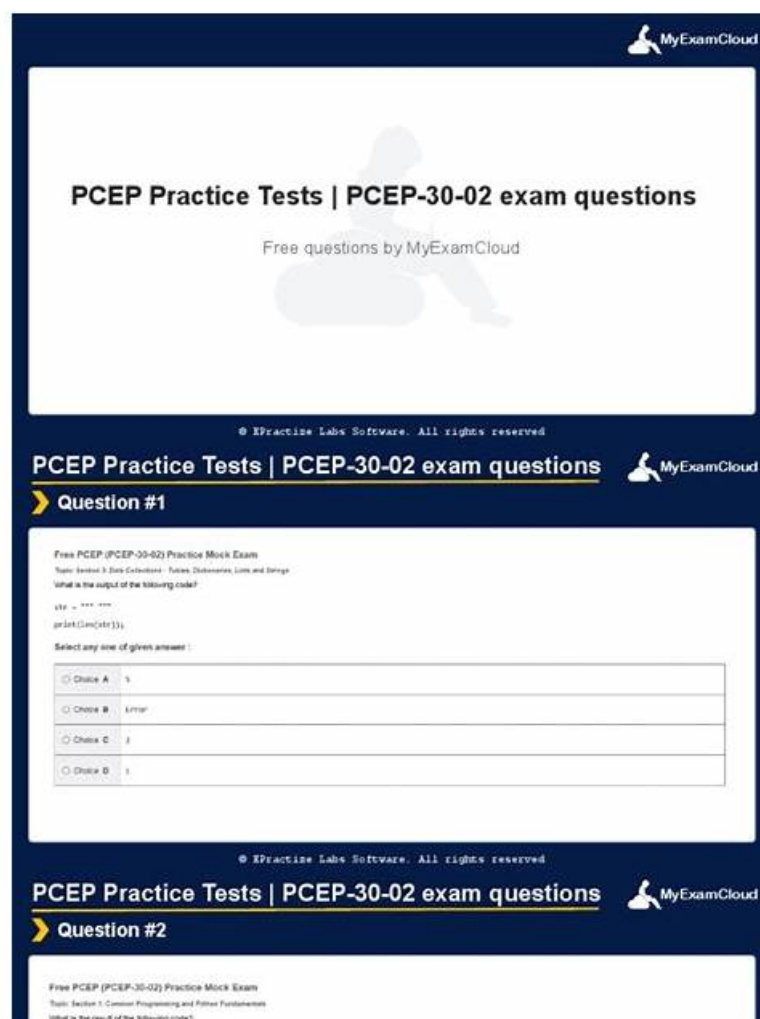


PCEP-30-02通過考試 & PCEP-30-02最新試題



BONUS!!! 免費下載KaoGuTi PCEP-30-02考試題庫的完整版: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SjxLdOOmBy_OvBleNY45BLNn2UAYH2V

KaoGuTi Python Institute的PCEP-30-02的考試資料是特別設計，它是一項由專業的IT精英團隊專門為你們量身打造的考題資料，針對性特別強。通過了認證你在IT行業將體現國際價值。有許多轉儲和培訓材料的供應商，將保證你通過 Python Institute的PCEP-30-02的考試使用他們的產品，而KaoGuTi與所有的網站相比，這已經成為歷史了，我們用事實說話，讓見證奇跡的時刻來證明我們所說的每一句話。

Python Institute PCEP-30-02 考試大綱：

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

最有效的PCEP-30-02通過考試，免費下載PCEP-30-02考試資料得到妳想要的Python Institute證書

作為一位 PCEP-30-02 考生而言，作好充分的準備可以幫助您通過考試。KaoGuTi 的 PCEP-30-02 題庫覆蓋了最新的 PCEP-30-02 考試指南及考試真題題型。PCEP-30-02 隸屬於 Python Institute 認證考試科目。我們的 PCEP-30-02 認證考題已經幫助很多考生通過考試，試題質量和考題的覆蓋率都有保證，保證考生權利不受任何損失。獲取 PCEP-30-02 考試認證證書可以用來實施一些複雜多變的工程。

最新的 Python Institute PCEP PCEP-30-02 免費考試真題 (Q20-Q25):

問題 #20

Python Is an example of which programming language category?

