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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
menu = {"pizza": 2.39, "pasta": 3.99, "folpetti": 3.99}

for value in menu:
    print(str(value[0]), end="")
```

- A. 0
- B. pizzapastafolpetti
- C. ppt
- D. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is using the slicing operation to get parts of a string and concatenate them together. The code is as follows:

`pizza = "pizza" pasta = "pasta" folpetti = "folpetti" print(pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0])` The code starts with assigning the strings "pizza", "pasta", and "folpetti" to the variables `pizza`, `pasta`, and `folpetti` respectively. Then, it uses the `print` function to display the result of concatenating the first characters of each string. The first character of a string can be accessed by using the index 0 inside square brackets. For example, `pizza[0]` returns "p". The concatenation operation is used to join two or more strings together by using the + operator. For example, "a" + "b" returns "ab". The code prints the result of `pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0]`, which is "p" + "p" + "t", which is "ppt".

The expected output of the code is ppt, because the code prints the first characters of each string. Therefore, the correct answer is B. ppt.

Reference: Python String Slicing - W3Schools Python String Concatenation - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION # 19

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



pool ==> 0

pool < 0

pool = 0

pool > 0

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

Answer:

Explanation:

pool ==> 0

pool < 0

pool = 0

pool > 0

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



Explanation:

```

pool = 0
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 # 20

What is the expected result of the following code?

```

rates = (1.2, 1.4, 1.0)
new = rates[3:]
rate in rates[-2:]:
    new += (rate,)
print(len(new))

```

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

Answer: D

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 # 21

Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:



```
the_list = ('1', 1, 1, 1.1)
```

Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

- A. 1.1 in the_list | 1:3 |
- B. the_list.index {'1'} -- 0
- C. len (the list [0:2]) < 3
- D. the_List.index {"1"} in the_list

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four values to a variable called "the_list". The code is as follows:

```
the_list = ['1', 1, 1, 1]
```

The code creates a list object that contains the values '1', 1, 1, and 1, and assigns it to the variable "the_list".

The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the values. The index starts from 0 for the first value and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last value. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, the_list[0] returns '1', and the_list[-1] returns 1.

The expressions that you have given are trying to evaluate some conditions on the list and return a boolean value, either True or False. Some of them are valid, and some of them are invalid and will raise an exception.

An exception is an error that occurs when the code cannot be executed properly. The expressions are as follows:

A). the_List.index {"1"} in the_list: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is also a value in the list. However, this expression is invalid, because it uses curly brackets instead of parentheses to call the index method. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the_list.index('1') returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. However, the_list.index {'1'} will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.

B). 1.1 in the_list | 1:3 |: This expression is trying to check if the value 1.1 is present in a sublist of the list.

However, this expression is invalid, because it uses a vertical bar instead of a colon to specify the start and end index of the sublist. The sublist is obtained by using the slicing operation, which uses square brackets and a colon to get a part of the list. For example, the_list[1:3] returns [1, 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 1 to the index 3, excluding the end index. However, the_list | 1:3 | will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.

C). len (the list [0:2]) < 3: This expression is trying to check if the length of a sublist of the list is less than 3.

This expression is valid, because it uses the len function and the slicing operation correctly. The len function is used to return the number of values in a list or a sublist. For example, len(the_list) returns 4, because the list has four values. The slicing operation is used to get a part of the list by using square brackets and a colon. For example, the_list[0:2] returns ['1', 1], which is the sublist of

the list from the index 0 to the index 2, excluding the end index. The expression `len(the list [0:2]) < 3` returns True, because the length of the sublist `[1, 1]` is 2, which is less than 3.

D). `the_list.index('1') - 0`: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is equal to 0. This expression is valid, because it uses the index method and the equality operator correctly. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, `the_list.index('1')` returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. The equality operator is used to compare two values and return True if they are equal, or False if they are not. For example, `0 == 0` returns True, and `0 == 1` returns False. The expression `the_list.index('1') - 0` returns True, because the index of '1' in the list is 0, and 0 is equal to 0. Therefore, the correct answers are C. `len(the list [0:2]) < 3` and D. `the_list.index('1') - 0`.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following are the names of Python passing argument styles?
(Select two answers.)

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

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 arguments¹.

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 # 23

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