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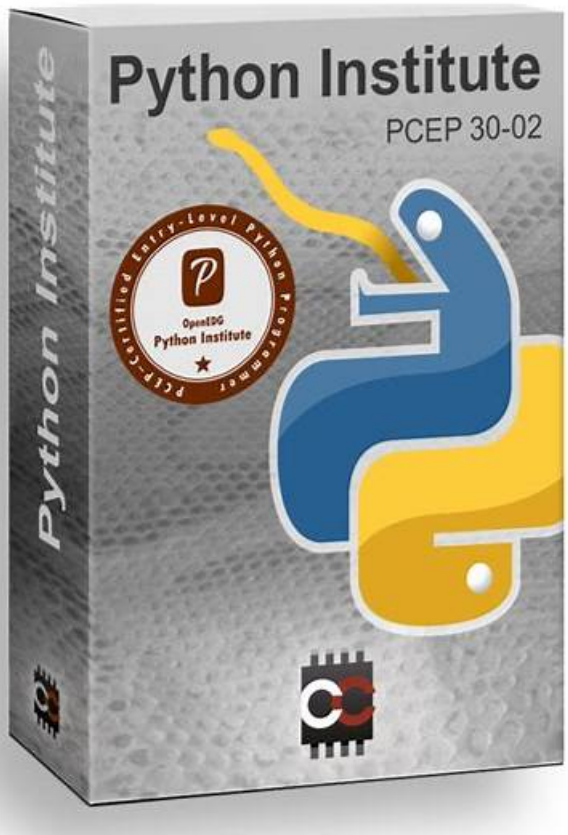

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 2	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 3	• 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.

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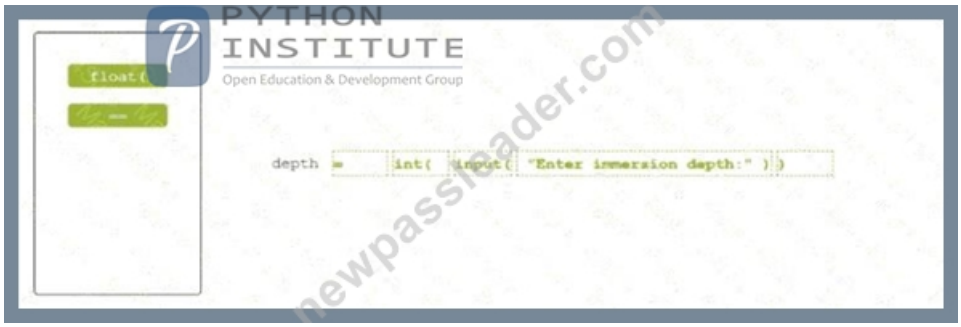
Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
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 depth variable.
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 29
What is the expected output of the following code?

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

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

Answer: D

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]

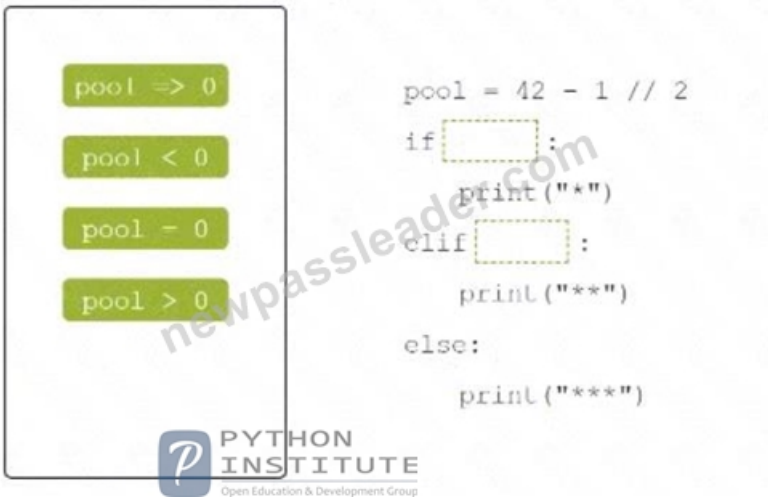
NEW QUESTION # 30
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the counter variable going through values 1, 3 , and 5 (in the same order)

Answer:

Explanation:

