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PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

Python Institute PCEP-30-02

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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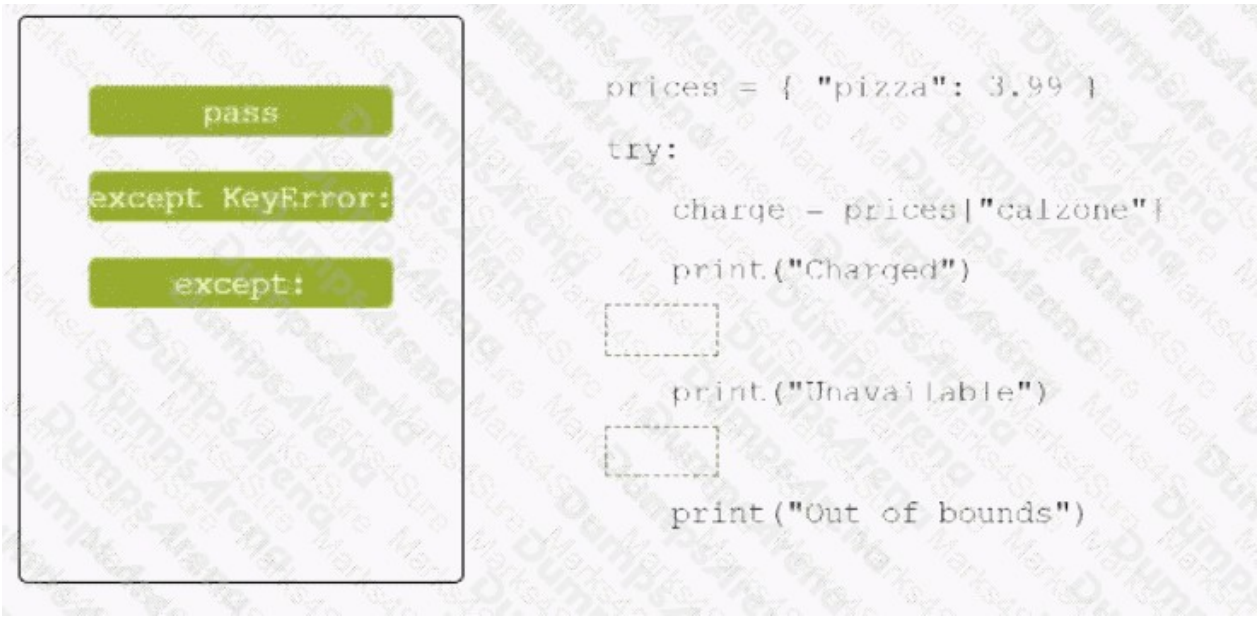
QUESTION NO: 1 - (DRAG DROP)

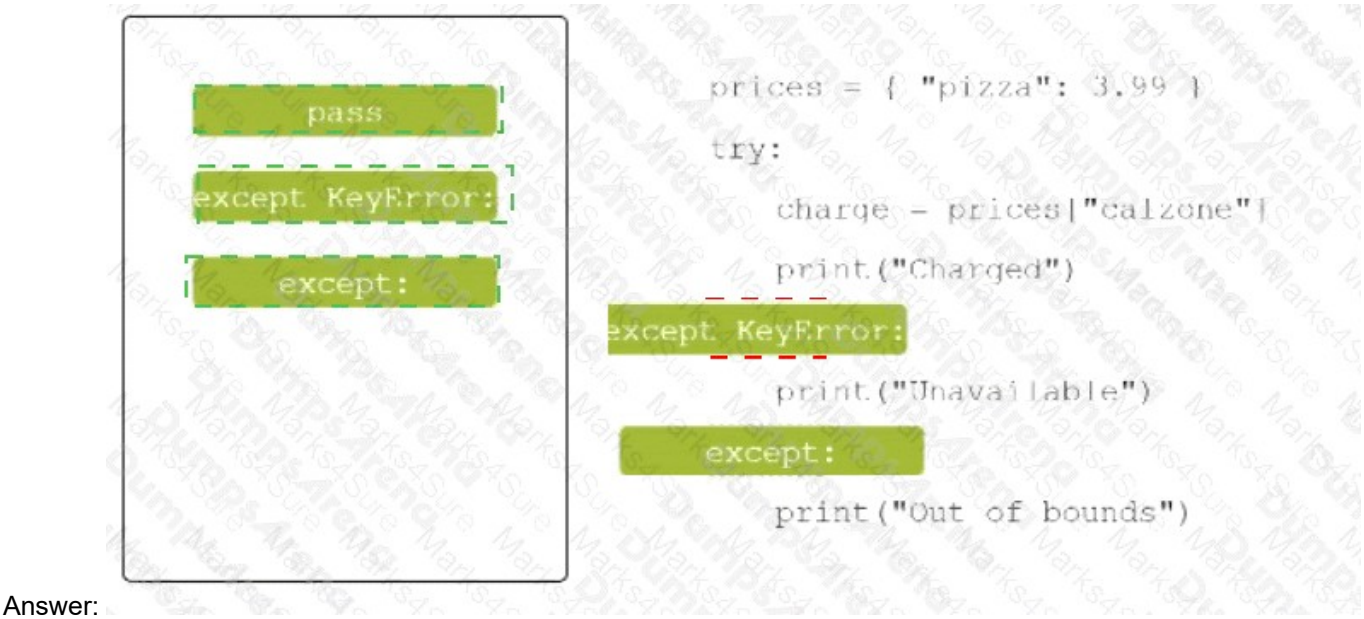
Drag and drop the code boxes in order to build a program which prints Unavailable to the screen.

