

PYTHON INSTITUTE PCAP

Python Institute Python Programming Associate Certification
Questions & Answers

Get Instant Access to Vital Exam
Acing Materials | Study Guide |
Sample Questions | Practice Test

PCAP

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



Table of Contents:

Discover More about the PCAP Certification2

Python Institute PCAP Python Programming Associate
Certification Details:2

PCAP Syllabus:2

Broaden Your Knowledge with Python Institute PCAP
Sample Questions:6

Avail the Study Guide to Pass Python Institute PCAP
Python Programming Associate Exam:9

Career Benefits:10

Discover More about the PCAP Certification

Are you interested in passing the Python Institute PCAP exam? First discover, who benefits from the PCAP certification. The PCAP is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Associate Programmer. Passing the PCAP exam earns you the Python Institute Certified Associate in Python Programming title.

While preparing for the PCAP exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The PCAP PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful [PCAP study materials just at one click](#).

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	- Import and use modules and packages	12%

Topic	Details	Weights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • import variants: import, from import, import as, import * • advanced qualifying for nested modules • the dir() function • the sys.path variable <p>- Perform evaluations using the math module</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functions: ceil(), floor(), trunc(), factorial(), hypot(), sqrt() <p>- Generate random values using the random module</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functions: random(), seed(), choice(), sample() <p>- Discover host platform properties using the platform module</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functions: platform(), machine(), processor(), system(), version(), python_implementation(), python_version_tuple() <p>- Create and use user-defined modules and packages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idea and rationale; • the __pycache__ directory • the __name__ variable • public and private variables • the __init__.py file • searching for/through modules/packages • nested packages vs. directory trees 	
Exceptions	<p>- Handle errors using Python-defined exceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • except, except:-except, except:-else:, except (e1, e2) 	14%

Topic	Details	Weights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the hierarchy of exceptions • raise, raise ex • assert • event classes • except E as e • the arg property <p>- Extend the Python exceptions hierarchy with self-defined exceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-defined exceptions • defining and using self-defined exceptions 	
Strings	<p>- Understand machine representation of characters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encoding standards: ASCII, UNICODE, UTF-8, code points, escape sequences <p>- Operate on strings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functions: ord(), chr() • indexing, slicing, immutability • iterating through strings, concatenating, multiplying, comparing (against strings and numbers) • operators: in, not in <p>- Employ built-in string methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • methods: .isxxx(), .join(), .split(), .sort(), sorted(), .index(), .find(), .rfind() 	18%
Object-Oriented Programming	<p>- Understand the Object-Oriented approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas and notions: class, object, property, method, encapsulation, inheritance, superclass, subclass, identifying class components <p>- Employ class and object properties</p>	34%

Topic	Details	Weights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • instance vs. class variables: declarations and initializations • the <code>__dict__</code> property (objects vs. classes) • private components (instances vs. classes) • name mangling <p>- Equip a class with methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • declaring and using methods • the <code>self</code> parameter <p>- Discover the class structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introspection and the <code>hasattr()</code> function (objects vs classes) • properties: <code>__name__</code>, <code>__module__</code>, <code>__bases__</code> <p>- Build a class hierarchy using inheritance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single and multiple inheritance • the <code>isinstance()</code> function • overriding • operators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not is - , is • polymorphism • overriding the <code>__str__()</code> method • diamonds <p>- Construct and initialize objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • declaring and invoking constructors 	
<p>Miscellaneous (Scope: List Comprehensions, Lambdas, Closures, and I/O Operations)</p>	<p>- Build complex lists using list comprehension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • list comprehensions: the if operator, nested comprehensions <p>- Embed lambda functions into the code</p>	<p>22%</p>

Topic	Details	Weights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lambdas: defining and using lambdas • self-defined functions taking lambdas as arguments • functions: map(), filter() <p>- Define and use closures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closures: meaning and rationale • defining and using closures <p>- Understand basic Input/Output terminology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I/O modes • predefined streams • handles vs. streams • text vs. binary modes <p>- Perform Input/Output operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the open() function • the errno variable and its values • functions: close(), .read(), .write(), .readline(), readlines() • using bytearray as input/output buffer 	

Broaden Your Knowledge with Python Institute

PCAP Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Can a module run Eke 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: 2

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: 3

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: 4

Which of the following literals reflect the value given as 34.23?
(select Two answers)

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

Answer: a, b

Question: 5

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 (1)`

Answer: d

Question: 6

What can you deduce from the following statement?

(Select two answers)

```
str = open('file.txt', "rt")
```

- 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: b, d

Question: 7

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: 8

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: 9

Which of the following sentences are true?

(Select two answers)

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

Answer: b, d

Question: 10

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

Avail the Study Guide to Pass Python Institute PCAP Python Programming Associate Exam:

- Find out about the PCAP syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [PCAP syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.

- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the PCAP training. Joining the Python Institute provided training for PCAP exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [PCAP sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. PCAP practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

- Passing the PCAP exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the PCAP Certification

EduSum.Com is here with all the necessary details regarding the PCAP exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the PCAP exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on EduSum.Com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the [PCAP practice tests](#), and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the Python Institute Certified Associate in Python Programming.

Start Online Practice of PCAP Exam by visiting URL

<https://www.edusum.com/python-institute/pcap-python-institute-certified-associate-python-programming>