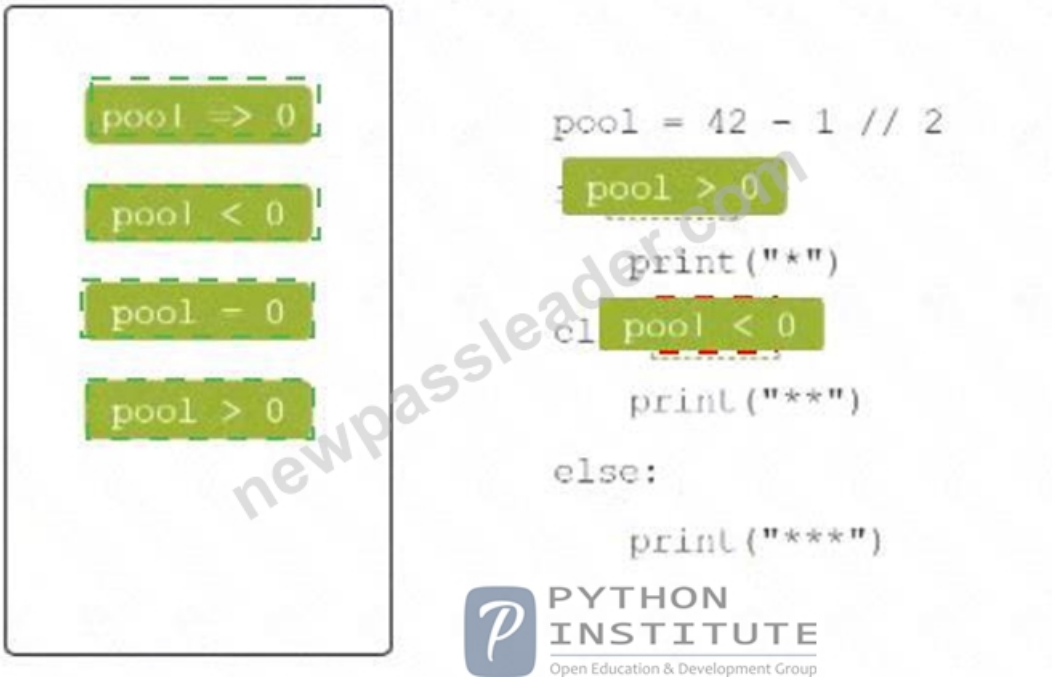
for counter in range(1, 7, 2):
Explanation:
* for
* counter
* in
* range
* (
* 1
* ,
* 7
* ,
* 2
*)
Arrange the code boxes in this order:
This will loop counter through: 1 # 3 # 5

NEW QUESTION # 31
Drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen.
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

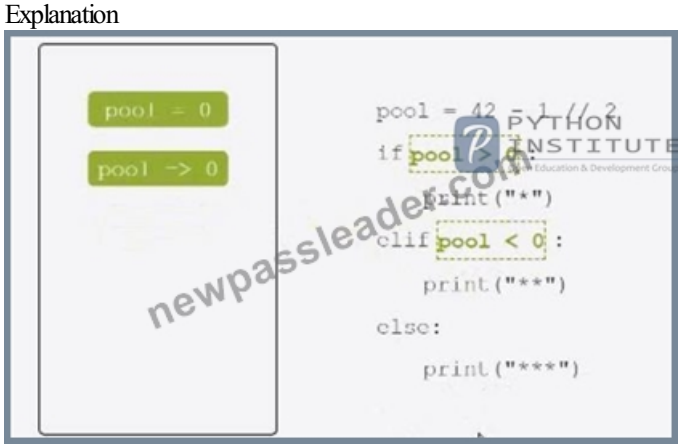


Answer:

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:

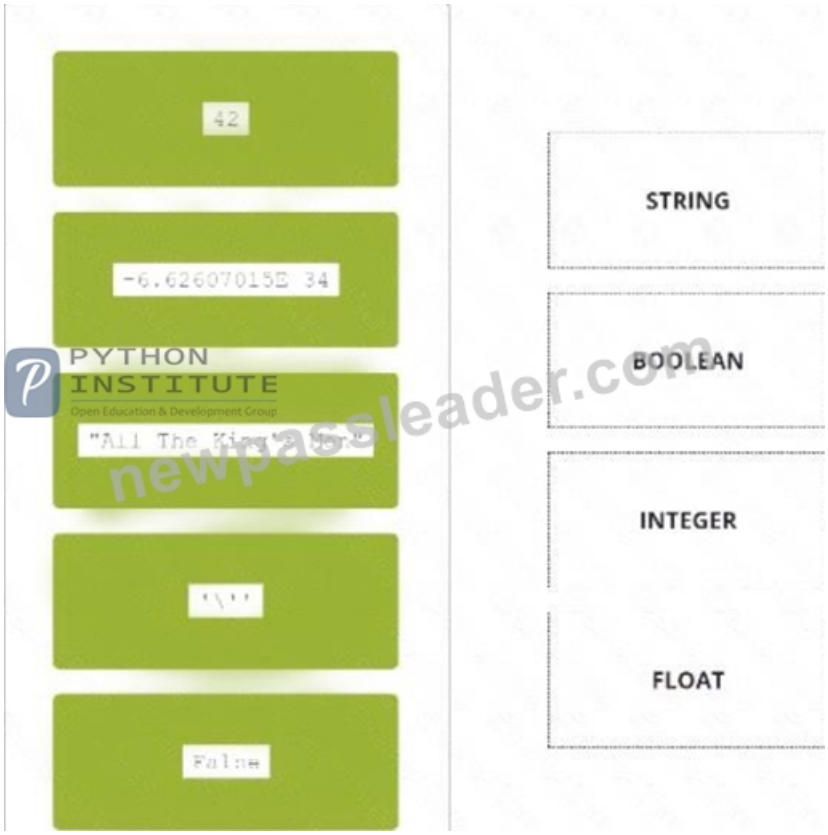
[Python If ... Else]

