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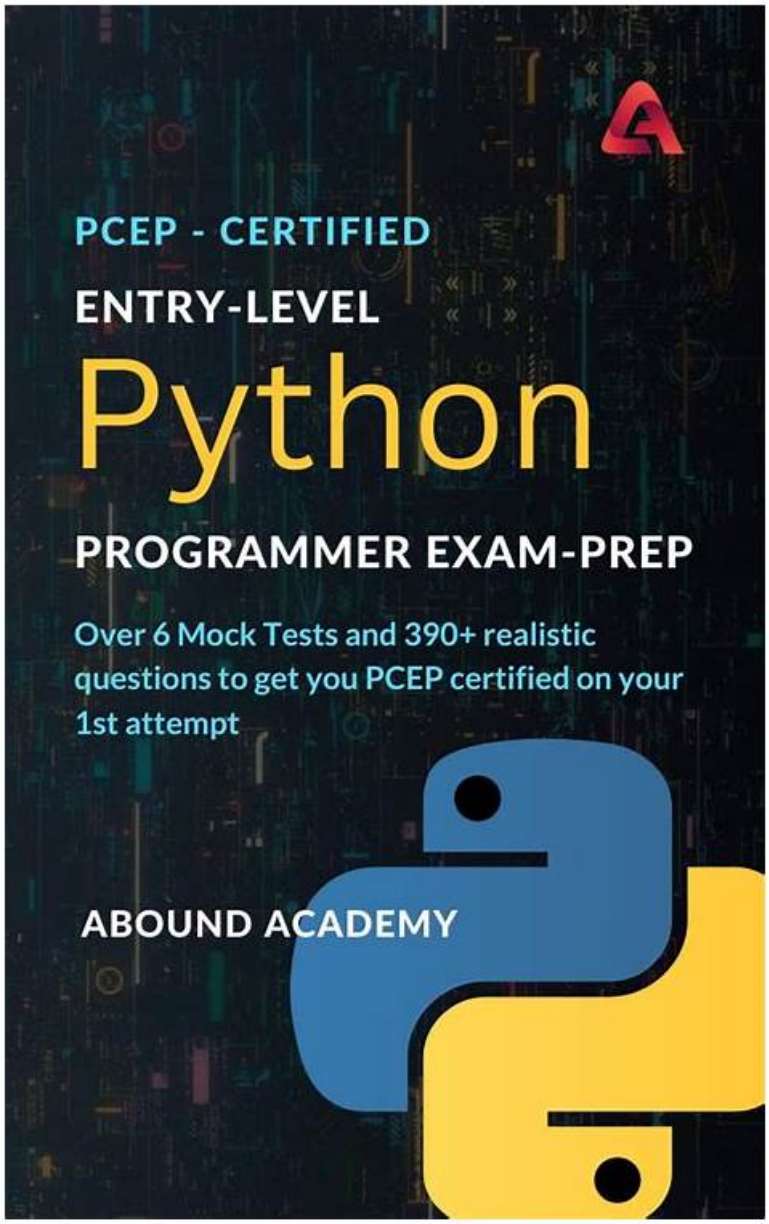

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 3	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 4	• 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 (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
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 # 14
What is the expected result of the following code?

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

Answer: C

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 # 15
What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: C

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').
Reference: Python Functions - W3SchoolsPython Tuples - W3SchoolsPython Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python

NEW QUESTION # 16
What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: D

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" + "f", 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 - W3SchoolsPython String Concatenation - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION # 17
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
One possible way to arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0 is:
if speed < 50.0:
print("The speed is low.")
This code uses the if keyword to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable speed. If the value is less than 50.0, then the code will print "The speed is low." to the screen. The print function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the block of code that belongs to the if condition.
You can find more information about the if statement and the print function in Python in the following references:
* Python If ... Else
* Python Print Function

NEW QUESTION # 18
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