New PCEP-30-02 Exam Objectives | Pass-Sure Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Advanced Testing Engine: PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

P.S. Free & New PCEP-30-02 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Exam4PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LVTW8e_FZ4LpH_mWIAppBPDTt9W3MJ2a

If you start to prapare for the PCEP-30-02 exam from books, then you will find that the content is too broad for you to cope with the exam questions. So, we just pick out the most important knowledge to learn. Through large numbers of practices, you will soon master the core knowledge of the PCEP-30-02 Exam. It is important to review the questions you always choose mistakenly. You should concentrate on finishing all exercises once you are determined to pass the PCEP-30-02 exam. And you will pass for sure as long as you study with our PCEP-30-02 study guide carefully.

Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 2	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 3	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 4	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.

>> New PCEP-30-02 Exam Objectives <<

PCEP-30-02 Advanced Testing Engine - PCEP-30-02 Study Center

High quality and high accuracy PCEP-30-02 real materials like ours can give you confidence and reliable backup to get the certificate smoothly because our experts have extracted the most frequent-tested points for your reference, because they are proficient in this exam who are dedicated in this area over ten years. Besides, from economic perspective, our PCEP-30-02 study dumps are priced reasonably so we made a balance between delivering satisfaction to customers and doing our own jobs. So in this critical moment, our PCEP-30-02 real materials will make you satisfied. Our PCEP-30-02 exam materials can provide integrated functions. You can learn a great deal of knowledge and get the certificate of the exam at one order like win-win outcome at one try.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
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
* temperature
* ==
* 0.0
* :
Arrange the boxes in this order:
This checks if temperature is exactly 0.0, and if so, runs the code inside the if block.

NEW QUESTION # 27
What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. * *
- B. *
- C. The code produces no output.
- D. * * *

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is a conditional statement that checks if a variable "counter" is less than 0, greater than or equal to 42, or neither. The code is as follows:
if counter < 0: print("") elif counter >= 42: print("") else: print("") The code starts with checking if the value of "counter" is less than 0. If yes, it prints a single asterisk () to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it checks if the value of "counter" is greater than or equal to 42. If yes, it prints three asterisks () to the screen and exits the statement. If no, it prints two asterisks () to the screen and exits the statement.
The expected output of the code depends on the value of "counter". If the value of "counter" is 10, as shown in the image, the code will print two asterisks (**) to the screen, because 10 is neither less than 0 nor greater than or equal to 42. Therefore, the correct answer is C. * *

NEW QUESTION # 28
What is true about tuples? (Select two answers.)

- A. Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime.
- B. Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists.
- C. The len { } function cannot be applied to tuples.
- D. An empty tuple is written as { } .

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Explanation
Tuples are one of the built-in data types in Python that are used to store collections of data. Tuples have some characteristics that distinguish them from other data types, such as lists, sets, and dictionaries. Some of these characteristics are:
Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime. Once a tuple is created, it cannot be modified, added, or removed. This makes tuples more stable and reliable than mutable data types. However, this also means that

tuples are less flexible and dynamic than mutable data types. For example, if you want to change an element in a tuple, you have to create a new tuple with the modified element and assign it to the same variable12 Tuples are ordered, which means that the items in a tuple have a defined order and can be accessed by using their index. The index of a tuple starts from 0 for the first item and goes up to the length of the tuple minus one for the last item. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the tuple. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c"), then t[0] returns "a", and t[-1] returns "c"12 Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists, which means that you can get a single item or a sublist of a tuple by using square brackets and specifying the start and end index. For example, if you have a tuple t
= ("a", "b", "c", "d", "e"), then t[2] returns "c", and t[1:4] returns ("b", "c", "d"). Slicing does not raise any exception, even if the start or end index is out of range. It will just return an empty tuple or the closest possible sublist12 Tuples can contain any data type, such as strings, numbers, booleans, lists, sets, dictionaries, or even other tuples. Tuples can also have duplicate values, which means that the same item can appear more than once in a tuple. For example, you can have a tuple t = (1, 2, 3, 1, 2), which contains two 1s and two
2s12
Tuples are written with round brackets, which means that you have to enclose the items in a tuple with parentheses. For example, you can create a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c") by using round brackets. However, you can also create a tuple without using round brackets, by just separating the items with commas. For example, you can create the same tuple t = "a", "b", "c" by using commas. This is called tuple packing, and it allows you to assign multiple values to a single variable12 The len() function can be applied to tuples, which means that you can get the number of items in a tuple by using the len() function. For example, if you have a tuple t = ("a", "b", "c"), then len(t) returns 312 An empty tuple is written as (), which means that you have to use an empty pair of parentheses to create a tuple with no items. For example, you can create an empty tuple t = () by using empty parentheses.
However, if you want to create a tuple with only one item, you have to add a comma after the item, otherwise Python will not recognize it as a tuple. For example, you can create a tuple with one item t = ("a",) by using a comma12 Therefore, the correct answers are A.
Tuples are immutable, which means that their contents cannot be changed during their lifetime. and D. Tuples can be indexed and sliced like lists.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What happens when the user runs the following code?

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

Answer: A

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.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

NEW QUESTION # 30
Arrange the binary numeric operators in the order which reflects their priorities, where the top-most position has the highest priority and the bottom-most position has the lowest priority.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
The correct order of the binary numeric operators in Python according to their priorities is:
* Exponentiation (**)

* Multiplication (*) and Division (/, //, %)
* Addition (+) and Subtraction (-)
This order follows the standard mathematical convention of operator precedence, which can be remembered by the acronym PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication/Division, Addition/Subtraction).
Operators with higher precedence are evaluated before those with lower precedence, but operators with the same precedence are evaluated from left to right. Parentheses can be used to change the order of evaluation by grouping expressions.
For example, in the expression 2 + 3 * 4 ** 2, the exponentiation operator (**) has the highest priority, so it is evaluated first, resulting in 2 + 3 * 16. Then, the multiplication operator (*) has the next highest priority, so it is evaluated next, resulting in 2 + 48. Finally, the addition operator (+) has the lowest priority, so it is evaluated last, resulting in 50.
You can find more information about the operator precedence in Python in the following references:
* 6. Expressions - Python 3.11.5 documentation
* Precedence and Associativity of Operators in Python - Programiz
* Python Operator Priority or Precedence Examples Tutorial

NEW QUESTION # 31
.....

id=1LVTW8e_FZ4LpH_mWIAppBPDTt9W3MJ2a