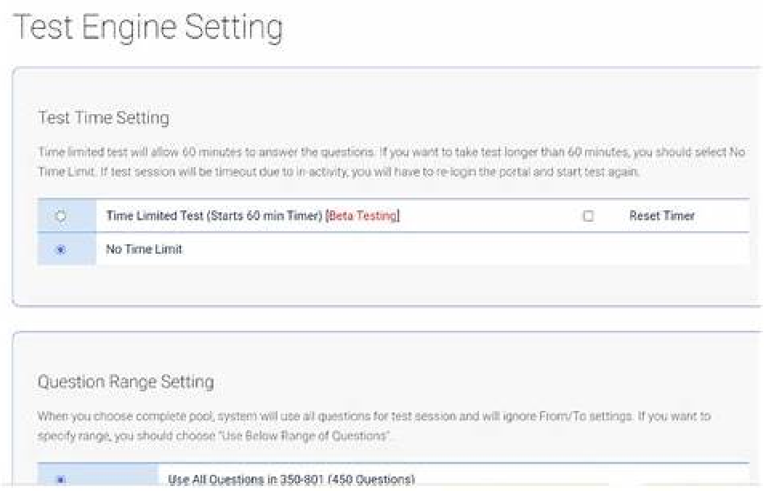
PCEP-30-02 Testing Engine & PCEP-30-02 Schulungsunterlagen



Test Engine Setting

Test Time Setting

Time limited test will allow 60 minutes to answer the questions. If you want to take test longer than 60 minutes, you should select No Time Limit. If test session will be timeout due to in-activity, you will have to re-login the portal and start test again.

( ) Time Limited Test (Starts 60 min Timer) [Beta Testing] ☐ Reset Timer
(●) No Time Limit

Question Range Setting

When you choose complete pool, system will use all questions for test session and will ignore From/To settings. If you want to specify range, you should choose "Use Below Range of Questions".

(●) Use All Questions in 350-801 (450 Questions)

BONUS!!! Laden Sie die vollständige Version der ZertPruefung PCEP-30-02 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos herunter: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wnFMt6xJMP0V40MIgh0VDOcoXg_NwU67

ZertPruefung ist eine Website, die alle Ihrer Bedürfnisse zur Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Zertifizierungsprüfung abdecken kann. Mit den Prüfungsmaterialien von ZertPruefung können Sie die Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Zertifizierungsprüfung mit einer ganz hohen Note bestehen.

Die Prüfungsmaterialien zur Python Institute PCEP-30-02 von ZertPruefung sind kostengünstig. Wir bieten den Kandidaten die Simulationsfragen und Antworten von guter Qualität mit niedrigem Preis. Wir hoffen herzlich, dass Sie die Prüfung bestehen können. Außerdem bieten wir Ihen bequemen Online-Service und alle Ihren Fragen zur Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Zertifizierungsprüfung lösen.

>> PCEP-30-02 Testing Engine <<

PCEP-30-02 Schulungsunterlagen - PCEP-30-02 Prüfungsinformationen

Es ist schwierig, Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Sorgen Sie sich um die Vorbereitung der PCEP-30-02 Prüfung nach der Anmeldung? Wenn ja, lesen Sie bitte die folgenden Inhalte. Sie können den kürzesten Weg zum Erfolg der PCEP-30-02 Prüfung finden, der Ihnen helfen, Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Prüfung mit guter Note bestanden. Das ist ja Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Dumps von ZertPruefung. Wenn Sie diese PCEP-30-02 Prüfung sehr leicht bestehen wollen, probieren Sie bitte diese Dumps.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer PCEP-30-02 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q19-Q24):

19. Frage
Which of the following are the names of Python passing argument styles?
(Select two answers.)

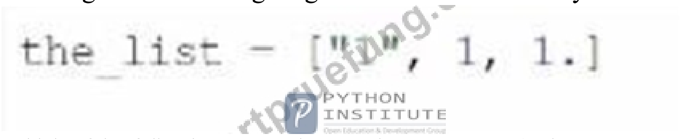
- A. positional
- B. reference
- C. keyword
- D. indicatory

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:
Keyword arguments are arguments that are specified by using the name of the parameter, followed by an equal sign and the value of

the argument. For example, print (sep='-', end='!') is a function call with keyword arguments. Keyword arguments can be used to pass arguments in any order, and to provide default values for some arguments1.
Positional arguments are arguments that are passed in the same order as the parameters of the function definition. For example, print ('Hello', 'World') is a function call with positional arguments. Positional arguments must be passed before any keyword arguments, and they must match the number and type of the parameters of the function2.
References: 1: 5 Types of Arguments in Python Function Definitions | Built In 2: python - What's the pythonic way to pass arguments between functions ...

