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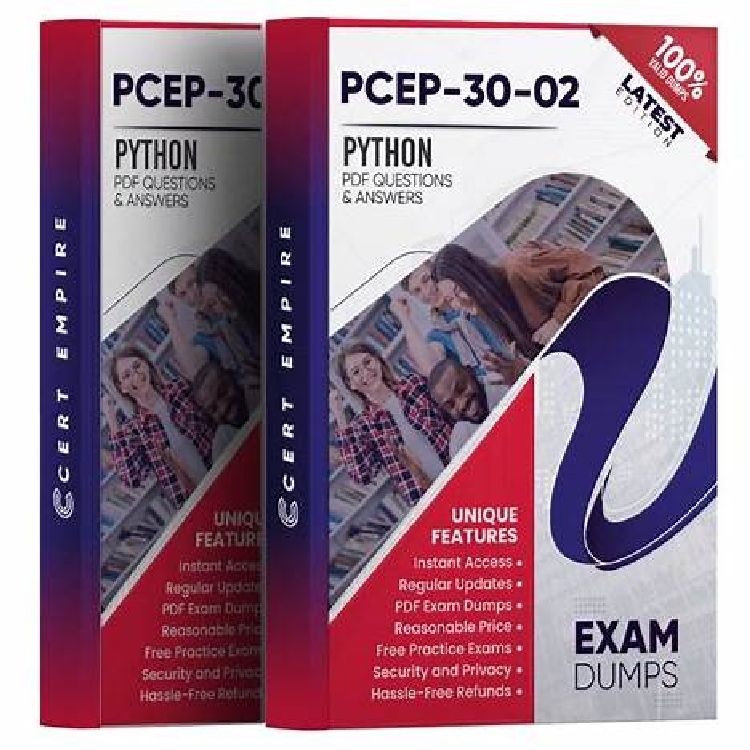

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 2	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
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.
Topic 4	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 5	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.

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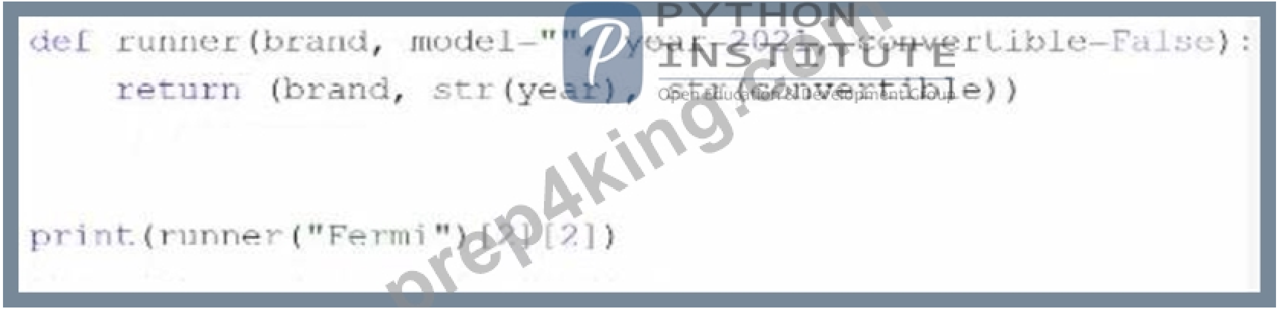
Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
What is the expected output of the following code?



