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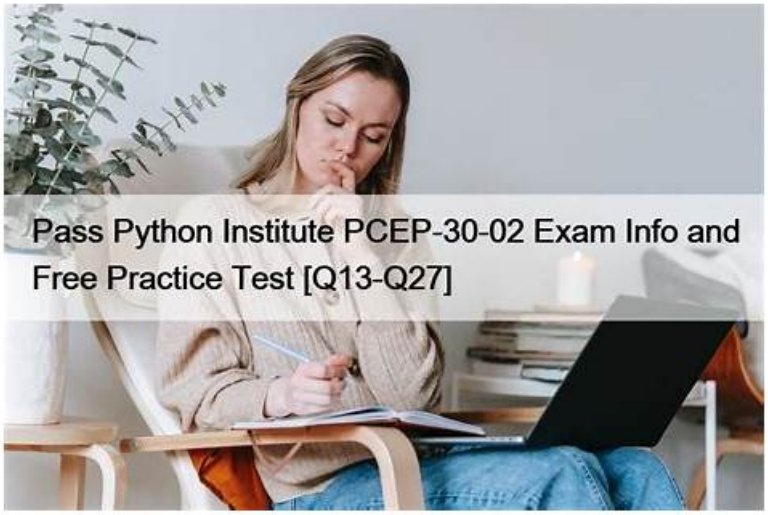

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 2	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 3	• 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 4	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 5	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.

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PCEP-30-02 Latest Material | PCEP-30-02 Exam Objectives

Our PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer torrent prep can apply to any learner whether students or working staff, novices or practitioners with years of experience. To simplify complex concepts and add examples, simulations, and diagrams to explain anything that might be difficult to understand, studies can easily navigate learning and become the master of learning. Our PCEP-30-02 exam questions are committed to instill more important information with fewer questions and answers, so you can learn easily and efficiently in this process. In the meantime, our service allows users to use more convenient and more in line with the

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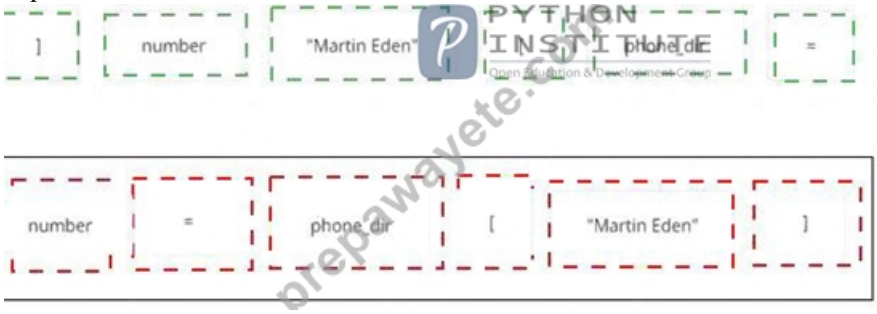
Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
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.

Answer:

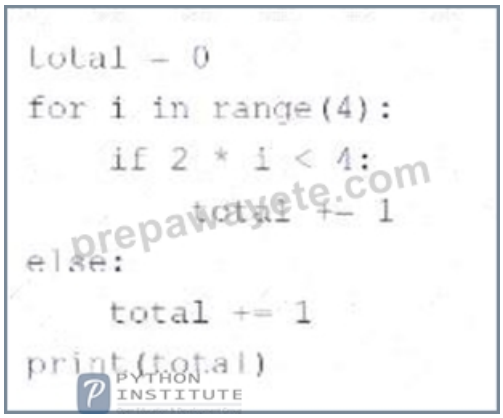
Explanation:



Explanation:

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 # 29
What happens when the user runs the following code?

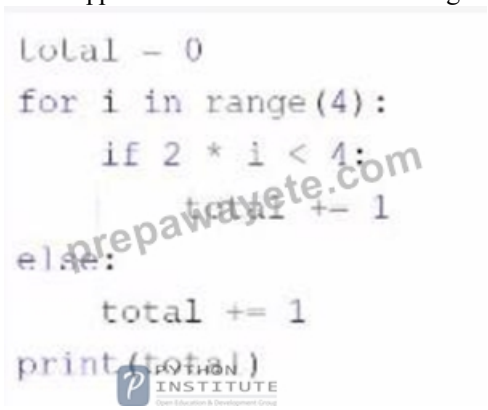


- A. The code outputs 2.
- B. The code outputs 1.
- C. The code outputs 3.
- D. The code enters an infinite loop.

Answer: A

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.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 30
What happens when the user runs the following code?



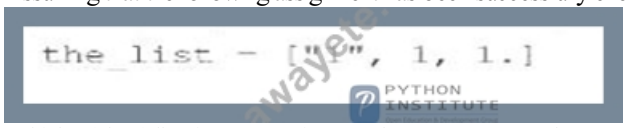
- A. The code outputs 2.
- B. The code outputs 1.
- C. The code outputs 3.
- D. The code enters an infinite loop.

Answer: A

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 # 31
Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:



Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

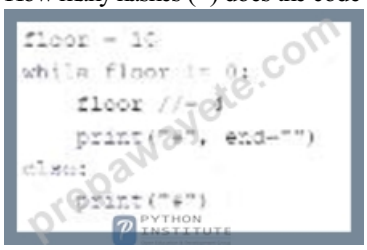
- A. the_List.index {"1"} in the_list
- B. the_list. index {'1'} -- 0
- C. 1.1 in the_list |1:3 |
- D. len (the list [0:2]} <3

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
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 # 32
How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?



- A. one
- B. five
- C. three
- D. zero (the code outputs nothing)

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is a loop that checks if a variable "floor" is less than or equal to 0 and prints a string accordingly. The code is as follows:
floor = 5 while floor > 0: print("+") floor = floor - 1
The code starts with assigning the value 5 to the variable "floor". Then, it enters a while loop that repeats as long as the condition "floor > 0" is true. Inside the loop, the code prints a "+" symbol to the screen, and then subtracts 1 from the value of "floor". The loop ends when "floor" becomes 0 or negative, and the code exits.
The code outputs five "+" symbols to the screen, one for each iteration of the loop. Therefore, the correct answer is C. five.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 33
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