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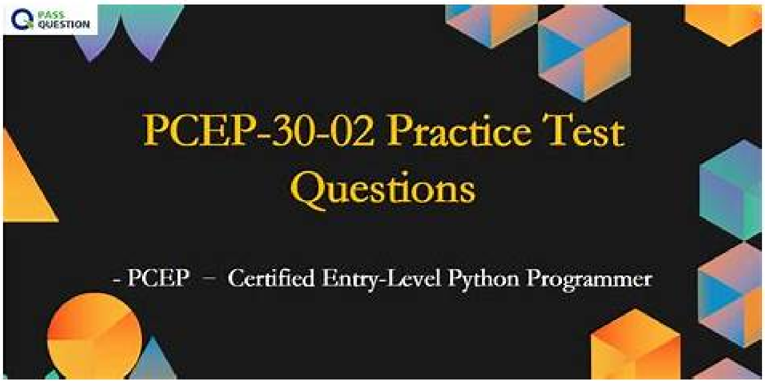
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- PCEP – Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 4	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.

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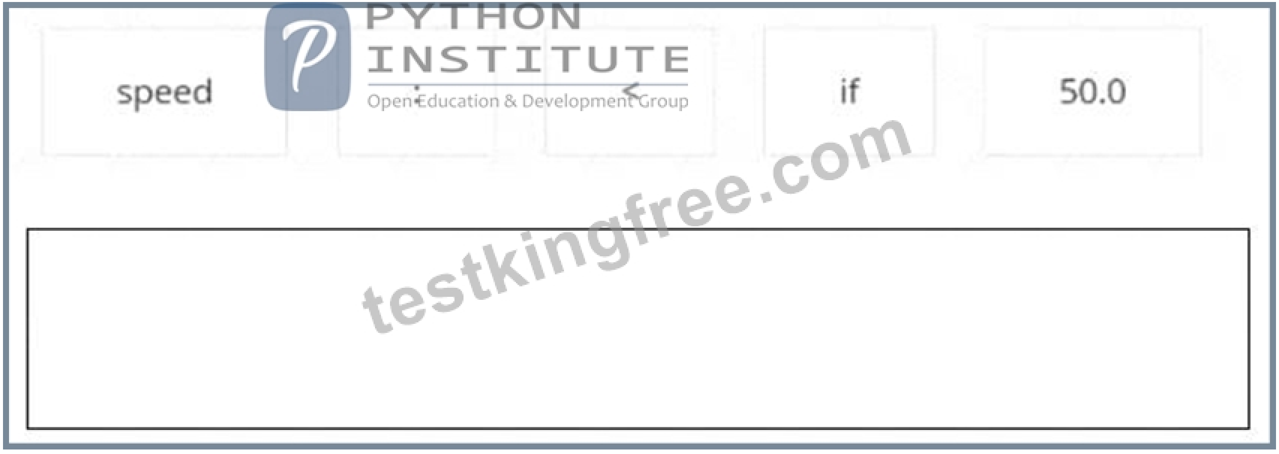
Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

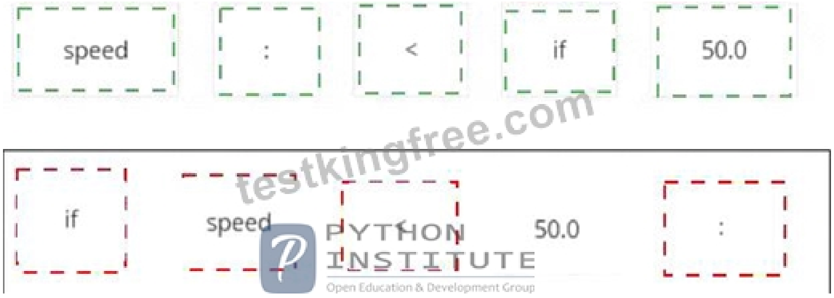
NEW QUESTION # 27

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0.

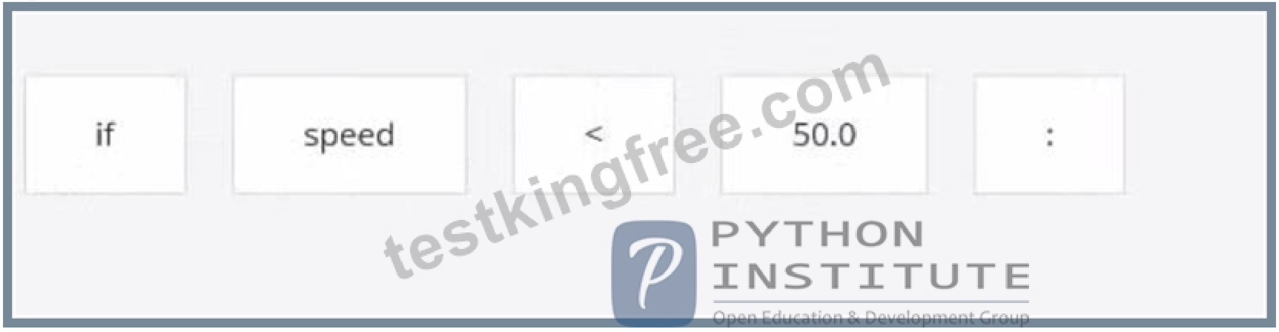


Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation



One possible way to arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0 is:

if speed < 50.0:

print("The speed is low.")

