Python-Institute

Exam Questions PCEP-30-02

PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

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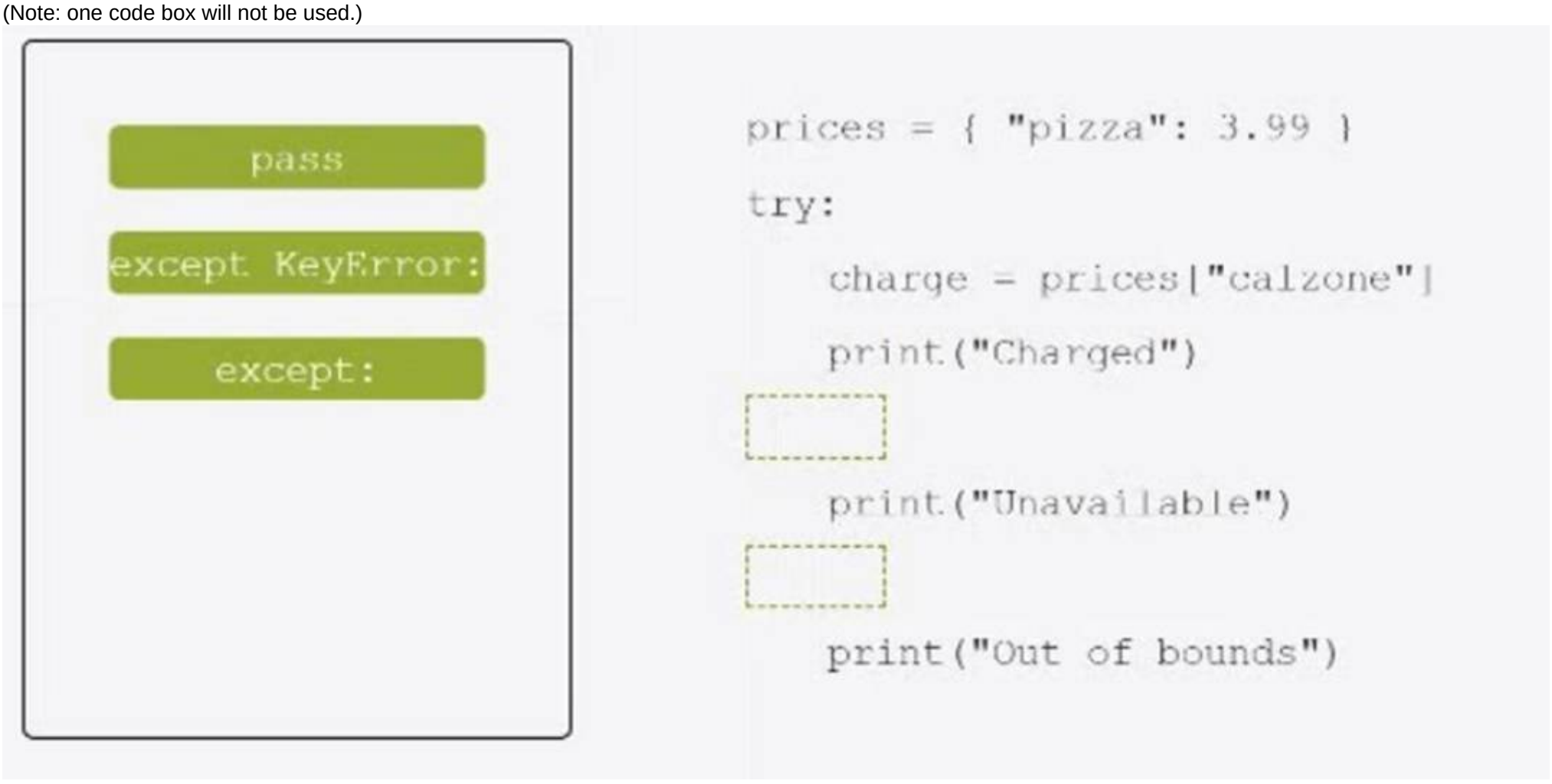
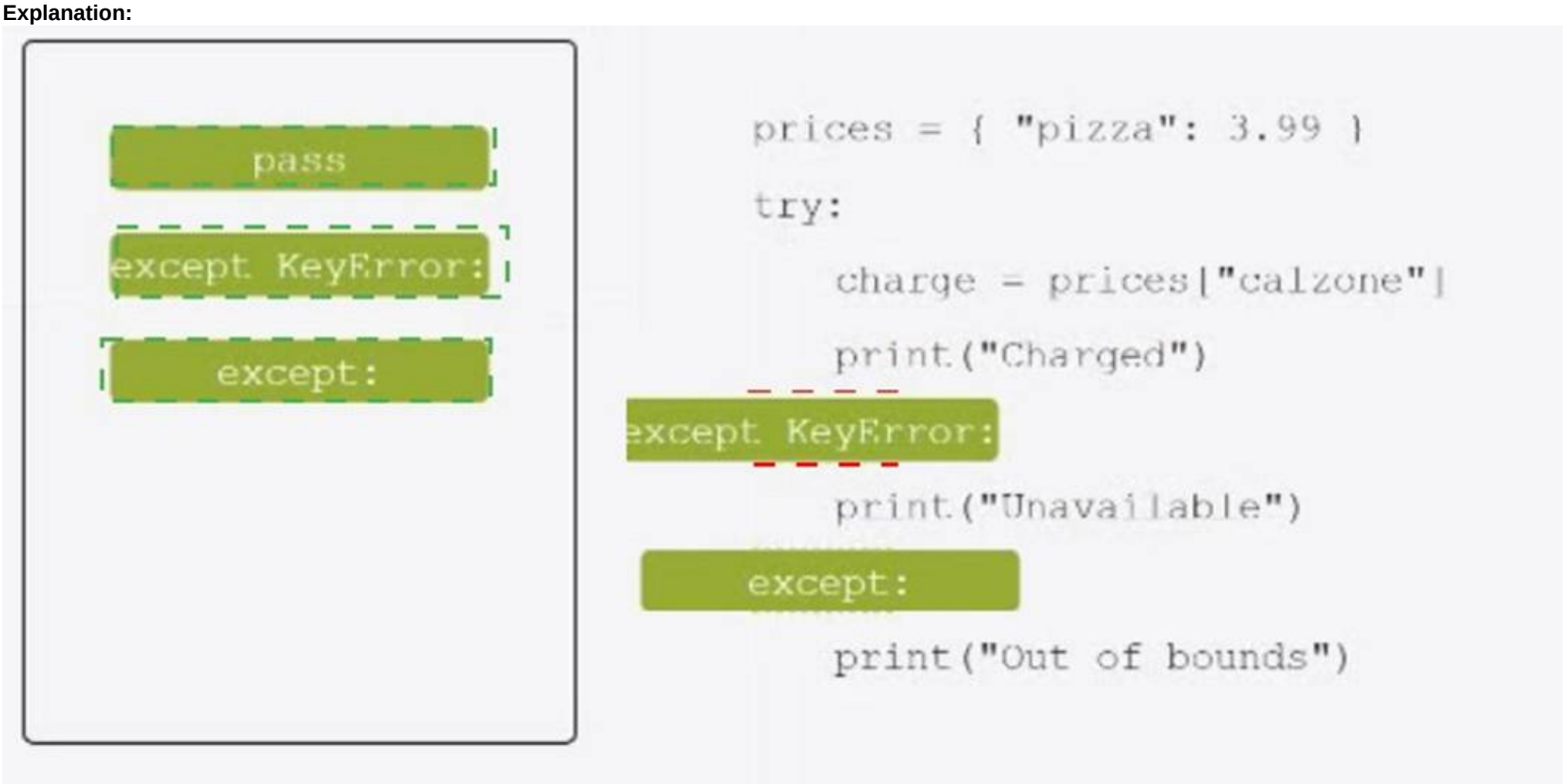
NEW QUESTION 1
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the code boxes in order to build a program which prints Unavailable to the screen.
(Note: one code box will not be used.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 2
What happens when the user runs the following code?

```
lolal = 0
for i in range(4):
    if 2 * i < 4:
        total += 1
else:
    total += 1
print(total)
```

