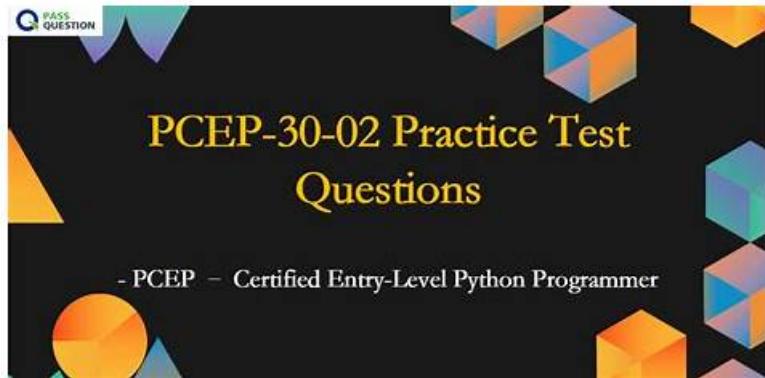


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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

A set of rules which defines the ways in which words can be coupled in sentences is called:

- A. lexis
- B. semantics
- C. **syntax**
- D. dictionary

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure and rules of sentences in natural languages. Lexis is the vocabulary of a language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. A dictionary is a collection of words and their definitions, synonyms, pronunciations, etc.

NEW QUESTION # 32

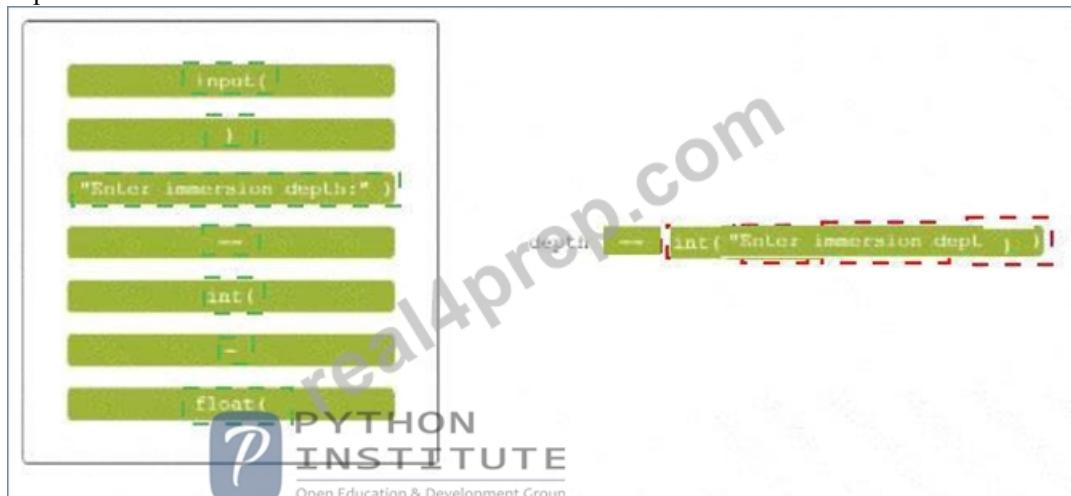
Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an integer value and assigns it to the depth variable.

(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:



One possible way to insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an integer value and assigns it to the depth variable is:

depth = int(input("Enter the immersion depth: "))

This line of code uses the `input` function to prompt the user for a string value, and then uses the `int` function to convert that string value into an integer number. The result is then assigned to the variable `depth`.

You can find more information about the `input` and `int` functions in Python in the following references:

- * [Python `input()` Function]
- * [Python `int()` Function]

NEW QUESTION # 33

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
collection = []
collection.append(1)
collection.insert(0, 2)
duplicate = collection
duplicate.append(3)
print(len(collection) + len(duplicate))
```

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

Answer: D

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 # 34

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for a float value and assigns it to the `mass` variable.

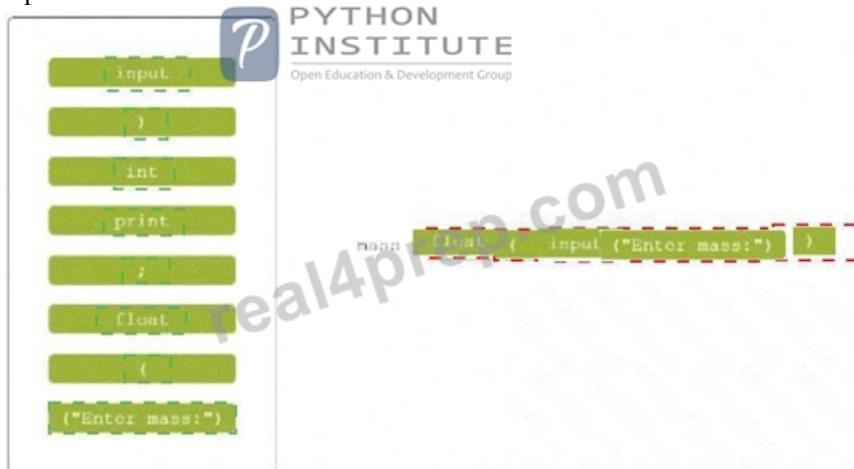
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

```
input  
)  
int  
print  
;  
float  
(  
("Enter mass:")
```



Answer:

Explanation:



```
input  
)  
int  
print  
;  
float  
(  
("Enter mass:")
```

Explanation:



```
int  
print  
;  
mass = float( input( "Enter mass:" ) )
```



One possible way to insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code that asks the user for a float value and assigns it to the mass variable is:

```
mass = float(input("Enter the mass: "))
```

This line of code uses the `input` function to prompt the user for a string value, and then uses the `float` function to convert that string

value into a floating-point number. The result is then assigned to the variable mass.

You can find more information about the input and float functions in Python in the following references:

* [Python input() Function]

* [Python float() Function]

NEW QUESTION # 35

What happens when the user runs the following code?

```
total = 0
for i in range(4):
    if 2 * i:
        total += 1
    else:
        total += 1
print(total)
```

- A. The code outputs 3.
- B. The code enters an infinite loop.
- C. The code outputs 1.
- D. **The code outputs 2.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is calculating the value of a variable "total" based on the values in the range of 0 to 3. The code is as follows:

total = 0 for i in range(0, 3): if i % 2 == 0: total = total + 1 else: total = total + 2 print(total) The code starts with assigning the value 0 to the variable "total". Then, it enters a for loop that iterates over the values 0, 1, and 2 (the range function excludes the upper bound). Inside the loop, the code checks if the current value of "i" is even or odd using the modulo operator (%). If "i" is even, the code adds 1 to the value of "total". If "i" is odd, the code adds 2 to the value of "total". The loop ends when "i" reaches 3, and the code prints the final value of "total" to the screen.

The code outputs 2 to the screen, because the value of "total" changes as follows:

When i = 0, total = 0 + 1 = 1

When i = 1, total = 1 + 2 = 3

When i = 2, total = 3 + 1 = 4

When i = 3, the loop ends and total = 4 is printed

Therefore, the correct answer is B. The code outputs 2.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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