

# Exam PCEP-30-02 questions and answers

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## Coding - PCEP-30-02 Exam Block #1

A process in which the source code is immediately executed without translating it into a machine code is called: - answer interpretation

Which of the following expressions evaluate to zero?  
(select two answers.) - answer1 \*\* 2 / 2 // 3  
1 // 3 \* 3 \*\* 0

A syntax is a part of a language definition which describes the rules used to build: - answer the sentences from a set of words

Please select variable names that are legal in Python. - answer max Value  
true5  
securityinspectorsuperintendentsecretagent007  
TRUE

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 price variable.  
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.) - answer price = float(input("Enter item price:"))

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for a string value and assigns it to the password variable.  
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.) - answer password = input("Enter the password: ")

What is the expected output of the following code?  
a = 5  
# a = a + a  
print(a) - answer5

What is the expected output of the following code?  
a = 1# + 5  
a = a + a  
#a = a + 1  
print(a) # Line 4 - answer2

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an integer value and assigns it to the floor variable.  
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.) - answer floor = int(input("Enter floor number:"))

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## Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

### NEW QUESTION # 37

What is the expected result of the following code?

```
rates = (1.2, 1.4, 1.0
new = rates[3:]
for rate in rates[-2:]:
    new.append(rate,
print(len(new))
```

PYTHON  
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- A. 0
- B. The code will cause an unhandled
- C. 1
- D. 2

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use a list comprehension to create a new list from an existing list. The code is as follows:

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] new_list = [x for x in my_list if x > 5]
```

The code starts with creating a list called "my\_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to create a new list called "new\_list" by using a list comprehension. A list comprehension is a concise way of creating a new list from an existing list by applying some expression or condition to each element. The syntax of a list comprehension is:

```
new_list = [expression for element in old_list if condition]
```

The expression is the value that will be added to the new list, which can be the same as the element or a modified version of it. The element is the variable that takes each value from the old list. The condition is an optional filter that determines which elements will be included in the new list. For example, the following list comprehension creates a new list that contains the squares of the even numbers from the old list:

```
old_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] new_list = [x ** 2 for x in old_list if x % 2 == 0] new_list = [4, 16, 36]The code that you have sent is trying to create a new list that contains the elements from the old list that are greater than 5. However, there is a problem with this code. The problem is that none of the elements in the old list are greater than 5, so the condition is always false. This means that the new list will be empty, and the expression will never be evaluated. However, the expression is not valid, because it uses the variable x without defining it. This will cause a NameError exception, which is an error that occurs when a variable name is not found in the current scope. 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 tries to use an undefined variable in an expression that is never executed. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code will cause an unhandled exception.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

A set of rules which defines the ways in which words can be coupled in sentences is called:

- A. semantics
- B. lexis
- C. syntax
- D. dictionary

### Answer: C

Explanation:

Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure and rules of sentences in natural languages. Lexis is the vocabulary of a

language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. A dictionary is a collection of words and their definitions, synonyms, pronunciations, etc.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 39

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"))
```

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 40

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

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

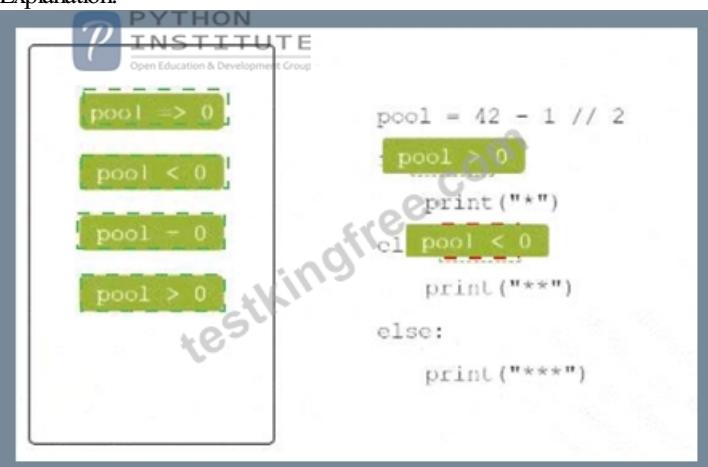
pool > 0  
pool < 0  
pool = 0  
pool > 0

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



Answer:

Explanation:



```
pool = 42 - 1 // 2
if 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 # 41

Assuming that the phone\_dir dictionary contains name:number pairs, arrange the code boxes to create a valid line of code which adds Oliver Twist's phone number (5551122333) to the directory.



#### Answer:

Explanation:

phone\_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"]

Explanation:



To correctly add Oliver Twist's phone number to the phone\_dir dictionary, the code must follow this phone\_dir["Oliver Twist"] = ["5551122333"] Now, let's match that with your code boxes and arrange them:

```
* phone_dir
* [
* "Oliver Twist"
* ]
* =
* [
* "5551122333"
* ]
Final Order: phone_dir # [ # "Oliver Twist" # ] # = # [ # "5551122333" # ]
```

### NEW QUESTION # 42

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