This code uses the if keyword to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable speed. If the value is less than 50.0, then the code will print "The speed is low." to the screen. The print function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the block of code that belongs to the if condition.

You can find more information about the if statement and the print function in Python in the following references:

Python If ... Else

Python Print Function

NEW QUESTION # 28

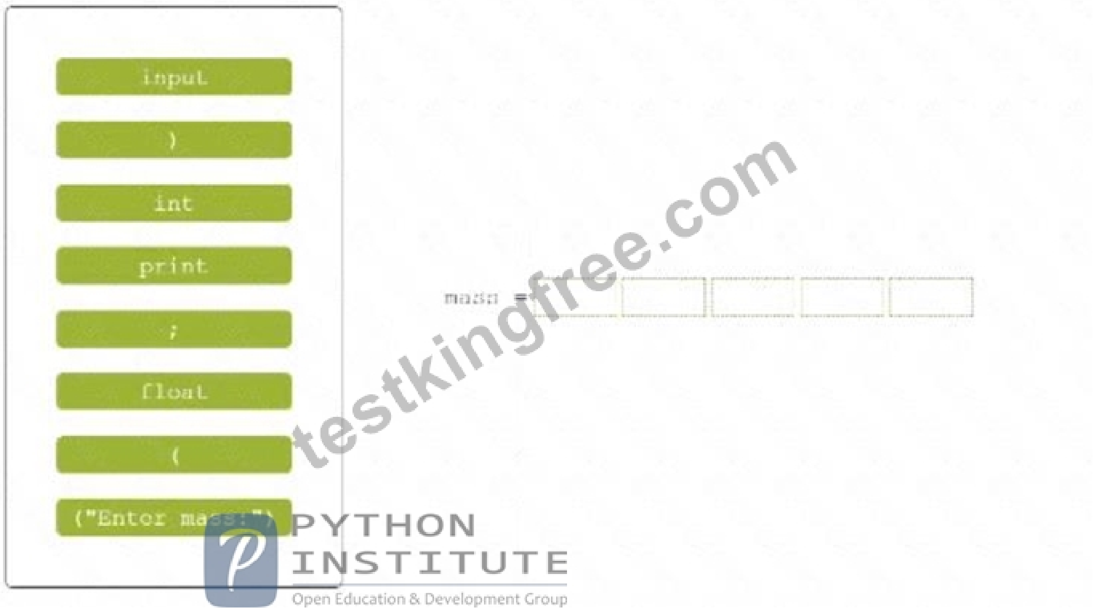
Python Is an example of which programming language category?