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

答案：A

解題說明：

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]

問題 #21

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. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

答案：A

解題說明：

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 - W3Schools Python 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))
```

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]

問題 #22

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.

speed

:

 PYTHON INSTITUTE
Open Education & Development Group

50.0

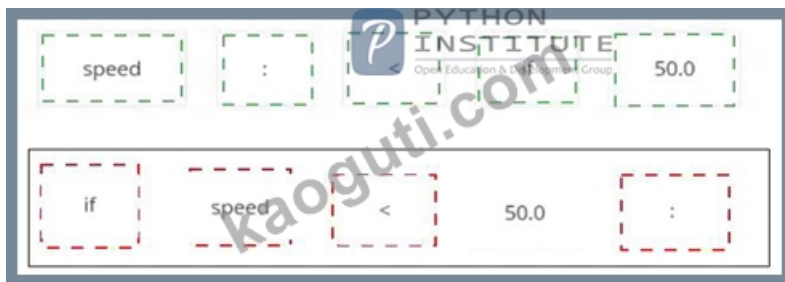
if

speed < 50.0:

print("Speed is less than 50.0")

答案:

解題說明:



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](#)

問題 #23

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).



答案:

解題說明:



問題 #24

Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.

299792456.

False

True

"False"

13

STRING

BOOLEAN

INTEGER

PYTHON INSTITUTE

FLOAT

答案：

解題說明：

299792458.

False

True

'False'

13

'False'

False

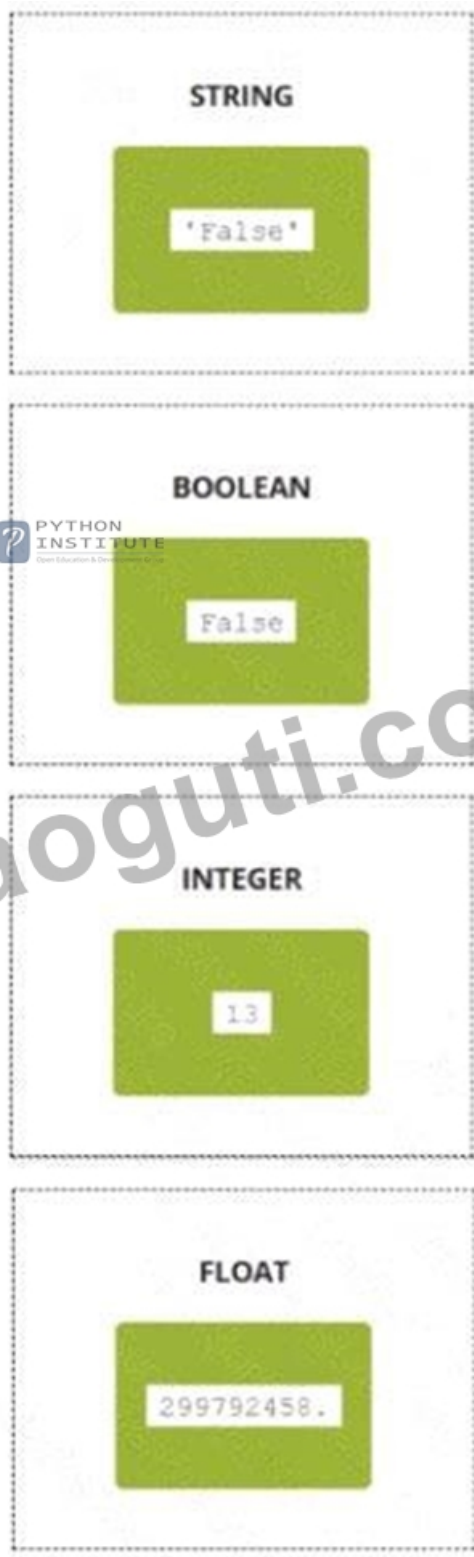
13

299792458.



PYTHON
INSTITUTE
Open Education & Development Group

Explanation:



問題 #25

.....

Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試其實是一個技術專家考試，Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試可以幫助和促進IT人員有一個優秀的IT職業生涯，有了好的職業生涯，當然你就可以為國家甚至企業創造源源不斷的利益，從而去促進國家經濟發展，如果所有的IT人員都這樣，那麼民富則國強。我們KaoGuTi Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試培訓資料可以幫助IT人員達到這一目的，保證100%獲得認證，如果需要思考，還不如果斷的做出決定，選擇我們KaoGuTi Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試培訓資料。

PCEP-30-02最新試題: https://www.kaoguti.com/PCEP-30-02_exam-pdf.html

- PCEP-30-02測試題庫 ☐ PCEP-30-02考試證照綜述 ☐ PCEP-30-02考試大綱 ☐ 複製網址 { www.kaoguti.com } 打開並搜索「 PCEP-30-02 」 免費下載PCEP-30-02題庫下載
- 準確的Python Institute PCEP-30-02通過考試是行業領先材料&最優良的PCEP-30-02最新試題 ☐ 來自網站 www.newdumpsdpdf.com ☐ 打開並搜索 ☐ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 免費下載PCEP-30-02通過考試
