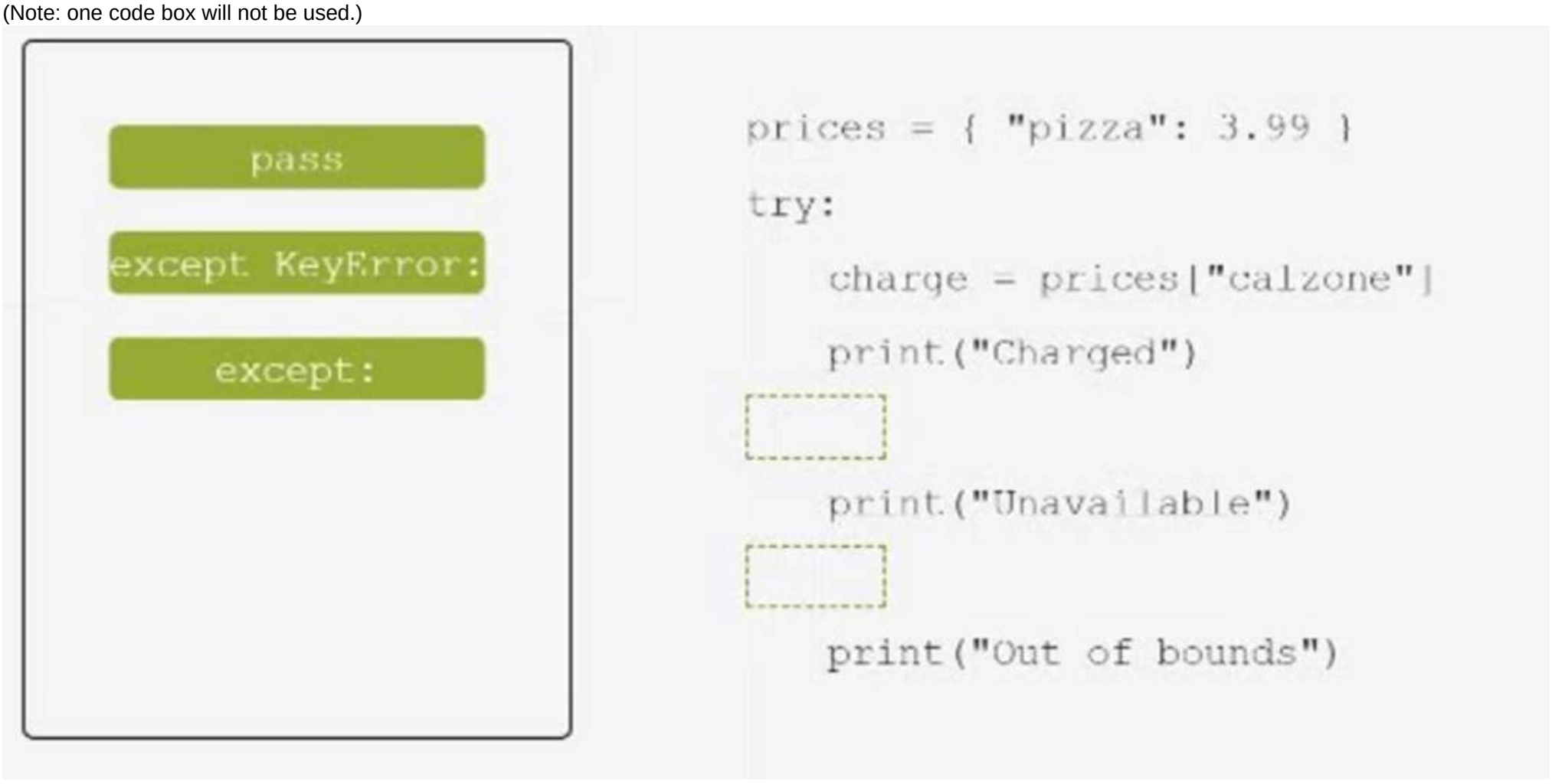
Python-Institute

Exam Questions PCEP-30-02

PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

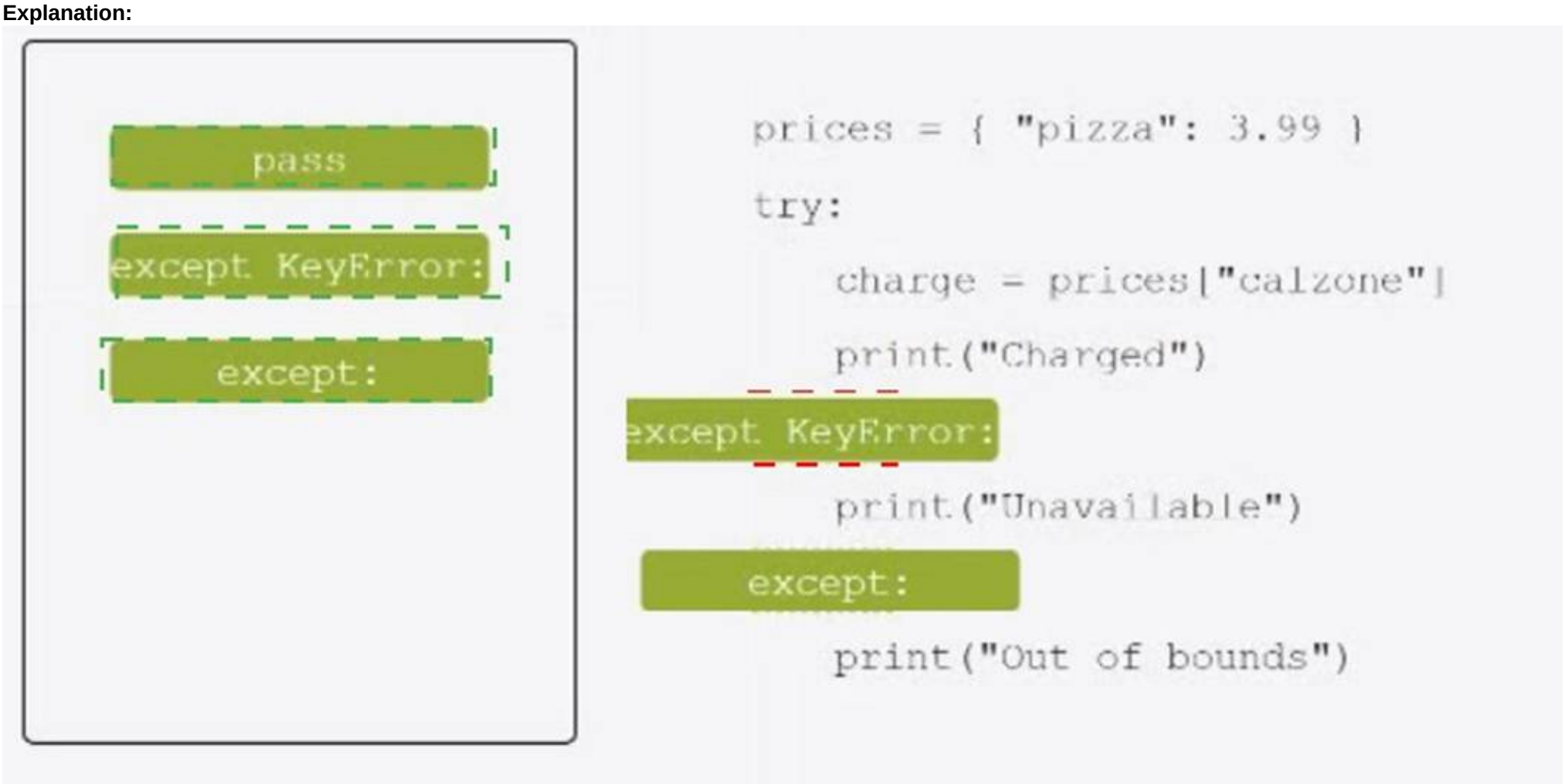
NEW QUESTION 1
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the code boxes in order to build a program which prints Unavailable to the screen.
(Note: one code box will not be used.)



