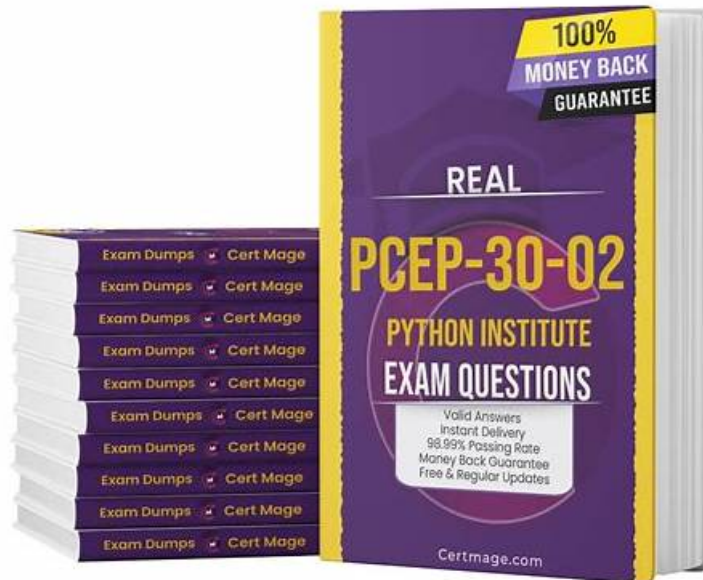


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 Inputoutput operations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

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.)

Answer:

Explanation:

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 # 11

What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. 0
- B. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False')
- C. False
- D. The code raises an unhandled exception.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is defining and calling a function in Python. The code is as follows:

```
def runner(brand, model, year): return (brand, model, year)
print(runner("Fermi"))
```

The code starts with defining a function called "runner" with three parameters: "brand", "model", and "year".

The function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters. A tuple is a data type in Python that can store multiple values in an ordered and immutable way. A tuple is created by using parentheses and separating the values with commas. For example, (1, 2, 3) is a tuple with three values.

Then, the code calls the function "runner" with the value "Fermi" for the "brand" parameter and prints the result. However, the function expects three arguments, but only one is given. This will cause a TypeError exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the wrong type or number. The code does not handle the exception, and therefore it will terminate with an error message.

However, if the code had handled the exception, or if the function had used default values for the missing parameters, the expected output of the code would be ('Fermi', '2021', 'False'). This is because the function returns a tuple with the values of the parameters, and the print function displays the tuple to the screen.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. ('Fermi', '2021', 'False').

NEW QUESTION # 12

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 # 13

A set of rules which defines the ways in which words can be coupled in sentences is called:

- A. lexis
- B. dictionary
- C. syntax
- D. semantics

Answer: C

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 # 14

Python Is an example of which programming language category?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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