

PCEP-30-02 Latest Learning Materials, Latest PCEP-30-02 Dumps Questions



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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Drag and drop the code boxes in order to build a program which prints Unavailable to the screen.

(Note: one code box will not be used.)

pass

except KeyError:

except:



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prices = { "pizza": 3.99 }
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```

try:
    charge = prices["calzone"]
    print("Charged")
    print("Unavailable")
    print("Out of bounds")

```

Answer:

Explanation:

pass

except KeyError:

except:



**PYTHON
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print("Out of bounds")

```

prices = { "pizza": 3.99 }
try:
    charge = prices["calzone"]
    print("Charged")
except KeyError:
    print("Unavailable")
except:
    print("Out of bounds")

```

pass

```
prices = { "pizza": 3.99 }

try:
    charge = prices["calzone"]
    print("Charged")
except KeyError:
    print("Unavailable")
except:
    print("Out of bounds")
```



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NEW QUESTION # 32

What is true about exceptions in Python? (Select two answers.)

- A. Not more than one except branch can be executed inside one try-except block.
- B. According to Python terminology, exceptions are thrown
- C. According to Python terminology, exceptions are raised
- D. Python's philosophy encourages developers to make all possible efforts to protect the program from the occurrence of an exception.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 33

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def runner(brand, model="", year=2021, convertible=False):
    return (brand, str(year), str(convertible))
```

```
print(runner("Fermi"))
```



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- A. False
- B. 0
- C. The code raises an unhandled exception.
- D. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False')

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is defining and calling a function in Python. The code is as follows:

```
def runner(brand, model, year): return (brand, model, year)
```

```
print(runner("Fermi"))
```

The code starts with defining a function called "runner" with three parameters: "brand", "model", and "year".

The function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters. A tuple is a data type in Python that can store multiple values in an

ordered and immutable way. A tuple is created by using parentheses and separating the values with commas. For example, (1, 2, 3) is a tuple with three values.

Then, the code calls the function "runner" with the value "Fermi" for the "brand" parameter and prints the result. However, the function expects three arguments, but only one is given. This will cause a `TypeError` exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the wrong type or number. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.

However, if the code had handled the exception, or if the function had used default values for the missing parameters, the expected output of the code would be ('Fermi', '2021', 'False'). This is because the function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters, and the `print` function displays the tuple to the screen.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False').

NEW QUESTION # 34

What is the expected result of running the following code?

```
def do_the_mess(parameter):  
    parameter[0] = variable  
    return parameter[0]
```

```
the_list = [x for x in range(2, 3)]  
variable = -1  
do_the_mess(the_list)  
print(the_list[0])
```



- A. The code prints 1.
- B. The code raises an unhandled exception.
- C. The code prints 0
- D. The code prints 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use the `index` method to find the position of a value in a list.

The code is as follows:

```
the_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] print(the_list.index(6))
```

The code starts with creating a list called "the_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to print the result of calling the `index` method on the list with the argument 6. 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 code has a problem. The problem is that the value 6 is not present in the list, so the `index` method cannot find it. This will cause a `ValueError` exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the right type but an inappropriate value. 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 find a value that does not exist in the list.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. The code raises an unhandled exception.

Reference: Python List `index()` Method - W3SchoolsPython Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python

NEW QUESTION # 35

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for a float value and assigns it to the `mass` variable.

(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)



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mass =

input
)
int
print
;
float
(
("Enter mass:")

Answer:

Explanation:



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mass =
float(input("Enter mass:"))

input
int
print
;
float
(
("Enter mass:")

Explanation



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mass =
float(input("Enter mass:"))

int
print
;

One possible way to insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code that asks the user for a float value and assigns it to the mass variable is:

mass = float(input("Enter the mass:"))

This line of code uses the `input` function to prompt the user for a string value, and then uses the `float` function to convert that string value into a floating-point number. The result is then assigned to the variable `mass`.

You can find more information about the `input` and `float` functions in Python in the following references:

[Python `input()` Function]

NEW QUESTION # 36

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