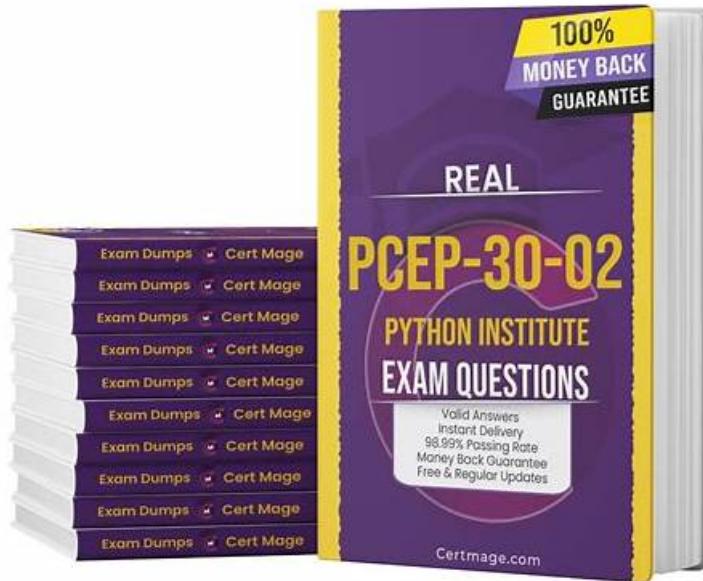


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| Topic | Details |
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| | |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings. |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops. |

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

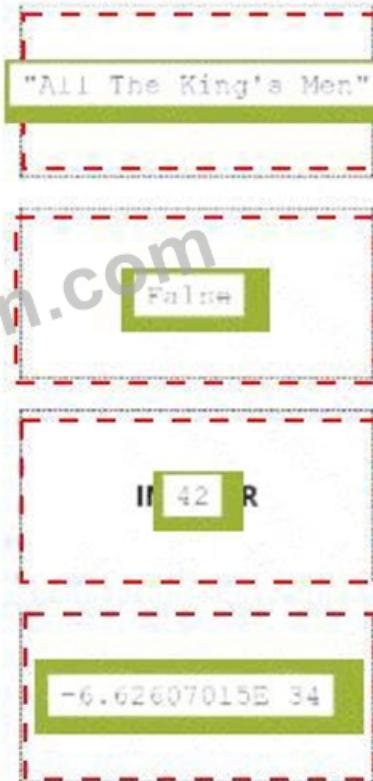
NEW QUESTION # 25

Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.

The screenshot shows a user interface for a Python sample question. On the left, there is a list of five Python literals: 42, -6.62007015E-34, 'All The Little Things', 111, and False. On the right, there are four boxes labeled STRING, BOOLEAN, INTEGER, and FLOAT. The user needs to drag each literal to its corresponding data type box.

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

One possible way to drag and drop the literals to match their data type names is:

- * STRING: "All The King's Men"
- * BOOLEAN: False
- * INTEGER: 42
- * FLOAT: -6.62607015E-34

A literal is a value that is written exactly as it is meant to be interpreted by the Python interpreter. A data type is a category of values that share some common characteristics or operations. Python has four basic data types: string, boolean, integer, and float.

A string is a sequence of characters enclosed by either single or double quotes. A string can represent text, symbols, or any other information that can be displayed as text. For example, "All The King's Men" is a string literal that represents the title of a novel.

A boolean is a logical value that can be either True or False. A boolean can represent the result of a comparison, a condition, or a logical operation. For example, False is a boolean literal that represents the opposite of True.

An integer is a whole number that can be positive, negative, or zero. An integer can represent a count, an index, or any other quantity that does not require fractions or decimals. For example, 42 is an integer literal that represents the answer to life, the universe, and everything.

A float is a number that can have a fractional part after the decimal point. A float can represent a measurement, a ratio, or any other quantity that requires precision or approximation. For example,

-6.62607015E-34 is a float literal that represents the Planck constant in scientific notation.

You can find more information about the literals and data types in Python in the following references:

- * [Python Data Types]
- * [Python Literals]
- * [Python Basic Syntax]

NEW QUESTION # 26

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
collection = []
collection.append(1)
collection.insert(0, 2)
duplicate = collection
duplicate.append(3)
print(len(collection) + len(duplicate))
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. The code raises an exception and outputs nothing.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to print the combined length of two lists, "collection" and "duplicate". The code is as follows:

```
collection = []
collection.append(1)
collection.insert(0, 2)
duplicate = collection
duplicate.append(3)
print(len(collection) + len(duplicate))
```

The code starts with creating an empty list called "collection" and appending the number 1 to it. The list now contains [1]. Then, the code inserts the number 2 at the beginning of the list. The list now contains [2, 1].

