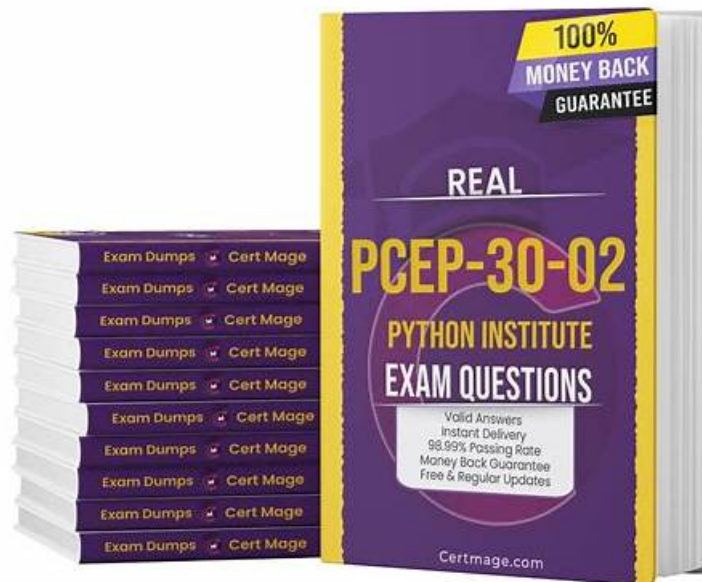


Dumpleader Python Institute PCEP-30-02 exam practice questions and answers



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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 2	Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 3	Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 4	- Computer Programming Fundamentals: This section of the exam covers fundamental concepts such as interpreters, compilers, syntax, and semantics. It covers Python basics: keywords, instructions, indentation, comments in addition to Booleans, integers, floats, strings, and Variables, and naming conventions. Finally, it covers arithmetic, string, assignment, bitwise, Boolean, relational, and Input - output operations.

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
menu = {"pizza": 3.99, "pasta": 1.99, "folpetti": 3.99}

for value in menu:
    print(str(value) + ", ", end="")
```

- A. ppt
- B. 0
- C. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- D. pizzapastafolpetti

Answer: A

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is using the slicing operation to get parts of a string and concatenate them together. The code is as follows:

```
pizza = "pizza"
pasta = "pasta"
folpetti = "folpetti"
print(pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0])
```

The code starts with assigning the strings "pizza", "pasta", and "folpetti" to the variables pizza, pasta, and folpetti respectively. Then, it uses the print function to display the result of concatenating the first characters of each string. The first character of a string can be accessed by using the index 0 inside square brackets. For example, pizza[0] returns "p". The concatenation operation is used to join two or more strings together by using the + operator. For example, "a" + "b" returns "ab". The code prints the result of pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0], which is "p" + "p" + "t", which is "ppt".

The expected output of the code is ppt, because the code prints the first characters of each string. Therefore, the correct answer is B. ppt.

Reference: Python String Slicing - W3Schools Python String Concatenation - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which of the following expressions evaluate to a non-zero result? (Select two answers.)

- A. $1 * 3 / 4 - 1$
- B. $4 / 2 * 3 - 2$
- C. $1 * 4 // 2 * 3$
- D. $2 * 3 / A - 2$

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

In Python, the ** operator is used for exponentiation, the / operator is used for floating-point division, and the // operator is used for integer division. The order of operations is parentheses, exponentiation, multiplication /division, and addition/subtraction. Therefore, the expressions can be evaluated as follows:

A). $2 * 3 / A - 2 = 8 / A - 2$ (assuming A is a variable that is not zero or undefined) B). $4 / 2 * 3 - 2 = 4 / 8 - 2 = 0.5 - 2 = -1.5$ C). $1 * 3 / 4 - 1 = 1 / 4 - 1 = 0.25 - 1 = -0.75$ D). $1 * 4 // 2 * 3 = 4 // 8 = 0$ Only expressions A and B evaluate to non-zero results.

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

NEW QUESTION # 25

Drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen.
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

pool ==> 0

pool < 0

pool = 0

pool > 0

```
pool = 42 - 1 // 2
if :
    print("*")
elif :
    print("***")
else:
    print("****")
```

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Answer:

Explanation:

pool ==> 0

pool < 0

pool = 0

pool > 0

```
pool = 42 - 1 // 2
 pool > 0
    print("*")
elif  pool < 0
    print("***")
else:
    print("****")
```

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Explanation



One possible way to drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen is:

