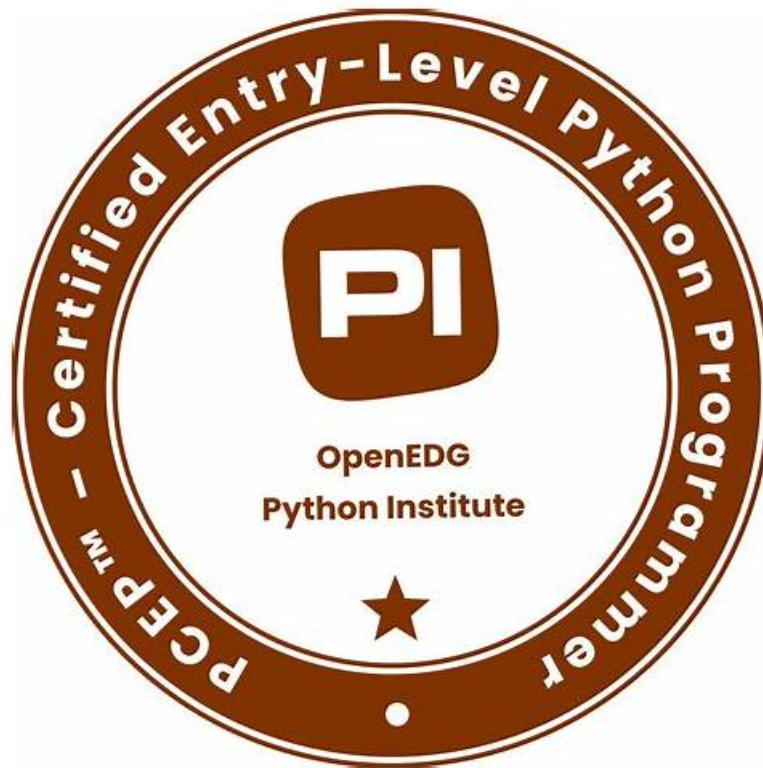


Python Institute - PCEP-30-02 - PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Unparalleled Reliable Exam Practice



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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

What is the expected result of the following code?

□

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. The code will cause an unhandled
- D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use a list comprehension to create a new list from an existing list. The code is as follows:

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] new_list = [x for x in my_list if x > 5]
```

The code starts with creating a list called "my_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to create a new list called "new_list" by using a list comprehension. A list comprehension is a concise way of creating a new list from an existing list by applying some expression or condition to each element. The syntax of a list comprehension is:

```
new_list = [expression for element in old_list if condition]
```

The expression is the value that will be added to the new list, which can be the same as the element or a modified version of it. The element is the variable that takes each value from the old list. The condition is an optional filter that determines which elements will be included in the new list. For example, the following list comprehension creates a new list that contains the squares of the even numbers from the old list:

```
old_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] new_list = [x ** 2 for x in old_list if x % 2 == 0] new_list = [4, 16, 36]
```

The code that you have sent is trying to create a new list that contains the elements from the old list that are greater than 5. However, there is a problem with this code. The problem is that none of the elements in the old list are greater than 5, so the condition is always false. This means that the new list will be empty, and the expression will never be evaluated. However, the expression is not valid, because it uses the variable x without defining it. This will cause a NameError exception, which is an error that occurs when a variable name is not found in the current scope. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.

The expected result of the code is an unhandled exception, because the code tries to use an undefined variable in an expression that is never executed. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code will cause an unhandled exception.

NEW QUESTION # 13

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 # 14

How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?

□

- A. three
- B. one
- C. zero (the code outputs nothing)
- D. five

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is a loop that checks if a variable "floor" is less than or equal to 0 and prints a string accordingly.

The code is as follows:

```
floor = 5 while floor > 0: print("+") floor = floor - 1
```

The code starts with assigning the value 5 to the variable "floor". Then, it enters a while loop that repeats as long as the condition "floor > 0" is true. Inside the loop, the code prints a "+" symbol to the screen, and then subtracts 1 from the value of "floor". The loop ends when "floor" becomes 0 or negative, and the code exits.

The code outputs five "+" symbols to the screen, one for each iteration of the loop. Therefore, the correct answer is C. five.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the level variable going through values 5, 1, and 1 (in the same order).

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

NEW QUESTION # 16

What happens when the user runs the following code?

□

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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, total = 0 + 1 = 1

When i = 1, total = 1 + 2 = 3

When i = 2, total = 3 + 1 = 4

When i = 3, the loop ends and total = 4 is printed

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

NEW QUESTION # 17

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