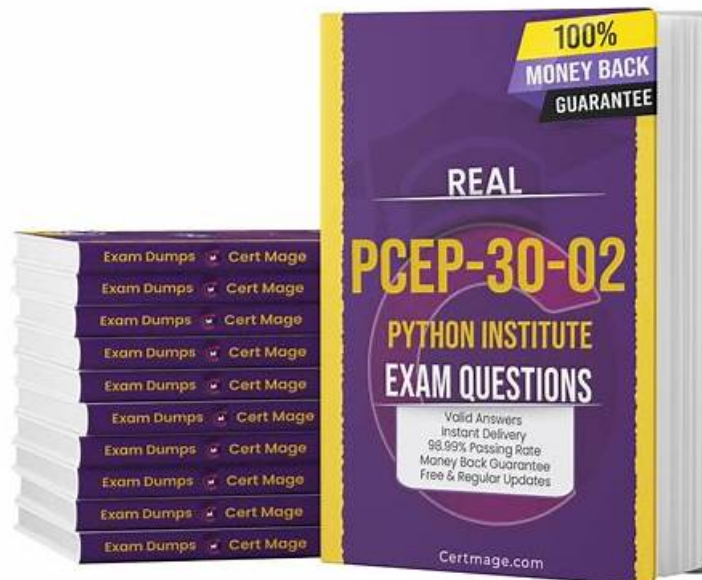


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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen.

(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

pool ==> 0

pool < 0

pool < 0

pool > 0

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

Answer:

Explanation:

pool ==> 0

pool < 0

pool = 0

pool > 0

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

Explanation:

pool = 0

pool ==> 0

```
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 # 35

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def traverse(stop):
    if stop -- 0:
        return 0
    else:
        return stop + traverse(stop - 1)

print(traverse(2))
```

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

Answer: B

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.

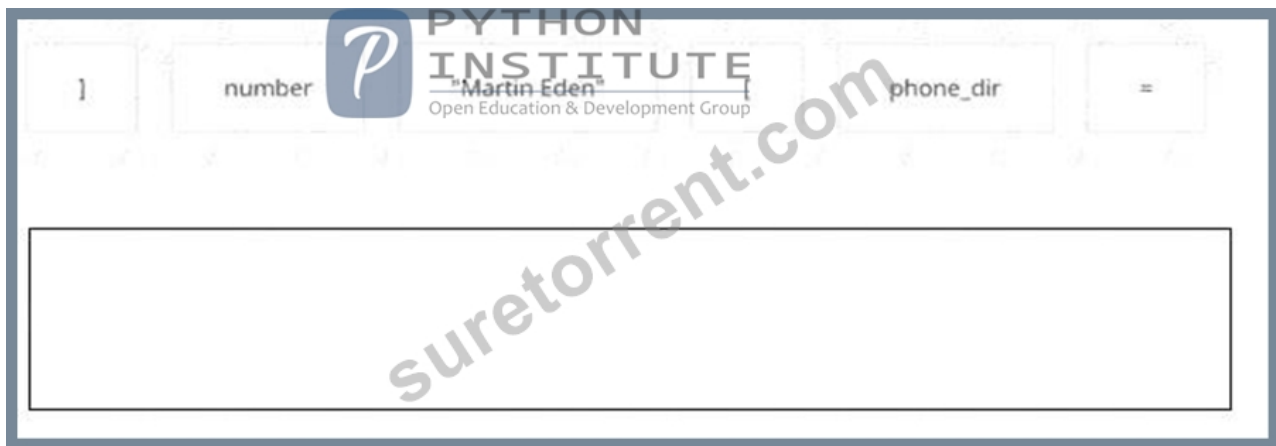
The expected output of the code is 1, because the code prints the number of occurrences of 1 in the list.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. 1.