- 完成的PCEP-30-02通過考試 & 保證Python Institute PCEP-30-02考試成功 - 高質量的PCEP-30-02最新試題 ☐ 複製網址 > www.newdumpsdpdf.com < 打開並搜索 ➡ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 免費下載PCEP-30-02認證考試解析
- 有效的PCEP-30-02通過考試，高質量的學習資料幫助妳壹次性通過PCEP-30-02考試 ☐ 立即打開《 www.newdumpsdpdf.com 》並搜索 ☐ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 以獲取免費下載PCEP-30-02認證考試解析
- PCEP-30-02測試題庫 ☐ PCEP-30-02認證考試解析 ☐ PCEP-30-02最新題庫資源 ☐ 免費下載 ➡ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 只需進入 [www.newdumpsdpdf.com] 網站PCEP-30-02測試題庫
- PCEP-30-02認證考試 ☐ PCEP-30-02最新考題 ☐ PCEP-30-02考試大綱 ☐ ✓ www.newdumpsdpdf.com ☐ ✓ ☐ 是獲取 ☐ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 免費下載的最佳網站PCEP-30-02考試重點
- 準確的Python Institute PCEP-30-02通過考試是行業領先材料&最優良的PCEP-30-02最新試題 ☐ 透過 ➡ tw.fast2test.com ☐ 輕鬆獲取 ☐ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 免費下載PCEP-30-02學習資料
- 完成的PCEP-30-02通過考試 & 保證Python Institute PCEP-30-02考試成功 - 高質量的PCEP-30-02最新試題 ☐ 打開 ▶ www.newdumpsdpdf.com ◀ 搜尋 ☐ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 以免費下載考試資料PCEP-30-02考試內容
- 100%通過的PCEP-30-02通過考試，最好的考試資料幫助妳壹次性通過PCEP-30-02考試 ☐ 進入 ☐ www.kaoguti.com ☐ 搜尋 ➡ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 免費下載PCEP-30-02題庫下載
- PCEP-30-02認證考試 ☐ PCEP-30-02 PDF題庫 ☐ PCEP-30-02題庫資訊 ☐ 進入「 www.newdumpsdpdf.com 」 搜尋 [PCEP-30-02] 免費下載PCEP-30-02題庫最新資訊
- 有效的PCEP-30-02通過考試，高質量的學習資料幫助妳壹次性通過PCEP-30-02考試 ☐ 立即打開 [www.pdfexamdumps.com] 並搜索 ➡ PCEP-30-02 ☐ 以獲取免費下載PCEP-30-02認證考試
- yiwinhua.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, tanimahammed.com, daedaluscscs.pro, www.posteezy.com, github.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.peiyuege.com, www.flirtic.com, Disposable vapes

P.S. KaoGuTi在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的PCEP-30-02考試題庫: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SjlxLdOOmBy_OvBleNY45BLNn2UAYH2V