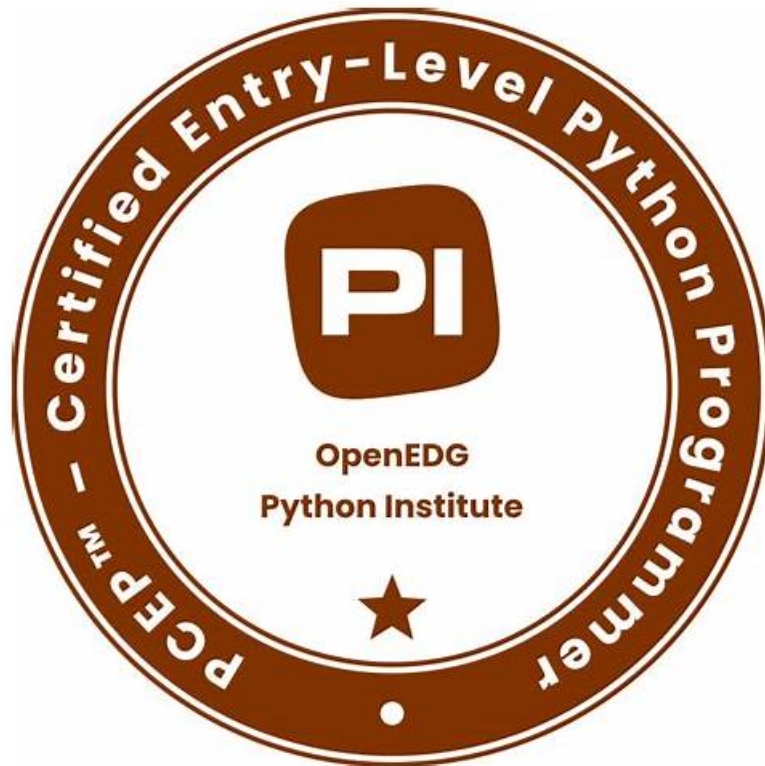


Python Institute PCEP-30-02日本語版復習資料、PCEP-30-02最新知識



さらに、Japancert PCEP-30-02ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eQtjyUrnYRQca-rZ_MGMmPIVmDHIZ77H

Python Institute資格試験はそんなに難しいのですか？ 弊社の資料を利用したら、PCEP-30-02試験は簡単になります。お客様に最高のPython Institute問題集を入手させるために、我々は常に問題集の質を改善し、ずっと最新の試験のシラバスに応じて問題集を更新しています。我々のPCEP-30-02問題集の解答を暗記すれば、お客様は必ずこの試験に合格することができます。

Python Institute PCEP-30-02 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	関数と例外: この試験の部分では、関数と呼び出しの定義をカバーします。
トピック 2	データ コレクション: このセクションでは、リストの構築、インデックス作成、スライス、メソッド、および理解に焦点を当て、タプル、辞書、および文字列について説明します。
トピック 3	ループ: while、for、range()、ループ制御、ループのネスト。

>> Python Institute PCEP-30-02日本語版復習資料 <<

現実的PCEP-30-02日本語版復習資料 & 資格試験のリーダー & 権威のある PCEP-30-02: PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer

JapancertのPython InstituteのPCEP-30-02試験トレーニング資料は豊富な経験を持っているIT専門家が研究したもので、問題と解答が緊密に結んでいるものです。それと比べるものがありません。専門的な団体と正確性の高い

Python InstituteのPCEP-30-02問題集があるこそ、Japancertのサイトは世界的でPCEP-30-02試験トレーニングによっての試験合格率が一番高いです。Japancertを選び、成功を選びます。

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer 認定 PCEP-30-02 試験問題 (Q27-Q32):

質問 # 27

Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.

□

正解:

解説:

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]

質問 # 28

Python Is an example of which programming language category?

- A. assembly
- B. machine
- C. interpreted
- D. compiled

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

Python is an interpreted programming language, which means that the source code is translated into executable code by an interpreter at runtime, rather than by a compiler beforehand. Interpreted languages are more flexible and portable than compiled languages, but they are also slower and less efficient. Assembly and machine languages are low-level languages that are directly executed by the hardware, while compiled languages are high-level languages that are translated into machine code by a compiler before execution.

質問 # 29

Drag and drop the literals to match their data type names.

□

正解:

解説:

Explanation:

質問 # 30

What is the expected result of the following code?

- A. The code will cause an unhandled
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is trying to use a list comprehension to create a new list from an existing list. The code is as follows:

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] new_list = [x for x in my_list if x > 5]
```

The code starts with creating a list called "my_list" that contains the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Then, it tries to create a new list called "new_list" by using a list comprehension. A list comprehension is a concise way of creating a new list from an existing list by applying some expression or condition to each element. The syntax of a list comprehension is:

```
new_list = [expression for element in old_list if condition]
```

The expression is the value that will be added to the new list, which can be the same as the element or a modified version of it. The element is the variable that takes each value from the old list. The condition is an optional filter that determines which elements will be included in the new list. For example, the following list comprehension creates a new list that contains the squares of the even numbers from the old list:

```
old_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] new_list = [x ** 2 for x in old_list if x % 2 == 0] new_list = [4, 16, 36]
```

The code that you have sent is trying to create a new list that contains the elements from the old list that are greater than 5. However, there is a problem with this code. The problem is that none of the elements in the old list are greater than 5, so the condition is always false. This means that the new list will be empty, and the expression will never be evaluated. However, the expression is not valid, because it uses the variable x without defining it. This will cause a NameError exception, which is an error that occurs when a variable name is not found in the current scope. 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 use an undefined variable in an expression that is never executed. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The code will cause an unhandled exception.

質問 # 31

Which of the following functions can be invoked with two arguments?

- A. ☐
- B. ☒
- C. ☐
- D. ☐

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

The code snippets that you have sent are defining four different functions in Python. A function is a block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused in the program. A function can take zero or more arguments, which are values that are passed to the function when it is called. A function can also return a value or None, which is the default return value in Python.

To define a function in Python, you use the def keyword, followed by the name of the function and parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can specify the names of the parameters that the function will accept.

After the parentheses, you use a colon and then indent the code block that contains the statements of the function. For example:

```
def function_name(parameter1, parameter2): # statements of the function return value
```

To call a function in Python, you use the name of the function followed by parentheses. Inside the parentheses, you can pass the values for the arguments that the function expects.

The number and order of the arguments must match the number and order of the parameters in the function definition, unless you use keyword arguments or default values. For example:

```
function_name(argument1, argument2)
```

A) `def my_function(): print("Hello")`
 B) `def my_function(a, b): return a + b`
 C) `def my_function(a, b, c): return a * b * c`
 D) `def my_function(a, b=0): return a - b`

Therefore, the correct answer is B. Option B.

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PCEP-30-02最新知識: <https://www.japancert.com/PCEP-30-02.html>

- [illegible]

ちなみに、Japancert PCEP-30-02の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eQtjyUmnYRQca-rZ_MGMmPIVmDHIZ77H