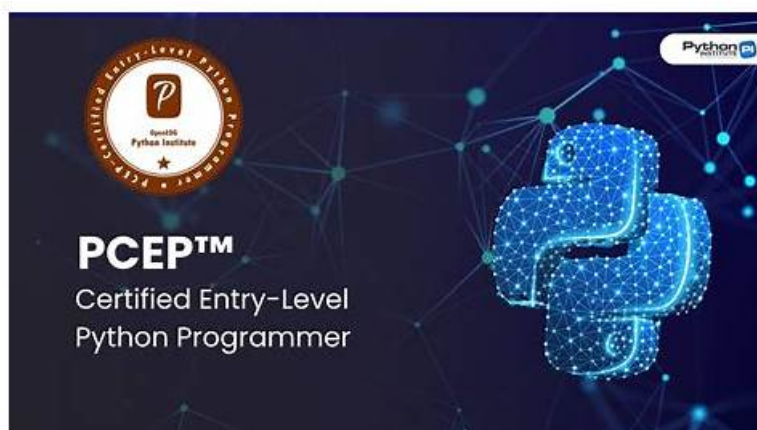


最新PCEP-30-02考證 -您最好的助力PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer證照資訊



順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載PDFExamDumps PCEP-30-02考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1I9JhSC2qdEh9klzwzOMJLqZ2cJoaNLCh>

你想参加Python Institute的PCEP-30-02认证考试吗？你身边肯定有很多人参加过这个考试了吧？因为这是一个很重要的考试，如果取得这个考试的认证资格，你将可以得到很多的好处。那麼，你想別人請教怎樣通過考試的方法了嗎？準備考試的方法有很多種，但是最高效的方法是用一個好的工具。那麼對你來說什麼才是好的工具呢？當然是PDFExamDumps的PCEP-30-02考古題了。

Python Institute PCEP-30-02 考試大綱：

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

>> 最新PCEP-30-02考證 <<

完美的最新PCEP-30-02考證和資格考試的領導者和最新更新的Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

我們PDFExamDumps Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試認證培訓資料，仿真度特別高，你可以在真實的考試中遇到一樣的題，這只能說明我們的IT精英團隊的能力實在高。現在很多IT人員雄心勃勃，為了使自己的配置檔相容市場需求，通過這些熱門IT認證來實現自己的理想，在 Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試中取得優異的成績。PDFExamDumps Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試認證培訓資料能幫助你實現你的理想，它擁有眾多考生實踐的證明，有了PDFExamDumps Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試認證培訓資料，夢想之門將為你打開。

最新的 Python Institute PCEP PCEP-30-02 免費考試真題 (Q14-Q19):

問題 #14

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.)

答案:

解題說明:

問題 #15

Drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen.

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

答案:

解題說明:

Explanation

One possible way to drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen is:

```
if pool > 0:
    print('*')
elif pool < 0:
    print('**')
else:
    print('***')
```

This code uses the if, elif, and else keywords to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable pool. Depending on whether the value is greater than, less than, or equal to zero, the code will print a different pattern of asterisks to the screen. The print function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the blocks of code that belong to each condition. The code will output * if the value of pool is positive, ** if the value of pool is negative, and *** if the value of pool is zero.

You can find more information about the conditional statements and the print function in Python in the following references:

[Python If ... Else]

[Python Print Function]

[Python Basic Syntax]

問題 #16

What is the expected output of the following code?

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

答案: C

解題說明:

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').

問題 #17

What happens when the user runs the following code?

□

- A. The program outputs five asterisks (*****) to the screen.
- **B. The program enters an infinite loop.**
- C. The program outputs three asterisks (***) to the screen.
- D. The program outputs one asterisk (*) to the screen.

答案： B

解題說明：

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is a while loop with an if statement and a print statement inside it. The code is as follows:

```
while True: if counter < 0: print("") else: print("***")
```

The code starts with entering a while loop that repeats indefinitely, because the condition "True" is always true. Inside the loop, the code checks if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen. If no, it prints three asterisks (***) to the screen. However, the code does not change the value of "counter" inside the loop, so the same condition is checked over and over again. The loop never ends, and the code enters an infinite loop.

The program outputs either one asterisk () or three asterisks (***) to the screen repeatedly, depending on the initial value of "counter". Therefore, the correct answer is D. The program enters an infinite loop.

問題 #18

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.)

□

答案：

解題說明：

□

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]

問題 #19

.....

PCEP-30-02 認證對於雇員和雇主來說都有好處。對雇員來說，它包括技術可信度、繼續教育和事業升遷的機會、更多的工作滿足感。但是 Python Institute PCEP-30-02 考試是考生所能接受的考試，對有心應考的人來說，實在是不小的負擔。若第一次沒通過，又需一大筆的費用重考。如果您正在準備 Python Institute 的 PCEP-30-02 考試以獲得適當的知識和技能，PDFExamDumps 考題網的練習題和答案，為您節約寶貴的時間以及金錢并順利通過考試。

PCEP-30-02 證照資訊： https://www.pdfexamdumps.com/PCEP-30-02_valid-braindumps.html

- 高質量的最新 PCEP-30-02 考證和資格考試中的領先供應平臺 & 有效的 PCEP-30-02：PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer □ 在 □ [tw.fast2test.com](https://www.fast2test.com) □ 搜索最新的 **【 PCEP-30-02 】** 題庫 PCEP-30-02 測試引擎

- 此外，這些PDFExamDumps PCEP-30-02考試題庫的部分內容現在是免費的：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1l9JhSC2qdEh9klwzOMJLqZ2cJoaNLCh>

此外，這些PDFExamDumps PCEP-30-02考試題庫的部分內容現在是免費的：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1l9JhSC2qdEh9klwzOMJLqZ2cJoaNLCh>