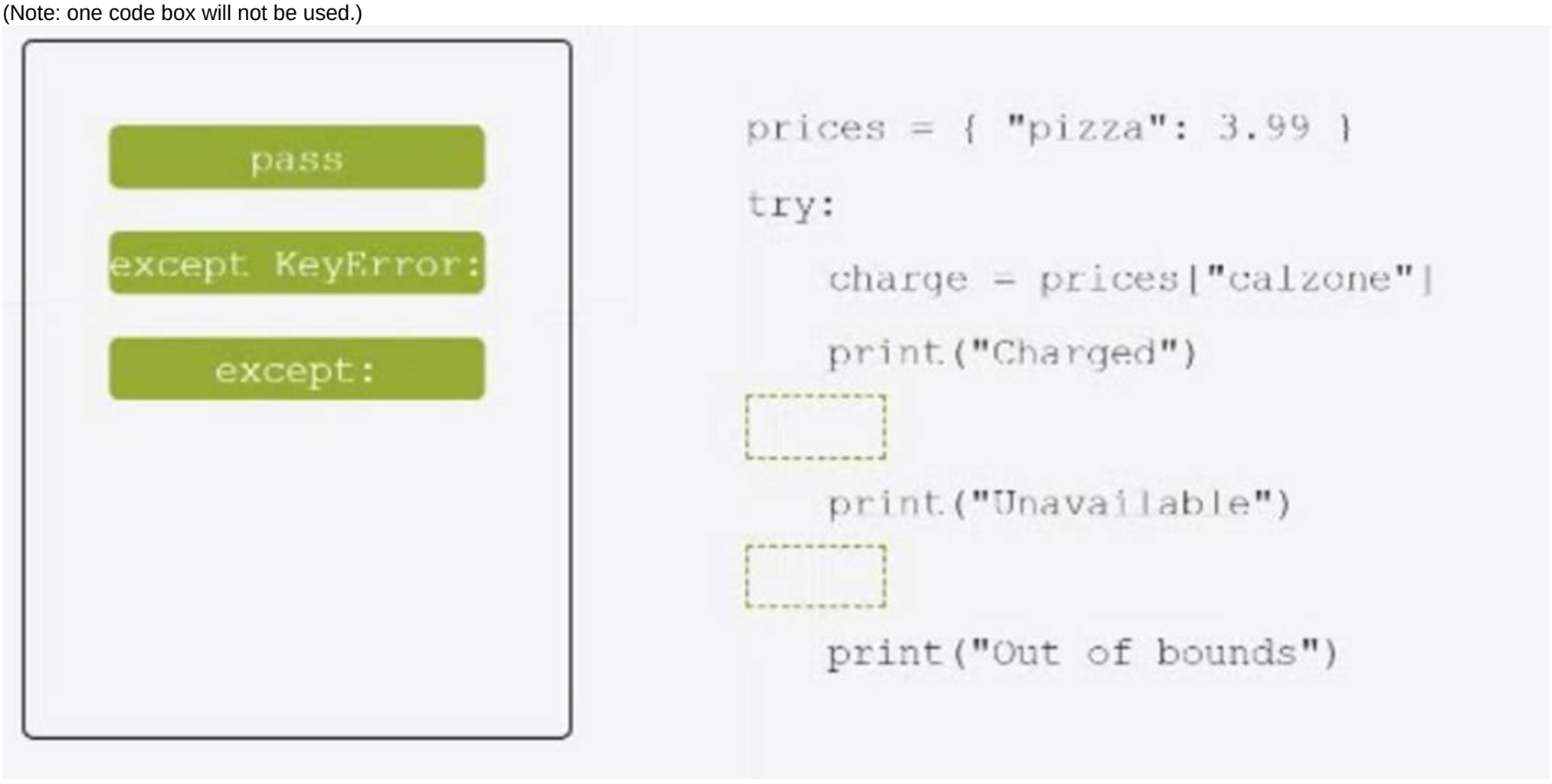
Python-Institute

Exam Questions PCEP-30-02

PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

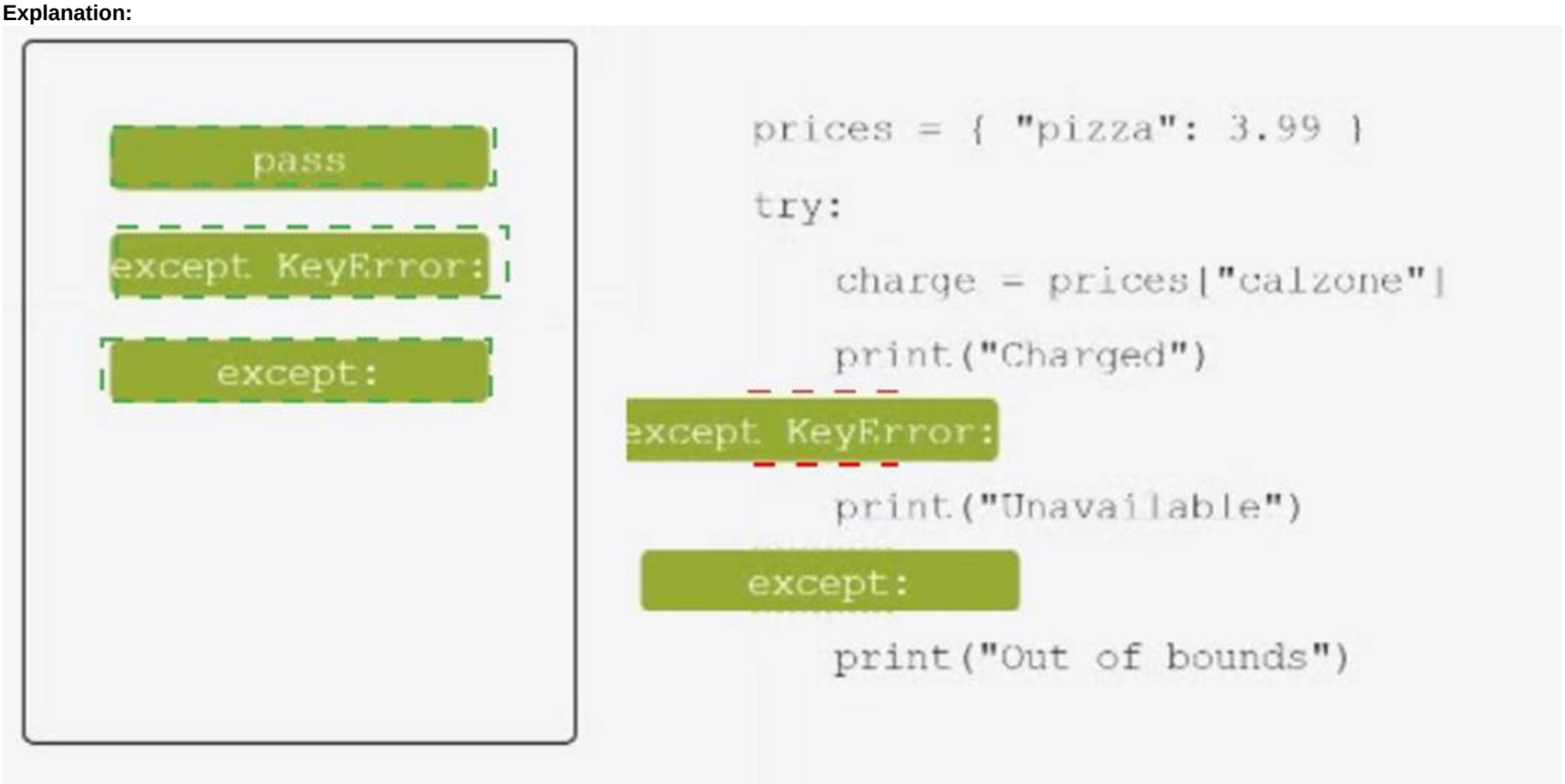
NEW QUESTION 1
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the code boxes in order to build a program which prints Unavailable to the screen.
(Note: one code box will not be used.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 2
What 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 3
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