20. Frage
Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:



```
the_list = ["1", 1, 1.]
```

Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

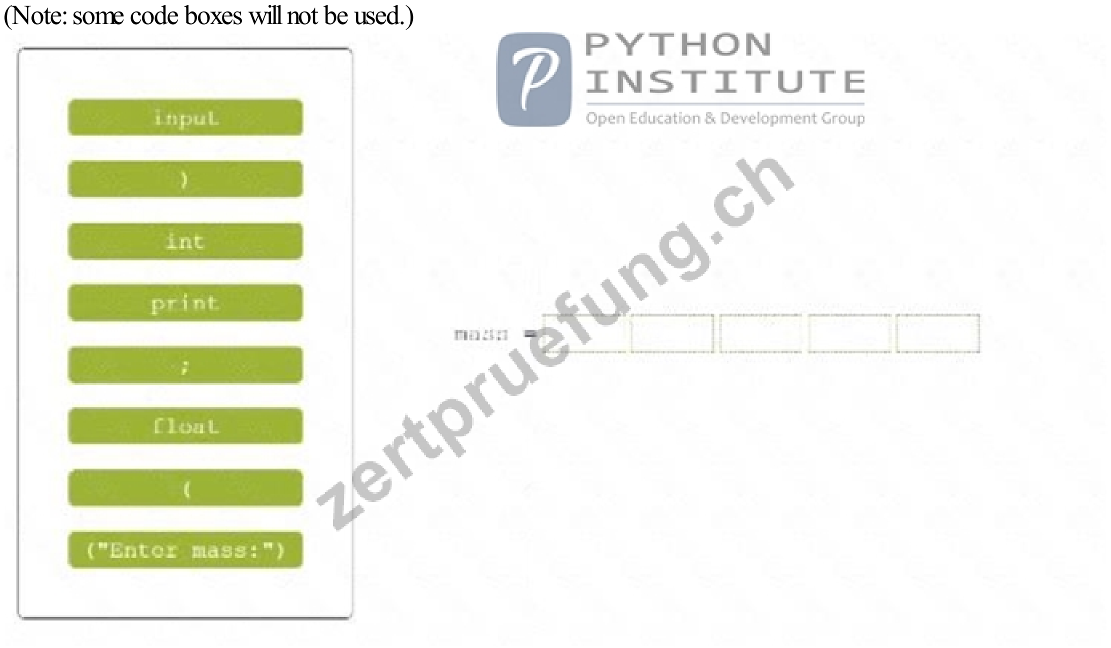
- A. the_list. index {'1'} -- 0
- B. 1.1 in the_list |1:3 |
- C. the_List.index {"1"} in the_list
- D. len (the list [0:2]} <3

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four values to a variable called "the_list". The code is as follows:
the_list = ['1', 1, 1, 1]
The code creates a list object that contains the values '1', 1, 1, and 1, and assigns it to the variable "the_list".
The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the values. The index starts from
0 for the first value and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last value. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, the_list[0] returns '1', and the_list[-1] returns 1.
The expressions that you have given are trying to evaluate some conditions on the list and return a boolean value, either True or False. Some of them are valid, and some of them are invalid and will raise an exception.
An exception is an error that occurs when the code cannot be executed properly. The expressions are as follows:
A). the_List.index {"1"} in the_list: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is also a value in the list. However, this expression is invalid, because it uses curly brackets instead of parentheses to call the index method. 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_list.index
{"1"} will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.
B). 1.1 in the_list |1:3 |: This expression is trying to check if the value 1.1 is present in a sublist of the list.
However, this expression is invalid, because it uses a vertical bar instead of a colon to specify the start and end index of the sublist. The sublist is obtained by using the slicing operation, which uses square brackets and a colon to get a part of the list. For example, the_list[1:3] returns [1, 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 1 to the index 3, excluding the end index. However, the_list |1:3 | will raise a SyntaxError exception and output nothing.
C). len (the list [0:2]} <3: This expression is trying to check if the length of a sublist of the list is less than 3.
This expression is valid, because it uses the len function and the slicing operation correctly. The len function is used to return the number of values in a list or a sublist. For example, len(the_list) returns 4, because the list has four values. The slicing operation is used to get a part of the list by using square brackets and a colon. For example, the_list[0:2] returns ['1', 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 2, excluding the end index. The expression len (the list [0:2]} <3 returns True, because the length of the sublist ['1', 1] is 2, which is less than 3.
D). the_list. index {'1'} - 0: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is equal to 0. This expression is valid, because it uses the index method and the equality operator correctly. 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. The equality operator is used to compare two values and return True if they are equal, or False if they are not. For example, 0 == 0 returns True, and 0 == 1 returns False. The expression the_list. index {'1'} - 0 returns True, because the index of '1' in the list is 0, and 0 is equal to 0.
Therefore, the correct answers are C. len (the list [0:2]} <3 and D. the_list. index {'1'} - 0.

