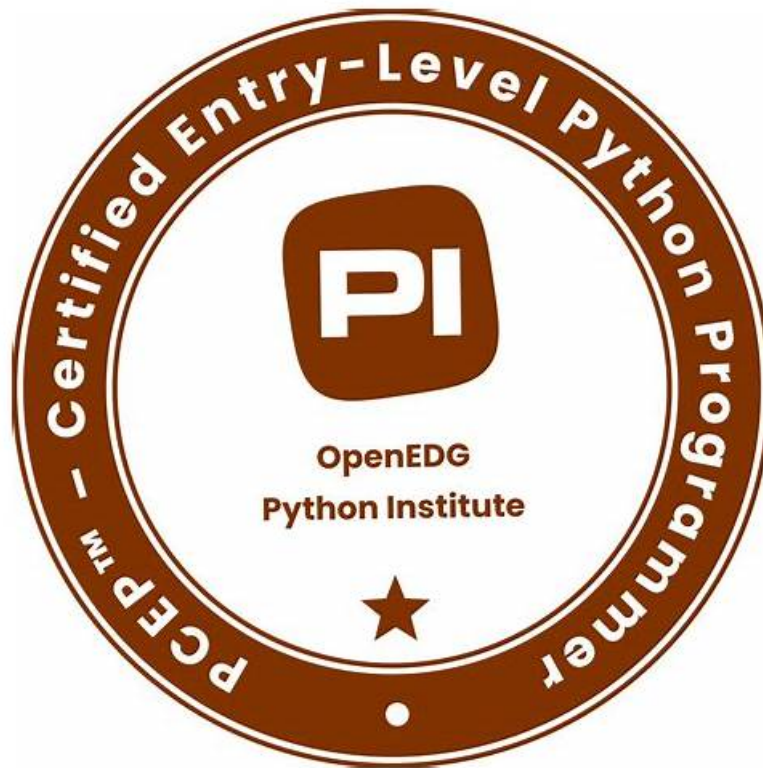


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## Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

### NEW QUESTION # 20

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:

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 # 21

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 22

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

(Select two answers.)

- A. positional
- B. keyword
- C. reference

- D. indicator

**Answer: A,B**

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<sup>1</sup>.

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 function<sup>2</sup>.

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 # 23

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- **D. 3**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is using the `count` method to count the number of occurrences of a value in a list. The code is as follows:

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] print(my_list.count(1))
```

The code starts with creating a list called "my\_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it uses the `print` function to display the result of calling the `count` method on the list with the argument 1. The `count` method is used to return the number of times a value appears in a list. For example, `my_list.count(1)` returns 1, because 1 appears once in the list.

The expected output of the code is 1, because the code prints the number of occurrences of 1 in the list.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. 1.

Reference: Python List `count()` Method - W3Schools

### NEW QUESTION # 24

What is true about exceptions and debugging? (Select two answers.)

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

**Answer: A,B**

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, etc<sup>12</sup>

\* 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 results<sup>34</sup>

\* 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.
```

Reference: Python Debugger - Python pdb - GeeksforGeeks  
How can I see the details of an exception in Python's debugger? Python Debugging (fixing problems) Python - start interactive debugger when exception would be otherwise thrown Python Try Except [Error Handling and Debugging - Programming with Python for Engineers]

## NEW QUESTION # 25

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