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Even if you are laid off by your company, there is no point in thinking that you couldn't make it and that it's the end of the road. No, it is not and you have a world full of opportunities till you are breathing. You can easily pass the PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer (PCEP-30-02) certification exam. This PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer (PCEP-30-02) exam credential will help you get your dream job and show your expertise to the world around you. So, don't feel it with a heavy heart, but stand again, hold to your confidence, and think about how you can prepare successfully for the PCEP-30-02 test.

Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 3	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 4	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 5	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.

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notes. So you can quickly record the important points or confusion of the PCEP-30-02 exam guides.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
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 # 24
What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. The code raises an exception and outputs nothing.
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: A

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 # 25
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- [0:1]
- C. my list [6]

- D. my_list[-10]

Answer: A,B

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 # 26
Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:
Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

- A. the_list. index {'1'} -- 0
- B. len (the list [0:2]} <3
- C. the_List.index {"1"} in the_list
- D. 1.1 in the_list |1:3 |

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four values to a variable called "the_list". The code is as follows:
the_list = ['1', 1, 1, 1]
The code creates a list object that contains the values '1', 1, 1, and 1, and assigns it to the variable "the_list".

The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the values. The index starts from
0 for the first value and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last value. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, the_list[0] returns '1', and the_list[-1] returns 1.
The expressions that you have given are trying to evaluate some conditions on the list and return a boolean value, either True or False. 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). the_List.index {"1"} in the_list: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is also a value in the list. However, this expression is invalid, because it uses curly brackets instead of parentheses to call the index method. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the_list.index('1') returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. However, the_list.index
{"1"} will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.
B). 1.1 in the_list |1:3 |: This expression is trying to check if the value 1.1 is present in a sublist of the list.
However, this expression is invalid, because it uses a vertical bar instead of a colon to specify the start and end index of the sublist. The sublist is obtained by using the slicing operation, which uses square brackets and a colon to get a part of the list. For example, the_list[1:3] returns [1, 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 1 to the index 3, excluding the end index. However, the_list |1:3 | will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.
C). len (the list [0:2]} <3: This expression is trying to check if the length of a sublist of the list is less than 3.
This expression is valid, because it uses the len function and the slicing operation correctly. The len function is used to return the number of values in a list or a sublist. For example, len(the_list) returns 4, because the list has four values. The slicing operation is used to get a part of the list by using square brackets and a colon. For example, the_list[0:2] returns ['1', 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 2, excluding the end index. The expression len (the list [0:2]} <3 returns True, because the length of the sublist ['1', 1] is 2, which is less than 3.
D). the_list. index {'1'} - 0: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is equal to 0. This expression is valid, because it uses the index method and the equality operator correctly. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the_list.index('1') returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. The equality operator is used to compare two values and return True if they are equal, or False if they are not. For example, 0 == 0 returns True, and 0 == 1 returns False. The expression the_list. index {'1'} - 0 returns True, because the index of '1' in the list is 0, and 0 is equal to 0.
Therefore, the correct answers are C. len (the list [0:2]} <3 and D. the_list. index {'1'} - 0.
Reference: Python List Methods - W3Schools5. Data Structures - Python 3.11.5 documentationList methods in Python - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 27
What is the expected result of the following code?

- A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: A

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 # 28
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