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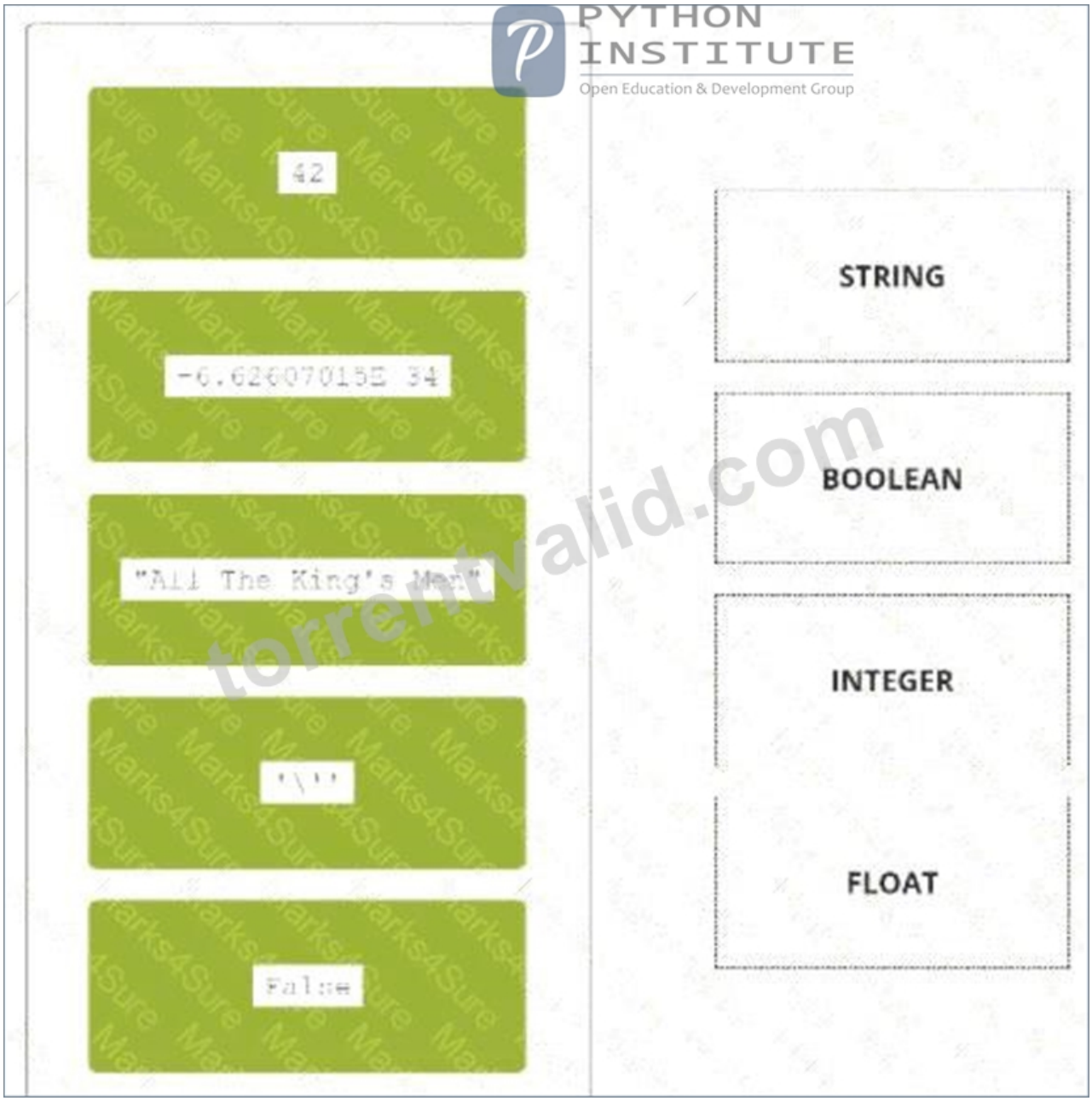
Reliable Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Topics - PCEP-30-02 Certification Book Torrent

Success in the PCEP-30-02 certification exam is essential to advance your career. The PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer (PCEP-30-02) certification can set you apart from the competition and give you the edge you need to grow in your career. However, preparing for the PCEP-30-02 test can be challenging, mainly if you have limited time. Here's where TorrentValid comes in with actual PCEP-30-02 Questions. We at TorrentValid are well aware of the importance of the Python Institute PCEP-30-02 certification in order to stand out in today's competitive job environment.