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



ANSWER:

Answer:



Answer:

Explanation:

The completed program uses exception handling to deal with a missing dictionary key. The dictionary assigned to `prices` contains one item, whose key is `"pizza"`. The statement `charge = prices["calzone"]` performs dictionary subscription with a key that is not present. Python raises `KeyError` for this situation, as described in the Python documentation for KeyError.

Putting `except KeyError:` immediately after the `try` suite catches that exact exception. Control then continues in that handler's indented suite, which contains `print("Unavailable")`. Consequently, the requested text is printed to the screen. The statement that would print `"Charged"` is located after the unsuccessful lookup in the `try` suite, so normal flow never reaches it when the missing-key exception occurs.

The final handler header is `except:`, positioned after the specific `KeyError` handler. It establishes a catch-all handler for an exception not handled by the preceding specific handler, and its suite prints `"Out of bounds"`. This ordering is syntactically valid and follows the normal pattern of placing a specific exception handler before a general handler. Python's exception-handling tutorial explains that an `except` clause handles an exception raised in its associated `try` suite, and that handlers are examined in order. Since this execution raises `KeyError`, the specific handler is the one selected, producing `Unavailable`.

QUESTION NO: 2

What is the expected result of running the following code?

A. The code prints 1 .

B. The code prints 2

C. The code raises an unhandled exception.

D. The code prints 0

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The code raises an unhandled exception. Assuming the intended code is `the_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` followed by `print(the_list.index(6))`, the `index()` list method searches for the first occurrence of its argument and returns that element's zero-based position when it is found. Here, the list contains only the values 1 through 5, so there is no occurrence of the value 6 to return. Python therefore raises `ValueError`, specifically indicating that `6 is not in list`. Because there is no `try`/`except` statement surrounding the call, the exception is unhandled and execution stops while displaying a traceback. This behavior follows the definition of `list.index(x)` in the Python standard library: it returns the index of the first matching item and raises `ValueError` when no item matches. See the Python documentation for list.index() and the documentation for ValueError.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)

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.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Arrange the blocks to create this conditional instruction:

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

The `if` condition is true when `speed` is less than `50.0`, so the indented statement is executed only in that case.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
records = {"a": 1}
records["b"] = records["a"] + 2
print(records.get("c", records["b"]))
```

A. `1`

B. `3`

C. `None`

D. The code raises an unhandled exception.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The assignment creates the key `"b"` with the value `3`. The dictionary has no key named `"c"`, so `get()` returns its supplied default value, `records["b"]`. Consequently, the code prints `3`.

QUESTION NO: 5

Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:

```
letters = ["a", "b", "c"]
```

Which expressions execute without raising an exception? (Select two answers.)

A. `letters.index("b")`

B. `letters.remove("d")`

C. `letters[3]`

D. `letters.pop(2)`

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

`letters.index("b")` is valid because `"b"` occurs in the list, and it returns its index. `letters.pop(2)` is also valid because index `2` identifies the last element of this three-item list.

`letters.remove("d")` raises `ValueError` because `"d"` is not present. `letters[3]` raises `IndexError` because valid indexes are `0`, `1`, and `2`.

QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

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: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Arrange the code to form:

```
number = phone_dir["Martin Eden"]
```

This retrieves the value associated with the `"Martin Eden"` key from the `phone_dir` dictionary and assigns that phone number to `number`.