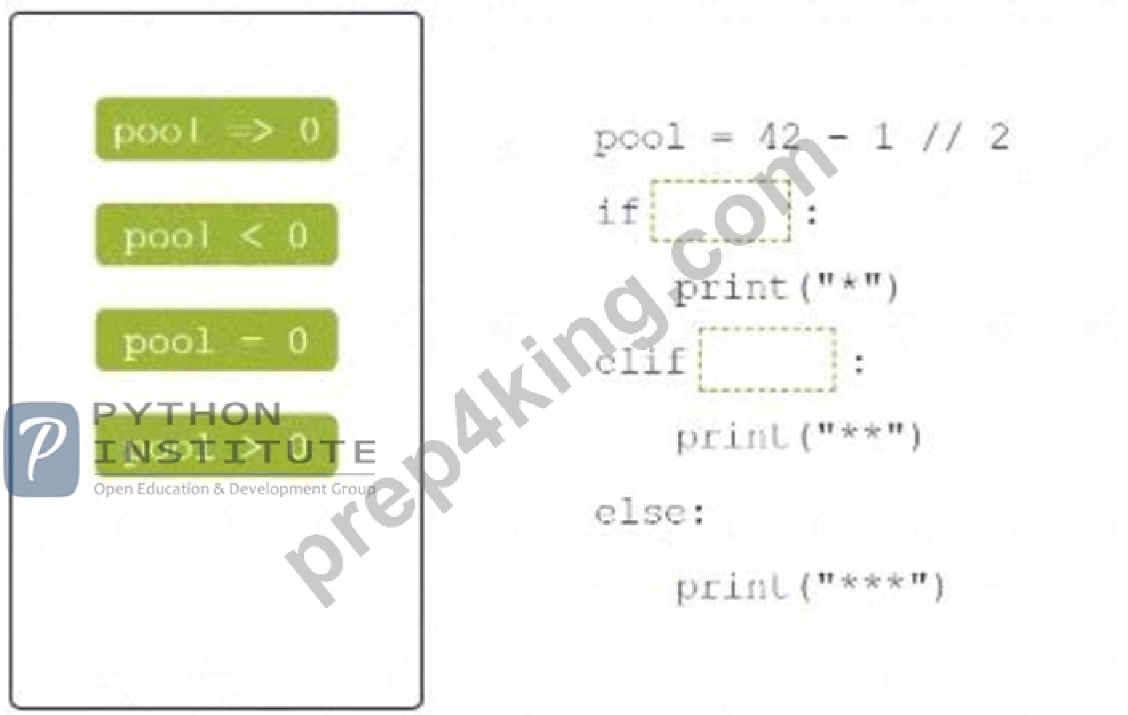
```
def runner(brand, model="", year=2021, convertible=False):
    return (brand, str(year), str(convertible))


print(runner("Fermi")[2][2])
```

- A. False
- B. ('Fermi ', '2021', 'False')
- C. 0
- D. The code raises an unhandled exception.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is defining and calling a function in Python. The code is as follows:
def runner(brand, model, year): return (brand, model, year)
print(runner("Fermi"))
The code starts with defining a function called "runner" with three parameters: "brand", "model", and "year".
The function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters. A tuple is a data type in Python that can store multiple values in an ordered and immutable