[Python Print Function]

[Python Basic Syntax]

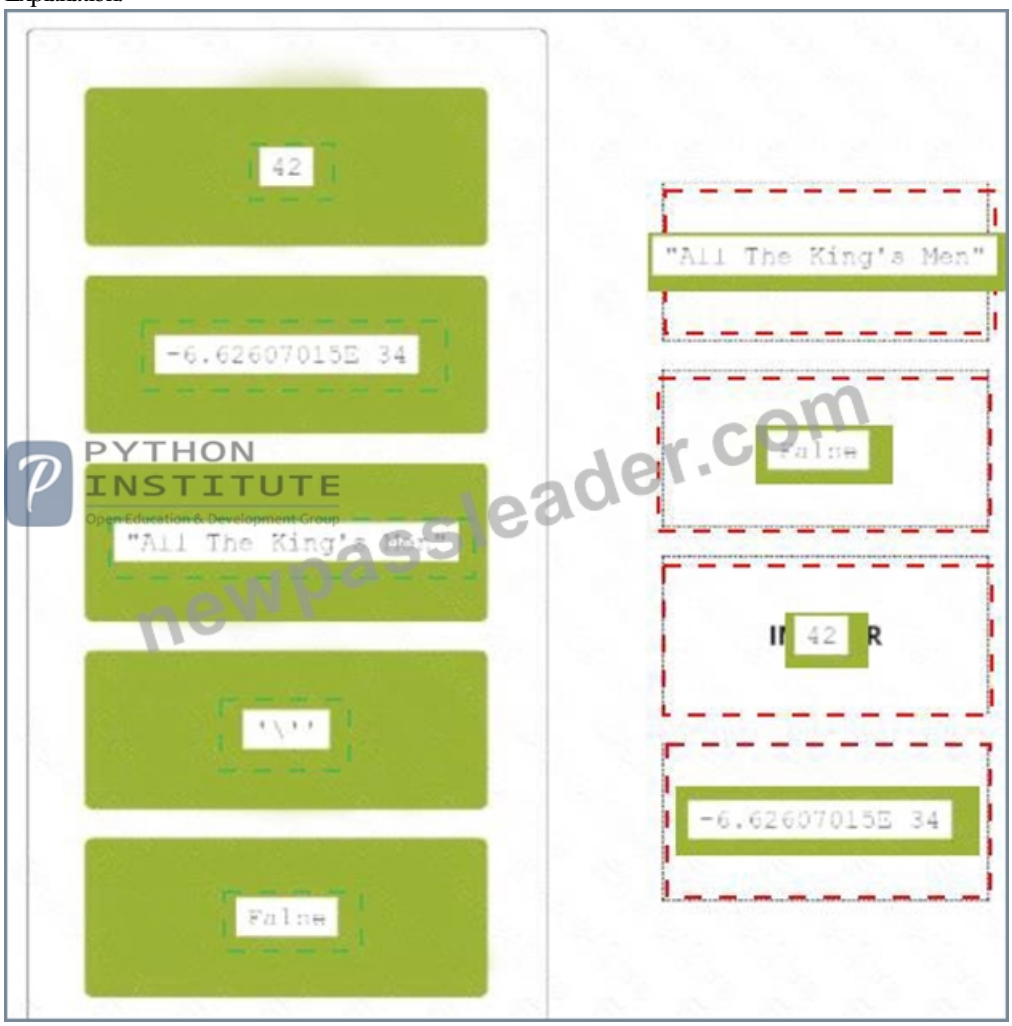
NEW QUESTION # 32

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 # 33
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