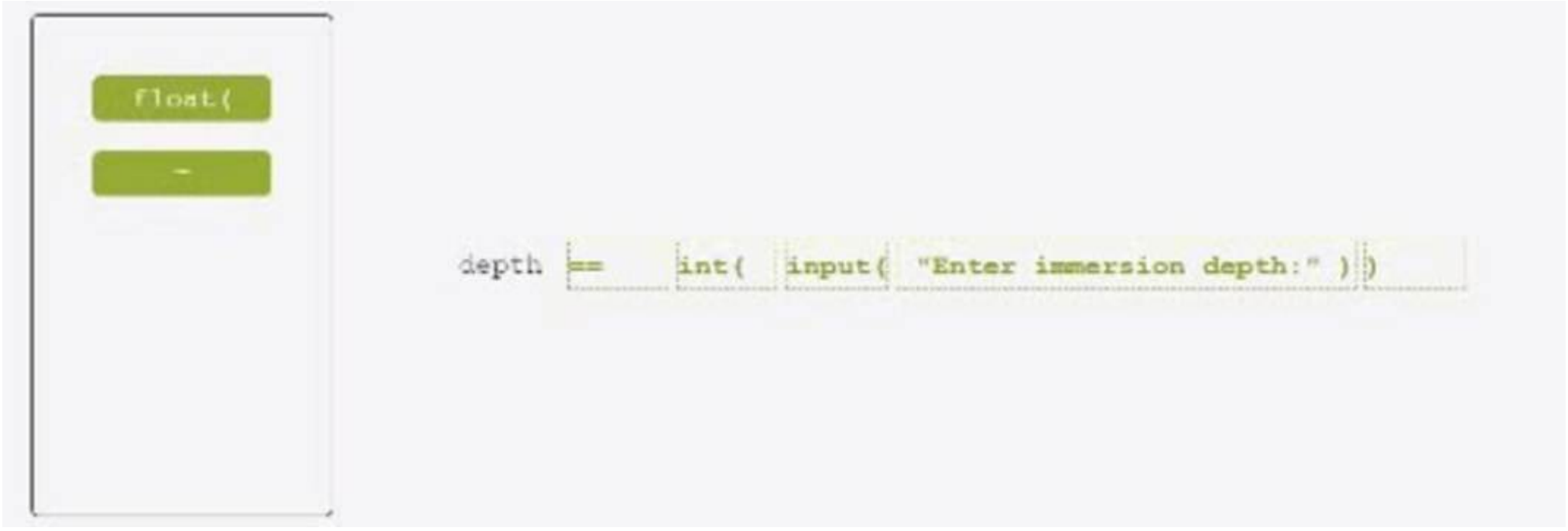
Explanation:
Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure and rules of sentences in natural languages. Lexis is the vocabulary of a language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. A dictionary is a collection of words and their definitions, synonyms, pronunciations, etc.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION 4
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

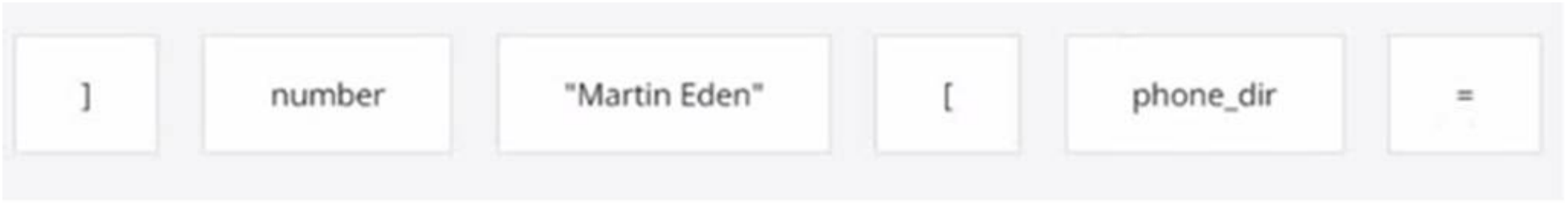
Answer: A

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 5
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 6
How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?

```
floor = 10
while floor != 0:
    floor //= 1
    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 7
Which of the following expressions evaluate to a non-zero result? (Select two answers.)

A. 2 ** 3 / A - 2
B. 4 / 2 * * 3 - 2
C. 1 * * 3 / 4 - 1
D. 1 * 4 // 2 ** 3

Answer: AB

Explanation:
In Python, the ** operator is used for exponentiation, the / operator is used for floating-point division, and the // operator is used for integer division. The order of operations is parentheses, exponentiation, multiplication/division, and addition/subtraction. Therefore, the expressions can be evaluated as follows:
* A. 2 ** 3 / A - 2 = 8 / A - 2 (assuming A is a variable that is not zero or undefined) B. 4 / 2 * * 3 - 2 = 4 / 8 - 2 = 0.5 - 2 = -1.5 C. 1 * * 3 / 4 - 1 = 1 / 4 - 1 = 0.25 - 1 = -0.75 D. 1 * 4 // 2 ** 3 = 4 // 8 = 0
Only expressions A and B evaluate to non-zero results.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
What is the expected output of the following code?

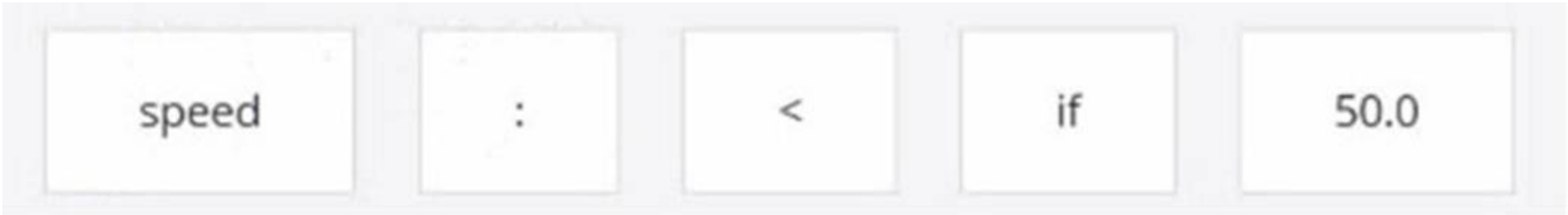
```
menu = {"pizza": 2.39, "pasta": 1.99, "folpetti": 3.99}