way. A tuple is created by using parentheses and separating the values with commas. For example, (1, 2, 3) is a tuple with three values.
Then, the code calls the function "runner" with the value "Fermi" for the "brand" parameter and prints the result. However, the function expects three arguments, but only one is given. This will cause a TypeError exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the wrong type or number. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.
However, if the code had handled the exception, or if the function had used default values for the missing parameters, the expected output of the code would be ('Fermi ', '2021', 'False'). This is because the function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters, and the print function displays the tuple to the screen.
Therefore, the correct answer is D. ('Fermi ', '2021', 'False').

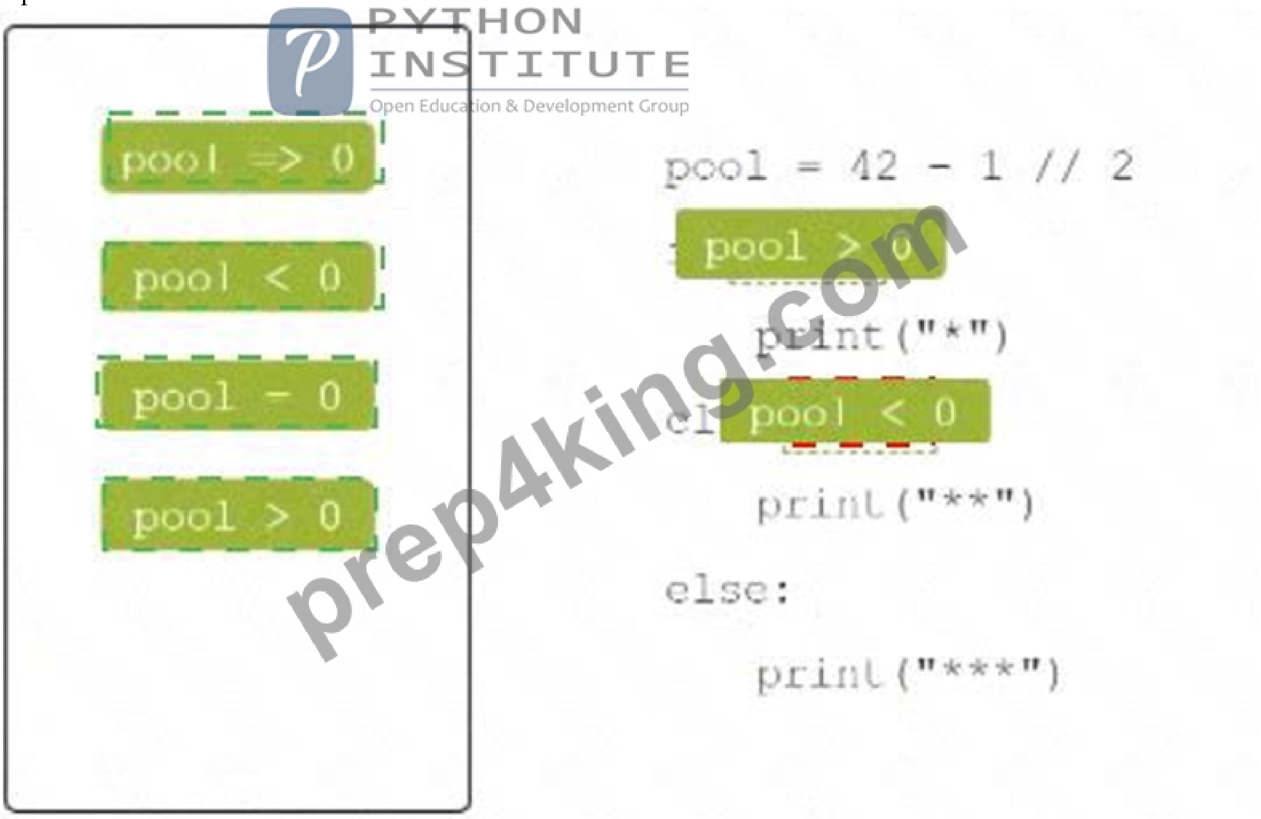
NEW QUESTION # 13
Drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen.
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)



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

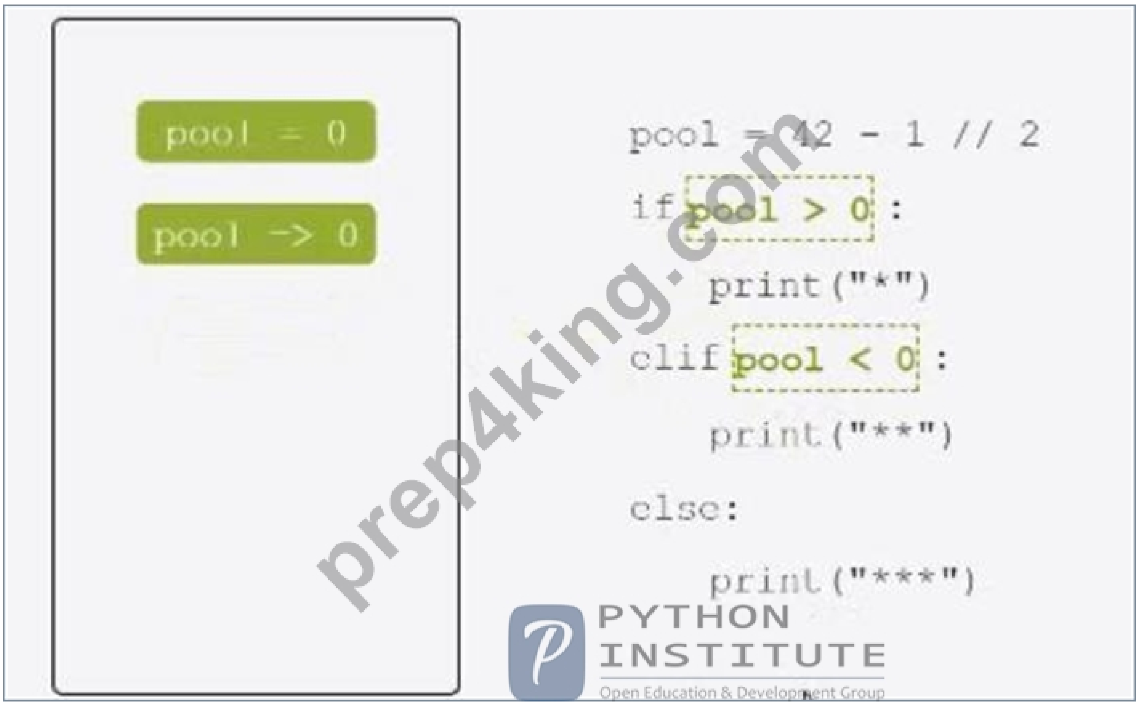
Answer:

Explanation:



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

Explanation



```
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:

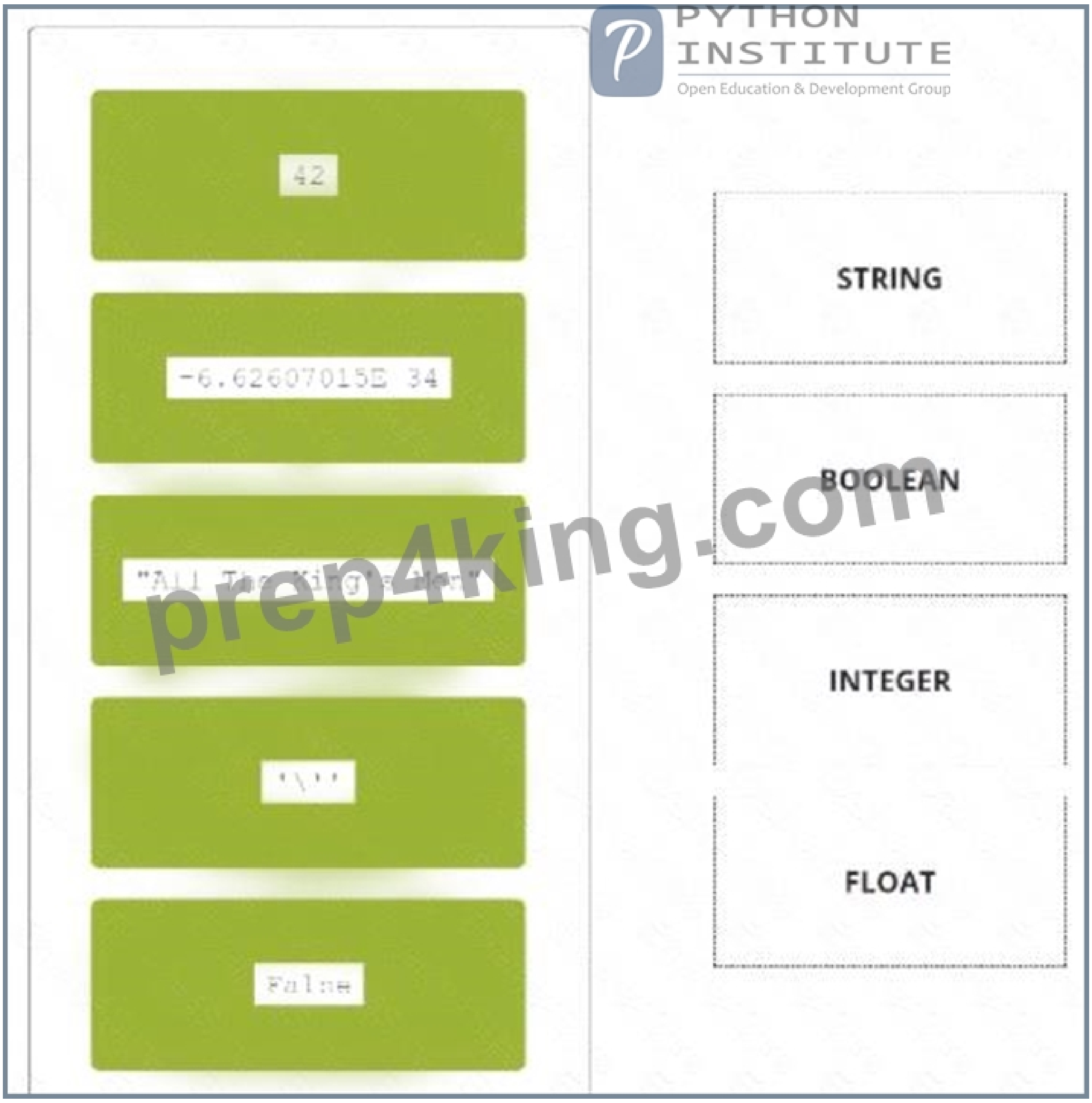
[Python If ... Else]

[Python Print Function]

[Python Basic Syntax]

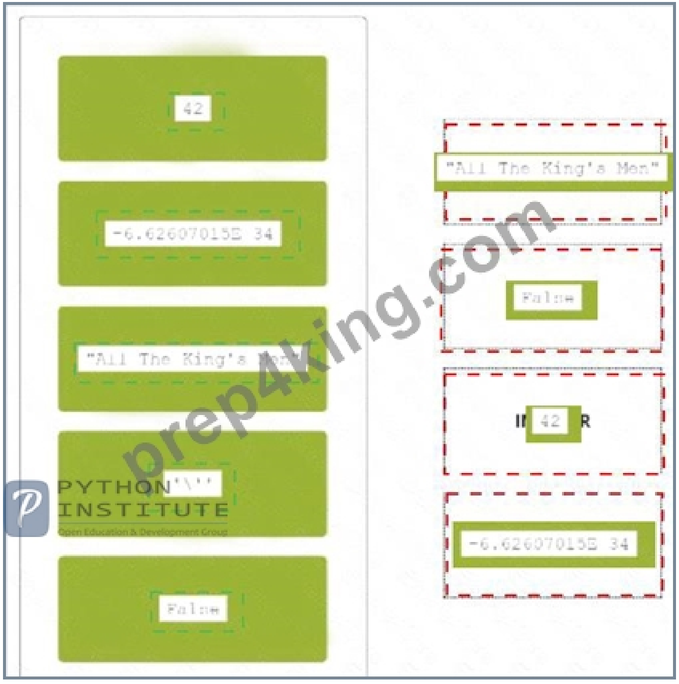
NEW QUESTION # 14

Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.



