



PCEP-30-02^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an integer value and assigns it to the depth variable. (Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

Select and Place:

The code boxes available are:

- input (
-)
- "Enter immersion depth: ")
- ==
- int (
- =
- float (

The target code line is: `depth` followed by five empty boxes.

Correct Answer:

The correct code line is: `depth = int(input("Enter immersion depth: "))`

One possible way to insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an integer value and assigns it to the depth variable is:

```
depth = int(input("Enter the immersion depth: "))
```

This line of code uses the input function to prompt the user for a string value, and then uses the int function to convert that string value into an integer number. The result is then assigned to the variable depth.

You can find more information about the input and int functions in Python in the following references:



[Python input() Function]

[Python int() Function]

QUESTION 2

What is IDLE?

- A. An acronym that stands for Integrated Development and Learning Environment for Python
- B. An acronym that stands for Interactive Development and Learning Extension
- C. A version of Python

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
1  people = {}
2
3
4  def add_person(index):
5      if index in people:
6          people[index] += 1
7      else:
8          people[index] = 1
9
10
11  add_person('Peter')
12  add_person('Paul')
13  add_person('peter')
14
15  print(len(people))  # 3
16  print(people)      # {'Peter': 1, 'Paul': 1, 'peter': 1}
```

- A. The code is erroneous.
- B. 2



C. 1

D. 3

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

The meaning of the positional parameter is determined by its:

A. appearance

B. position

C. name

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

What is the default return value for a function that does not explicitly return any value?

A. void

B. Null

C. public

D. None

E. int

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

What is the expected output of the following code?



```
1 | num = 1
2 |
3 | def func():
4 |     num = num + 3
5 |     print(num)
6 |
7 | func()
8 |
9 | print(num)
```

- A. 4 1
- B. 4 4
- C. 1 4
- D. The code is erroneous.
- E. 1 1

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
1 | my_list = [3, 1, -2]
2 | print(my_list[my_list[-1]])
```

- A. -2
- B. 3
- C. -1
- D. 1

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

What will be the output of the following code snippet?



```
1 | a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
2 | print(a[::-2])
```

A. [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]

B. [8, 9]

C. [1, 2, 3]

D. [1, 2]

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Insert the correct snippet so that the program produces the expected output. Expected output:

```
1 | True
```

Code:

```
1 | list = [False, True, "2", 3, 4, 5]
2 | # insert code here
3 | print(b)
```

A. b = 0 not in list

B. b = list[0]

C. b = 0 in list

D. b = False

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

What will happen when you attempt to run the following code?

```
1 | # print(Hello, World!)
2 | # SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

A. The code will raise the TypeError exception.



- B. The code will raise the AttributeError exception.
- C. The code will raise the ValueError exception.
- D. The code will raise the SyntaxError exception.
- E. The code will print Hello, World! to the console.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
1 | num = 2 + 3 * 5
2 | print(Num)
```

- A. 25
- B. 17.0
- C. The code is erroneous.
- D. 17

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
1 | # def fun(in=2, out=3):
2 | #     return in * out
3 |
4 |
5 | def fun(inp=2, out=3):
6 |     return inp * out
7 |
8 |
9 | print(fun(3))
```

- A. 9



B. The snippet is erroneous (invalid syntax).

C. 6

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

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

- ☐ A.

```
def mu(None):  
    pass
```
- ☐ B.

```
def iota(level, size = 0):  
    pass
```
- ☐ C.

```
def kappa(level):  
    pass
```
- ☐ D.

```
def lambda():  
    pass
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

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)
```

The code snippets that you have sent are as follows:

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`

The question is asking which of these functions can be invoked with two arguments. This means that the function must have two parameters in its definition, or one parameter with a default value and one without. The default value is a value

that is assigned to a parameter if no argument is given for it when the function is called. For example, in option D, the parameter `b` has a default value of 0, so the function can be called with one or two arguments.

The only option that meets this criterion is option B. The function in option B has two parameters, `a` and `b`, and returns the sum of them. This function can be invoked with two arguments, such as `my_function(2, 3)`, which will return 5. The

other options cannot be invoked with two arguments. Option A has no parameters, so it can only be called with no arguments, such as `my_function()`, which will print "Hello". Option C has three parameters, `a`, `b`, and `c`, and returns the product

of them. This function can only be called with three arguments, such as `my_function(2, 3, 4)`, which will return 24. Option D has one parameter with a default value, `b`, and one without, `a`, and returns the difference of them. This function can be

called with one or two arguments, such as `my_function(2)` or `my_function(2, 3)`, which will return 2 or -1, respectively.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. Option B.

QUESTION 14

What snippet would you insert in the line indicated below to print The highest number is 10 and the lowest number is 1. to the monitor?



```
1 data = [10, 2, 1, 7, 5, 6, 4, 3, 9, 8]
2 # insert your code here
3 print(
4     ('The highest number is {} ' +
5      'and the lowest number is {}').format(high, low)
6 )
```

A. None of the above.

B.

```
1 def find_high_low(nums):
2     nums.sort()
3     return nums[0], nums[-1]
4
5
6 high, low = find_high_low(data)
```

C.

```
1 def find_high_low(nums):
2     nums.sort()
3     return nums[len(nums)], nums[0]
4
5
6 high, low = find_high_low(data)
```

D.

```
1 def find_high_low(nums):
2     nums.sort()
3     return nums[-1], nums[0]
4
5
6 high, low = find_high_low(data)
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 15

How much will the delivery cost be, if the order value is 1700 and the state is FL (Florida)?



```
1 | # order = int(input('Please enter the order value: '))
2 | # state = input('Please enter the state (as postal abbreviation): ')
3 | order, state = int('1700'), 'FL' # Just for convenience
4 | delivery = 0
5 |
6 | if state in ['NC', 'SC', 'VA']:
7 |     if order <= 1000:
8 |         delivery = 70
9 |     elif 1000 < order < 2000:
10 |         delivery = 80
11 |     else:
12 |         delivery = 90
13 | else:
14 |     delivery = 50
15 |     print('1. delivery', delivery) # 50
16 | if state in ['GA', 'WV', 'FL']:
17 |     if order > 1000:
18 |         delivery += 30
19 |         print('2. delivery', delivery) # 80
20 |     if order < 2000 and state in ['WV', 'FL']:
21 |         delivery += 40
22 |         print('3. delivery', delivery) # 120
23 |     else:
24 |         delivery += 25
25 | print(delivery) # 120
```

- A. 120
- B. 105
- C. 80
- D. 90

Correct Answer: A



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