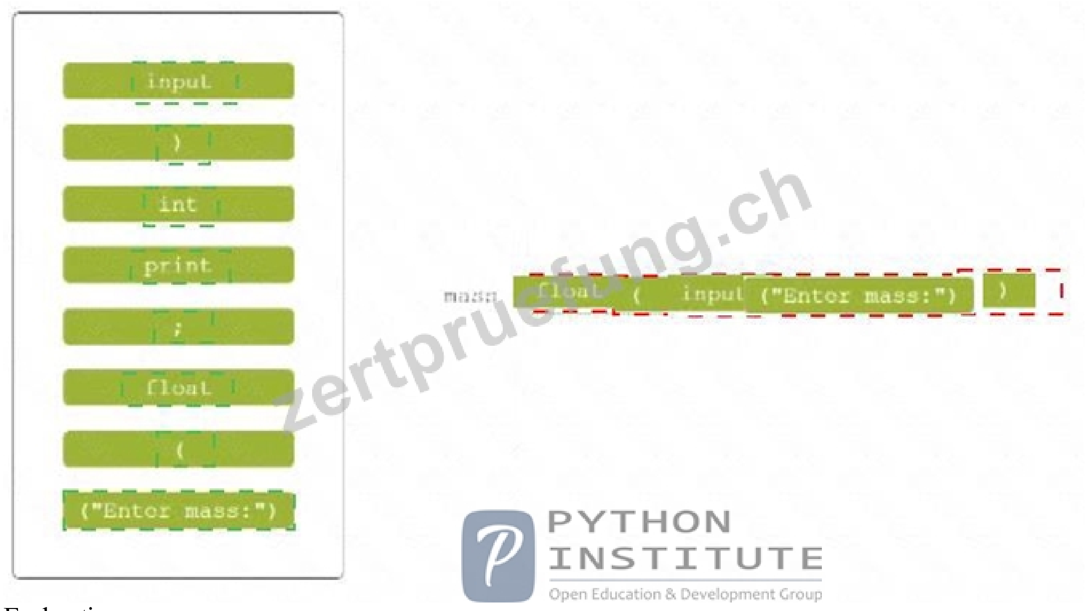
21. Frage

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.)



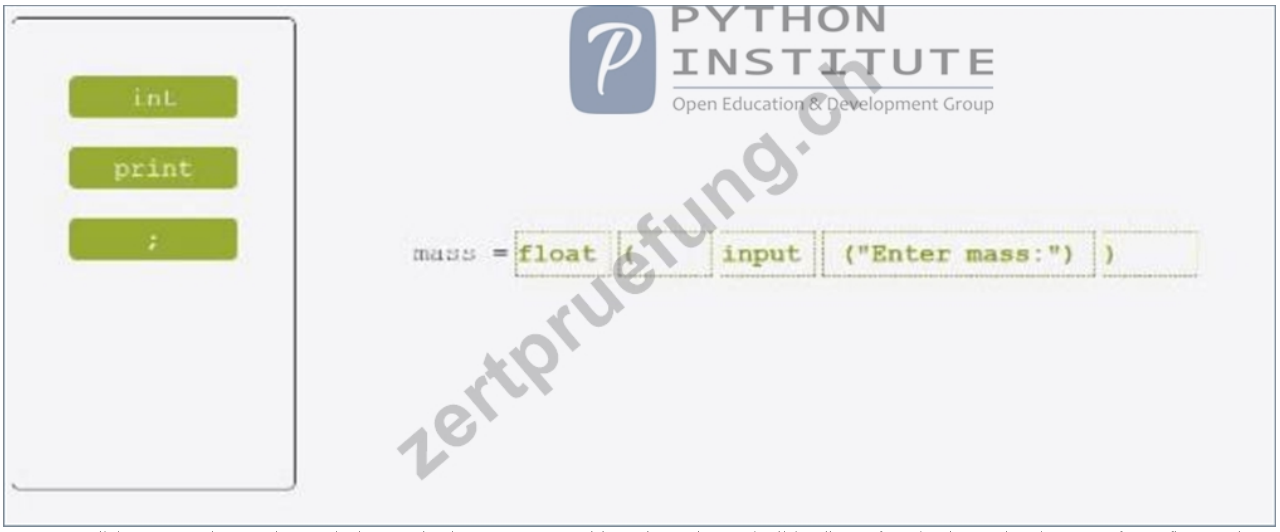
Antwort:

