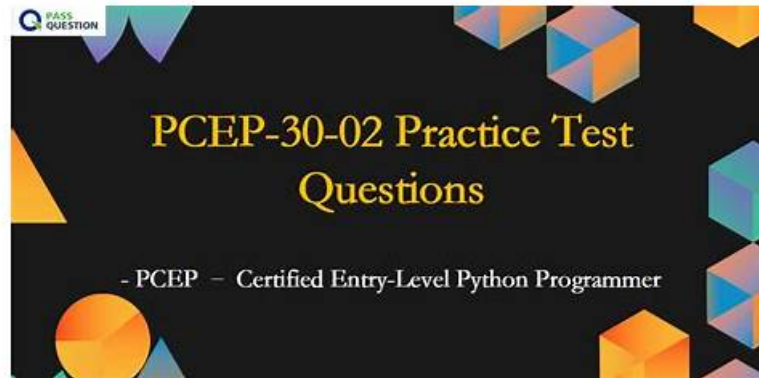# Free PCEP-30-02 valid vce, Latest PCEP-30-02 exam pdf, PCEP-30-02 valid test

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 exam dumps are important because they show you where you stand. After learning everything related to the PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer (PCEP-30-02) certification, it is the right time to take a self-test and check whether you can clear the PCEP-30-02 certification exam or not. People who score well on the PCEP-30-02 Practice Questions are ready to give the final PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer (PCEP-30-02) exam. On the other hand, those who do not score well can again try reading all the PCEP-30-02 dumps questions and then give the PCEP-30-02 exam.

Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 2	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 3	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 4	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 5	• 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 (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
What is the expected output of the following code?

- 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 # 36
What is the expected result of running the following code?

- A. The code prints 1 .
- B. The code raises an unhandled exception.
- C. The code prints 2
- D. The code prints 0

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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.

Answer:

Explanation:
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 # 38
What is the expected result of running the following code?

- A. The code prints 1 .
- B. The code raises an unhandled exception.
- C. The code prints 2
- D. The code prints 0

Answer: B

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 # 39
What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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