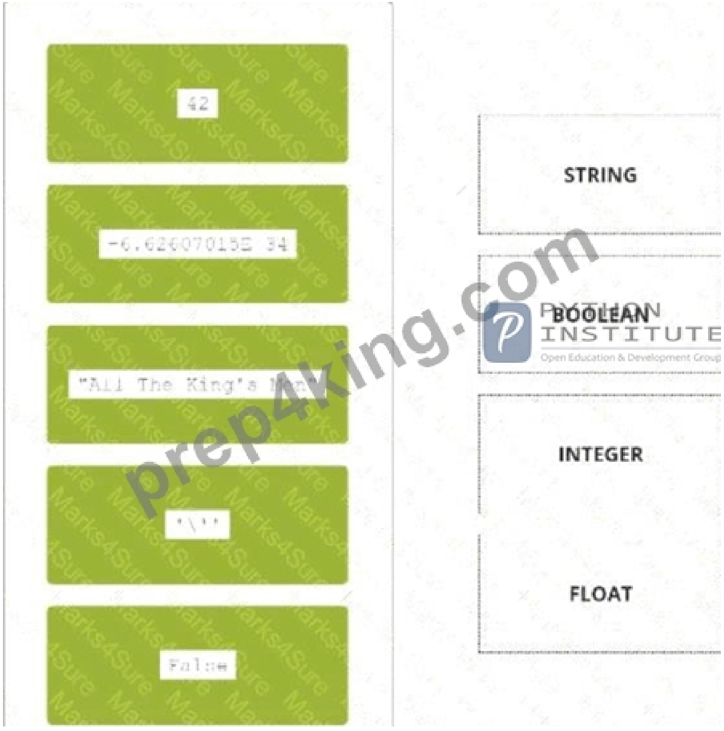
Answer:

Explanation:



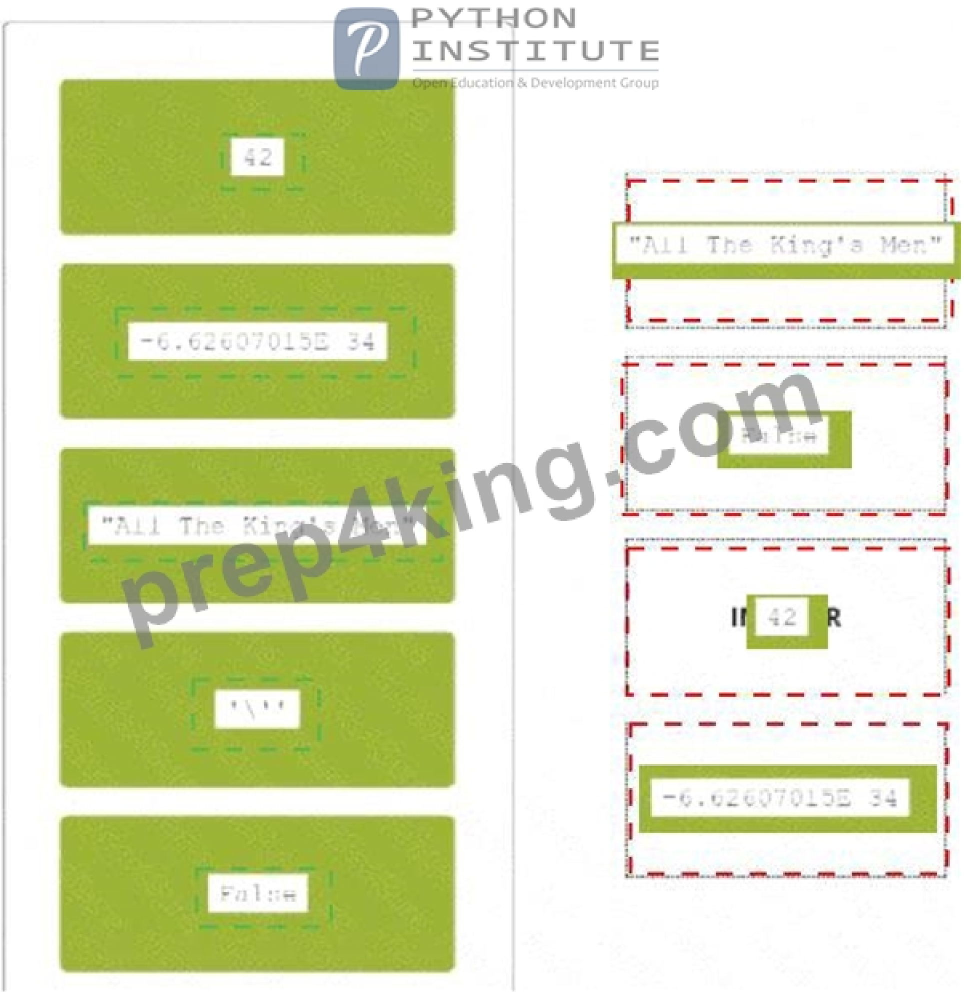
Explanation
One possible way to drag and drop the literals to match their data type names is:
STRING: "All The King's Men"
BOOLEAN: False
INTEGER: 42
FLOAT: -6.62607015E-34
A literal is a value that is written exactly as it is meant to be interpreted by the Python interpreter. A data type is a category of values that share some common characteristics or operations. Python has four basic data types:
string, boolean, integer, and float.
