course_1_assessment_6

Due: 2018-11-25 01:19:00

Description: Assessment for Way of Programmer Week 2 lesson. Score: 9.0 of 9 = 100.0%

Questions

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

Write one for loop to print out each character of the string `my_str` on a separate line.

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```
1 my_str = "MICHIGAN"
2 for i in my_str:
3     print(i)
4
```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_01)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

Write one for loop to print out each element of the list `several_things`. Then, write *another* for loop to print out the TYPE of each element of the list `several_things`. To complete this problem you should have written two different for loops, each of which iterates over the list `several_things`, but each of those 2 for loops should have a different result.

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```
1 several_things = ["hello", 2, 4, 6.0, 7.5, 234352354, "the end", "", 99]
```

```
for i in several_things:
    print(i)
for i in several_things:
    print(type(i))
```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_02)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

Write code that uses iteration to print out **the length** of each element of the list stored in `str_list`.

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```
str_list = ["hello", "", "goodbye", "wonderful", "I love Python"]

for i in str_list:
    print(len(i))

```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_03)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

Write code to count the number of characters in `original_str` using the accumulation pattern and assign the answer to a variable `num_chars`. Do NOT use the `len` function to solve the problem (if you use it while you are working on this problem, comment it out afterward!)

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```
original_str = "The quick brown rhino jumped over the extremely lazy fox."
num_chars=0
for i in original_str:
    num_chars+=1
    print(num_chars)


```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_05)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

`addition_str` is a string with a list of numbers separated by the `+` sign. Write code that uses the accumulation pattern to take the sum of all of the numbers and assigns it to `sum_val` (an integer). (You should use the `.split("+")` function to split by `"+"` and `int()` to cast to an integer).

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```
addition_str = "2+5+10+20"
List=addition_str.split('+')
new_List=[int(i) for i in List]
sum_val=sum(new_List)
print(sum_val)

```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_07)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

`week_temps_f` is a string with a list of fahrenheit temperatures separated by the `,` sign. Write code that uses the accumulation pattern to compute the **average** (sum divided by number of items) and assigns it to `avg_temp`. Do not hard code your answer (i.e., make your code compute both the sum or the number of items in `week_temps_f`) (You should use the `.split(",")` function to split by `","` and `float()` to cast to a float).

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```
1 week_temps_f = "75.1,77.7,83.2,82.5,81.0,79.5,85.7"
2 List=week_temps_f.split(',')
3 avg=[float(i) for i in List]
4 avg_temp=sum(avg)/len(List)
5 print(avg_temp)
6
7
```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_08)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

Write code to create a list of numbers from 0 to 67 and assign that list to the variable `nums`. Do not hard code the list.

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```
1
2 nums=range(68)
3 print(nums)
```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_09)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

Write code to create a **list of word lengths** for the words in `original_str` using the accumulation pattern and assign the answer to a variable `num_words_list`. (You should use the `len` function).

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```
original_str = "The quick brown rhino jumped over the extremely lazy fox"
List=original_str.split()
num_words_list=[]
for i in List:
    num_words_list.append(len(i))
print(num_words_list)
```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_06)

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

Create an empty string and assign it to the variable `lett`. Then using range, write code such that when your code is run, `lett` has 7 b's (`"bbbbbbb"`).

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```
lett=""
for i in range(0,7):
    lett+="b"
print(lett)
```

ActiveCode (assess_pc_02_10)

Score: 0.0 / 0

Comment: autograded

Write a program that uses the turtle module **and** a for loop to draw something. It doesn't have to be complicated, but draw something different than we have done in the past. (Hint: if you are drawing something complicated, it could get tedious to watch it draw over and over. Try setting `.speed(10)` for the turtle to draw fast, or `.speed(0)` for it to draw super fast with no animation.)

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```
1 import turtle
2 wn=turtle.Screen()
3 alex=turtle.Turtle()
4
5 for i in range(4):
6     alex.forward(125)
7     alex.left(90)
8
9 wn.exitonclick()
10
```

ActiveCode (assess_ps_02_04)

Score Me