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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	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 4	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 5	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

What happens when the user runs the following code?

☐

- A. The program outputs three asterisks (`***`) to the screen.
- B. The program outputs five asterisks (`*****`) to the screen.
- **C. The program enters an infinite loop.**
- D. The program outputs one asterisk (`*`) 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 # 27

What is the expected output of the following code?

☐

- A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- B. `yh`
- **C. `12.849.923.2`**
- D. `0`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following functions can be invoked with two arguments?

- A. ☐
- **B. ☐**
- C. ☐
- D. ☐

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippets that you have sent are defining four different functions in Python. A function is a block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused in the program. A function can take zero or more arguments, which are values that are passed to the function when it is called. A function can also return a value or None, which is the default return value in Python.

To define a function in Python, you use the `def` keyword, followed by the name of the function and parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can specify the names of the parameters that the function will accept.

After the parentheses, you use a colon and then indent the code block that contains the statements of the function. For example:

```
def function_name(parameter1, parameter2): # statements of the function return value
```

To call a function in Python, you use the name of the function followed by parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can pass the values for the arguments that the function expects.

The number and order of the arguments must match the number and order of the parameters in the function definition, unless you use keyword arguments or default values. For example:

```
function_name(argument1, argument2)
```

The code snippets that you have sent are as follows:

A) `def my_function(): print("Hello")`

B) `def my_function(a, b): return a + b`

C) `def my_function(a, b, c): return a * b * c`

D) `def my_function(a, b=0): return a - b`

The question is asking which of these functions can be invoked with two arguments. This means that the function must have two parameters in its definition, or one parameter with a default value and one without.

The default value is a value that is assigned to a parameter if no argument is given for it when the function is called. For example, in option D, the parameter `b` has a default value of 0, so the function can be called with one or two arguments.

The only option that meets this criterion is option B. The function in option B has two parameters, `a` and `b`, and returns the sum of them. This function can be invoked with two arguments, such as `my_function(2, 3)`, which will return 5.

The other options cannot be invoked with two arguments. Option A has no parameters, so it can only be called with no arguments, such as `my_function()`, which will print "Hello". Option C has three parameters, `a`, `b`, and `c`, and returns the product of them. This function can only be called with three arguments, such as `my_function(2, 3, 4)`, which will return 24. Option D has one parameter with a default value, `b`, and one without, `a`, and returns the difference of them. This function can be called with one or two arguments, such as `my_function(2)` or `my_function(2, 3)`, which will return 2 or -1, respectively.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. Option B.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

□

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 # 30

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

□

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

Answer: A

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 # 31

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