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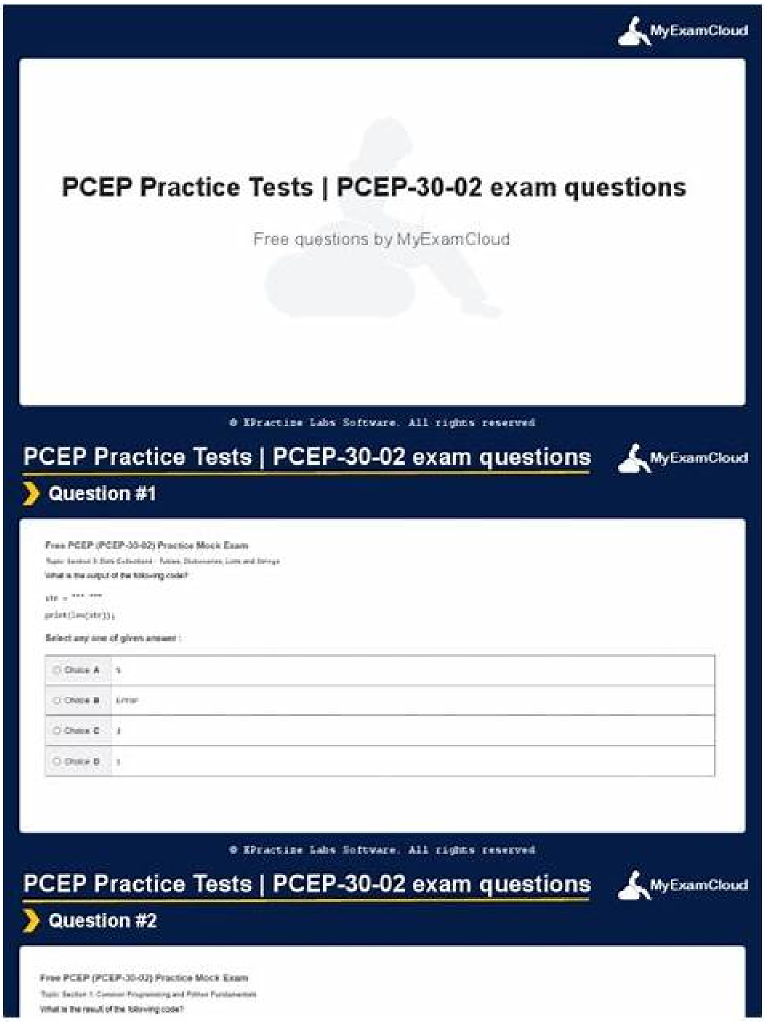

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Question #1

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What is the output of the following code?

Select any one of given answer :

○ Choice A	
○ Choice B	Error
○ Choice C	
○ Choice D	

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Question #2

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What is the result of the following code?

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
Assuming that the phone_dir dictionary contains name:number pairs, arrange the code boxes to create a valid line of code which adds Oliver Twist's phone number (5551122333) to the directory.

Answer:

Explanation:
phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"]
Explanation:
To correctly add Oliver Twist's phone number to the phone_dir dictionary, the code must follow this phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"] Now, let's match that with your code boxes and arrange them:
* phone_dir
* [
* "Oliver Twist"
*]
* =
* [
* "5551122333"
*]
Final Order:phone_dir # [# "Oliver Twist" #] # = # [# "5551122333" #]

NEW QUESTION # 33
Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 34
Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:
Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

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

Answer: A,D

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 # 35

Which of the following are the names of Python passing argument styles?
(Select two answers.)

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 36

Arrange the binary numeric operators in the order which reflects their priorities, where the top-most position has the highest priority and the bottom-most position has the lowest priority.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

The correct order of the binary numeric operators in Python according to their priorities is:
* Exponentiation (**)
* Multiplication (*) and Division (/, //, %)
* Addition (+) and Subtraction (-)
This order follows the standard mathematical convention of operator precedence, which can be remembered by the acronym PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication/Division, Addition/Subtraction).

Operators with higher precedence are evaluated before those with lower precedence, but operators with the same precedence are evaluated from left to right. Parentheses can be used to change the order of evaluation by grouping expressions.
For example, in the expression 2 + 3 * 4 ** 2, the exponentiation operator (**) has the highest priority, so it is evaluated first, resulting in 2 + 3 * 16. Then, the multiplication operator (*) has the next highest priority, so it is evaluated next, resulting in 2 + 48. Finally, the addition operator (+) has the lowest priority, so it is evaluated last, resulting in 50.
You can find more information about the operator precedence in Python in the following references:
* 6. Expressions - Python 3.11.5 documentation
* Precedence and Associativity of Operators in Python - Programiz
* Python Operator Priority or Precedence Examples Tutorial

NEW QUESTION # 37

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