course_1_assessment_11

Due: 2018-11-25 01:25:00

Description: Assessment for Way of Programmer Week four. Score: 11.0 of 11 = 100.0%

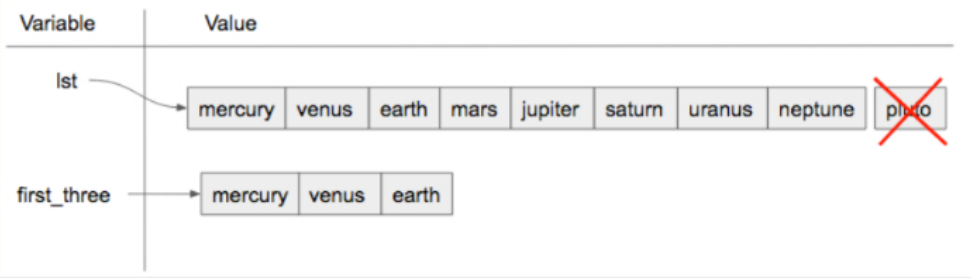
Questions

seqmut-1-1: Which of these is a correct reference diagram following the execution of the following code? Score: 1.0 / 1

```
lst = ['mercury', 'venus', 'earth', 'mars', 'jupiter', 'saturn', 'uranus', 'neptune', 'pluto']
lst.remove('pluto')
first_three = lst[:3]
```

Comment: autograded

1.



2.

- (●) A. I.
- ( ) B. II.
- ( ) C. Neither is the correct reference diagram.

Check me | Compare me

✔ Yes, when we are using the remove method, we are just editing the existing list, not making a new copy.

Multiple Choice (assess_question4_1_1_1)

seqmut-1-4: What will be the value of `a` after the following code has executed?

Score: 1.0 / 1

```
a = ["holiday", "celebrate!"]
quiet = a
quiet.append("company")
```

Comment: autograded

The value of `a` will be

["holiday", "celebrate!", "com

Check me | Compare me

Good work!

Fill in the Blank (assess_question3_3_1_1)

seqmut-1-5: Could aliasing cause potential confusion in this problem?

Score: 1.0 / 1

```
b = ['q', 'u', 'i']
z = b
b[1] = 'i'
z.remove('i')
print(z)
```

Comment: autograded

- (•) A. yes
- ( ) B. no

Check me | Compare me

✔ Yes, b and z reference the same list and changes are made using both aliases.

Multiple Choice (assess_question3_3_1_2)

seqmut-1-13: Given that we want to accumulate the total sum of a list of numbers, which of the following accumulator patterns would be appropriate?

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

1.

```
nums = [4, 5, 2, 93, 3, 5]
s = 0
for n in nums:
    s = s + 1
```

2.

```
nums = [4, 5, 2, 93, 3, 5]
s = 0
```

```
for n in nums:
    s = n + n
```

3.

```
nums = [4, 5, 2, 93, 3, 5]
s = 0
for n in nums:
    s = s + n
```

A. I.

B. II.

C. III.

D. none of the above would be appropriate for the problem.

Check me | Compare me

✔ Yes, this will solve the problem.

Multiple Choice (assess_question5_2_1_1)

seqmut-1-14: Given that we want to accumulate the total number of strings in the list, which of the following accumulator patterns would be appropriate?

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

1.

```
lst = ['plan', 'answer', 5, 9.29, 'order, items', [4]]
s = 0
for n in lst:
    s = s + n
```

2.

```
lst = ['plan', 'answer', 5, 9.29, 'order, items', [4]]
for item in lst:
    s = 0
    if type(item) == type("string"):
        s = s + 1
```

3.

```
lst = ['plan', 'answer', 5, 9.29, 'order, items', [4]]
s = ""
for n in lst:
    s = s + n
```

4.

```
lst = ['plan', 'answer', 5, 9.29, 'order, items', [4]]
s = 0
for item in lst:
```

```
    if type(item) == type("string"):
        s = s + 1
```

○A. 1.

○B. 2.

○C. 3.

◉D. 4.

○E. none of the above would be appropriate for the problem.

Check me Compare me

✔ Yes, this will solve the problem.

Multiple Choice (assess_question5_2_1_2)

seqmut-1-15: Which of these are good names for an accumulator variable? Select as many as apply.

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

☐A. sum

☐B. x

☑C. total

☑D. accum

☐E. none of the above

Check me Compare me

✔ Correct.
C. Yes, total is a good name for accumulating numbers.
D. Yes, accum is a good name. It's both short and easy to remember.

Multiple Choice (assess_question5_2_1_3)

seqmut-1-16: Which of these are good names for an iterator (loop) variable? Select as many as apply.

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

☑A. item

☐B. y

☑C. elem

☑D. char

☐E. none of the above

Check me Compare me

✔ Correct.
A. Yes, item can be a good name to use as an iterator variable.

C. Yes, elem can be a good name to use as an iterator variable, especially when iterating over lists.
D. Yes, char can be a good name to use when iterating over a string, because the iterator variable would be assigned a character each time.

Multiple Choice (assess_question5_2_1_4)

seqmut-1-17: Which of these are good names for a sequence variable? Select as many as apply.

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

- [x] A. num_lst
- [ ] B. p
- [x] C. sentence
- [x] D. names
- [ ] E. none of the above

Check me | Compare me

✔ Correct.
A. Yes, num_lst is good for a sequence variable if the value is actually a list of numbers.
C. Yes, this is good to use if the for loop is iterating through a string.
D. Yes, names is good, assuming that the for loop is iterating through actual names and not something unrelated to names.

Multiple Choice (assess_question5_2_1_5)

seqmut-1-18: Given the following scenario, what are good names for the accumulator variable, iterator variable, and sequence variable? You are writing code that uses a list of sentences and accumulates the total number of sentences that have the word 'happy' in them.

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

- ○ A. accumulator variable: x | iterator variable: s | sequence variable: lst
- ○ B. accumulator variable: total | iterator variable: s | sequence variable: lst
- ○ C. accumulator variable: x | iterator variable: sentences | sequence variable: sentence_lst
- ◉ D. accumulator variable: total | iterator variable: sentence |sequence variable: sentence_lst
- ○ E. none of the above

Check me | Compare me

✔ Yes, this combination of variable names is the clearest.

Multiple Choice (assess_question5_2_1_6)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

For each character in the string saved in `ael` , append that character to a list that should be saved in a

variable `app` .

Save & Run 2/11/2021, 2:49:39 AM - 2 of 2 Show CodeLens

```
ael = "python!"
app=[]
for i in ael:
    app.append(i)
print(app)

```

ActiveCode (access_ac_5_2_1_1)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

For each string in `wrds` , add 'ed' to the end of the word (to make the word past tense). Save these past tense words to a list called `past_wrds` .

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```
wrds = ["end", 'work', "play", "start", "walk", "look", "open", "rain", "learn", "clean"]
past_wrds=[]
for i in range(len(wrds)):
    past_wrds.append(wrds[i]+"ed")
print(past_wrds)
```

ActiveCode (access_ac_5_2_1_2)

Score Me