

Free PDF High Pass-Rate PCEP-30-02 - PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Valid Exam Tutorial

PCEP Certification - Exam Details	
Exam Name & Code	✓ PCEP Certified Entry Level Python Programmer Certification ✓ Code - PCEP-30-01
PCEP Delivery mode	✓ Proctored exams (offline with OpenEDG Academies & OpenEDG Testing Service Partners) ✓ Non-proctored exams (online with internet connection & web browser).
PCEP Associated Exams	✓ PCAP Certified Associate in Python Programming ✓ PCPP-32-1 Certified Professional in Python Programming 1 ✓ PCPP-32-2 - Certified Professional in Python Programming 2 ✓ CEPP - Certified Expert in Python Programming
PCEP Exam Duration	✓ 45 Minutes
PCEP Questions	✓ 30 Questions
PCEP Questions Format	✓ Multiple-choice (MCQs) ✓ Single choice ✓ Drag & drop ✓ fill in the gap types.
PCEP - certified entry-level python programmer certification cost	✓ USD 59
PCEP Language	✓ English
PCEP Passing Score	✓ 70%
Number of Retakes	✓ No Limit on retakes, but should wait for at least 15 days to resit for the next exam. Cleared exams cannot be retaken for score improvement or any whatsoever reason.



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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 2	Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 3	- 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.
Topic 4	Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 34

What is the expected output of the following code?

□

- A. ppt
- B. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- C. pizzapastafolpetti
- D. 0

Answer: A

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 "pft".

The expected output of the code is pft, because the code prints the first characters of each string. Therefore, the correct answer is B. pft.

Reference: Python String Slicing - W3Schools Python String Concatenation - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION # 35

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 counter variable.

(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 36

What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. pft
- B. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- C. pizzapastafolpetti
- D. 0

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 "pft".

The expected output of the code is pft, because the code prints the first characters of each string. Therefore, the correct answer is B. pft.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the temperature variable is equal to 0. 0.

Answer:

Explanation:

`if temperature == 0.0:`

Explanation:

* `if`

- [illegible]

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