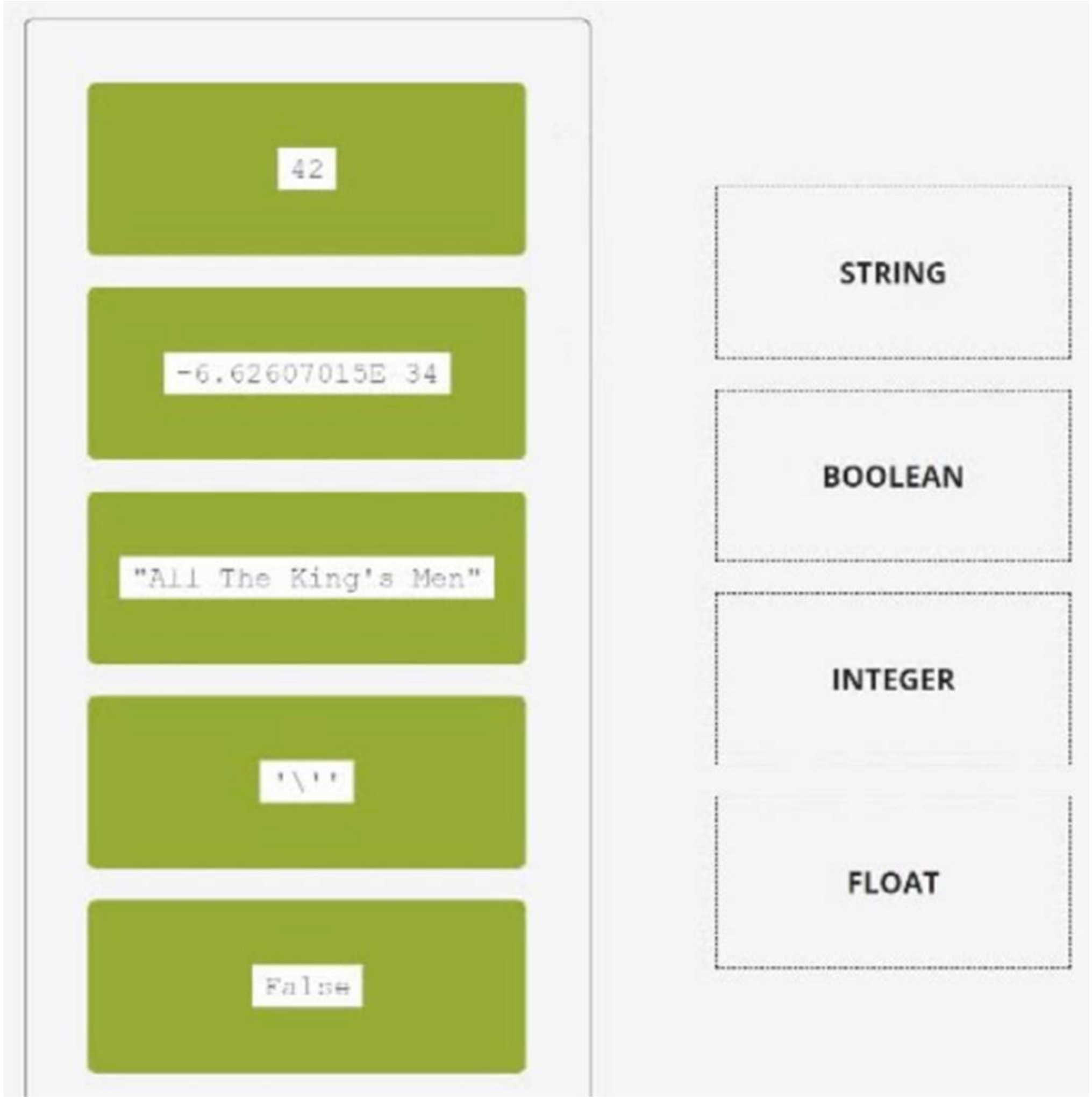
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 2
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 3
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 4
What is the expected output of the following code?

```
equals = 0
for i in range(2):
    for j in range(2):
        if i == j:
            equals += 1
else:
    equals += 1
print(equals)
```

A. The code outputs nothing.
B. 3
C. 1
D. 4

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is checking if two numbers are equal and printing the result. The code is as follows:
num1 = 1 num2 = 2 if num1 == num2: print(4) else: print(1)
The code starts with assigning the values 1 and 2 to the variables ??num1?? and ??num2?? respectively. Then, it enters an if statement that compares the values of ??num1?? and ??num2?? using the equality operator (==). If the values are equal, the code prints 4 to the screen. If the values are not equal, the code prints 1 to the screen.
The expected output of the code is 1, because the values of ??num1?? and ??num2?? are not equal. Therefore, the correct answer is C. 1.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
Which of the following are the names of Python passing argument styles? (Select two answers.)