- A. assembly
- B. machine
- C. compiled
- D. interpreted

Answer: D

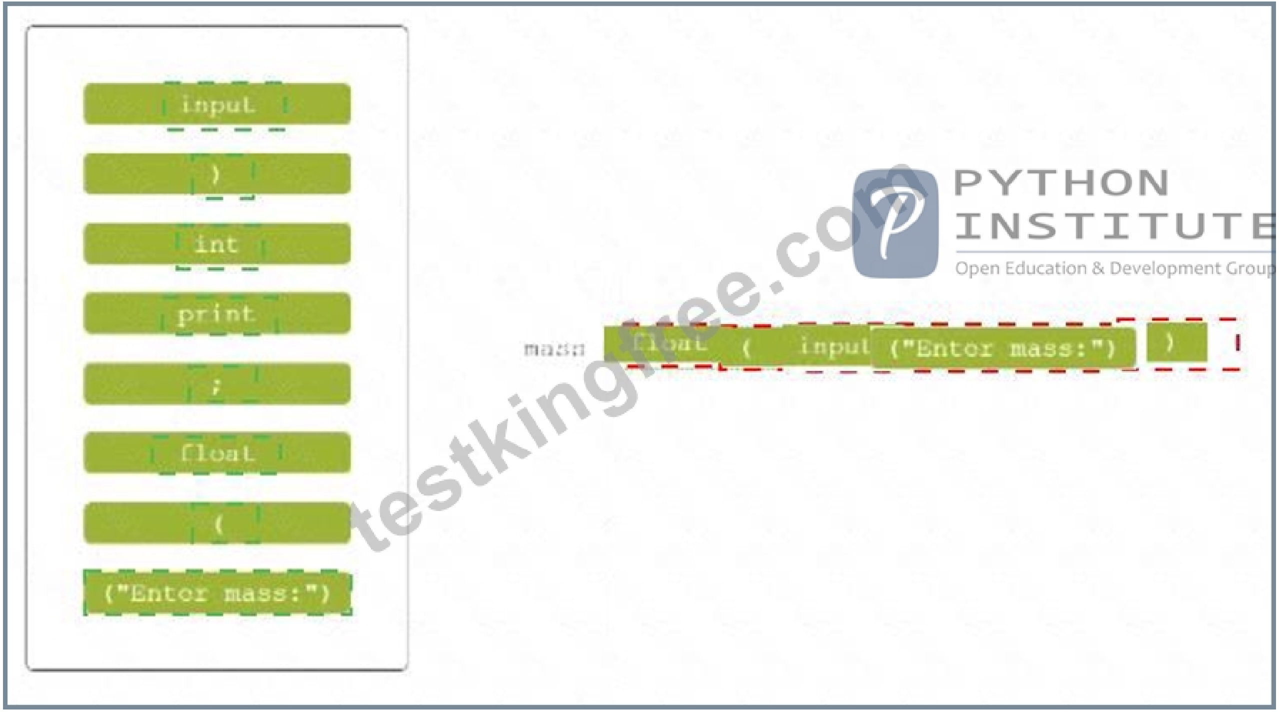
Explanation:
Explanation
Python is an interpreted programming language, which means that the source code is translated into executable code by an interpreter at runtime, rather than by a compiler beforehand. Interpreted languages are more flexible and portable than compiled languages, but they are also slower and less efficient. Assembly and machine languages are low-level languages that are directly executed by the hardware, while compiled languages are high-level languages that are translated into machine code by a compiler before execution.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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.)



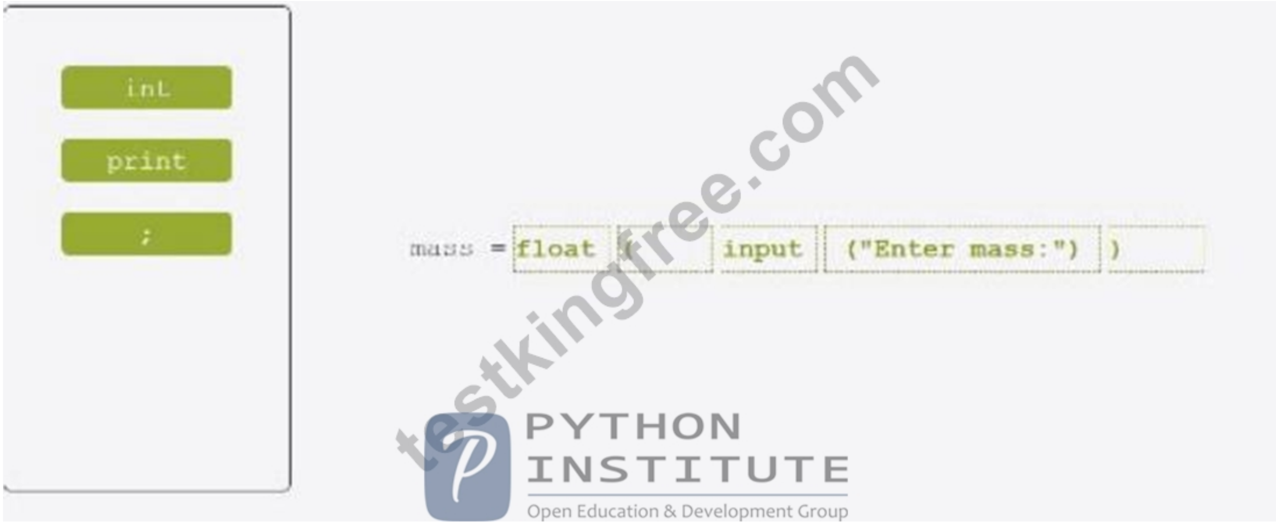
Answer:

Explanation:



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

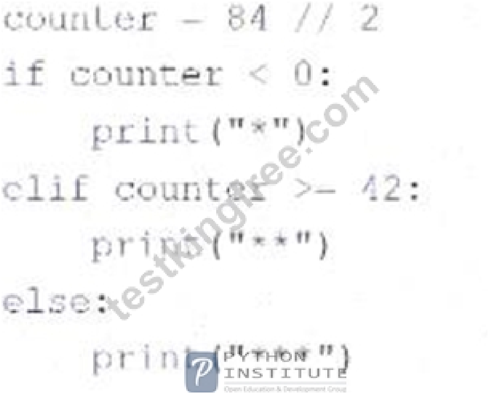
Explanation



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

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 # 30
What is the expected output of the following code?



```
counter = 84 // 2
if counter < 0:
    print("*")
elif counter >= 42:
    print("**")
else:
    print("***")
```