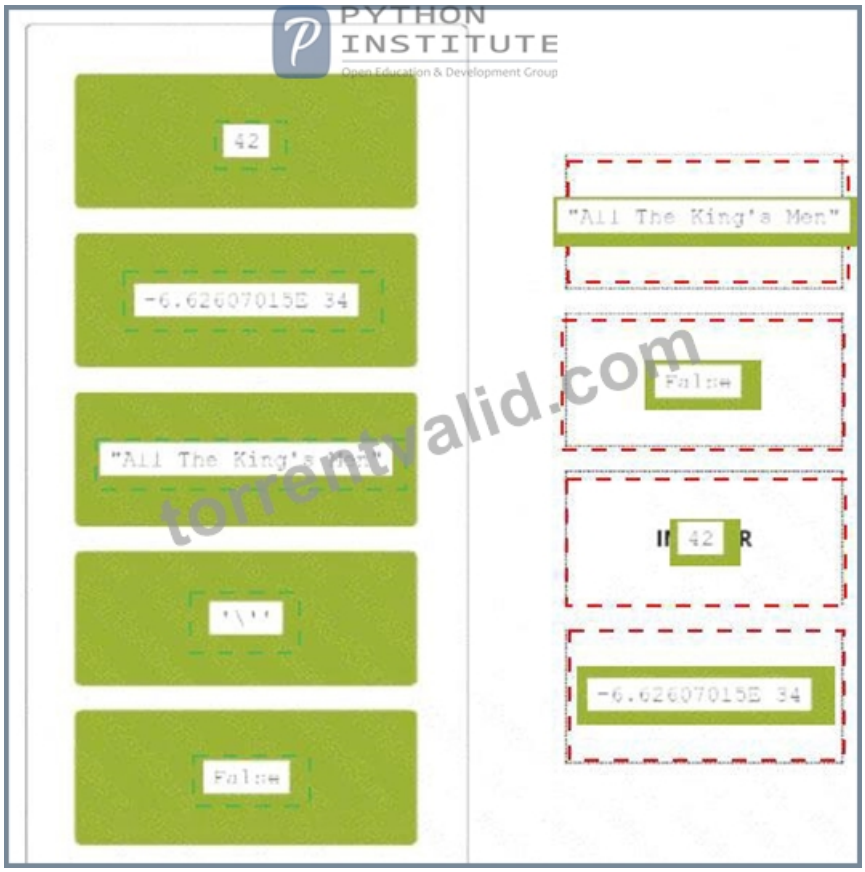
Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
One possible way to drag and drop the literals to match their data type names is:
* STRING: "All The King's Men"
* BOOLEAN: False
* INTEGER: 42
* FLOAT: -6.62607015E-34
A literal is a value that is written exactly as it is meant to be interpreted by the Python interpreter. A data type is a category of values that share some common characteristics or operations. Python has four basic data types: string, boolean, integer, and float.
A string is a sequence of characters enclosed by either single or double quotes. A string can represent text, symbols, or any other information that can be displayed as text. For example, "All The King's Men" is a string literal that represents the title of a novel.
A boolean is a logical value that can be either True or False. A boolean can represent the result of a comparison, a condition, or a logical operation. For example, False is a boolean literal that represents the opposite of True.
An integer is a whole number that can be positive, negative, or zero. An integer can represent a count, an index, or any other quantity that does not require fractions or decimals. For example, 42 is an integer literal that represents the answer to life, the universe, and everything.
A float is a number that can have a fractional part after the decimal point. A float can represent a measurement, a ratio, or any other quantity that requires precision or approximation. For example,
-6.62607015E-34 is a float literal that represents the Planck constant in scientific notation.
You can find more information about the literals and data types in Python in the following references:
* [Python Data Types]
* [Python Literals]
* [Python Basic Syntax]

NEW QUESTION # 11
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 = "Furious", brand = "Ampere")[1][1])
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 12
What is true about tuples? (Select two answers.)

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

Answer: B,D

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 # 13
What is the expected result of running the following code?

