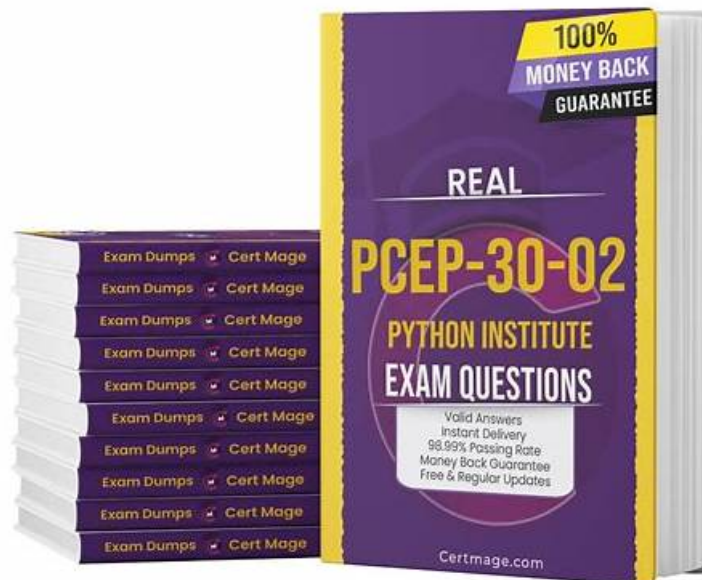


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Topic	Details
Topic 1	Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
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Topic 3	- Computer Programming Fundamentals: This section of the exam covers 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.

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the counter variable going through values 1, 3, and 5 (in the same order)



Answer:

Explanation:

for counter in range(1, 7, 2):

Explanation:

```
* for
* counter
* in
* range
* (
* 1
* ,
* 7
* ,
* 2
* )
```

Arrange the code boxes in this order:

This will loop counter through: 1 # 3 # 5

NEW QUESTION # 35

What is the expected output of the following code?



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

Answer: A

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 # 36

What is the expected result of the following code?

```
def velocity(x=10):  
    return speed + x  
  
speed = 10  
new_speed = velocity()  
new_speed = velocity(new_speed)  
print(new_speed)
```

- 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 # 37

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

Answer: A

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.

Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 38

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the level variable going through values 5, 1, and 1 (in the same order).

0,

range



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in

for

)

5,

Answer:

Explanation:

- [illegible]

lms.clodoc.com, meshkaa.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
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