A string is a sequence of characters enclosed by either single or double quotes. A string can represent text, symbols, or any other information that can be displayed as text. For example, "All The King's Men" is a string literal that represents the title of a novel.
A boolean is a logical value that can be either True or False. A boolean can represent the result of a comparison, a condition, or a logical operation. For example, False is a boolean literal that represents the opposite of True.
An integer is a whole number that can be positive, negative, or zero. An integer can represent a count, an index, or any other quantity that does not require fractions or decimals. For example, 42 is an integer literal that represents the answer to life, the universe, and everything.
A float is a number that can have a fractional part after the decimal point. A float can represent a measurement, a ratio, or any other quantity that requires precision or approximation. For example,
-6.62607015E-34 is a float literal that represents the Planck constant in scientific notation.
You can find more information about the literals and data types in Python in the following references:
[Python Data Types]
[Python Literals]
[Python Basic Syntax]

NEW QUESTION # 15
Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.



Answer:

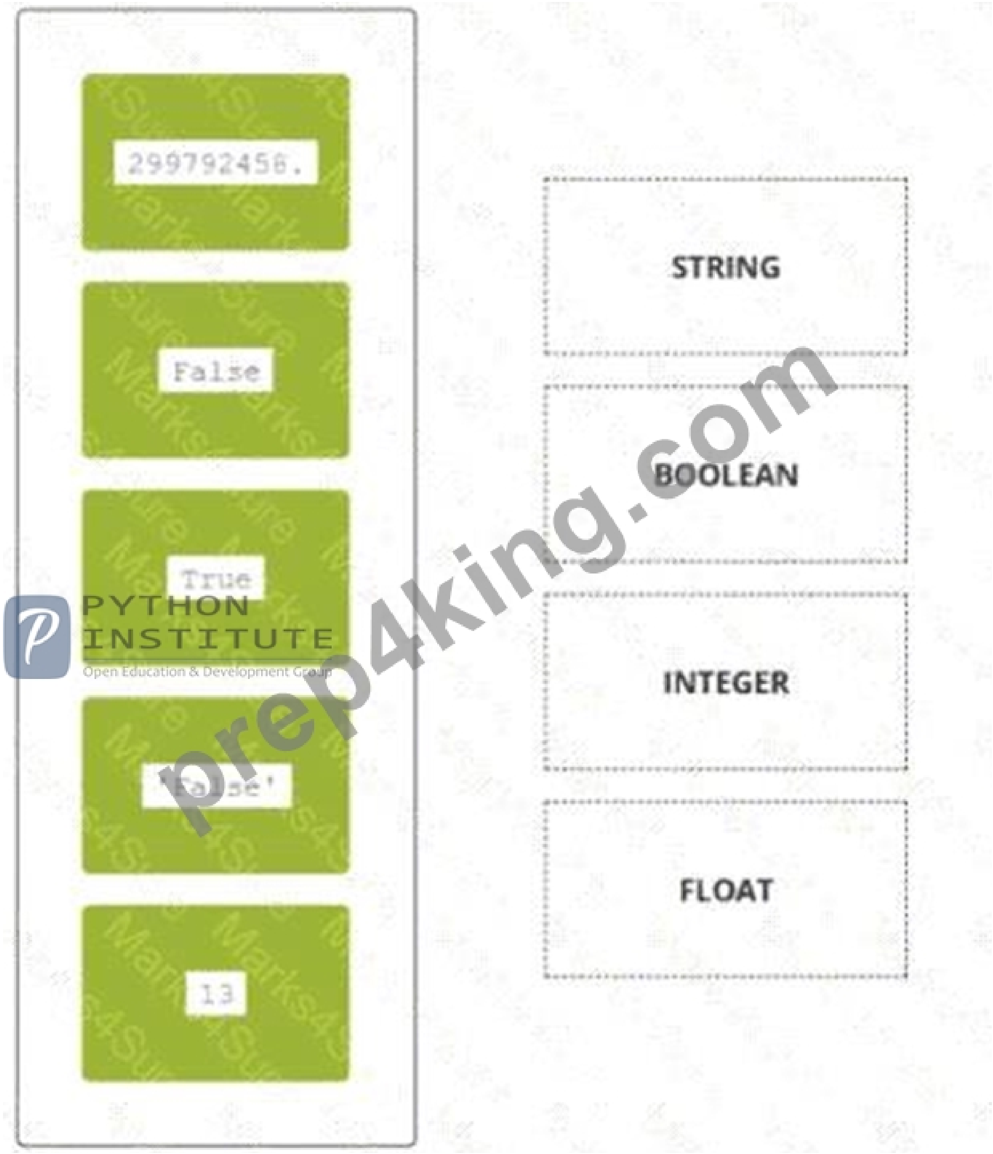
Explanation:



Explanation:
One possible way to drag and drop the literals to match their data type names is:
* STRING: "All The King's Men"
* BOOLEAN: False
* INTEGER: 42
* FLOAT: -6.62607015E-34
A literal is a value that is written exactly as it is meant to be interpreted by the Python interpreter. A data type is a category of values that share some common characteristics or operations. Python has four basic data types: string, boolean, integer, and float.
A string is a sequence of characters enclosed by either single or double quotes. A string can represent text, symbols, or any other information that can be displayed as text. For example, "All The King's Men" is a string literal that represents the title of a novel.
A boolean is a logical value that can be either True or False. A boolean can represent the result of a comparison, a condition, or a logical operation. For example, False is a boolean literal that represents the opposite of True.
