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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 2	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation

Topic 3	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 4	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 5	• 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.

Valid PCEP-30-02 Test Duration - Current PCEP-30-02 Exam Content

We are conscious of the fact that most of the candidates have a tight schedule which makes it tough to prepare for the Python Institute PCEP-30-02 exam preparation. PracticeDump provides you with Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Questions in 3 different formats to open up your study options and suit your preparation tempo.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
What happens when the user runs the following code?

- A. The program outputs one asterisk (*) to the screen.
- B. The program outputs five asterisks (*****) to the screen.
- C. The program outputs three asterisks (***)to the screen.
- D. The program enters an infinite loop.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is a while loop with an if statement and a print statement inside it. The code is as follows:
while True: if counter < 0: print('') else: print('**')
The code starts with entering a while loop that repeats indefinitely, because the condition "True" is always true. Inside the loop, the code checks if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen. If no, it prints three asterisks (**) to the screen. However, the code does not change the value of
"counter" inside the loop, so the same condition is checked over and over again. The loop never ends, and the code enters an infinite loop.
The program outputs either one asterisk () or three asterisks (**) to the screen repeatedly, depending on the initial value of "counter". Therefore, the correct answer is D. The program enters an infinite loop.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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'} -- 0
- D. the_List.index {"1"} in the_list

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the temperature variable is equal to 0. 0.

Answer:

Explanation:
if temperature == 0.0:
Explanation:
* if
* temperature
* ==
* 0.0
* :
Arrange the boxes in this order:
This checks if temperature is exactly 0.0, and if so, runs the code inside the if block.

NEW QUESTION # 39
What happens when the user runs the following code?

- A. The code outputs 1.
- B. The code enters an infinite loop.
- C. The code outputs 2.
- D. The code outputs 3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is calculating the value of a variable "total" based on the values in the range of 0 to 3. The code is as follows:
total = 0 for i in range(0, 3): if i % 2 == 0: total = total + 1 else: total = total + 2 print(total) The code starts with assigning the value 0 to the variable "total". Then, it enters a for loop that iterates over the values 0, 1, and 2 (the range function excludes the upper bound). Inside the loop, the code checks if the current value of "i" is even or odd using the modulo operator (%). If "i" is even, the code adds 1 to the value of
"total". If "i" is odd, the code adds 2 to the value of "total". The loop ends when "i" reaches 3, and the code prints the final value of "total" to the screen.
The code outputs 2 to the screen, because the value of "total" changes as follows:
When i = 0, total = 0 + 1 = 1
When i = 1, total = 1 + 2 = 3
When i = 2, total = 3 + 1 = 4
When i = 3, the loop ends and total = 4 is printed
Therefore, the correct answer is B. The code outputs 2.

NEW QUESTION # 40
What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: A

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.
Reference: Python List count() Method - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION # 41
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