



PYTHON INSTITUTE PCAP

Python Institute PCAP-31-03 Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

PCAP

**[Python Institute Certified Associate in Python Programming](#)
40 Questions Exam - 70% Cut Score - Duration of 65 minutes**

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Know Your PCAP Certification Well:

The PCAP is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Python Institute Associate Programmer. Before you start your PCAP preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Python Programming Associate materials like PCAP syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the PCAP PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner. The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the PCAP syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the PCAP exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the PCAP exam at the first attempt?

Passing the PCAP exam makes you Python Institute Certified Associate in Python Programming. Having the Python Programming Associate certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Python Institute PCAP Python Programming Associate Certification Details:

Exam Name	Python Institute Certified Associate in Python Programming
Exam Code	PCAP
Exam Price	\$295 (USD)
Duration	65 mins
Number of Questions	40
Passing Score	70%
Books / Training	PCAP: Programming Essentials in Python Python Essentials - Part 1 Python Essentials - Part 2
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	Python Institute Python Programming Associate Sample Questions
Practice Exam	Python Institute PCAP Certification Practice Exam

PCAP Syllabus:

Topic	Details	Weights
Modules and Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - import variants; advanced qualifying for nested modules - dir(); sys.path variable - <u>math</u>: ceil(), floor(), trunc(), factorial(), hypot(), sqrt(); random: random(), seed(), choice(), sample() - platform: platform(), machine(), processor(), system(), version(), python_implementation(), python_version_tuple() - idea, __pycache__, __name__, public variables, __init__.py - searching for modules/packages; nested packages vs directory tree 	12%
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - except, except:-except; except:-else:, except (e1,e2) - the hierarchy of exceptions - raise, raise ex, assert - event classes, except E as e, arg property - self-defined exceptions, defining and using 	14%
Strings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASCII, UNICODE, UTF-8, codepoints, escape sequences - ord(), chr(), literals - indexing, slicing, immutability - iterating through - concatenating, multiplying, comparing (against strings and numbers) - in, not in - .isxxx(), .join(), .split() - .sort(), sorted(), .index(), .find(), .rfind() 	18%
Object-Oriented Programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ideas: class, object, property, method, encapsulation, inheritance, grammar vs class, superclass, subclass - instance vs class variables: declaring, initializing - __dict__ property (objects vs classes) - private components (instance vs classes), name mangling - methods: declaring, using, self parameter - introspection: hasattr() (objects vs classes), __name__, __module__, __bases__ properties - inheritance: single, multiple, isinstance(), overriding, not is and is operators - inheritance: single, multiple, isinstance(), overriding, not is and is operators - constructors: declaring and invoking 	34%

Topic	Details	Weights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - polymorphism - <code>__name__</code>, <code>__module__</code>, <code>__bases__</code> properties, <code>__str__()</code> method - multiple inheritance, diamonds 	
Miscellaneous (List Comprehensions, Lambdas, Closures, and I/O Operations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - list comprehension: if operator, using list comprehensions - lambdas: defining and using lambdas, self-defined functions taking lambda as arguments; <code>map()</code>, <code>filter()</code>; - closures: meaning, defining, and using closures - I/O Operations: I/O modes, predefined streams, handles; text/binary modes - <code>open()</code>, <code>errno</code> and its values; <code>close()</code> - <code>.read()</code>, <code>.write()</code>, <code>.readline()</code>; <code>readlines()</code> (along with <code>bytearray()</code>) 	22%

Python Institute PCAP Sample Questions:

Question: 1

You are going to read just one character from a stream called `s`. Which statement would you use?

- a) `ch = read(s, 1)`
- b) `ch = s.input(1)`
- c) `ch = input(s, 1)`
- d) `ch = s.read(l)`

Answer: b

Question: 2

A compiler is a program designed to

(select two answers)

- a) rearrange the source code to make it clearer
- b) check the source code in order to see if its correct
- c) execute the source code
- d) translate the source code into machine code

Answer: c, d

Question: 3

Which of the following sentences are true?

(Select two answers)

- a) lists may not be stored inside tuples
- b) tuples maybe stored inside lists
- c) tuples may not be stored inside tuples
- d) lists may be stored inside lists

Answer: c, d

Question: 4

What can you deduce from the following statement `str = open('file.txt', "rt")`

(Select two answers)

- a) str is a string read in from the file named file. txt
- b) a new line character translation will be performed during the reads
- c) if file. txt does not exist, it will be created
- d) the opened file cannot be written with the use of the str variable

Answer: a

Question: 5

Select the true statements:

(select all that apply)

- a) The class keyword marks the beginning of the class definition
- b) An object cannot contain any references to other objects
- c) A class may define an object
- d) A constructor is used to instantiate an object
- e) An object variable is a variable that is stored separately in every object

Answer: a, c, d

Question: 6

What will the value of the `i` variable be when the following loop finishes its execution? for `i` in `range(10)`: pass

- a) 10
- b) the variable becomes unavailable
- c) 11
- d) 9

Answer: d**Question: 7**

The first parameter of each method:

- a) holds a reference to the currently processed object
- b) is always set to `None`
- c) is set to a unique random value
- d) is set by the first argument's value

Answer: a**Question: 8**

Can a module run like regular code?

- a) yes, and it can differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import
- b) it depends on the Python version
- c) yes, but it cannot differentiate its behavior between the regular launch and import
- d) no. it is not possible; a module can be imported, not run

Answer: c**Question: 9**

How many elements will the `list2` list contain after execution of the following snippet?

```
List1 = [False for i in range(1,10)] list2 = list1[-1:1:-1]
```

- a) zero
- b) five
- c) seven
- d) three

Answer: c

Question: 10

Which of the following literals reflect the value given as 3 4. 2 3

(select Two answers)

- a) 3423e2
- b) 3423e-2
- c) 3423e-2
- d) 3423e2

Answer: b, c

Study Guide to Crack Python Institute PCAP-31-03

PCAP Exam:

- Getting details of the PCAP syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the PCAP exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Python Institute provided training for PCAP exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the PCAP sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on PCAP practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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