

Exam : **PCEP-30-01**

Title : Certified Entry-Level Python
Programmer

Version : DEMO

1.What are the four fundamental elements that make a language?

- A. An alphabet, phonetics, phonology, and semantics
- B. An alphabet, a lexis, phonetics, and semantics
- C. An alphabet, morphology, phonetics, and semantics
- D. An alphabet, a lexis, a syntax, and semantics

Answer: D

Explanation:

Topics: language alphabet lexis syntax semantics

We can say that each language (machine or natural, it doesn't matter) consists of the following elements:

An alphabet:

a set of symbols used to build words of a certain language (e.g., the Latin alphabet for English, the Cyrillic alphabet for Russian, Kanji for Japanese, and so on)

A lexis:

(aka a dictionary) a set of words the language offers its users

(e.g., the word "computer" comes from the English language dictionary, while "cmoptrue" doesn't; the word "chat" is present both in English and French dictionaries, but their meanings are different)

A syntax:

a set of rules (formal or informal, written or felt intuitively)

used to determine if a certain string of words forms a valid sentence

(e.g., "I am a python" is a syntactically correct phrase, while "I a python am" isn't)

Semantics:

a set of rules determining if a certain phrase makes sense

(e.g., "I ate a doughnut" makes sense, but "A doughnut ate me" doesn't)

2.What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
x = 1
y = 2
z = x
x = y
y = z
print (x, y)
```

- A. 1 2
- B. 2 1
- C. 1 1
- D. 2 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Topic: copying an immutable object by assigning

Try it yourself:

```
x = 1
y = 2
z = x
```

```
print(z) # 1
x = y
print(x) # 2
y = z
print(y) # 1
print(x, y) # 2 1
```

Integer is an immutable data type.

The values get copied from one variable to another.

In the end x and y changed their values.

3. Python is an example of:

- A. a machine language
- B. a high-level programming language
- C. a natural language

Answer: B

Explanation:

Topic: high-level programming language

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_\(programming_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language))

4. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
print(3 / 5)
```

- A. 6/10
- B. 0.6
- C. 0
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Topic: division operator

Try it yourself:

```
print(3 / 5) # 0.6
```

```
print(4 / 2) # 2.0
```

The division operator does its normal job.

And remember the division operator ALWAYS returns a float.

5. Strings in Python are delimited with:

- A. backslashes (i.e., \)
- B. double quotes (i.e., ") or single quotes (i.e., ')
- C. asterisks (i.e., *)
- D. dollar symbol (i.e., \$)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Topics: strings quotes

Try it yourself:

```
print("Hello") # Hello
```

```
print('World') # World
```

Unlike in other programming languages, in Python double quotes and single quotes are synonyms for each other.

You can use either one or the other.

The result is the same.