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Question #1

Free PCEP (PCEP-30-02) Practice Mock Exam
Topic: Section 3: Data Collections - Tuples, Dictionaries, Lists and Strings
What is the output of the following code?

```
str = " *** "  
print(len(str))
```

Select any one of given answer :

☐ Choice A	5
☐ Choice B	Error
☐ Choice C	3
☐ Choice D	1

Question #2

Free PCEP (PCEP-30-02) Practice Mock Exam
Topic: Section 1: Common Programming and Pattern Fundamentals
What is the result of the following code?

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 2	- 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.
Topic 3	Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 4	Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 5	Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

What happens when the user runs the following code?

□

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

Answer: C

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

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

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

NEW QUESTION # 38

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 # 39

Which of the following sentences are true? (Select two answers.)

- A. Every function must be defined before it is invoked.
- B. A function can invoke itself.
- C. It's possible to define more than one function of the same name.
- D. Function is obliged to return a value.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- A. 0
- B. False
- C. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False')
- D. The code raises an unhandled exception.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is defining and calling a function in Python. The code is as follows:

```
def runner(brand, model, year): return (brand, model, year)
```

```
print(runner("Fermi"))
```

The code starts with defining a function called "runner" with three parameters: "brand", "model", and "year".

The function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters. A tuple is a data type in Python that can store multiple values in an ordered and immutable way. A tuple is created by using parentheses and separating the values with commas. For example, (1, 2, 3) is a tuple with three values.

Then, the code calls the function "runner" with the value "Fermi" for the "brand" parameter and prints the result. However, the function expects three arguments, but only one is given. This will cause a TypeError exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the wrong type or number. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.

However, if the code had handled the exception, or if the function had used default values for the missing parameters, the expected output of the code would be ('Fermi', '2021', 'False'). This is because the function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters, and the print function displays the tuple to the screen.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False').

NEW QUESTION # 41

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