Then, the code creates a new list called "duplicate" and assigns it the value of "collection". However, this does not create a copy of the list, but rather a reference to the same list object. Therefore, any changes made to "duplicate" will also affect "collection", and vice versa. Then, the code appends the number 3 to "duplicate".

The list now contains [2, 1, 3], and so does "collection". Finally, the code tries to print the sum of the lengths of "collection" and "duplicate". However, this causes an exception, because the len function expects a single argument, not two. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore outputs nothing.

The expected output of the code is nothing, because the code raises an exception and terminates. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code raises an exception and outputs nothing.

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

NEW QUESTION # 27

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
equals = 0
for i in range(2):
    for j in range(2):
        if i == equals:
            equals += 1
else:
    equals += 1
print>equals)
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. The code outputs nothing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is checking if two numbers are equal and printing the result. The code is as follows:

```
num1 = 1 num2 = 2 if num1 == num2: print(4) else: print(1)
```

The code starts with assigning the values 1 and 2 to the variables "num1" and "num2" respectively. Then, it enters an if statement that compares the values of "num1" and "num2" using the equality operator (==). If the values are equal, the code prints 4 to the screen. If the values are not equal, the code prints 1 to the screen.

The expected output of the code is 1, because the values of "num1" and "num2" are not equal. Therefore, the correct answer is C. 1.

NEW QUESTION # 28

What happens when the user runs the following code?

```
speed = 0
while speed < 30:
    speed *= 2
    if speed > 10:
        continue
    print ("*", end="")
else:
    print ("*")
```

- A. The program outputs three asterisks (***) to the screen.
- B. The program outputs one asterisk (*) to the screen.
- C. The program enters an infinite loop.
- D. The program outputs five asterisks (*****) to the screen.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is a while loop with an if statement and a print statement inside it. The code is as follows:

```
while True: if counter < 0: print("") else: print("**")
```

The code starts with entering a while loop that repeats indefinitely, because the condition "True" is always true. Inside the loop, the code checks if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen. If no, it prints three asterisks (**) to the screen. However, the code does not change the value of

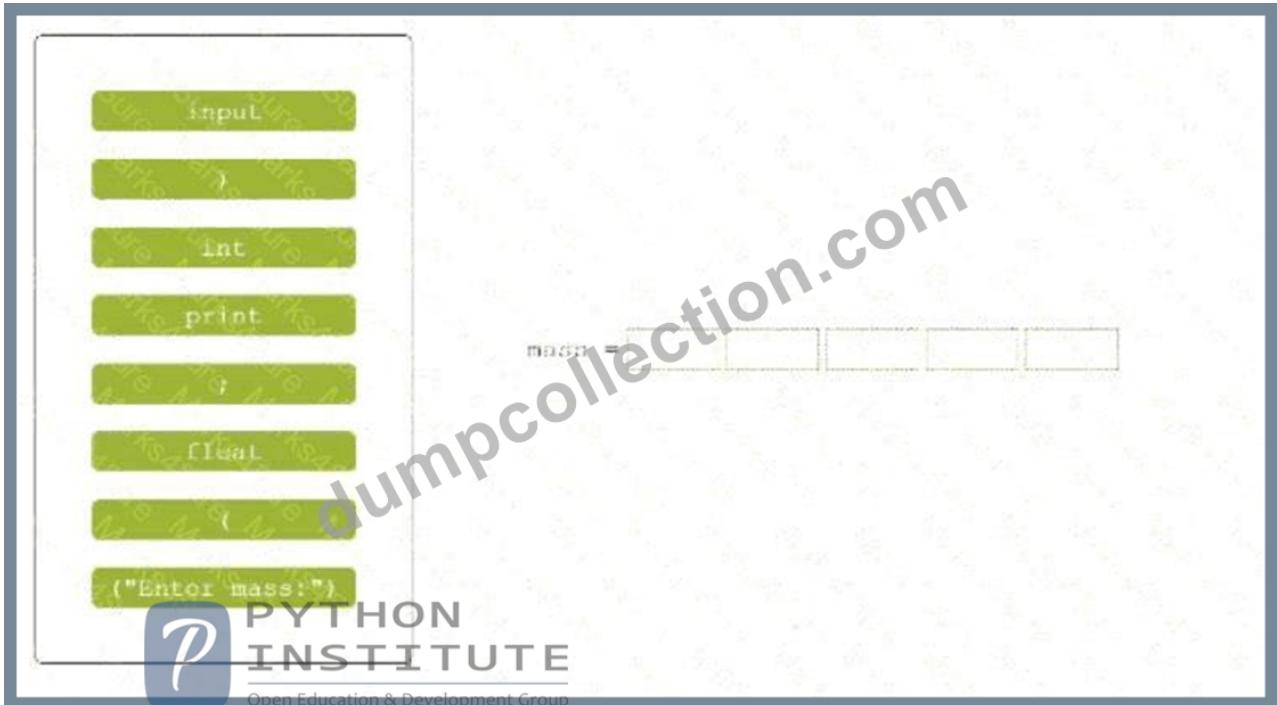
"counter" inside the loop, so the same condition is checked over and over again. The loop never ends, and the code enters an infinite loop.