```
if pool > 0:
    print("*")
elif pool < 0:
    print("***")
else:
    print(****)
```

This code uses the if, elif, and else keywords to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable pool. Depending on whether the value is greater than, less than, or equal to zero, the code will print a different pattern of asterisks to the screen. The print function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the blocks of code that belong to each condition. The code will output * if the value of pool is positive, ** if the value of pool is negative, and *** if the value of pool is zero.

You can find more information about the conditional statements and the print function in Python in the following references:

[Python If ... Else]

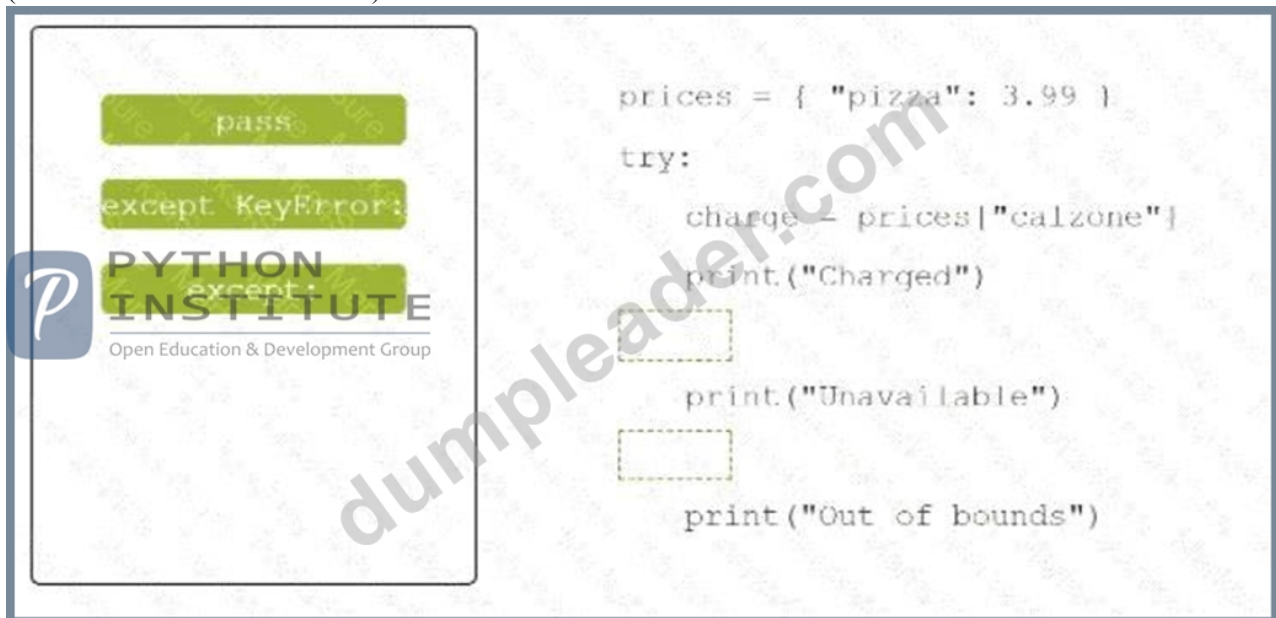
[Python Print Function]

[Python Basic Syntax]

NEW QUESTION # 26

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:

Explanation:

```
pass
except KeyError:
except:
```

```
prices = { "pizza": 3.99 }
try:
    charge = prices["calzone"]
    print("Charged")
except KeyError:
    print("Unavailable")
except:
    print("Out of bounds")
```

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```
pass
```

```
prices = { "pizza": 3.99 }
try:
    charge = prices["calzone"]
    print("Charged")
except KeyError:
    print("Unavailable")
except:
    print("Out of bounds")
```

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NEW QUESTION # 27

What happens when the user runs the following code?

```
total = 0
for i in range(4):
    if 2 * i < 4:
        total += 1
    else:
        total += 1
print(total)
```

- A. The code enters an infinite loop.
- B. The code outputs 3.
- C. The code outputs 2.
- D. The code outputs 1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is calculating the value of a variable "total" based on the values in the range of 0 to 3. The code is as follows:

total = 0 for i in range(0, 3): if i % 2 == 0: total = total + 1 else: total = total + 2 print(total) The code starts with assigning the value 0 to the variable "total". Then, it enters a for loop that iterates over the values 0, 1, and 2 (the range function excludes the upper bound). Inside the loop, the code checks if the current value of "i" is even or odd using the modulo operator (%). If "i" is even, the code adds 1 to the value of "total". If "i" is odd, the code adds 2 to the value of "total". The loop ends when "i" reaches 3, and the code prints the final value of "total" to the screen.

The code outputs 2 to the screen, because the value of "total" changes as follows:

* When $i = 0$, $\text{total} = 0 + 1 = 1$

* When $i = 1$, $\text{total} = 1 + 2 = 3$

* When $i = 2$, $\text{total} = 3 + 1 = 4$

* When $i = 3$, the loop ends and $\text{total} = 4$ is printed

Therefore, the correct answer is B. The code outputs 2.

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

NEW QUESTION # 28

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