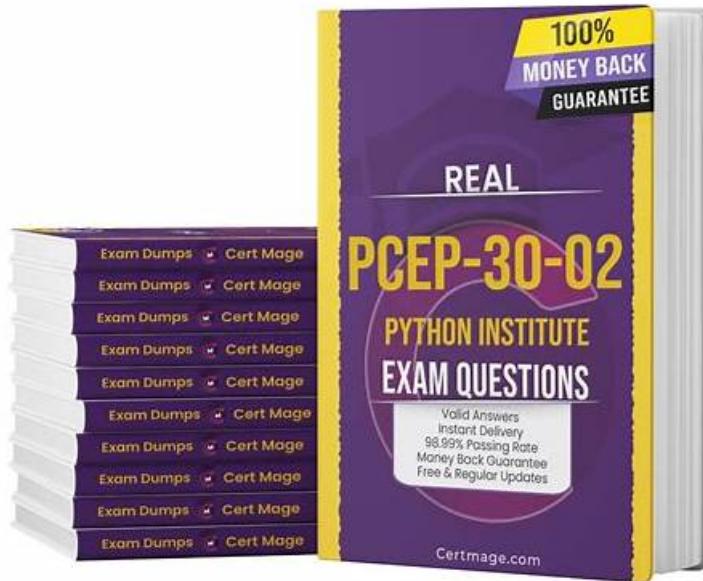


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Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 17

What happens when the user runs the following code?

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

Answer: D

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 # 18

What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: D

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').

Reference: [Python Functions](#) - [W3Schools Python Tuples](#) - [W3Schools Python Exceptions: An Introduction](#) - [Real Python](#)

NEW QUESTION # 19

What is the expected result of the following code?

- A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use the `global` keyword to access and modify a global variable inside a function. The code is as follows:

```
speed = 10
def velocity():
    global speed
    speed = speed + 10
    return speed
print(velocity())
```

The code starts with creating a global variable called "speed" and assigning it the value 10. A global variable is a variable that is defined outside any function and can be accessed by any part of the code. Then, the code defines a function called "velocity" that takes no parameters and returns the value of "speed" after adding 10 to it. Inside the function, the code uses the `global` keyword to declare that it wants to use the global variable

"speed", not a local one. A local variable is a variable that is defined inside a function and can only be accessed by that function. The `global` keyword allows the function to modify the global variable, not just read it. Then, the code adds 10 to the value of "speed" and returns it. Finally, the code calls the function "velocity" and prints the result.

However, the code has a problem. The problem is that the code uses the `global` keyword inside the function, but not outside. The `global` keyword is only needed when you want to modify a global variable inside a function, not when you want to create or access it outside a function. If you use the `global` keyword outside a function, you will get a `SyntaxError` exception, which is an error that occurs when the code does not follow the rules of the Python language. 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 uses the `global` keyword incorrectly. Therefore, the correct answer is A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.

Reference: [Python Global Keyword](#) - [W3Schools Python Exceptions: An Introduction](#) - [Real Python](#) The code is erroneous because it is trying to call the "velocity" function without passing any parameter, which will raise a `TypeError` exception. The "velocity" function requires one parameter "x", which is used to calculate the return value of "speed" multiplied by "x". If no parameter is passed, the function will not know what value to use for "x".

The code is also erroneous because it is trying to use the "new_speed" variable before it is defined. The

"new_speed" variable is assigned the value of 20 after the first function call, but it is used as a parameter for the second function call, which will raise a `NameError` exception. The variable should be defined before it is used in any expression or function call.

Therefore, the code will not run and will not produce any output.

The correct way to write the code would be:

```
# Define the speed variable
speed = 10
# Define the velocity function
def velocity(x):
    return speed * x
# Define the new_speed variable
new_speed = 20
# Call the velocity function with new_speed as a parameter
print(velocity(new_speed))
```

Copy

This code will print 200, which is the result of 10 multiplied by 20.

References:

[[Python Programmer Certification \(PCPP\) - Level 1](#)]

[Python Programmer Certification (PCPP) - Level 2]
[Python Programmer Certification (PCPP) - Level 3]
[Python: Built-in Exceptions]
[Python: Defining Functions]
[Python: More on Variables and Printing]

NEW QUESTION # 20

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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