A. keyword
B. reference
C. indicatory
D. positional

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Keyword arguments are arguments that are specified by using the name of the parameter, followed by an equal sign and the value of the argument. For example, print (sep='-', end='!') is a function call with keyword arguments. Keyword arguments can be used to pass arguments in any order, and to provide default values for some arguments1.
Positional arguments are arguments that are passed in the same order as the parameters of the function definition. For example, print ('Hello', 'World') is a function call with positional arguments. Positional arguments must be passed before any keyword arguments, and they must match the number and type of the parameters of the function2.
References: 1: 5 Types of Arguments in Python Function Definitions | Built In 2: python - What??s the pythonic way to pass arguments between functions ??

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
What is the expected output of the following code?

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

A. The code produces no output.
B. * * *

C. * *
D. *

Answer: C

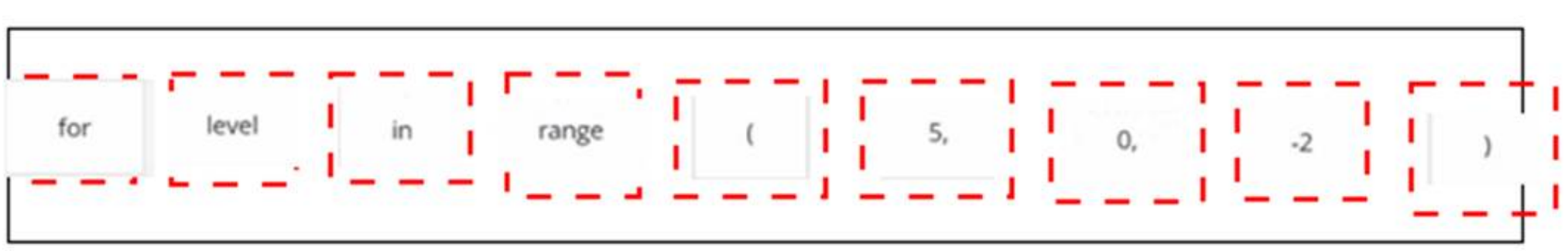
Explanation:
The code snippet that you have sent is a conditional statement that checks if a variable ??counter?? is less than 0, greater than or equal to 42, or neither. The code is as follows: if counter < 0: print(????) elif counter >= 42: print(????) else: print(????)
The code starts with checking 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 9
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).

