

2026 PCEP-30-02 Valid Exam Bootcamp | Valid Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Dumps Questions: PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer



What's more, part of that FreeDumps PCEP-30-02 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18WYCKuBCEdDil5Txnj2AKiyt2sIIELD>

Among all marketers who actively compete to win customers, we sincerely offer help for exam candidates like you with our PCEP-30-02 exam questions. To cater to the needs of exam candidates, our experts have been assiduously worked for their quality day and night. PCEP-30-02 Training Materials can help you achieve personal goals about the PCEP-30-02 exam successfully. So of course we received sincere feed-backs from exam candidates which are maximum benefits for us.

Believe that users will get the most satisfactory answer after consultation on our PCEP-30-02 exam questions. Our online service staff is professionally trained, and users' needs about PCEP-30-02 test guide can be clearly understood by them. The most complete online service of our company will be answered by you, whether it is before the purchase of PCEP-30-02 training guide or the installation process, or after using the PCEP-30-02 latest questions, no matter what problem the user has encountered. We will give you the best service and suggestion on the PCEP-30-02 study material.

>> PCEP-30-02 Valid Exam Bootcamp <<

PCEP-30-02 Dumps Questions - PCEP-30-02 Reliable Exam Pass4sure

We all know the effective diligence is in direct proportion to outcome, so by years of diligent work, our experts have collected the frequent-tested knowledge into our PCEP-30-02 practice materials for your reference. So our PCEP-30-02 training materials are triumph of their endeavor. By resorting to our PCEP-30-02 practice materials, we can absolutely reap more than you have imagined before. We have clear data collected from customers who chose our PCEP-30-02 actual tests, the passing rate is 98-100 percent. So your chance of getting success will be increased greatly by our materials.

Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample

Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

What happens when the user runs the following code?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 32

What is the expected result of the following code?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. The code will cause an unhandled
- D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use a list comprehension to create a new list from an existing list. The code is as follows:

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] new_list = [x for x in my_list if x > 5]
```

The code starts with creating a list called "my_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to create a new list called "new_list" by using a list comprehension. A list comprehension is a concise way of creating a new list from an existing list by applying some expression or condition to each element. The syntax of a list comprehension is:

```
new_list = [expression for element in old_list if condition]
```

The expression is the value that will be added to the new list, which can be the same as the element or a modified version of it. The element is the variable that takes each value from the old list. The condition is an optional filter that determines which elements will be included in the new list. For example, the following list comprehension creates a new list that contains the squares of the even numbers from the old list:

```
old_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] new_list = [x ** 2 for x in old_list if x % 2 == 0] new_list = [4, 16, 36]
```

The code that you have sent is trying to create a new list that contains the elements from the old list that are greater than 5. However, there is a problem with this code. The problem is that none of the elements in the old list are greater than 5, so the condition is always false. This means that the new list will be empty, and the expression will never be evaluated. However, the expression is not valid, because it uses the variable x without defining it. This will cause a NameError exception, which is an error that occurs when a variable name is not found in the current scope. 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 use an undefined variable in an expression that is never executed. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code will cause an unhandled exception.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which of the following sentences are true? (Select two answers.)

- A. Function is obliged to return a value.
- B. A function can invoke itself.
- C. Every function must be defined before it is invoked.
- D. It's possible to define more than one function of the same name.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 34

What is the expected output of the following code?

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

Answer: D

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" + "t", which is "ppt".

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 35

What is the expected result of the following code?

□

- A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION # 36

.....

In modern society, innovation is of great significance to the survival of a company. The new technology of the PCEP-30-02 practice prep is developing so fast. So the competitiveness among companies about the study materials is fierce. Luckily, our company masters the core technology of developing the PCEP-30-02 Exam Questions. On one hand, our professional experts can apply the most information technology to compile the content of the PCEP-30-02 learning materials. On the other hand, they also design the displays according to the newest display technology.