The program outputs either one asterisk () or three asterisks (**) to the screen repeatedly, depending on the initial value of "counter". Therefore, the correct answer is D. The program enters an infinite loop.

NEW QUESTION # 29

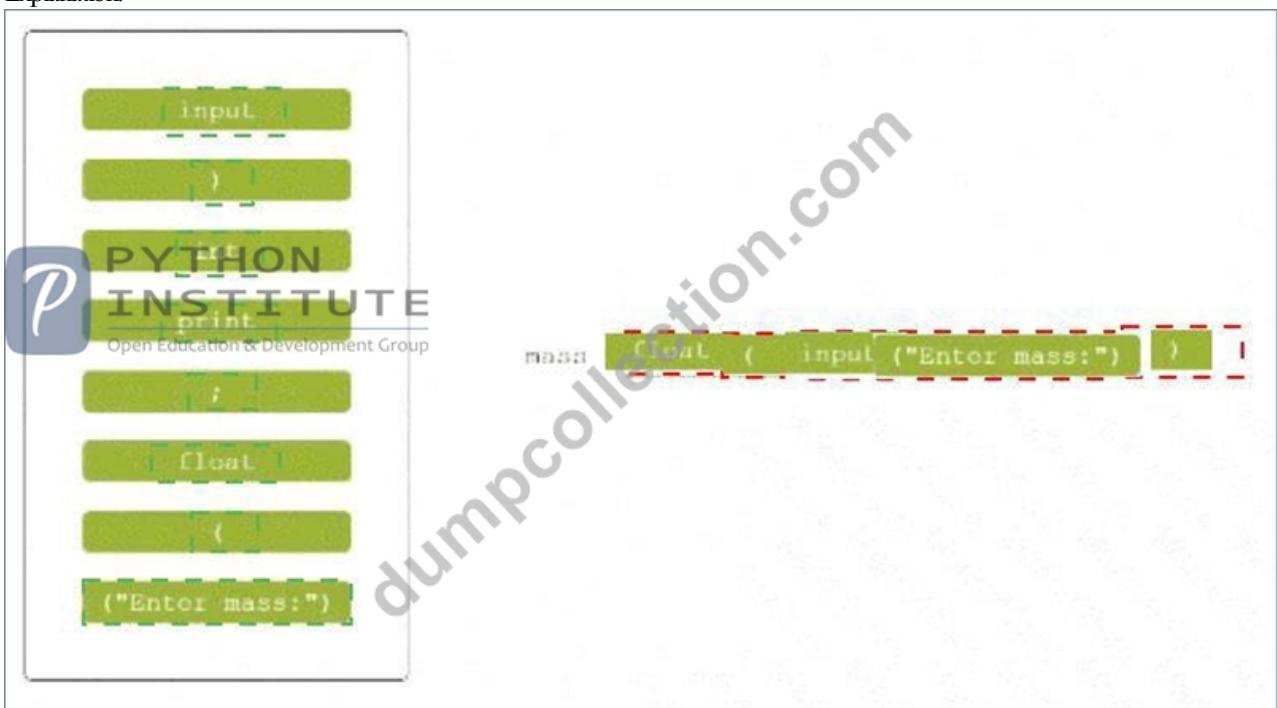
Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for a float value and assigns it to the mass variable.

(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:



One possible way to insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code that asks the user for a float value

and assigns it to the mass variable is:

```
mass = float(input("Enter the mass: "))
```

This line of code uses the `input` function to prompt the user for a string value, and then uses the `float` function to convert that string value into a floating-point number. The result is then assigned to the variable `mass`.

You can find more information about the input and float functions in Python in the following references:

- * [Python input() Function]
- * [Python float() Function]

NEW QUESTION # 30

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