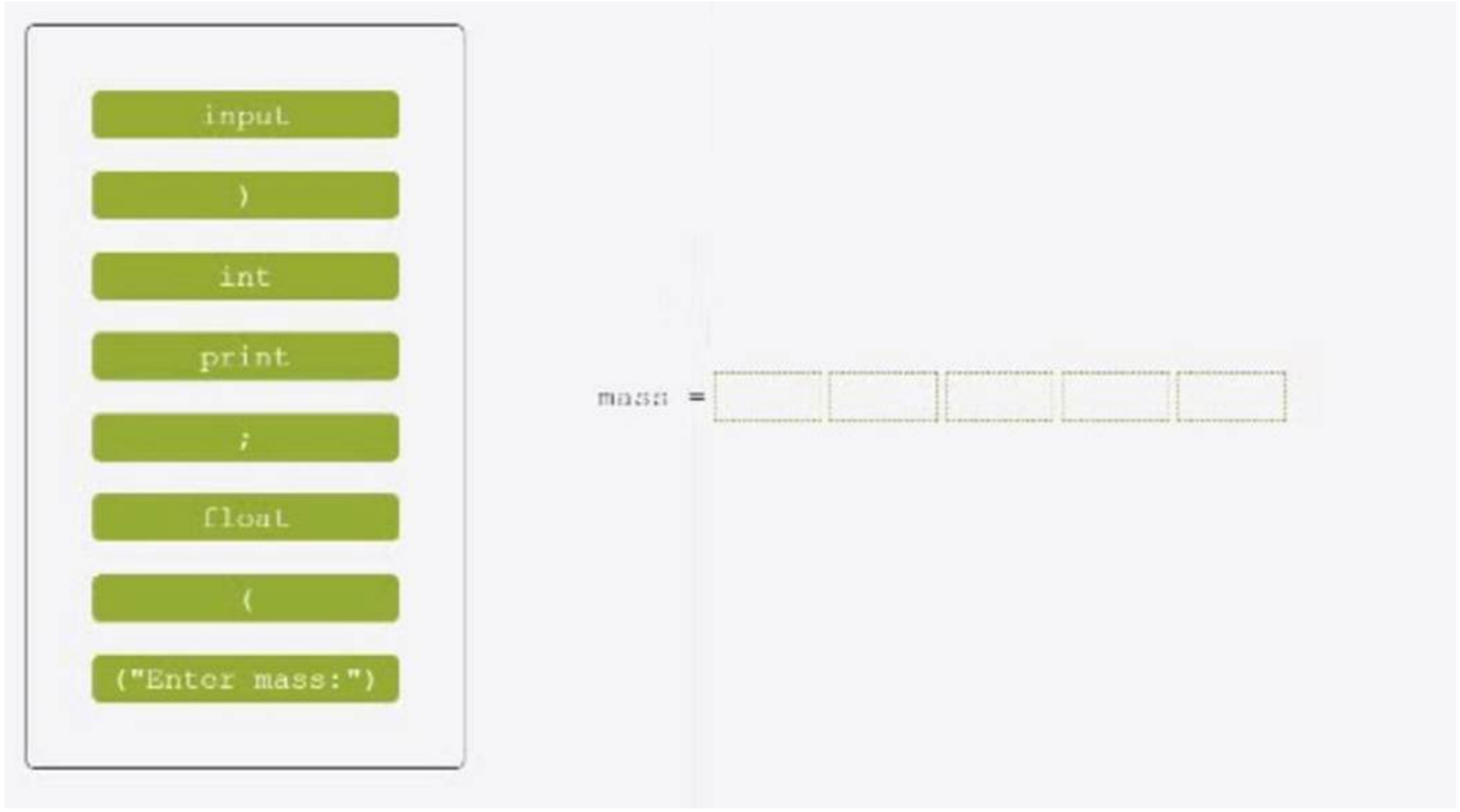
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