A. The code outputs 3.
B. The code outputs 2.
C. The code enters an infinite loop.
D. The code outputs 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is calculating the value of a variable ??total?? based on the values in the range of 0 to 3. The code is as follows:
total = 0 for i in range(0, 3): if i % 2 == 0: total = total + 1 else: total = total + 2 print(total) The code starts with assigning the value 0 to the variable ??total??. Then, it enters a for loop that iterates over the values 0, 1, and 2 (the range function excludes the upper bound). Inside the loop, the code checks if the current value of ??i?? is even or odd using the modulo operator (%). If ??i?? is even, the code adds 1 to the value of ??total??. If ??i?? is odd, the code adds 2 to the value of ??total??. The loop ends when ??i?? reaches 3, and the code prints the final
value of ??total?? to the screen.
The code outputs 2 to the screen, because the value of ??total?? changes as follows:
? When i = 0, total = 0 + 1 = 1
? When i = 1, total = 1 + 2 = 3
? When i = 2, total = 3 + 1 = 4
? When i = 3, the loop ends and total = 4 is printed Therefore, the correct answer is B. The code outputs 2.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION 3
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. 5
B. 4
C. 6
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]

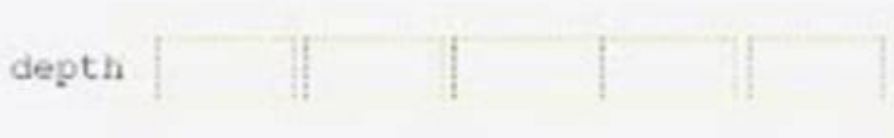
NEW QUESTION 4
A set of rules which defines the ways in which words can be coupled in sentences is called:

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

Answer: B

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 5
DRAG DROP
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.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

One possible way to 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 is:
depth = int(input("Enter the immersion depth: "))
This line of code uses the input function to prompt the user for a string value, and then uses the int function to convert that string value into an integer number. The result is then assigned to the variable depth.
You can find more information about the input and int functions in Python in the following references:
? [Python input() Function]
? [Python int() Function]

NEW QUESTION 6
What happens when the user runs the following code?

```
speed = 0
while speed < 30:
    speed *= 2
    if speed > 10:
        continue
    print("*", end="")
else:
    print("*")
```

A. The program outputs three asterisks (***)to the screen.
B. The program outputs one asterisk (*) to the screen.
C. The program outputs five asterisks (*****) to the screen.
D. The program enters an infinite loop.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is a while loop with an if statement and a print statement inside it. The code is as follows:
while True: if counter < 0: print(????) else: print(??**??)
The code starts with entering a while loop that repeats indefinitely, because the condition ??True?? is always true. Inside the loop, the code checks if the value of ??counter?? is less than 1. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen. If no, it prints three asterisks (**) to the screen. However, the code does not change the value of ??counter?? inside the loop, so the same condition is checked over and over again. The loop never ends, and the code enters an infinite loop.
The program outputs either one asterisk () or three asterisks (**) to the screen repeatedly, depending on the initial value of ??counter??. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The program enters an infinite loop.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION 7
What is the expected output of the following code?

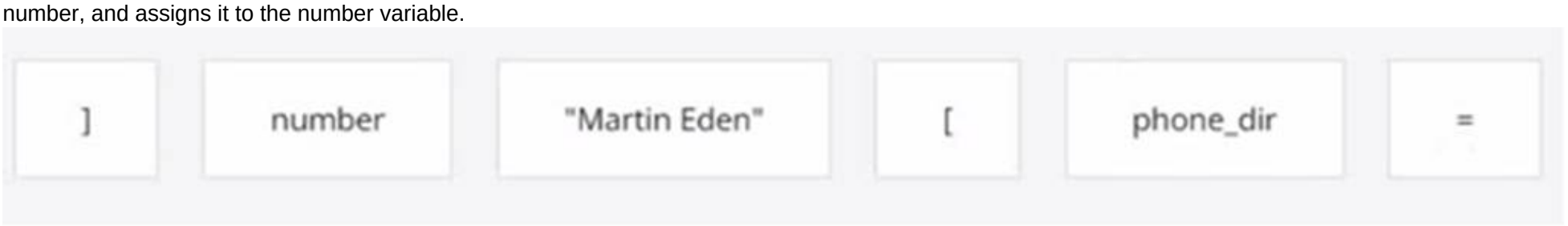
```
def traverse(stop):
    if stop == 0:
        return 0
    else:
        return stop * traverse(stop - 1)


print(traverse(2))
```

A. 2
B. 3
C. 1

Answer: D

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 8
DRAG DROP
Assuming that the phonc_dir dictionary contains namemumber 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.

