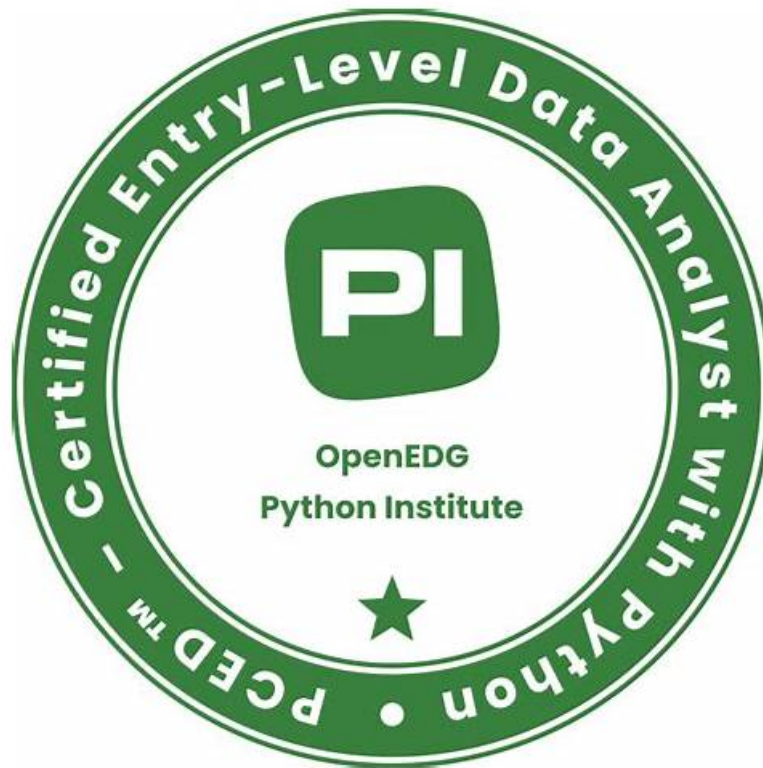


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Python Institute PCED - Certified Entry-Level Data Analyst with Python Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

A health researcher uses wearable devices to record physical activity and sends a survey to randomly selected participants across age groups.

Why can this approach be effective? Select the best answer.

- A. It limits sampling to one demographic, ensuring high-quality data within a specific group.
- B. It relies on observational methods, which are more accurate than surveys or sensors.
- **C. It combines automated data collection with representative sampling, reducing the risk of bias.**
- D. It uses unstructured interviews to validate automated tracking, improving bias detection.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Combining automated wearable data with a randomly selected survey sample integrates objective measurements with representative participant input, which helps reduce bias and improves the reliability and generalizability of the findings.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Below are six possible summaries for your presentation:

- Summary 1: "The data revealed a moderate positive correlation between age and recycling frequency. While 72% of students reported recycling paper regularly, only 39% reported recycling plastic."
 - Summary 2: "Analysis showed notable differences in recycling habits by material type, with paper being most recycled and plastic least recycled."
 - Summary 3: "Older kids recycled more than younger ones. Paper was the most recycled item- plastic got forgotten a lot."
 - Summary 4: "Student responses showed positive environmental habits overall, though participation varied by waste type."
 - Summary 5: "A lot of students said they recycle. Some didn't answer every question, so we couldn't figure out everything."
 - Summary 6: "We asked more than 300 students about recycling. Most said they recycle paper, but way fewer recycle plastic."
- Which communication style is the best fit for Group A (data scientists) and Group B (12-year-olds), respectively? Select the best answer.

- A. Summary 1 for Group A, Summary 6 for Group B
- B. Summary 4 for Group A, Summary 3 for Group B
- C. Summary 2 for Group A, Summary 6 for Group B
- D. Summary 6 for Group A, Summary 5 for Group B
- E. Summary 6 for Group A, Summary 3 for Group B
- **F. Summary 1 for Group A, Summary 3 for Group B**

Answer: F

Explanation:

The first summary uses precise statistical language and quantitative detail appropriate for data scientists. The third summary uses simpler, more conversational language that is easier for 12-year-olds to understand.

NEW QUESTION # 46

You have a list of test scores, where each entry includes a student name and a score. Some students appear more than once. You want to compute the average score for each student and store the results in a dictionary. Here's the partial code block:

```
records = [
    {'name': 'Alice', 'score': 85},
    {'name': 'Bob', 'score': 72},
    {'name': 'Alice', 'score': 90},
    {'name': 'Bob', 'score': 80},
    {'name': 'Dylan', 'score': 63},
    {'name': 'Alice', 'score': 95}
]

totals = {}
counts = {}

# MISSING CODE

averages = {}
for name in totals:
    averages[name] = totals[name] / counts[name]

print(averages)
```

Which code correctly replaces the # MISSING CODE comment to calculate the average score for each student? Select the best answer.

- A.

```
PYTHON INSTITUTE
for record in records:
    name = record['name']
    totals[name] = record['score']
    counts[name] = 1
```
- B.

```
PYTHON INSTITUTE
for record in records:
    name = record['name']
    if name not in totals:
        totals[name] = 0
        counts[name] = 0
    totals[name] = score
    counts[name] += 1
```
- C.

```
for name, score in records.items():
    totals[name] += score
    counts[name] += 1
```
- D.

```
for record in records:
    name = record['name']
    score = record['score']
    totals[name] = totals.get(name, 0) + score
    counts[name] = counts.get(name, 0) + 1
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

It iterates through each record, extracts the name and score, and uses dictionary .get() to accumulate total scores and counts per student safely, initializing missing keys to zero. This correctly enables calculation of each student's average afterward.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Consider the following Python code:

```
data = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
first = data[-1]
slice_part = data[1:4]
data.remove(30)
data.append(60)
count_result = data.count(10)
transformed = [x // 10 for x in data]

print(first)
print(slice_part)
print(count_result)
print(transformed)
```

What will be printed when the code above is executed?

40

- A. [10, 20, 30, 40]
1
[1, 2, 4, 5, 6]
50
- B. [20, 30, 40]
1
[1, 2, 4, 5, 6]
50
- C. [20, 30, 40]
1
[1, 2, 4, 5, 6]
- D. [10, 20, 30, 40]
0

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
50

Answer: C

Explanation:

The last element of the original list is 50. The slice from index 1 up to (but not including) index 4 is [20, 30, 40]. After removing 30 and appending 60, the list contains one occurrence of 10, and integer division by 10 produces [1, 2, 4, 5, 6].

NEW QUESTION # 48

A dictionary is defined as `d = {"a":1, "b":2}`. The programmer accesses `d["c"]`. What happens when this line executes?

- A. Adds key automatically
- B. Returns 0
- C. Raises **KeyError**
- D. Returns None

Answer: C

Explanation:

Accessing a non-existent key using square brackets raises a `KeyError`. Python does not automatically create missing keys, so the program will terminate unless the exception is handled.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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