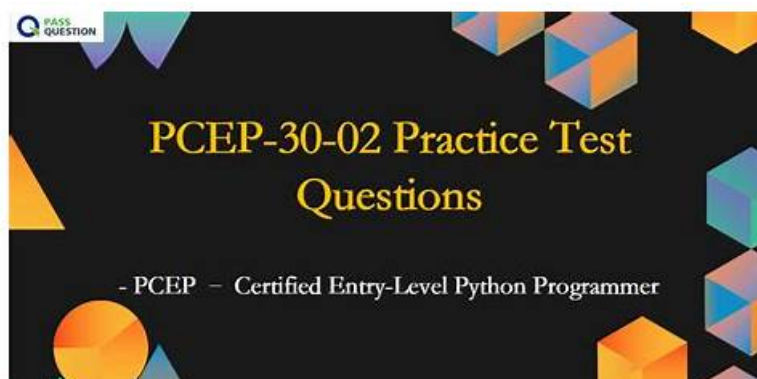


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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 5	<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 (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is true about exceptions and debugging? (Select two answers.)

- A. The default (anonymous) except branch cannot be the last branch in the try-except block.
- B. If some Python code is executed without errors, this proves that there are no errors in it.
- C. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger.
- D. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Exceptions and debugging are two important concepts in Python programming that are related to handling and preventing errors. Exceptions are errors that occur when the code cannot be executed properly, such as syntax errors, type errors, index errors, etc. Debugging is the process of finding and fixing errors in the code, using various tools and techniques. Some of the facts about exceptions and debugging are:

* A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. A debugger is a program that can run another program step by step, inspect the values of variables, set breakpoints, evaluate expressions, etc. A debugger can help you find the source and cause of an error, and test possible solutions. Python has a built-in debugger module called `pdb`, which can be used from the command line or within the code. There are also other third-party debuggers available for Python, such as PyCharm, Visual Studio Code, etc¹²

* If some Python code is executed without errors, this does not prove that there are no errors in it. It only means that the code did not encounter any exceptions that would stop the execution. However, the code may still have logical errors, which are errors that cause the code to produce incorrect or unexpected results. For example, if you write a function that is supposed to calculate the area of a circle, but you use the wrong formula, the code may run without errors, but it will give you the wrong answer. Logical errors are harder to detect and debug than syntax or runtime errors, because they do not generate any error messages. You have to test the code with different inputs and outputs, and compare them with the expected results³⁴

* One try-except block may contain more than one except branch. A try-except block is a way of handling exceptions in Python, by using the keywords `try` and `except`. The `try` block contains the code that may raise an exception, and the `except` block contains the code that will execute if an exception occurs. You can have multiple `except` blocks for different types of exceptions, or for different actions to take. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:

```
try: # some code that may raise an exception
except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception
except ZeroDivisionError: # handle the ZeroDivisionError exception
except: # handle any other exception
```

This way, you can customize the error handling for different situations, and provide more informative messages or alternative solutions⁵

* The default (anonymous) except branch can be the last branch in the try-except block. The default except branch is the one that does not specify any exception type, and it will catch any exception that is not handled by the previous `except` branches. The default `except` branch can be the last branch in the try- except block, but it cannot be the first or the only branch. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:

```
try: # some code that may raise an exception
except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception
except: # handle any other exception
```

This is a valid try-except block, and the default `except` branch will be the last branch. However, you cannot write a try-except block like this:

```
try: # some code that may raise an exception
except: # handle any exception
```

This is an invalid try-except block, because the default `except` branch is the only branch, and it will catch all exceptions, even those that are not errors, such as `KeyboardInterrupt` or `SystemExit`. This is considered a bad practice, because it may hide or ignore important exceptions that should be handled differently or propagated further. Therefore, you should always specify the exception types that you want to handle, and use the default `except` branch only as a last resort⁵ Therefore, the correct answers are A. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. and C. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.

Reference: Python Debugger - Python `pdb` - GeeksforGeeks
How can I see the details of an exception in Python's debugger? Python Debugging (fixing problems) Python - start interactive debugger when exception would be otherwise thrown Python Try Except [Error Handling and Debugging - Programming with Python for Engineers]

NEW QUESTION # 14

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def runner (brand, model, year=2021, convertible=False):
    return (brand, str(year), str(convertible))

print(runner(model = "Scurious", brand = "Ampere")[1][1])
```

- A. The code raises an unhandled exception.
- B. ('Ampere*', '2021', 'False')
- C. 0
- D. 1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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.



Answer:

Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION # 17

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.)

Available code boxes:

- `("Enter count:")`
- `/`
- `int`
- `input`
- `float`
- `}`
- `(`
- `print`

Current code in editor: `counter =` [] [] [] [] []

Answer:

Explanation:

Correct code assembly:

```
counter = int(input("Enter count:"))
```

NEW QUESTION # 18

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