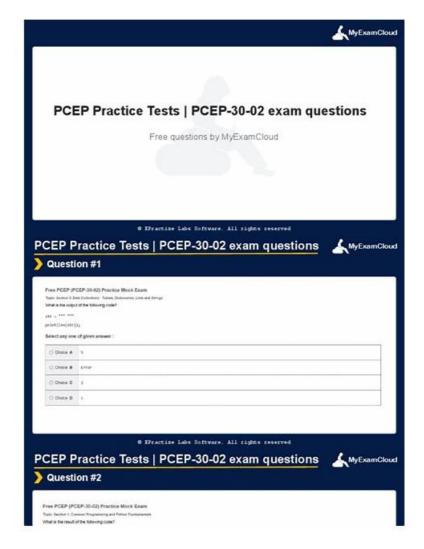
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## Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

#### **NEW QUESTION #13**

What is the expected result of the following code?

```
rates - (1.2, 1.4, 00)

new - rates[3:]

for rate in the s[-2:]:

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print(leg (new))
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. The code will cause an unhandled
- D. 2

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use a list comprehension to create a new list from an existing list. The code is as follows:

```
my list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] new list = [x \text{ for } x \text{ in my list if } x > 5]
```

The code starts with creating a list called "my\_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to create a new list called "new\_list" by using a list comprehension. A list comprehension is a concise way of creating a new list from an existing list by applying some expression or condition to each element. The syntax of a list comprehension is:

new list = [expression for element in old list if condition]

The expression is the value that will be added to the new list, which can be the same as the element or a modified version of it. The element is the variable that takes each value from the old list. The condition is an optional filter that determines which elements will be included in the new list. For example, the following list comprehension creates a new list that contains the squares of the even numbers from the old list:

old\_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] new\_list =  $[x ** 2 \text{ for x in old_list if x } \% 2 == 0]$  new\_list = [4, 16, 36]The code that you have sent is trying to create a new list that contains the elements from the old list that are greater than 5. However, there is a problem with this code. The problem is that none of the elements in the old list are greater than 5, so the condition is always false. This means that the new list will be empty, and the expression will never be evaluated. However, the expression is not valid, because it uses the variable x without defining it. This will cause a NameError exception, which is an error that occurs when a variable name is not found in the current scope. 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 tries to use an undefined variable in an expression that is never executed. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code will cause an unhandled exception.

#### **NEW QUESTION #14**

A set of rules which defines the ways in which words can be coupled in sentences is called:

- A. lexis
- B. syntax
- C. dictionary
- D. semantics

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure and rules of sentences in natural languages. Lexis is the vocabulary of a

language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. A dictionary is a collection of words and their definitions, synonyms, pronunciations, etc.

#### **NEW QUESTION #15**

Which of the following expressions evaluate to a non-zero result? (Select two answers.)

- A. 1 \* 4 // 2 \*\* 3
- B. 2 \*\* 3 / A 2
- C. 4/2 \* \* 3 2
- D. 1 \* \* 3 / 4 1

#### Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

In Python, the \*\* operator is used for exponentiation, the / operator is used for floating-point division, and the // operator is used for integer division. The order of operations is parentheses, exponentiation, multiplication/division, and addition/subtraction. Therefore, the expressions can be evaluated as follows:

A). 2 \*\* 3 / A - 2 = 8 / A - 2 (assuming A is a variable that is not zero or undefined)

B). 4/2 \* \* 3 - 2 = 4/8 - 2 = 0.5 - 2 = -1.5 C. 1 \* \* 3/4 - 1 = 1/4 - 1 = 0.25 - 1 = -0.75 D. 1 \* 4//2 \* \* 3 = 4//8 = 0 Only expressions A and B evaluate to non-zero results.

#### **NEW QUESTION #16**

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

#### Answer: B,D

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 =  $\lceil 1', 1, 1, 1 \rceil$ 

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 |13|: 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.

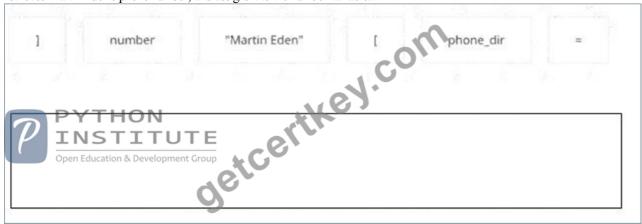
This expression is valid, because it uses the len function and the slicing operation correctly. The len function is used to return the

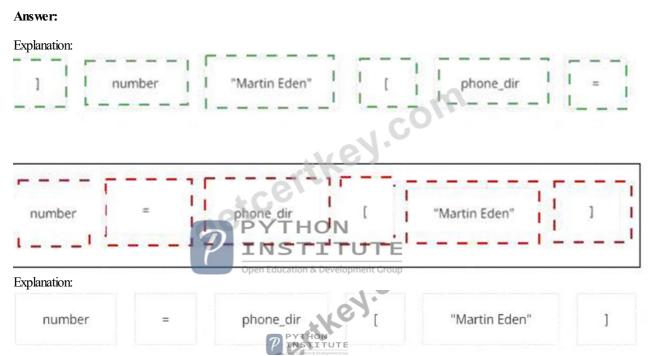
number of values in a list or a sublist. For example, len(the\_list) returns 4, because the list has four values. The slicing operation is used to get a part of the list by using square brackets and a colon. For example, the\_list[0:2] returns ['1', 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 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 #17**

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.





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 #18**

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