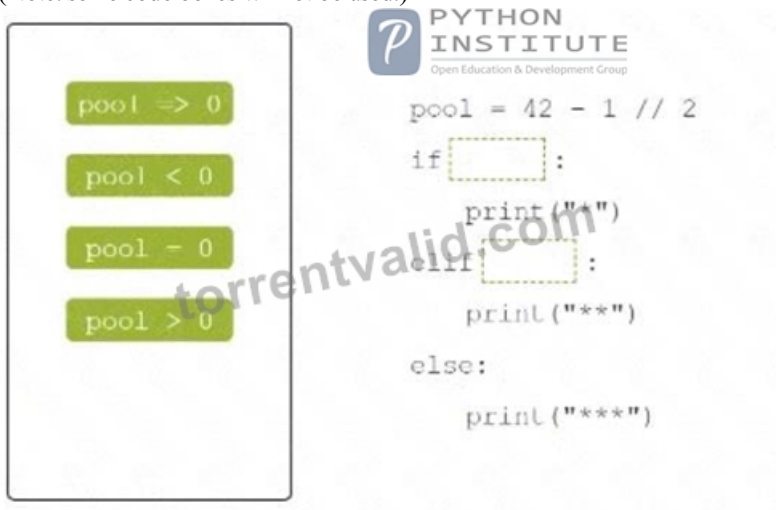
```
def do_the_mess(parameter):
    parameter[0] += variable
    return parameter[0]


the_list = [x for x in range(2, 3)]
variable = 1
do_the_mess(the_list)
print(the_list[0])
```

- A. The code prints 0
- B. The code prints 1 .
- C. The code raises an unhandled exception.
- D. The code prints 2

Answer: C

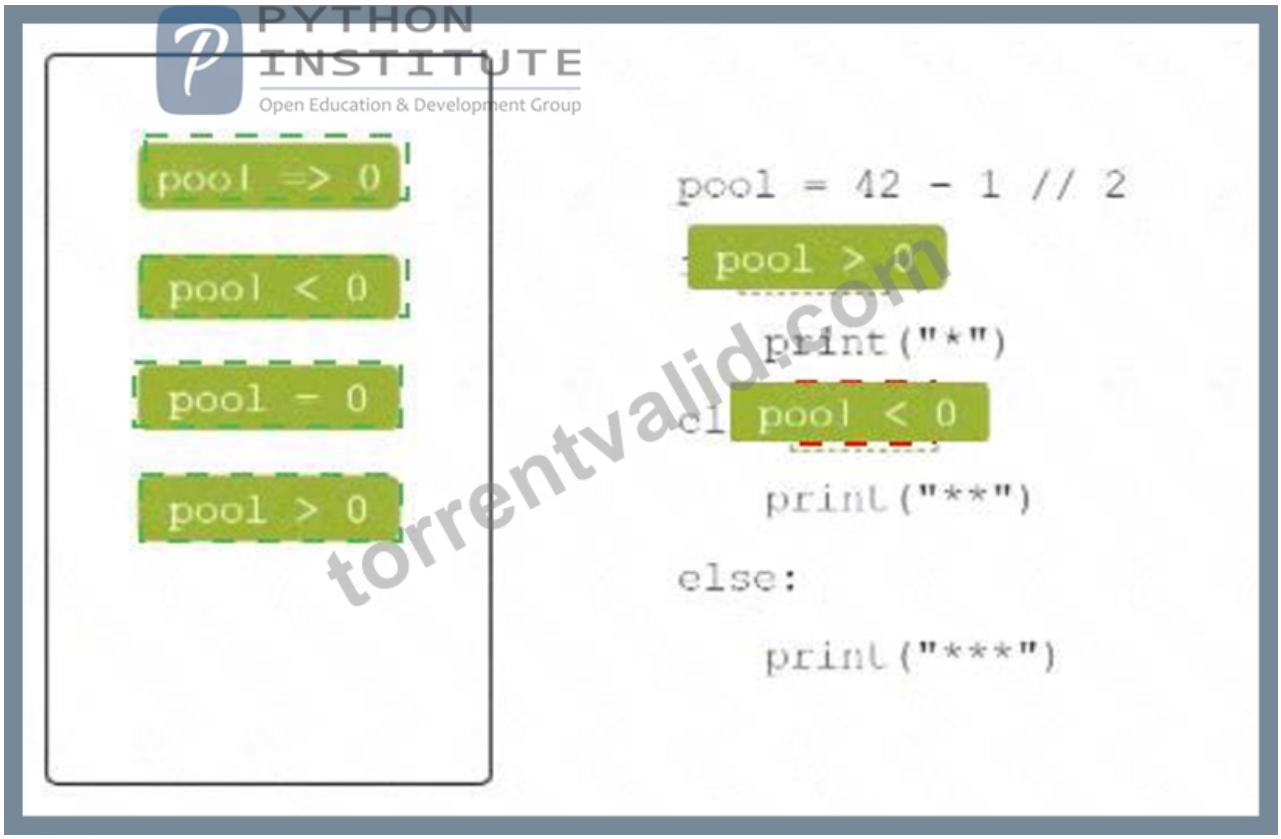
Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use the index method to find the position of a value in a list.
The code is as follows:
the_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] print(the_list.index(6))
The code starts with creating a list called "the_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to print the result of calling the index method on the list with the argument 6. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, the_list.index(1) returns 0, because 1 is the first value in the list.
However, the code has a problem. The problem is that the value 6 is not present in the list, so the index method cannot find it. This will cause a ValueError exception, which is an error that occurs when a function or operation receives an argument that has the right type but an inappropriate value. 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 find a value that does not exist in the list.
Therefore, the correct answer is C. The code raises an unhandled exception.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen.
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