An integer is a whole number that can be positive, negative, or zero. An integer can represent a count, an index, or any other quantity that does not require fractions or decimals. For example, 42 is an integer literal that represents the answer to life, the universe, and everything.
A float is a number that can have a fractional part after the decimal point. A float can represent a measurement, a ratio, or any other quantity that requires precision or approximation. For example,
-6.62607015E-34 is a float literal that represents the Planck constant in scientific notation.
You can find more information about the literals and data types in Python in the following references:
* [Python Data Types]
* [Python Literals]
* [Python Basic Syntax]

NEW QUESTION # 16

Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.



299792458.

False

True

'False'

13

STRING

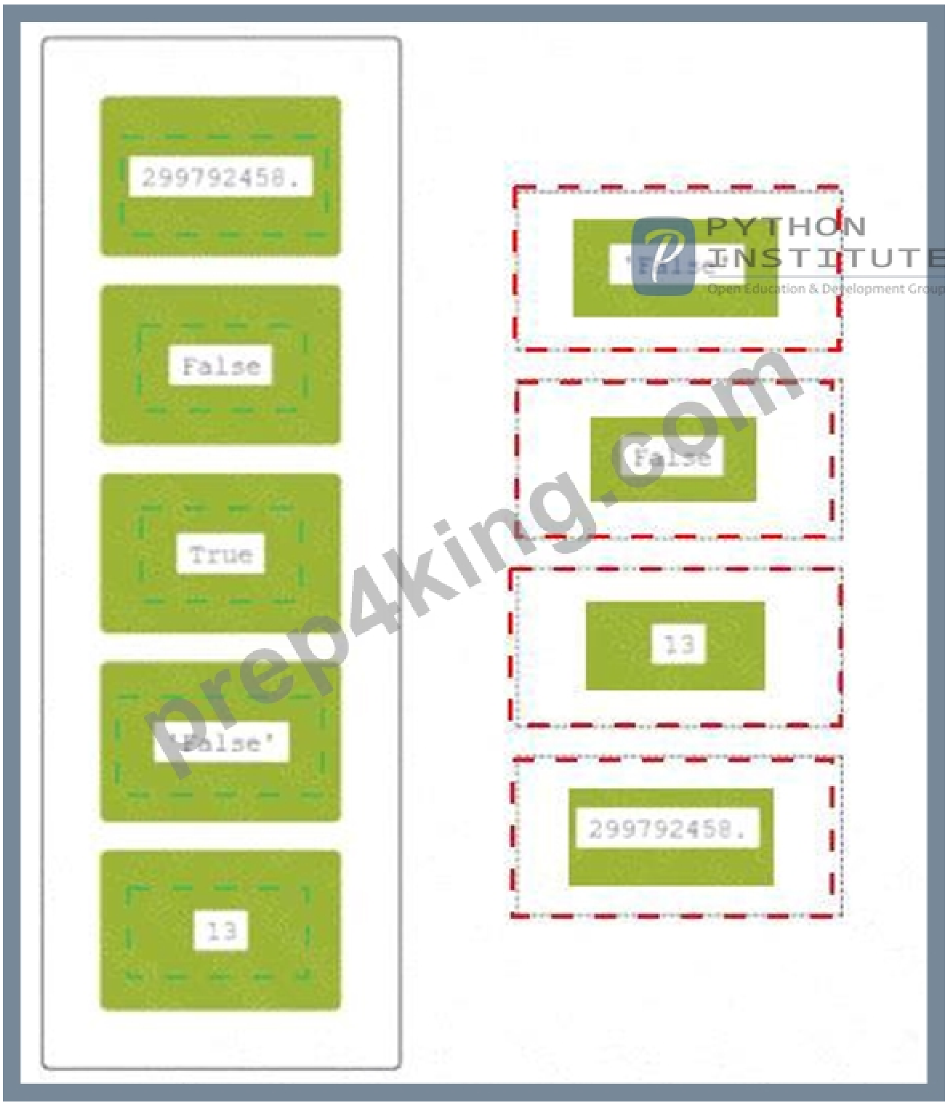
BOOLEAN

INTEGER

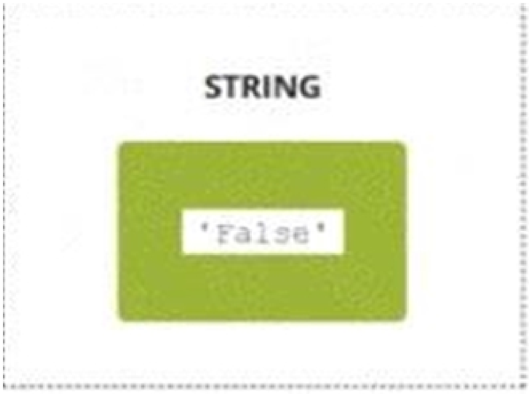
FLOAT

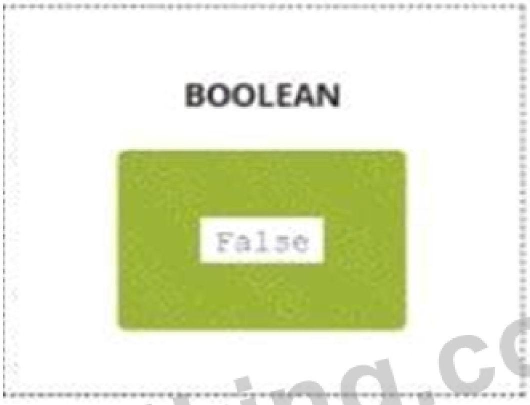
Answer:

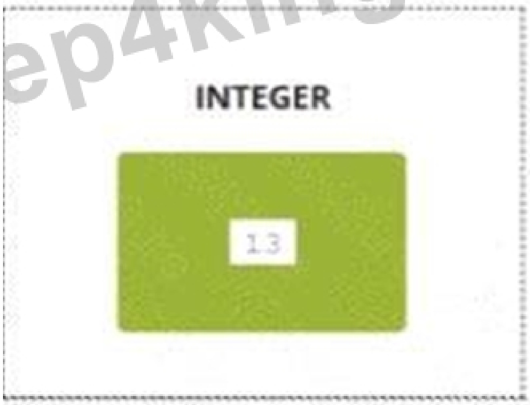
Explanation:

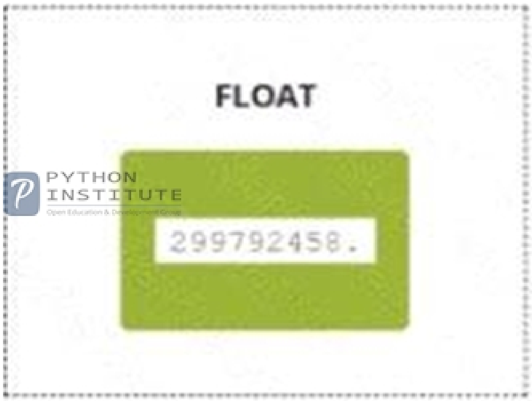


Explanation:









NEW QUESTION # 17

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