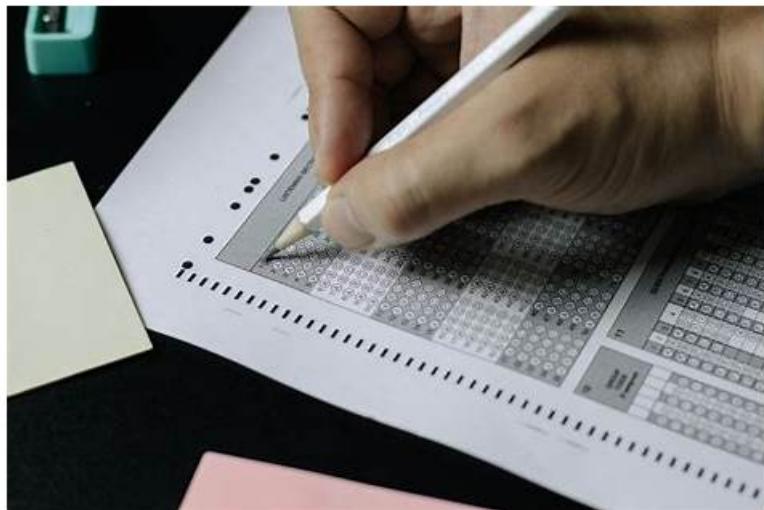


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## Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

### NEW QUESTION # 43

Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:

□ Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

- A. 1.1 in the\_list |1:3 |
- B. the\_List.index {"1"} in the\_list
- C. the\_list. index {"1"} -- 0
- D. len (the list [0:2]) <3

## Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four values to a variable called "the\_list". The code is as follows:  
the\_list = ['1', 1, 1, 1]

The code creates a list object that contains the values '1', 1, 1, and 1, and assigns it to the variable "the\_list".

The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the values. The index starts from 0 for the first value and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last value. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, the\_list[0] returns '1', and the\_list[-1] returns 1.

The expressions that you have given are trying to evaluate some conditions on the list and return a boolean value, either True or False. Some of them are valid, and some of them are invalid and will raise an exception.

An exception is an error that occurs when the code cannot be executed properly. The expressions are as follows:

A). the\_list.index {'1'} in the\_list: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is also a value in the list. However, this expression is invalid, because it uses curly brackets instead of parentheses to call the index method. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the\_list.index('1') returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. However, the\_list.index

{"1"} will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.

B). 1.1 in the\_list[1:3]: This expression is trying to check if the value 1.1 is present in a sublist of the list.

However, this expression is invalid, because it uses a vertical bar instead of a colon to specify the start and end index of the sublist. The sublist is obtained by using the slicing operation, which uses square brackets and a colon to get a part of the list. For example, the\_list[1:3] returns [1, 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 1 to the index 3, excluding the end index. However, the\_list[1:3] will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.

C). len (the\_list [0:2]) <3: This expression is trying to check if the length of a sublist of the list is less than 3.

This expression is valid, because it uses the len function and the slicing operation correctly. The len function is used to return the number of values in a list or a sublist. For example, len(the\_list) returns 4, because the list has four values. The slicing operation is used to get a part of the list by using square brackets and a colon. For example, the\_list[0:2] returns ['1', 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 2, excluding the end index. The expression len (the\_list [0:2]) <3 returns True, because the length of the sublist ['1', 1] is 2, which is less than 3.

D). the\_list. index {'1'} - 0: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is equal to 0. This expression is valid, because it uses the index method and the equality operator correctly. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the\_list.index('1') returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. The equality operator is used to compare two values and return True if they are equal, or False if they are not. For example, 0 == 0 returns True, and 0 == 1 returns False. The expression the\_list. index {'1'} - 0 returns True, because the index of '1' in the list is 0, and 0 is equal to 0.

Therefore, the correct answers are C. len (the\_list [0:2]) <3 and D. the\_list. index {'1'} - 0.

## NEW QUESTION # 44

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

□

### Answer:

Explanation:

□

Explanation:

□

## NEW QUESTION # 45

What happens when the user runs the following code?

□

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

### Answer: D

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.

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

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

□ **Answer:**

Explanation:

□ [Explanation](#)

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 # 47

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- A. 0
- B. pizzapastafolpetti
- C. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- 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 - W3Schools Python String Concatenation - W3Schools

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

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