for value in menu:
    print(str(value)[0], end="")
```

A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
B. ppt
C. 213
D. pizzapastafolpetti

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is using the slicing operation to get parts of a string and concatenate them together. The code is as follows:
pizza = ??pizza?? pasta = ??pasta?? folpetti = ??folpetti?? print(pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0])
The code starts with assigning the strings ??pizza??, ??pasta??, and ??folpetti?? to the variables pizza, pasta, and folpetti respectively. Then, it uses the print function to display the result of concatenating the first characters of each string. The first character of a string can be accessed by using the index 0 inside square brackets. For example, pizza[0] returns ??p??. The concatenation operation is used to join two or more strings together by using the + operator. For example, ??a?? + ??b?? returns ??ab??. The code prints the result of pizza[0] + pasta[0] + folpetti[0], which is ??p?? + ??p?? + ??f??, which is ??ppt??.
The expected output of the code is ppt, because the code prints the first characters of each string. Therefore, the correct answer is B. ppt.
Reference: Python String Slicing - W3SchoolsPython String Concatenation - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION 10
DRAG DROP
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.

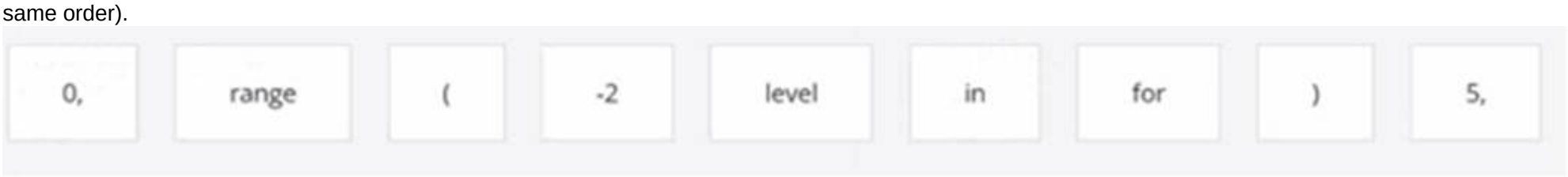


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

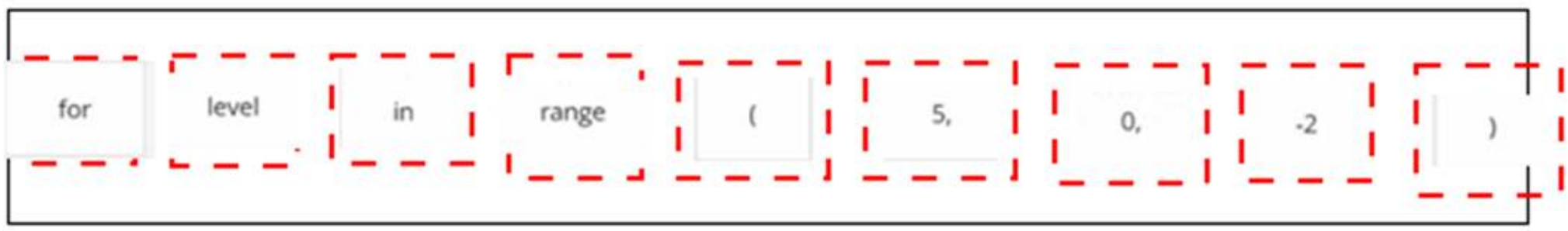
NEW QUESTION 10
DRAG DROP
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the level variable going through values 5, 1, and 1 (in the same order).



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 15
Which of the following functions can be invoked with two arguments?
A)

```
def mu(Nonc):
    pass
```

B)

```
def iota(level, size = 0):
    pass
```

C)

```
def kappa(level):
    pass
```

D)