Reference: Python List count() Method - W3Schools

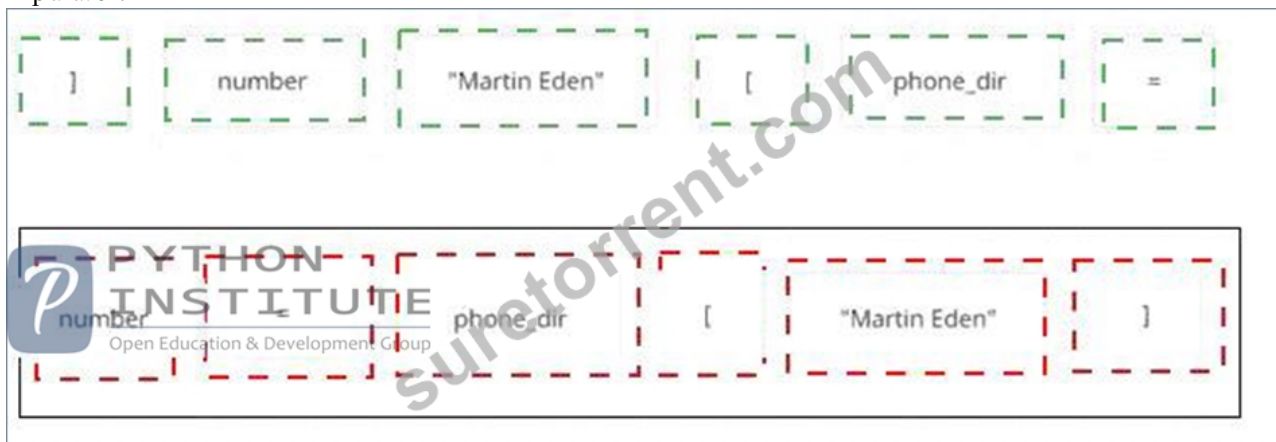
NEW QUESTION # 36

Assuming that the phone_dir dictionary contains namenumbers pairs, arrange the code boxes to create a valid line of code which retrieves Martin Eden's phone number, and assigns it to the number variable.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:



```
number = phone_dir["Martin Eden"]
```

This code uses the square brackets notation to access the value associated with the key "Martin Eden" in the phone_dir dictionary. The value is then assigned to the variable number. A dictionary is a data structure that stores key-value pairs, where each key is unique and can be used to retrieve its corresponding value. You can find more information about dictionaries in Python in the following references:

- * [Python Dictionaries - W3Schools]
- * [Python Dictionary (With Examples) - Programiz]
- * [5.5. Dictionaries - How to Think Like a Computer Scientist ...]

NEW QUESTION # 37

Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:

```
My_list = [1, 1, 2, 3]
```

Select the expressions which will not raise any exception.

(Select two expressions.)

- A. my_list[6]
- B. my_list[-10]
- C. my_list[0:1]
- D. my_list[my_list[3]]

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four numbers to a variable called "my_list". The code is as follows:

```
my_list = [1, 1, 2, 3]
```

The code creates a list object that contains the elements 1, 1, 2, and 3, and assigns it to the variable "my_list".

The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the elements. The index starts from 0 for the first element and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last element. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, `my_list[0]` returns 1, and `my_list[-1]` returns 3.

The code also allows some operations on the list, such as slicing, concatenation, repetition, and membership.

Slicing is used to get a sublist of the original list by specifying the start and end index. For example, `my_list[1:3]` returns [1, 2].

Concatenation is used to join two lists together by using the + operator. For example, `my_list + [4, 5]` returns [1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

Repetition is used to create a new list by repeating the original list a number of times by using the * operator. For example, `my_list * 2` returns [1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3].

Membership is used to check if an element is present in the list by using the in operator. For example, `2 in my_list` returns True, and `4 in my_list` returns False.

The expressions that you have given are trying to access or manipulate the list in different ways. 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). `my_list[-10]`: This expression is trying to access the element at the index -10 of the list. However, the list only has four elements, so the index -10 is out of range. This will raise an `IndexError` exception and output nothing.

B). `my_list|my_list | 3| 1`: This expression is trying to perform a bitwise OR operation on the list and some other operands. The bitwise OR operation is used to compare the binary representation of two numbers and return a new number that has a 1 in each bit position where either number has a 1. For example, `3 | 1` returns 3, because 3 in binary is 11 and 1 in binary is 01, and `11 | 01` is 11. However, the bitwise OR operation cannot be applied to a list, because a list is not a number. This will raise a `TypeError` exception and output nothing.

