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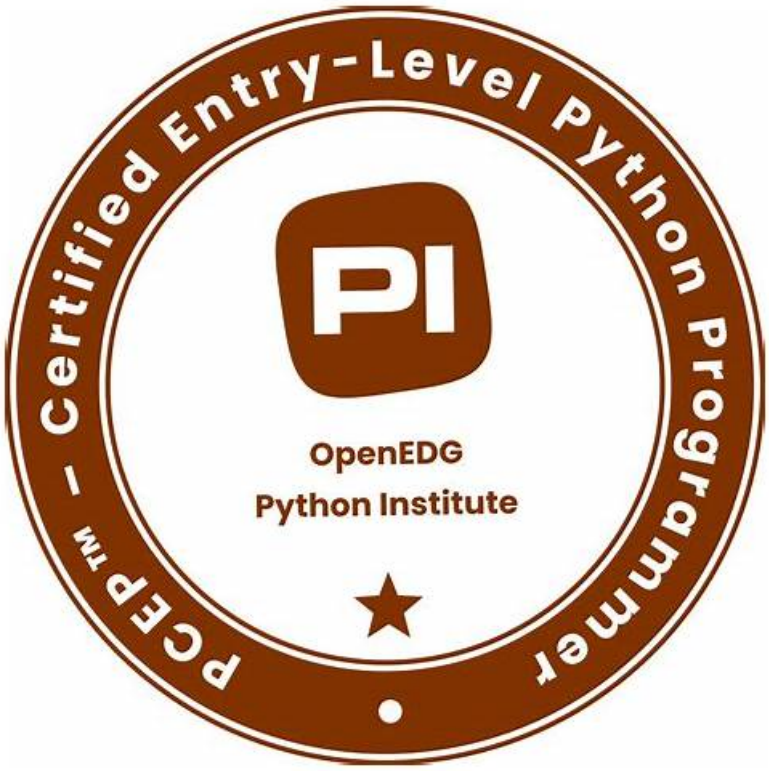

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Questions - Latest PCEP-30-02 Dumps [2026]

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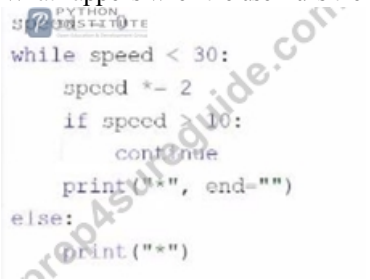
Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Computer Programming Fundamentals: This section of the exam covers fundamental concepts such as interpreters, compilers, syntax, and semantics. It covers Python basics: keywords, instructions, indentation, comments in addition to Booleans, integers, floats, strings, and Variables, and naming conventions. Finally, it covers arithmetic, string, assignment, bitwise, Boolean, relational, and Input • output operations.
Topic 2	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 3	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.

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

NEW QUESTION # 20
What happens when the user runs the following code?

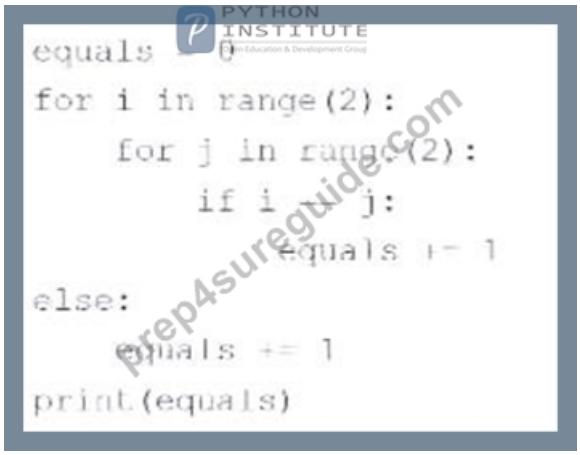


- A. The program outputs one asterisk (*) to the screen.
- B. The program enters an infinite loop.
- C. The program outputs three asterisks (***)to the screen.
- D. The program outputs five asterisks (*****) to the screen.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is a while loop with an if statement and a print statement inside it. The code is as follows:
while True: if counter < 0: print('') else: print("**")
The code starts with entering a while loop that repeats indefinitely, because the condition "True" is always true. Inside the loop, the code checks if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen. If no, it prints three asterisks (**) to the screen. However, the code does not change the value of
"counter" inside the loop, so the same condition is checked over and over again. The loop never ends, and the code enters an infinite loop.
The program outputs either one asterisk () or three asterisks (**) to the screen repeatedly, depending on the initial value of "counter". Therefore, the correct answer is D. The program enters an infinite loop.

