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According to our investigation, the test syllabus of the PCEP-30-02 exam is changing every year. Some new knowledge will be added into the annual real exam. Some old knowledge will be deleted. So you must have a clear understanding of the test syllabus of the PCEP-30-02 study materials. Now, you can directly refer to our study materials. Our experts have carefully researched each part of the test syllabus of the PCEP-30-02 Study Materials. Then they compile new questions and answers of the study materials according to the new knowledge parts.

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"> Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

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.)



input

)

int

print

;

float


(

("Enter mass:")

```
mass =
```

Answer:

Explanation:



input

)

int

print

;

float

(

("Enter mass:")

```
mass = float( input("Enter mass:") )
```

Explanation

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int
print
;

mass = float(input("Enter mass:"))

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 # 29

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.

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speed : < if 50.0

Answer:

Explanation:

speed : < if 50.0

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if speed < 50.0:

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 # 30

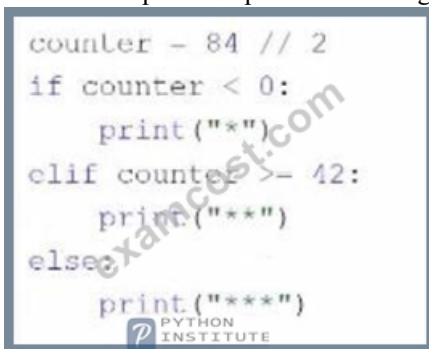
What is true about exceptions in Python? (Select two answers.)

- A. Not more than one except branch can be executed inside one try-except block.
- B. According to Python terminology, exceptions are raised
- C. According to Python terminology, exceptions are thrown
- D. Python's philosophy encourages developers to make all possible efforts to protect the program from the occurrence of an exception.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the expected output of the following code?



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

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 (**)

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 # 32

What happens when the user runs the following code?

```
speed = 0
while speed < 30:
    speed += 2
    if speed > 10:
        print("*", end="")
    else:
        print("**")
```

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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