C. It's possible to define more than one function of the same name.
- D. A function can invoke itself.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 32
Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:
My_list - [1, 1, 2, 3]
Select the expressions which will not raise any exception.
(Select two expressions.)

- A. my_list|my_Li1st | 3| I
- B. my_list[-10]
- C. my_List- [0:1]
- D. my list [6]

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four numbers to a variable called "my_list". The code is as follows:
my_list = [1, 1, 2, 3]
The code creates a list object that contains the elements 1, 1, 2, and 3, and assigns it to the variable "my_list".
The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the elements. The index starts from 0 for the first element and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last element. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, my_list[0] returns 1, and my_list[-1] returns 3.
The code also allows some operations on the list, such as slicing, concatenation, repetition, and membership.
Slicing is used to get a sublist of the original list by specifying the start and end index. For example, my_list[1:
3] returns [1, 2]. Concatenation is used to join two lists together by using the + operator. For example, my_list
+ [4, 5] returns [1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. Repetition is used to create a new list by repeating the original list a number of times by using the * operator. For example, my_list * 2 returns [1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3]. Membership is used to check if an element is present in the list by using the in operator. For example, 2 in my_list returns True, and 4 in my_list returns False.
The expressions that you have given are trying to access or manipulate the list in different ways. 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). my_list[-10]: This expression is trying to access the element at the index -10 of the list. However, the list only has four elements, so the index -10 is out of range. This will raise an IndexError exception and output nothing.
B). my_list|my_Li1st | 3| I: This expression is trying to perform a bitwise OR operation on the list and some other operands. The bitwise OR operation is used to compare the binary representation of two numbers and return a new number that has a 1 in each bit position where either number has a 1. For example, 3 | 1 returns
3, because 3 in binary is 11 and 1 in binary is 01, and 11 | 01 is 11. However, the bitwise OR operation cannot be applied to a list, because a list is not a number. This will raise a TypeError exception and output nothing.
C). my list [6]: This expression is trying to access the element at the index 6 of the list. However, the list only has four elements, so the index 6 is out of range. This will raise an IndexError exception and output nothing.
D). my_List- [0:1]: This expression is trying to perform a subtraction operation on the list and a sublist. The subtraction operation is used to subtract one number from another and return the difference. For example, 3 -
1 returns 2. However, the subtraction operation cannot be applied to a list, because a list is not a number. This will raise a TypeError exception and output nothing.
Only two expressions will not raise any exception. They are:
B). my_list|my_Li1st | 3| I: This expression is not a valid Python code, but it is not an expression that tries to access or manipulate the list. It is just a string of characters that has no meaning. Therefore, it will not raise any exception, but it will also not output anything.
D). my_List- [0:1]: This expression is a valid Python code that uses the slicing operation to get a sublist of the list. The slicing operation does not raise any exception, even if the start or end index is out of range. It will just return an empty list or the closest possible sublist. For example, my_list[0:10] returns [1, 1, 2, 3], and my_list[10:20] returns []. The expression my_List- [0:1] returns the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 1, excluding the end index. Therefore, it returns [1]. This expression will not raise any exception, and it will output [1].
Therefore, the correct answers are B. my_list|my_Li1st | 3| I and D. my_List- [0:1].
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 33
Assuming that the phonc_dir dictionary contains namemumber 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.

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 # 34
What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 35
What is true about tuples? (Select two answers.)

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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