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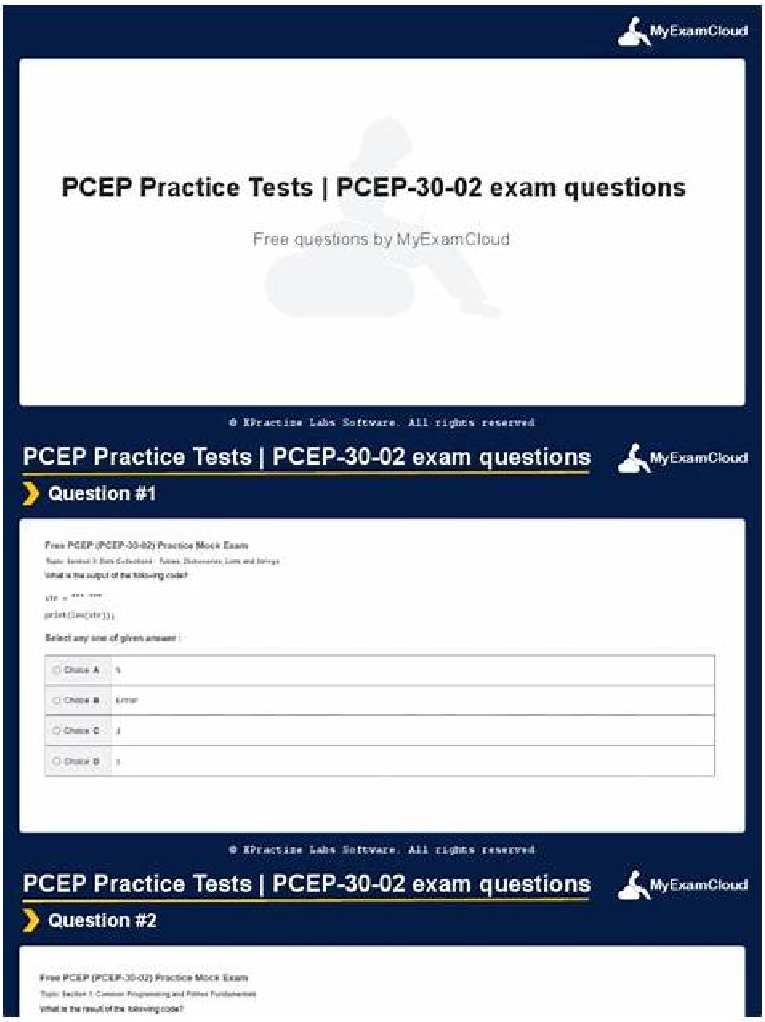

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Question #1

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

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Question #2

Free PCEP (PCEP-30-02) Practice Mock Exam

Topic: Section 1: Computer Programming and Python Fundamentals

What is the result of the following code?

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Quiz 2026 Python Institute Authoritative PCEP-30-02: Reliable PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Exam Question

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
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 # 32
What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: A

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 - W3SchoolsPython Tuples - W3SchoolsPython Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python

NEW QUESTION # 33
What is true about exceptions and debugging? (Select two answers.)

- A. The default (anonymous) except branch cannot be the last branch in the try-except block.
- B. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger.
- C. If some Python code is executed without errors, this proves that there are no errors in it.
- D. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Explanation
Exceptions and debugging are two important concepts in Python programming that are related to handling and preventing errors. Exceptions are errors that occur when the code cannot be executed properly, such as syntax errors, type errors, index errors, etc. Debugging is the process of finding and fixing errors in the code, using various tools and techniques. Some of the facts about exceptions and debugging are:
A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. A debugger is a program that can run another program step by step, inspect the values of variables, set breakpoints, evaluate expressions, etc. A debugger can help you find the source and cause of an error, and test possible solutions. Python has a built-in debugger module called pdb, which can be used from the command line or within the code. There are also other third-party debuggers available for Python, such as PyCharm, Visual Studio Code, etc12 If some Python code is executed without errors, this does not prove that there are no errors in it. It only means that the code did not encounter any exceptions that would stop the execution. However, the code may still have logical errors, which are errors that cause the code to produce incorrect or unexpected results. For example, if you write a function that is supposed to calculate the area of a circle, but you use the wrong formula, the code may run without errors, but it will give you the wrong answer. Logical errors are harder to detect and debug than syntax or runtime errors, because they do not generate any error messages. You have to test the code with different inputs and outputs, and compare them with the expected results34 One try-except block may contain more than one except branch. A try-except block is a way of handling exceptions in Python, by using the keywords try and except. The try block contains the code that may raise an exception, and the except block contains the code that will execute if an exception occurs. You can have multiple except blocks for different types of exceptions, or for different actions to take. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception except ZeroDivisionError: # handle the ZeroDivisionError exception except: # handle any other exception This way, you can customize the error handling for different situations, and provide more informative messages or alternative solutions5 The default (anonymous) except branch can be the last branch in the try-except block. The default except branch is the one that does not specify any exception type, and it will catch any exception that is not handled by the previous except branches. The default except branch can be the last branch in the try-except block, but it cannot be the first or the only branch. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception except: # handle any other exception This is a valid try-except block, and the default except branch will be the last branch. However, you cannot write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except: # handle any exception This is an invalid try-except block, because the default except branch is the only branch, and it will catch all exceptions, even those that are not errors, such as KeyboardInterrupt or SystemExit. This is considered a bad practice, because it may hide or ignore important exceptions that should be handled differently or propagated further. Therefore, you should always specify the exception types that you want to handle, and use the default except branch only as a last resort5 Therefore, the correct answers are A. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. and C. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.

NEW QUESTION # 34

What is the expected result of the following code?

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

Answer: B

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 # 35
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the counter variable going through values 1, 3 , and 5 (in the same order)

Answer:

Explanation:
for counter in range(1, 7, 2):
Explanation:
* for
* counter
* in
* range
* (
* 1
* ,
* 7
* ,
* 2
*)
Arrange the code boxes in this order:
This will loop counter through: 1 # 3 # 5

NEW QUESTION # 36
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