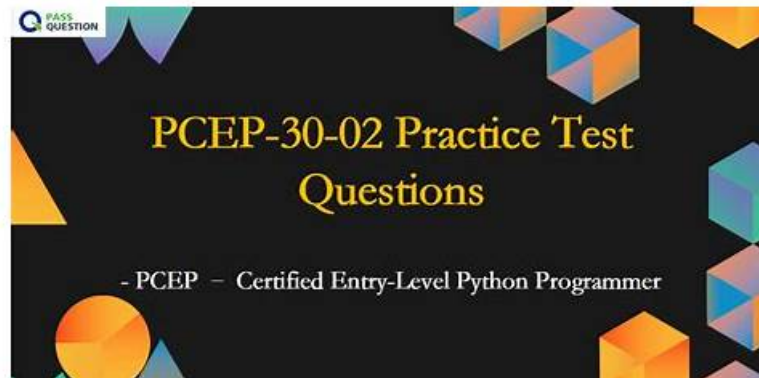


# 100% Pass 2026 PCEP-30-02: PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer–The Best Valid Exam Questions



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## Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.</li></ul>

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## Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

### NEW QUESTION # 40

Drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs \* to the screen.  
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)



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pool > 0

pool < 0


pool = 0

pool > 0

```
pool = 42 - 1 // 2
if :
    print("*")
elif :
    print("***")
else:
    print("****")
```

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**



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pool > 0


pool < 0

pool = 0

pool > 0

```
pool = 42 - 1 // 2
pool > 0
print("*")
elif pool < 0:
    print("***")
else:
    print("****")
```

**Explanation:**



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pool > 0

```
pool = 42 - 1 // 2
if pool > 0:
    print("*")
elif pool < 0:
    print("***")
else:
    print("****")
```

One possible way to drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs \* to the screen is:

```
if pool > 0:
    print("*")
elif pool < 0:
    print("***")
else:
    print("****")
```

This code uses the if, elif, and else keywords to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable pool. Depending on whether the value is greater than, less than, or equal to zero, the code will print a different pattern of asterisks to the screen. The print function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the blocks of code that belong to each condition. The code will output \* if the value of pool is positive, \*\* if the value of pool is negative, and \*\*\* if the value of pool is zero.

You can find more information about the conditional statements and the print function in Python in the following references:

- \* [Python If... Else]
- \* [Python Print Function]
- \* [Python Basic Syntax]

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
counter = 84 // 2
if counter < 0:
    print('*')
elif counter >= 42:
    print('***')
else:
    print('')
```

- A. \* \*
- B. The code produces no output.
- C. \*
- D. \* \* \*

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is a conditional statement that checks if a variable "counter" is less than 0, greater than or equal to 42, or neither. The code is as follows:

if counter < 0: print('\*') elif counter >= 42: print('\*\*\*') else: print('') The code starts with checking if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk (\*) to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it checks if the value of "counter" is greater than or equal to 42. If yes, it prints three asterisks (\*\*\*) to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it prints two asterisks (\*\*) to the screen and exits the statement.

The expected output of the code depends on the value of "counter". If the value of "counter" is 10, as shown in the image, the code will print two asterisks (\*\*) to the screen, because 10 is neither less than 0 nor greater than or equal to 42. Therefore, the correct answer is C. \* \* Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

A program written in a high-level programming language is called:

- A. a source code
- B. the ASCII code
- C. machine code
- D. a binary code

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

What is the expected result of the following code?


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`def velocity(x-10):`  
 `return speed + x`

```

speed = 10
new_speed = velocity()
new_speed = velocity(new_speed)
print(new_speed)

```

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following are the names of Python passing argument styles?

(Select two answers.)

- A. indicatory
- **B. keyword**
- C. reference
- **D. positional**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

Keyword arguments are arguments that are specified by using the name of the parameter, followed by an equal sign and the value of the argument. For example, `print (sep='-', end='!')` is a function call with keyword arguments. Keyword arguments can be used to pass arguments in any order, and to provide default values for some arguments.

Positional arguments are arguments that are passed in the same order as the parameters of the function definition. For example, `print`

('Hello', 'World') is a function call with positional arguments. Positional arguments must be passed before any keyword arguments, and they must match the number and type of the parameters of the function2.

References: 1: 5 Types of Arguments in Python Function Definitions | Built In 2: python - What's the pythonic way to pass arguments between functions ...

## NEW QUESTION # 45

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