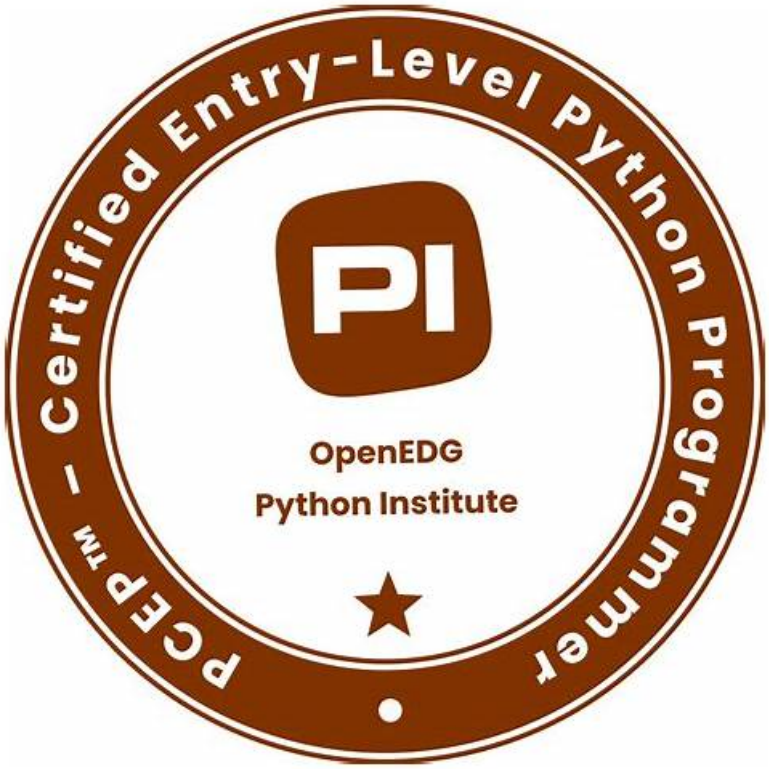
Python Institute PCEP-30-02考古題分享，新版PCEP-30-02考古題



P.S. KaoGuTi在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的PCEP-30-02考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aAK1KulLJU6DCgWZZclAjQY3ztc4kj_C

敢於追求，才是精彩的人生，如果有一天你坐在搖晃的椅子上，回憶起自己的往事，會發出會心的一笑，那麼你的人生是成功的。 你想要成功的人生嗎？那就趕緊使用KaoGuTi Python Institute的PCEP-30-02考試培訓資料吧，它包括了試題及答案，對每位IT認證的考生都非常使用，它的成功率高達100%，心動不如行動，趕緊購買吧。

Python Institute PCEP-30-02 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
主題 2	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
主題 3	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
主題 4	• Computer Programming Fundamentals: This section of the exam covers fundamental concepts such as interpreters, compilers, syntax, and semantics. It covers Python basics: keywords, instructions, indentation, comments in addition to Booleans, integers, floats, strings, and Variables, and naming conventions. Finally, it covers arithmetic, string, assignment, bitwise, Boolean, relational, and Input • output operations.
主題 5	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.

優秀的PCEP-30-02考古題分享和資格考試中的領先供應商和快速下載 Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

KaoGuTi提供的培訓資料和正式的考試內容是非常接近的。你經過我們短期的特殊培訓可以很快的掌握IT專業知識，為你參加考試做好準備。我們承諾將盡力幫助你通過Python Institute PCEP-30-02 認證考試。

最新的 Python Institute PCEP PCEP-30-02 免費考試真題 (Q28-Q33):

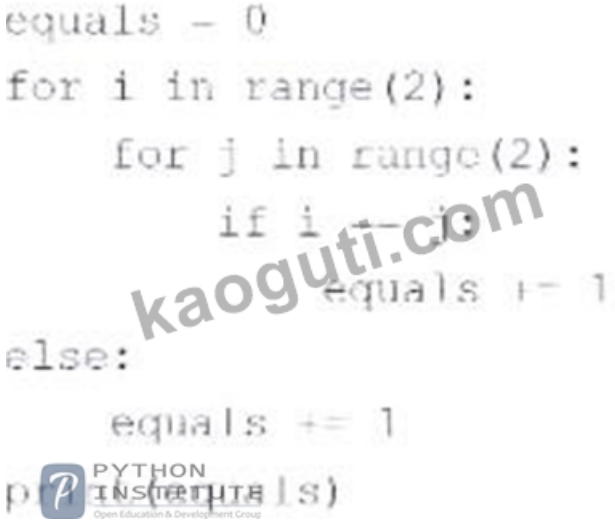
問題 #28
How many hashes (+) does the code output to the screen?

