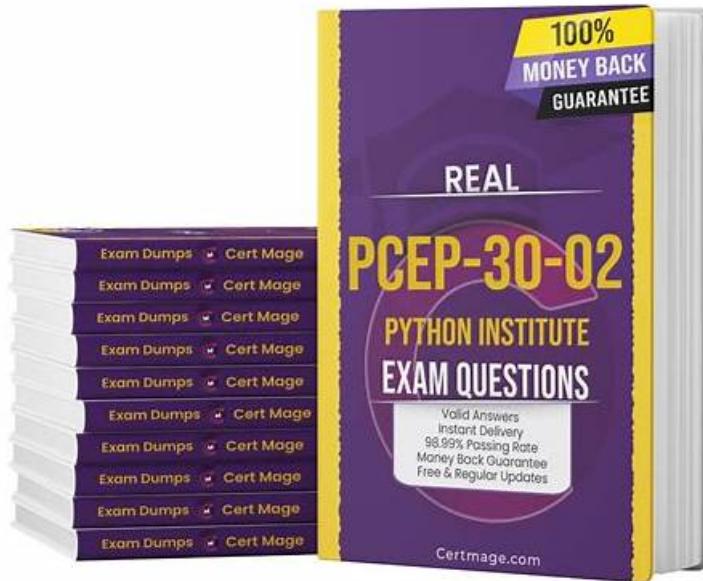


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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

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).

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Answer:

Explanation:

for level in range(5, 0, -2)

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following are the names of Python passing argument styles?

(Select two answers.)

- A. positional
- B. reference
- C. indicatory
- D. keyword

Answer: A.D

Explanation:

Explanation
Keyword arguments are arguments that are specified by using the name of the parameter, followed by an equal sign and the value of the argument. For example, `print(sep='-', end='!')` is a function call with keyword arguments. Keyword arguments can be used to

Positional arguments are arguments that are passed in the same order as the parameters of the function definition. For example, `print('Hello', 'World')` is a function call with positional arguments. Positional arguments must be passed before any keyword arguments,

and they must match the number and type of the parameters of the function2.
References: 1: 5 Types of Arguments in Python Function Definitions | Built In 2: python - What's the pythonic way to pass arguments

NEW QUESTION #23

NEW QUESTION # 23

42

-6.626070155 34

"All The King's Men"

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False

STRING

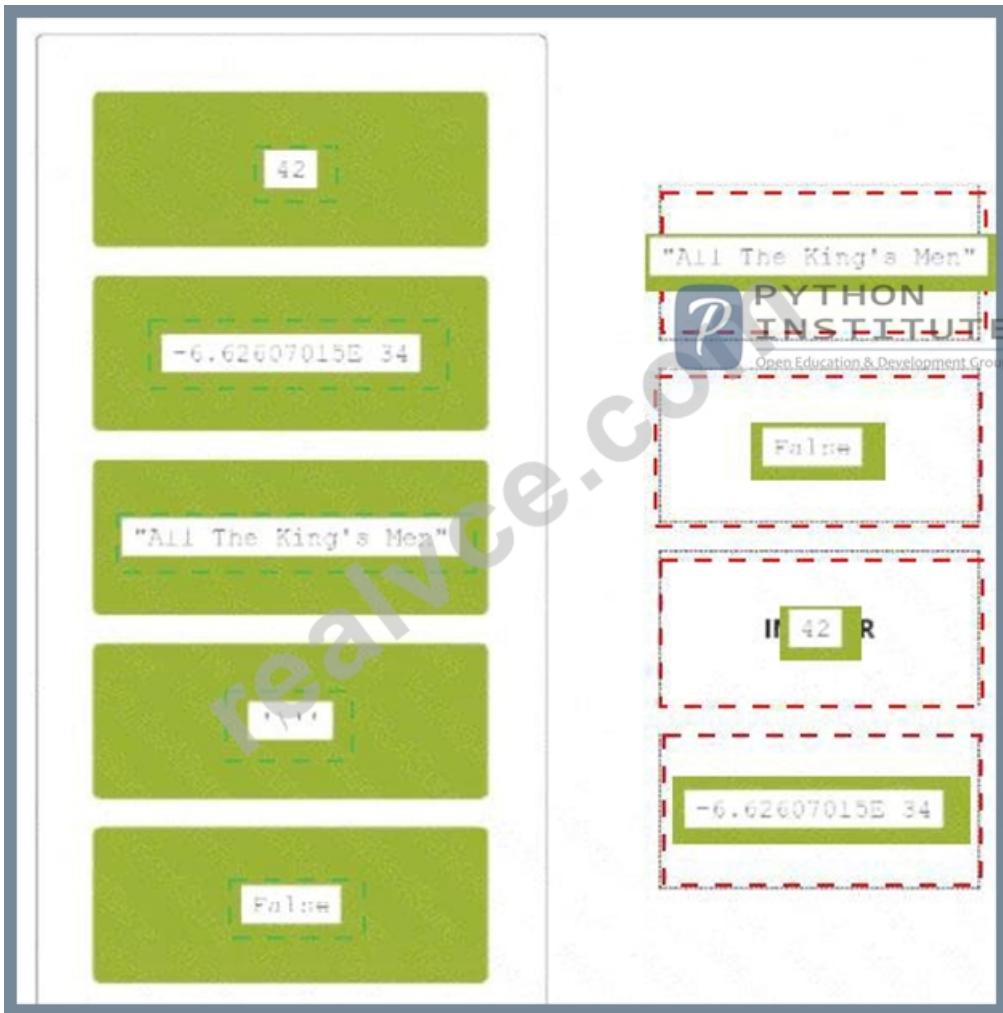
BOOLEAN

INTEGER

FLOAT

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 # 24

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
collection.append(1)
collection.insert(0, 2)
duplicate = collection
duplicate.append(3)
print(len(collection) + len(duplicate))
```

- A. 0
- B. The code raises an exception and outputs nothing.
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: B

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 25

What is the expected output of the following code?

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 26

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