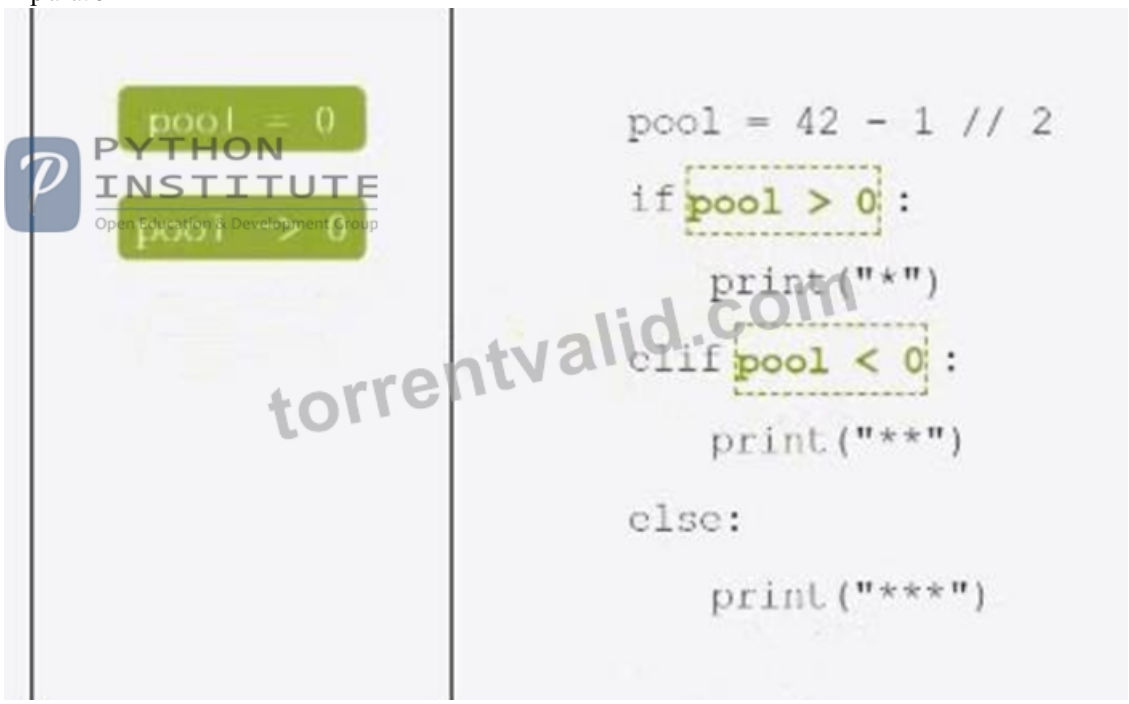


Answer:

Explanation:



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]

NEW QUESTION # 15
.....

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