- A. five
- B. zero (the code outputs nothing)
- C. one
- D. three

答案：A

解題說明：
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is a loop that checks if a variable "floor" is less than or equal to 0 and prints a string accordingly. The code is as follows:
floor = 5 while floor > 0: print("+") floor = floor - 1
The code starts with assigning the value 5 to the variable "floor". Then, it enters a while loop that repeats as long as the condition "floor > 0" is true. Inside the loop, the code prints a "+" symbol to the screen, and then subtracts 1 from the value of "floor". The loop ends when "floor" becomes 0 or negative, and the code exits.
The code outputs five "+" symbols to the screen, one for each iteration of the loop. Therefore, the correct answer is C. five.

問題 #29
What is the expected output of the following code?



- A. 0
- B. The code outputs nothing.
- C. 1
- D. 2

答案：D

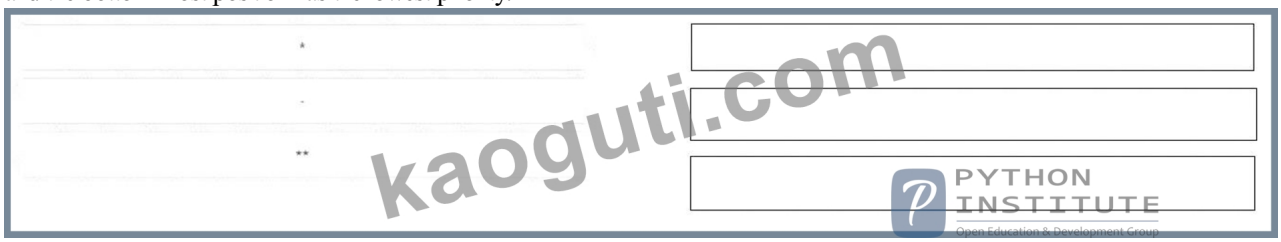
解題說明：
The code snippet that you have sent is checking if two numbers are equal and printing the result. The code is as follows:
num1 = 1 num2 = 2 if num1 == num2: print(4) else: print(1)
The code starts with assigning the values 1 and 2 to the variables "num1" and "num2" respectively. Then, it enters an if statement that compares the values of "num1" and "num2" using the equality operator (==). If the values are equal, the code prints 4 to the screen. If the values are not equal, the code prints 1 to the screen.
The expected output of the code is 1, because the values of "num1" and "num2" are not equal. Therefore, the correct answer is C. 1.
Reference: [Python Institute - Entry-Level Python Programmer Certification]

問題 #30
A program written in a high-level programming language is called:

- A. machine code
- B. a source code
- C. a binary code
- D. the ASCI I code

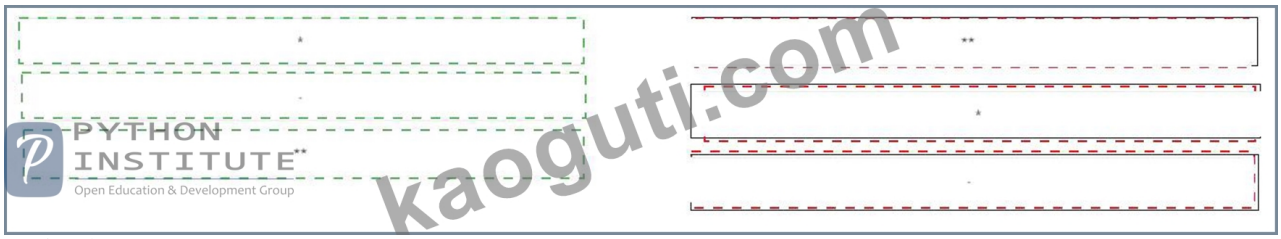
答案：B

問題 #31
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.



答案：

解題說明：



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

問題 #32
A set of rules which defines the ways in which words can be coupled in sentences is called:

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

答案：B

解題說明：
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.

問題 #33
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