```
def lambda():
    pass
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code snippets that you have sent are defining four different functions in Python. A function is a block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused in the program. A function can take zero or more arguments, which are values that are passed to the function when it is called. A function can also return a value or None, which is the default return value in Python.
To define a function in Python, you use the def keyword, followed by the name of the function and parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can specify the names of the parameters that the function will accept. After the parentheses, you use a colon and then indent the code block that contains the statements of the function. For example:
def function_name(parameter1, parameter2): # statements of the function return value To call a function in Python, you use the name of the function followed by parentheses.
Inside the parentheses, you can pass the values for the arguments that the function expects. The number and order of the arguments must match the number and order of the parameters in the function definition, unless you use keyword arguments or default values. For example:
function_name(argument1, argument2)
The code snippets that you have sent are as follows:
A) def my_function(): print(??Hello??)
B) def my_function(a, b): return a + b
C) def my_function(a, b, c): return a * b * c
D) def my_function(a, b=0): return a - b
The question is asking which of these functions can be invoked with two arguments. This means that the function must have two parameters in its definition, or one parameter with a default value and one without. The default value is a value that is assigned to a parameter if no argument is given for it when the function is called. For example, in option D, the parameter b has a default value of 0, so the function can be called with one or two arguments.
The only option that meets this criterion is option B. The function in option B has two parameters, a and b, and returns the sum of them. This function can be invoked with two arguments, such as my_function(2, 3), which will return 5.
The other options cannot be invoked with two arguments. Option A has no parameters, so it can only be called with no arguments, such as my_function(), which will print ??Hello??. Option C has three parameters, a, b, and c, and returns the product of them. This function can only be called with three arguments, such as my_function(2, 3, 4), which will return 24. Option D has one parameter with a default value, b, and one without, a, and returns the difference of them. This function can be called with one or two arguments, such as my_function(2) or my_function(2, 3), which will return 2 or -1, respectively.
Therefore, the correct answer is B. Option B.

NEW QUESTION 18
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[-10]
B. my_list|my_Li1st | 3| I
C. my list [6]
D. my_List- [0:1]

Answer: BD

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_Li1st | 3| I: 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_Li1st | 3| I: 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_Li1st | 3| I and D. my_List- [0:1]. Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION 22
What is true about tuples? (Select two answers.)

A. Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime.
B. The len { } function cannot be applied to tuples.
C. An empty tuple is written as { } .
D. Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Tuples are one of the built-in data types in Python that are used to store collections of data. Tuples have some characteristics that distinguish them from other data types, such as lists, sets, and dictionaries. Some of these characteristics are:
? Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime. Once a tuple is created, it cannot be modified, added, or removed. This makes tuples more stable and reliable than mutable data types. However, this also means that tuples are less flexible and dynamic than mutable data types. For example, if you want to change an element in a tuple, you have to create a new tuple with the modified element and assign it to the same variable12
? Tuples are ordered, which means that the items in a tuple have a defined order and can be accessed by using their index. The index of a tuple starts from 0 for the first item and goes up to the length of the tuple minus one for the last item. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the tuple. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c"), then t[0] returns "a", and t[- 1] returns "c"12
? Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists, which means that you can get a single item or a sublist of a tuple by using square brackets and specifying the start and end index. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c", "d", "e"),
then t[2] returns "c", and t[1:4] returns ("b", "c", "d"). Slicing does not raise any exception, even if the start or end index is out of range. It will just return an empty tuple or the closest possible sublist12
? Tuples can contain any data type, such as strings, numbers, booleans, lists, sets,
dictionaries, or even other tuples. Tuples can also have duplicate values, which means that the same item can appear more than once in a tuple. For example, you can have a tuple t = (1, 2, 3, 1, 2), which contains two 1s and two 2s12
? Tuples are written with round brackets, which means that you have to enclose the
items in a tuple with parentheses. For example, you can create a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c") by using round brackets. However, you can also create a tuple without using round brackets, by just separating the items with commas. For example, you can create the same tuple t = "a", "b", "c" by using commas. This is called tuple packing, and it allows you to assign multiple values to a single variable12
? The len() function can be applied to tuples, which means that you can get the
number of items in a tuple by using the len() function. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c"), then len(t) returns 312
? An empty tuple is written as (), which means that you have to use an empty pair of
parentheses to create a tuple with no items. For example, you can create an empty tuple t = () by using empty parentheses. However, if you want to create a tuple with only one item, you have to add a comma after the item, otherwise Python will not recognize it as a tuple. For example, you can create a tuple with one item t = ("a",) by using a comma12
Therefore, the correct answers are A. Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime. and D. Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists.
Reference: Python Tuples - W3SchoolsTuples in Python - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION 23
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