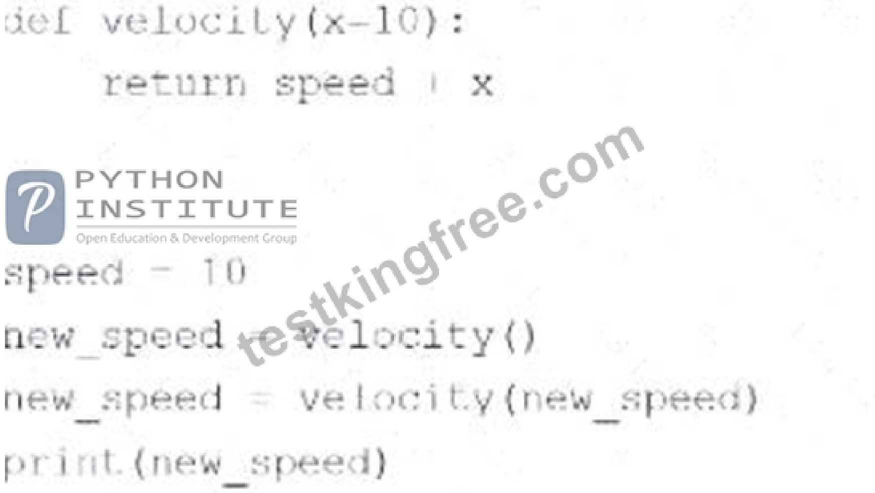
- A. *
- B. * *
- C. The code produces no output.
- D. * * *

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is a conditional statement that checks if a variable "counter" is less than
0, greater than or equal to 42, or neither. The code is as follows:
if counter < 0: print("") elif counter >= 42: print("") else: print("") The code starts with checking if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it checks if the value of "counter" is greater than or equal to 42. If yes, it prints three asterisks () to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it prints two asterisks () to the screen and exits the statement.
The expected output of the code depends on the value of "counter". If the value of "counter" is 10, as shown in the image, the code will print two asterisks (**) to the screen, because 10 is neither less than 0 nor greater than or equal to 42. Therefore, the correct answer is C. * * Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the expected result of the following code?



```
def velocity(x-10):
    return speed * x

speed = 10
new_speed = velocity()
new_speed = velocity(new_speed)
print(new_speed)
```

- A. 0
- B. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use the global keyword to access and modify a global variable inside a function. The code is as follows:

speed = 10 def velocity(): global speed speed = speed + 10 return speed print(velocity()) The code starts with creating a global variable called "speed" and assigning it the value 10. A global variable is a variable that is defined outside any function and can be accessed by any part of the code. Then, the code defines a function called "velocity" that takes no parameters and returns the value of "speed" after adding 10 to it. Inside the function, the code uses the global keyword to declare that it wants to use the global variable

"speed", not a local one. A local variable is a variable that is defined inside a function and can only be accessed by that function. The global keyword allows the function to modify the global variable, not just read it. Then, the code adds 10 to the value of "speed" and returns it. Finally, the code calls the function "velocity" and prints the result.

However, the code has a problem. The problem is that the code uses the global keyword inside the function, but not outside. The global keyword is only needed when you want to modify a global variable inside a function, not when you want to create or access it outside a function. If you use the global keyword outside a function, you will get a SyntaxError exception, which is an error that occurs when the code does not follow the rules of the Python language. 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 uses the global keyword incorrectly. Therefore, the correct answer is A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.

Reference: Python Global Keyword - W3SchoolsPython Exceptions: An Introduction - Real Python The code is erroneous because it is trying to call the "velocity" function without passing any parameter, which will raise a TypeError exception. The "velocity" function requires one parameter "x", which is used to calculate the return value of "speed" multiplied by "x". If no parameter is passed, the function will not know what value to use for "x".

The code is also erroneous because it is trying to use the "new_speed" variable before it is defined. The "new_speed" variable is assigned the value of 20 after the first function call, but it is used as a parameter for the second function call, which will raise a NameError exception. The variable should be defined before it is used in any expression or function call.

Therefore, the code will not run and will not produce any output.

The correct way to write the code would be:

# Define the speed variable
speed = 10
# Define the velocity function
def velocity(x):
return speed * x
# Define the new_speed variable
new_speed = 20
# Call the velocity function with new_speed as a parameter
print(velocity(new_speed))

Copy
This code will print 200, which is the result of 10 multiplied by 20.
References:
[Python Programmer Certification (PCPP) - Level 1]
[Python Programmer Certification (PCPP) - Level 2]
[Python Programmer Certification (PCPP) - Level 3]
[Python: Built-in Exceptions]
[Python: Defining Functions]
[Python: More on Variables and Printing]

NEW QUESTION # 32
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