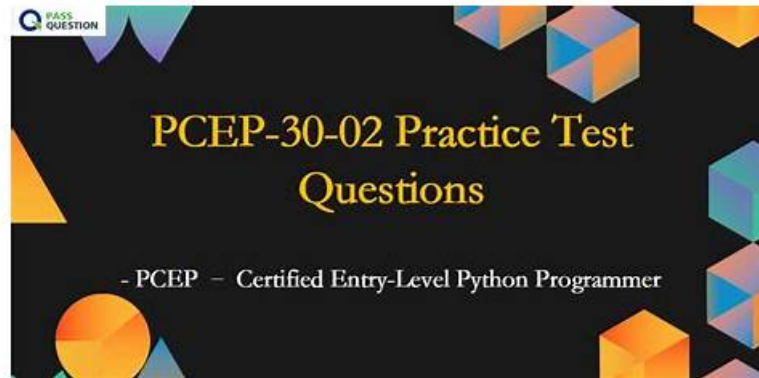


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
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.

>> PCEP-30-02 Lab Questions <<

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which of the following functions can be invoked with two arguments?

- A.

```
def iota(level, size=0):  
    pass
```
- B.

```
def mu(None):  
    pass
```
- C.

```
def lambda():  
    pass
```
- D.

```
def kappa(level):  
    pass
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

The code snippets that you have sent are defining four different functions in Python. A function is a block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused in the program. A function can take zero or more arguments, which are values that are passed to the function when it is called. A function can also return a value or None, which is the default return value in Python.

To define a function in Python, you use the `def` keyword, followed by the name of the function and parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can specify the names of the parameters that the function will accept.

After the parentheses, you use a colon and then indent the code block that contains the statements of the function. For example:
`def function_name(parameter1, parameter2):` # statements of the function return value
To call a function in Python, you use the name of the function followed by parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can pass the values for the arguments that the function expects.

The number and order of the arguments must match the number and order of the parameters in the function definition, unless you use keyword arguments or default values. For example:

`function_name(argument1, argument2)`

The code snippets that you have sent are as follows:

A) `def my_function(): print("Hello")`

B) `def my_function(a, b): return a + b`

C) `def my_function(a, b, c): return a * b * c`

D) `def my_function(a, b=0): return a - b`

The question is asking which of these functions can be invoked with two arguments. This means that the function must have two parameters in its definition, or one parameter with a default value and one without.

The default value is a value that is assigned to a parameter if no argument is given for it when the function is called. For example, in option D, the parameter `b` has a default value of 0, so the function can be called with one or two arguments.

The only option that meets this criterion is option B. The function in option B has two parameters, `a` and `b`, and returns the sum of them. This function can be invoked with two arguments, such as `my_function(2, 3)`, which will return 5.

The other options cannot be invoked with two arguments. Option A has no parameters, so it can only be called with no arguments, such as `my_function()`, which will print "Hello". Option C has three parameters, `a`, `b`, and `c`, and returns the product of them. This function can only be called with three arguments, such as `my_function(2, 3, 4)`, which will return 24. Option D has one parameter with a default value, `b`, and one without, `a`, and returns the difference of them. This function can be called with one or two arguments, such as `my_function(2)` or `my_function(2, 3)`, which will return 2 or -1, respectively.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. Option B.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Assuming that the `phone_dir` dictionary contains `namenum` 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 # 43

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

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

Answer: A,D

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 # 44

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an integer value and assigns it to the depth variable.

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



The interface shows a list of code boxes on the left:

- `input(`
- `)`
- `"Enter immersion depth:" )`
- `==`
- `int(`
- `-`
- `float(`

The code area on the right contains the following code:

```
depth = input("Enter immersion depth: ")
```

Answer:

Explanation:



The interface shows the code boxes placed in the correct positions in the code area:

```
depth = int(input("Enter immersion depth: "))
```

Explanation:



The interface shows the final code in the code area:

```
depth = int(input("Enter immersion depth: "))
```

One possible way to insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an integer

value and assigns it to the depth variable is:

```
depth = int(input("Enter the immersion depth: "))
```

This line of code uses the input function to prompt the user for a string value, and then uses the int function to convert that string value into an integer number. The result is then assigned to the variable depth.

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

* [Python input() Function]

* [Python int() Function]

NEW QUESTION # 45

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an Integer value and assigns it to the counter variable.

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

Code blocks available:

- `("Enter count:")`
- `:`
- `int`
- `PYTHON INSTITUTE`
- `float`
- `1`
- `6`
- `print`

Code editor:

```
counter = 
```

Answer:

Explanation:

Code blocks and their placement in the final code:

- `("Enter count:")` → `input ("Enter count: ")`
- `:` → `:`
- `int` → `int`
- `float` → (not used)
- `1` → (not used)
- `6` → (not used)
- `print` → (not used)

Final code:

```
count = int ( input ("Enter count: ") )
```

NEW QUESTION # 46

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