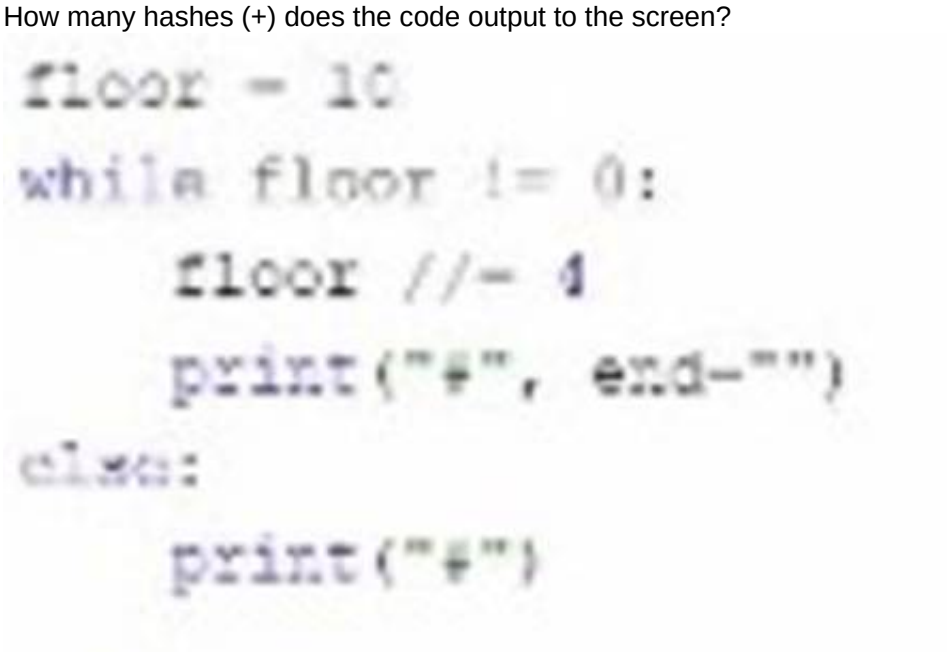


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 9
How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?



```
floor = 10
while floor != 0:
    floor //= 2
    print("+", end="")
else:
    print("+")
```

A. one
B. zero (the code outputs nothing)
C. five
D. three

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is a loop that checks if a variable ??floor?? is less than or equal to 0 and prints a string accordingly. The code is as follows:
floor = 5 while floor > 0: print(??+??) floor = floor - 1

The code starts with assigning the value 5 to the variable ??floor??. Then, it enters a while loop that repeats as long as the condition ??floor > 0?? is true. Inside the loop, the code prints a ??+?? symbol to the screen, and then subtracts 1 from the value of ??floor??. The loop ends when ??floor?? becomes 0 or negative, and the code exits.
The code outputs five ??+?? symbols to the screen, one for each iteration of the loop. Therefore, the correct answer is C. five.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION 10
Python Is an example of which programming language category?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
B. 20
C. 10
D. 30

Answer: A

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 11
What is the expected output of the following code?

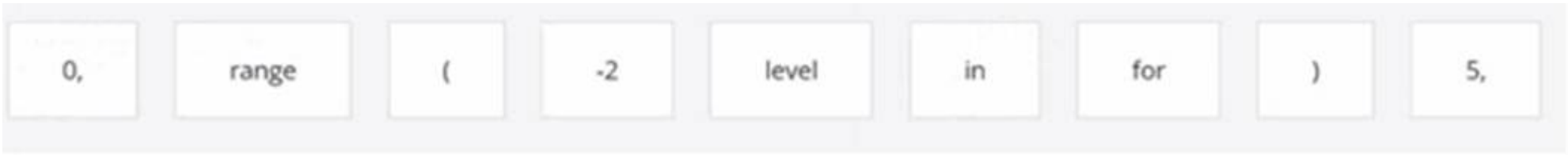
```
def runner(brand, model="", year=2021, convertible=False):
    return (brand, str(year), str(convertible))


print(runner("Fermi")[2][2])
```