C). `my list [6]`: This expression is trying to access the element at the index 6 of the list. However, the list only has four elements, so the index 6 is out of range. This will raise an `IndexError` exception and output nothing.

D). `my_List- [0:1]`: This expression is trying to perform a subtraction operation on the list and a sublist. The subtraction operation is used to subtract one number from another and return the difference. For example, `3 - 1` returns 2. However, the subtraction operation cannot be applied to a list, because a list is not a number. This will raise a `TypeError` exception and output nothing.

Only two expressions will not raise any exception. They are:

B). `my_list|my_List | 3| 1`: This expression is not a valid Python code, but it is not an expression that tries to access or manipulate the list. It is just a string of characters that has no meaning. Therefore, it will not raise any exception, but it will also not output anything.

D). `my_List- [0:1]`: This expression is a valid Python code that uses the slicing operation to get a sublist of the list. The slicing operation does not raise any exception, even if the start or end index is out of range. It will just return an empty list or the closest possible sublist. For example, `my_list[0:10]` returns [1, 1, 2, 3], and `my_list[10:20]` returns []. The expression `my_List- [0:1]` returns the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 1, excluding the end index. Therefore, it returns [1]. This expression will not raise any exception, and it will output [1].

Therefore, the correct answers are B. `my_list|my_List | 3| 1` and D. `my_List- [0:1]`.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for a float value and assigns it to the mass variable.

(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

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input
)
int
print
;
float
(
("Enter mass:")

mass =

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Answer:

Explanation:

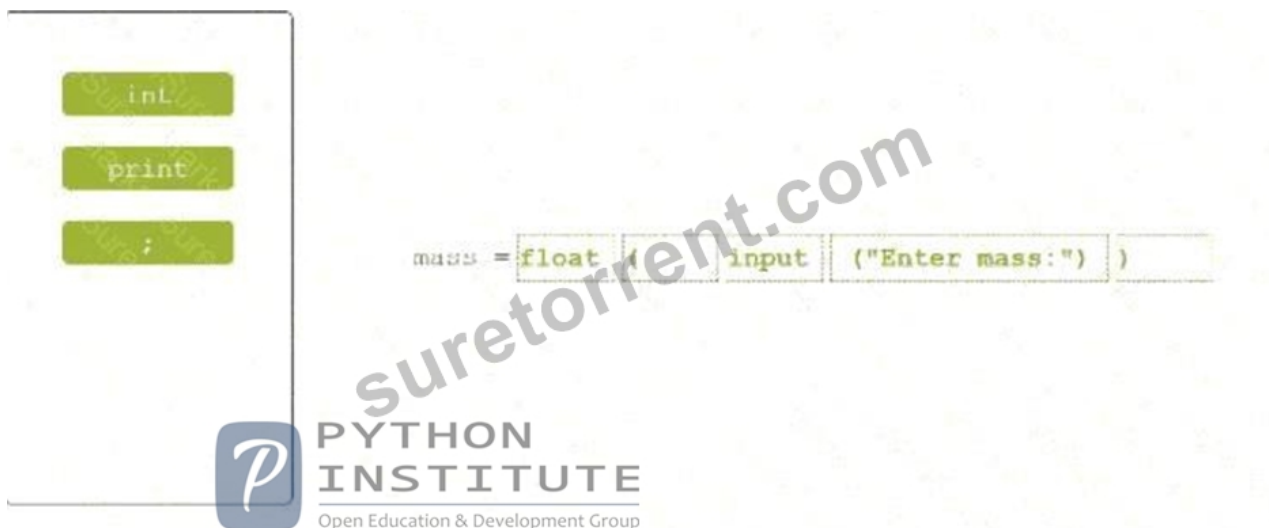
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int
print
;
float
(
("Enter mass:")

mass = float (input ("Enter mass:")) ;

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Explanation:



One possible way to insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code that asks the user for a float value and assigns it to the mass variable is:

```
mass = float(input("Enter the mass: "))
```

This line of code uses the input function to prompt the user for a string value, and then uses the float function to convert that string value into a floating-point number. The result is then assigned to the variable mass.

You can find more information about the input and float functions in Python in the following references:

* [Python input() Function]

* [Python float() Function]

NEW QUESTION # 39

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