

Desktop Python Institute PCEP-30-02 practise exam software - Pass Certification Exam Confidently



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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">• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 4	<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 Input• output operations.

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

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def runner(brand, model="", year=2021, convertible=False):  
    return (brand, str(year), str(convertible))  
  
print(runner("Fermi")[2][2])
```

- A. The code raises an unhandled exception.
- B. 0
- C. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False')
- D. False

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is defining and calling a function in Python. The code is as follows:

```
def runner(brand, model, year): return (brand, model, year)
```

```
print(runner("Fermi"))
```

The code starts with defining a function called "runner" with three parameters: "brand", "model", and "year".

The function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters. A tuple is a data type in Python that can store multiple values in an ordered and immutable way. A tuple is created by using parentheses and separating the values with commas. For example, (1, 2, 3) is a tuple with three values.

Then, the code calls the function "runner" with the value "Fermi" for the "brand" parameter and prints the result. However, the function expects three arguments, but only one is given. This will cause a TypeError exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the wrong type or number. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.

However, if the code had handled the exception, or if the function had used default values for the missing parameters, the expected output of the code would be ('Fermi', '2021', 'False'). This is because the function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters, and the print function displays the tuple to the screen.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False').

NEW QUESTION # 32


Drag and drop the code boxes in order to build a program which prints Unavailable to the screen.

(Note: one code box will not be used.)

pass

except: KeyError:

except:


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```

prices = { "pizza": 3.99 }

try:
    charge = prices["calzone"]
    print("Charged")
    print("Unavailable")
    print("Out of bounds")
  
```


Answer:

Explanation:

pass

except: KeyError:

except:


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```

prices = { "pizza": 3.99 }

try:
    charge = prices["calzone"]
    print("Charged")
except:
    print("Unavailable")
    print("Out of bounds")
  
```

NEW QUESTION # 33

What is the expected output of the following code?

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

- A. * *
- B. *
- C. The code produces no output.
- D. * * *

Answer: A

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 # 34

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

Answer: D

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 # 35

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

42

-6.62607015E 34

"All The King's Men"

1/1

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STRING

BOOLEAN

INTEGER

FLOAT

Answer:

Explanation:

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42

-6.62607015E 34

"All The King's Men"

'''

False

"All The King's Men"

False

42

-6.62607015E 34

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 # 36

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