A. 1
B. The code raises an unhandled exception.
C. False
D. ('Fermi ', '2021', 'False')

Answer: D

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

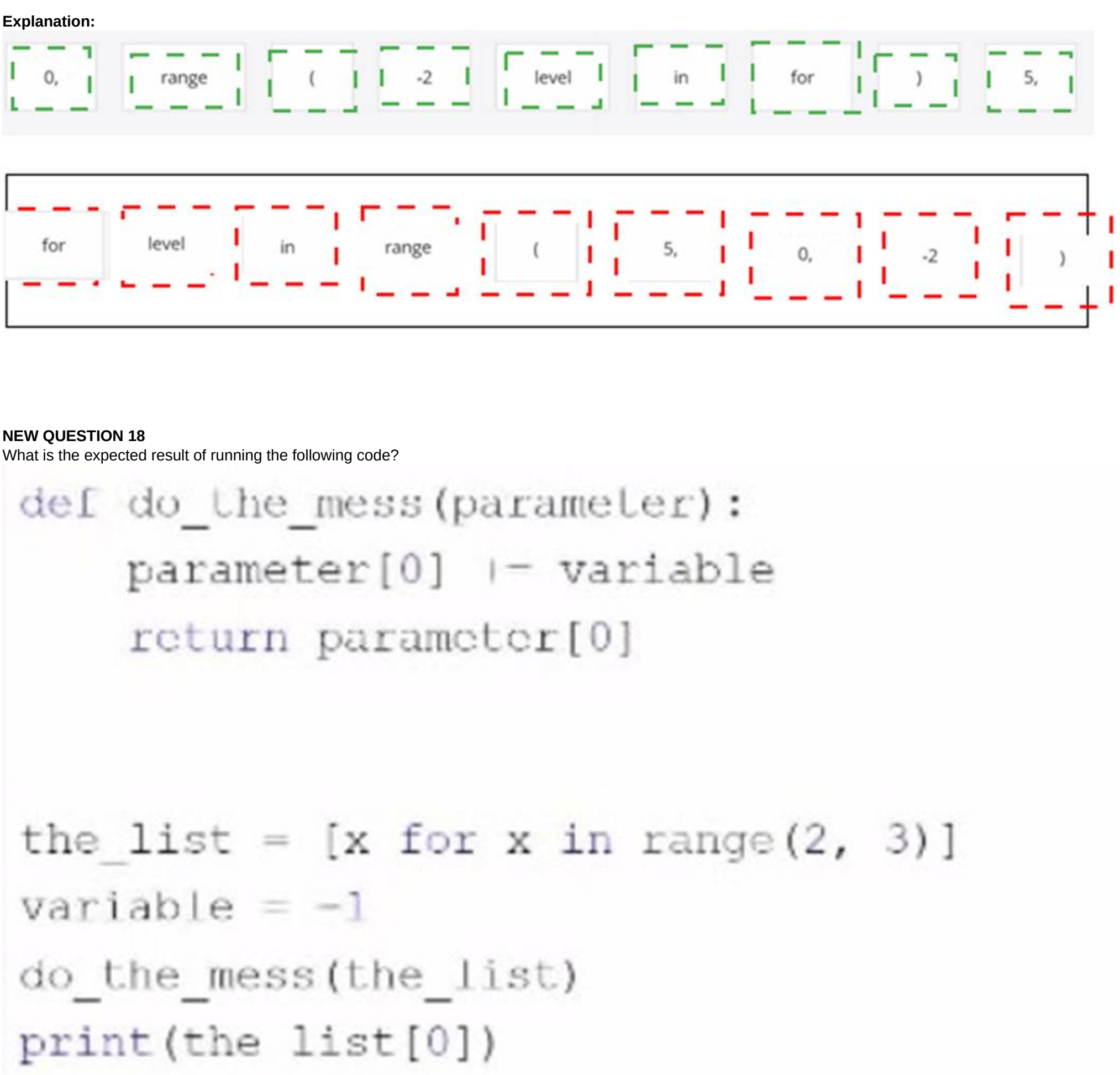
NEW QUESTION 15
DRAG DROP
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the level variable going through values 5, 1, and 1 (in the same order).



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 18
What is the expected result of running the following code?

```
def do_the_mess(parameter):
    parameter[0] += variable
    return parameter[0]


the_list = [x for x in range(2, 3)]
variable = -1
do_the_mess(the_list)
print(the_list[0])
```

A. The code prints 1 .

B. The code prints 2
C. The code raises an unhandled exception.
D. The code prints 0

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use the index method to find the position of a value in a list. The code is as follows:
the_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] print(the_list.index(6))
The code starts with creating a list called ??the_list?? that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to print the result of calling the index method on the list with the argument 6. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the_list.index(1) returns 0, because 1 is the first value in the list.
However, the code has a problem. The problem is that the value 6 is not present in the list, so the index method cannot find it. This will cause a ValueError exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the right type but an inappropriate value. 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 find a value that does not exist in the list. Therefore, the correct answer is C. The code raises an unhandled exception.
Reference: Python List index() Method - W3SchoolsPython Exceptions: An Introduction –
Real Python

NEW QUESTION 21
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