Begründung:



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

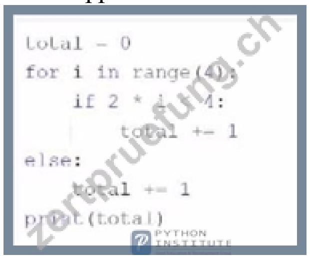
Explanation



```
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]

22. Frage
What happens when the user runs the following code?



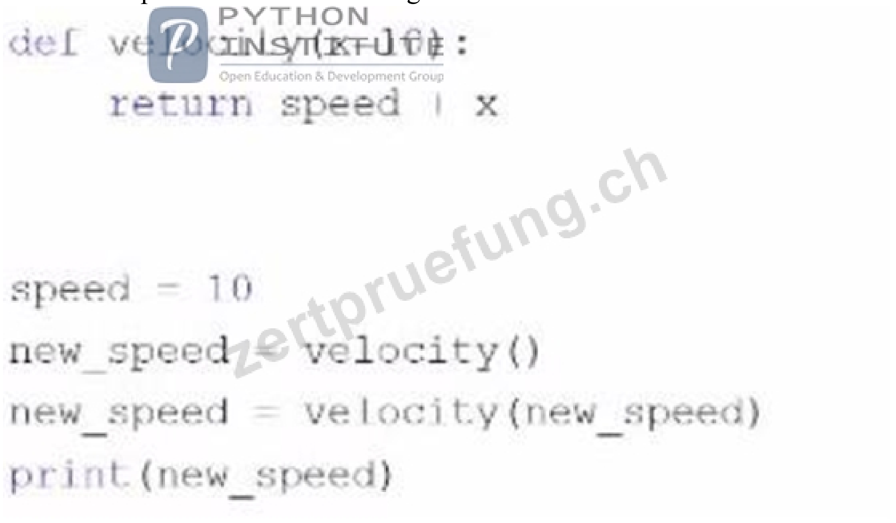
```
total = 0
for i in range(4):
    if 2 * i [illegible] 4:
        total += 1
else:
    total += 1
print(total)
```

- A. The code outputs 1.
- B. The code outputs 3.
- C. The code enters an infinite loop.
- D. The code outputs 2.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is calculating the value of a variable "total" based on the values in the range of 0 to 3. The code is as follows:
total = 0 for i in range(0, 3): if i % 2 == 0: total = total + 1 else: total = total + 2 print(total) The code starts with assigning the value 0 to the variable "total". Then, it enters a for loop that iterates over the values 0, 1, and 2 (the range function excludes the upper bound). Inside the loop, the code checks if the current value of "i" is even or odd using the modulo operator (%). If "i" is even, the code adds 1 to the value of
"total". If "i" is odd, the code adds 2 to the value of "total". The loop ends when "i" reaches 3, and the code prints the final value of "total" to the screen.
The code outputs 2 to the screen, because the value of "total" changes as follows:
When i = 0, total = 0 + 1 = 1
When i = 1, total = 1 + 2 = 3
When i = 2, total = 3 + 1 = 4
When i = 3, the loop ends and total = 4 is printed
Therefore, the correct answer is B. The code outputs 2.

23. Frage
What is the expected result of the following code?



```
def velocity(x = 10):
    return speed / x


speed = 10
new_speed = velocity()
new_speed = velocity(new_speed)
print(new_speed)
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.
- D. 2

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use the global keyword to access and modify a global variable inside a function. The code is as follows:
speed = 10 def velocity(): global speed speed = speed + 10 return speed print(velocity()) The code starts with creating a global variable called "speed" and assigning it the value 10. A global variable is a variable that is defined outside any function and can be accessed by any part of the code. Then, the code defines a function called "velocity" that takes no parameters and returns the value of "speed" after adding 10 to it. Inside the function, the code uses the global keyword to declare that it wants to use the global variable
"speed", not a local one. A local variable is a variable that is defined inside a function and can only be accessed by that function. The global keyword allows the function to modify the global variable, not just read it. Then, the code adds 10 to the value of "speed" and returns it. Finally, the code calls the function "velocity" and prints the result.
However, the code has a problem. The problem is that the code uses the global keyword inside the function, but not outside. The global keyword is only needed when you want to modify a global variable inside a function, not when you want to create or access it outside a function. If you use the global keyword outside a function, you will get a SyntaxError exception, which is an error that occurs when the code does not follow the rules of the Python language. 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 uses the global keyword incorrectly. Therefore, the correct answer is A. The code is erroneous and cannot be run.

24. Frage
......

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