NEW QUESTION # 21
What is the expected output of the following code?

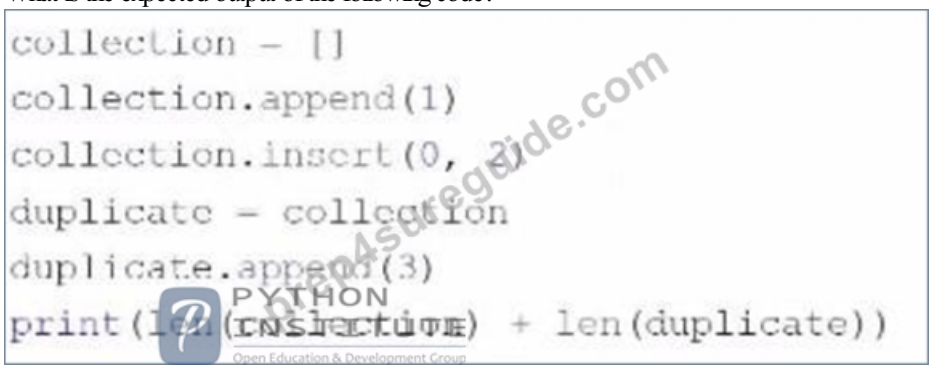


- A. 0
- B. The code outputs nothing.
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is checking if two numbers are equal and printing the result. The code is as follows:
num1 = 1 num2 = 2 if num1 == num2: print(4) else: print(1)
The code starts with assigning the values 1 and 2 to the variables "num1" and "num2" respectively. Then, it enters an if statement that compares the values of "num1" and "num2" using the equality operator (==). If the values are equal, the code prints 4 to the screen. If the values are not equal, the code prints 1 to the screen.
The expected output of the code is 1, because the values of "num1" and "num2" are not equal. Therefore, the correct answer is C. 1.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 22
What is the expected output of the following code?



- 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.

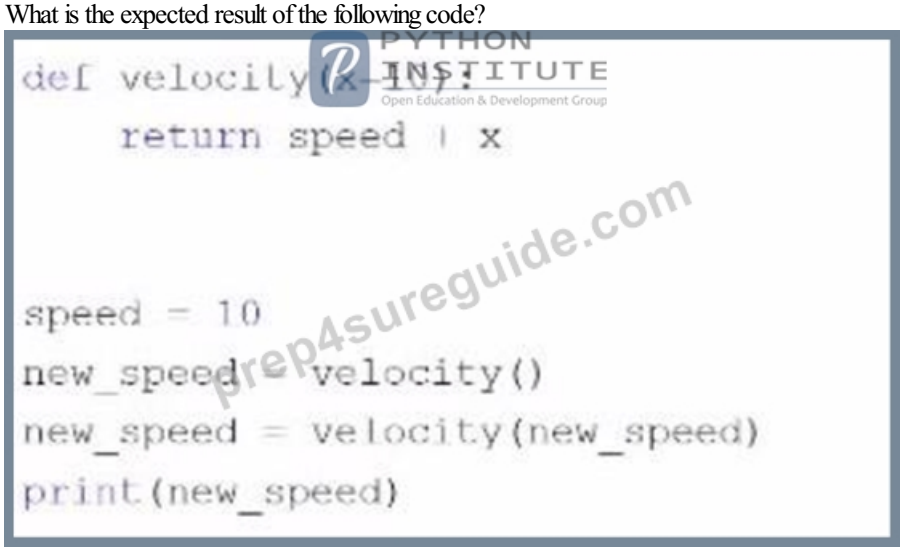
NEW QUESTION # 23
Python Is an example of which programming language category?

- A. interpreted
- B. compiled
- C. machine
- D. assembly

Answer: A

Explanation:
Python is an interpreted programming language, which means that the source code is translated into executable code by an interpreter at runtime, rather than by a compiler beforehand. Interpreted languages are more flexible and portable than compiled languages, but they are also slower and less efficient. Assembly and machine languages are low-level languages that are directly executed by the hardware, while compiled languages are high-level languages that are translated into machine code by a compiler before execution.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 24
What is the expected result of the following code?



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

Answer: D

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 # 25
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