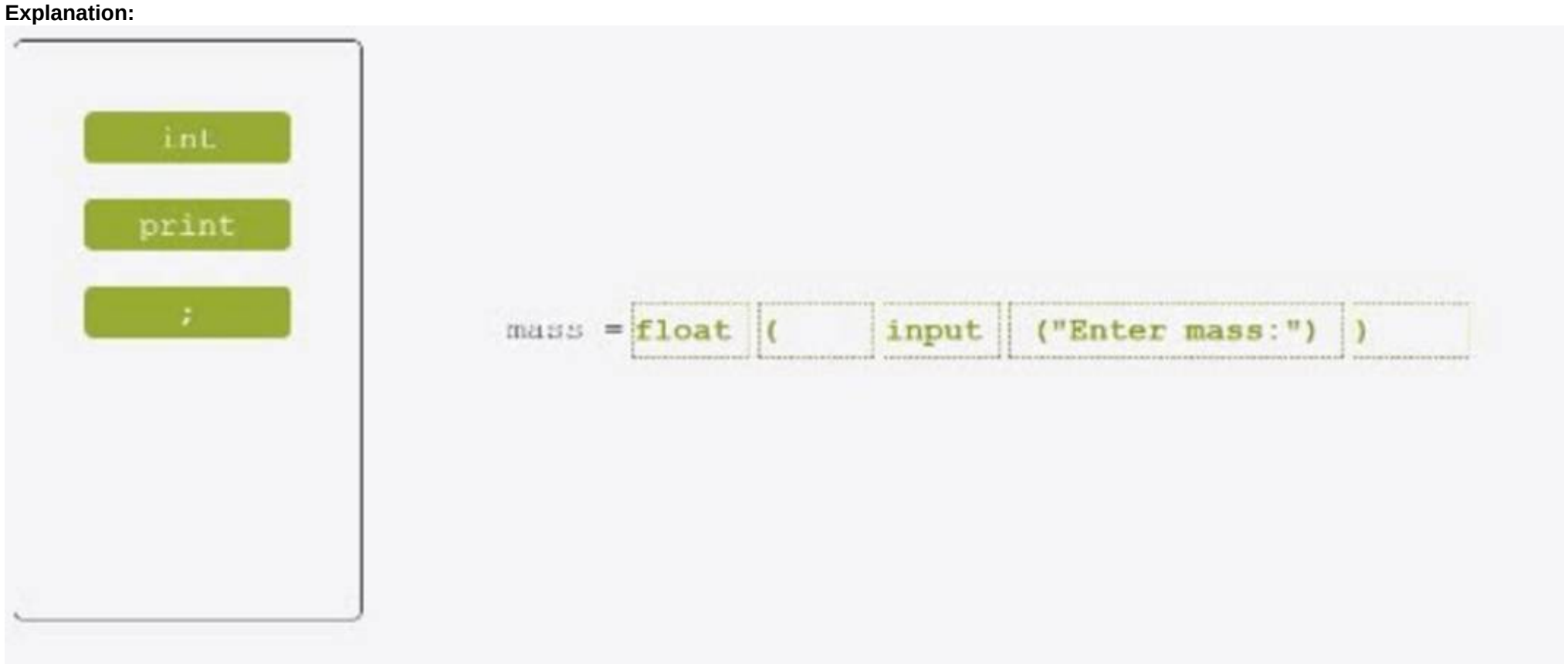
NEW QUESTION 10
DRAG DROP
Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for a float value and assigns it to the mass variable.
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)



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 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 10
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.

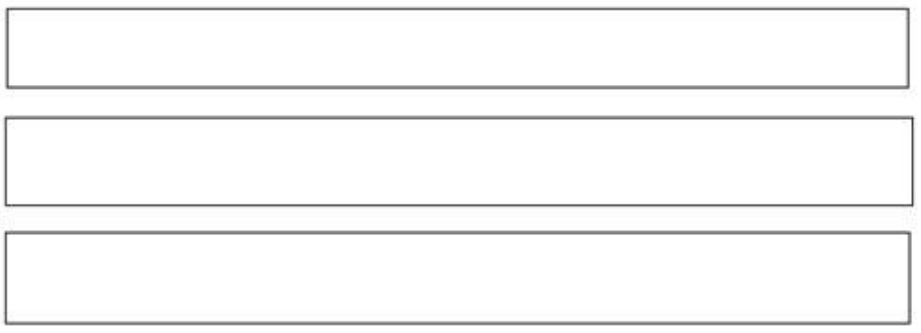
NEW QUESTION 13
Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed: My_list – [1, 1, 2, 3]
Select the expressions which will not raise any exception. (Select two expressions.)

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 14
DRAG DROP
Arrange the binary numeric operators in the order which reflects their priorities, where the top-most position has the highest priority and the bottom-most position has the lowest priority.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct order of the binary numeric operators in Python according to their priorities is:
? Exponentiation (**)
? Multiplication (*) and Division (/, //, %)
? Addition (+) and Subtraction (-)
This order follows the standard mathematical convention of operator precedence, which can be remembered by the acronym PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication/Division, Addition/Subtraction). Operators with higher precedence are
evaluated before those with lower precedence, but operators with the same precedence are evaluated from left to right. Parentheses can be used to change the order of evaluation by grouping expressions.
For example, in the expression 2 + 3 * 4 ** 2, the exponentiation operator (**) has the highest priority, so it is evaluated first, resulting in 2 + 3 * 16. Then, the multiplication operator (*) has the next highest priority, so it is evaluated next, resulting in 2 + 48. Finally, the addition operator (+) has the lowest priority, so it is evaluated last, resulting in 50.
You can find more information about the operator precedence in Python in the following references:
? 6. Expressions — Python 3.11.5 documentation
? Precedence and Associativity of Operators in Python - Programiz
? Python Operator Priority or Precedence Examples Tutorial

NEW QUESTION 18
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 21
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