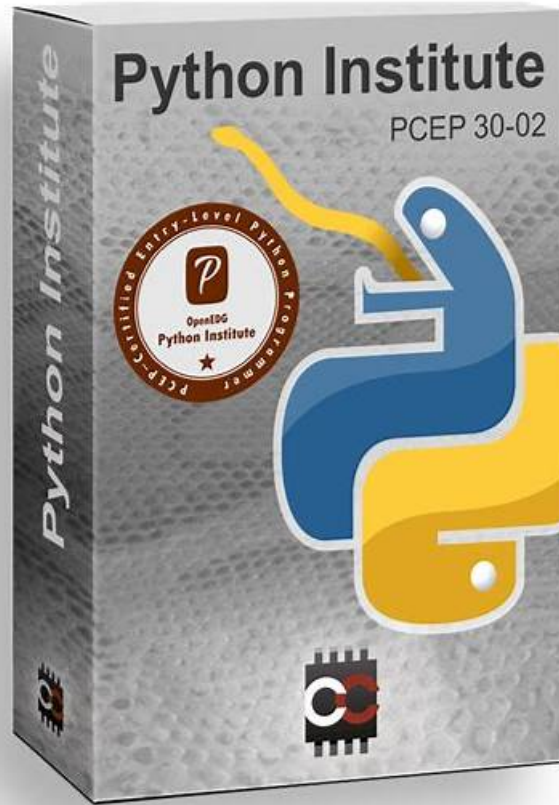


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 3	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
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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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

What is the expected result of the following code?

```
rates = (1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0)
new = rates[3:]
for rate in rates[-2:]:
    new += (rate,)
print(len(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 for x 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 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 # 19

Assuming that the phone_dir dictionary contains name:number pairs, arrange the code boxes to create a valid line of code which adds Oliver Twist's phone number (5551122333) to the directory.



Answer:

Explanation:

`phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"]`

Explanation:



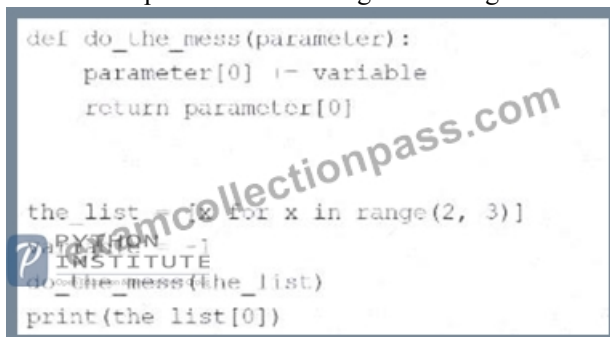
To correctly add Oliver Twist's phone number to the `phone_dir` dictionary, the code must follow this `phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"]`. Now, let's match that with your code boxes and arrange them:

```
* phone_dir
* [
* "Oliver Twist"
* ]
* =
* [
* "5551122333"
* ]
```

Final Order: `phone_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"]`

NEW QUESTION # 20

What is the expected result of running the following code?



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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

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

Answer: C

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 22

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0.

The interface for Question 22 shows five code boxes at the top: 'speed', ':', '<', 'if', and '50.0'. Below these is a large rectangular area for dragging the boxes. A diagonal watermark 'examcollectionpass.com' is visible across the interface. The Python Institute logo and 'Open Education & Development Group' text are at the bottom.

Answer:

Explanation:

The interface shows the correct arrangement of the code boxes. The boxes 'if', 'speed', and '50.0' are enclosed in dashed red boxes, indicating they are the correct components for the conditional instruction. The boxes ':' and '<' are not enclosed in dashed boxes. A diagonal watermark 'examcollectionpass.com' is visible. The Python Institute logo and 'Open Education & Development Group' text are at the bottom.

Explanation



One possible way to arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0 is:

```
if speed < 50.0:
    print("The speed is low.")
```

This code uses the `if` keyword to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable `speed`. If the value is less than 50.0, then the code will print "The speed is low." to the screen. The `print` function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the block of code that belongs to the `if` condition.

You can find more information about the `if` statement and the `print` function in Python in the following references:

Python If ... Else

Python Print Function

NEW QUESTION # 23

.....

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