Back

Practice Quiz: Conditionals
Practice Quiz • 10 min • 5 total points

Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. What's the value of this Python expression: (2**2) == 4?

1 / 1 point

- 4
- 2**2
- [✓ True]
- False

Correct
You nailed it! The conditional operator == checks if two values are equal. The result of that operation is a boolean: either True or False.

2. Complete the script by filling in the missing parts. The function receives a name, then returns a greeting based on whether or not that name is "Taylor".

1 / 1 point

```
def greeting(name):
  if name == "Taylor":
    return "Welcome back Taylor!"
  else:
    return "Hello there, " + name

print(greeting("Taylor"))
print(greeting("John"))
```

Run
Reset

```
Welcome back Taylor!
Hello there, John
```

Correct
Great work! You're getting the hang of conditionals in Python.

3. What's the output of this code if number equals 10?

1 / 1 point

```
if number > 11:
  print(0)
elif number != 10:
  print(1)
elif number >= 20 or number < 12:
  print(2)
else:
  print(3)
```

2

Correct
Right on! Our number is 10, which is smaller than 12, so it matches that condition.

4. Is "A dog" smaller or larger than "A mouse"? Is 9999+8888 smaller or larger than 100*100? Replace the plus sign with a comparison operator in the following code to let Python check it for you and then answer. The result should return True if the correct comparison operator is used.

1 / 1 point

```
print("A dog" < "A mouse")
print(9999+8888 > 100*100)
```

Run
Reset

```
True
True
```

- "A dog" is larger than "A mouse" and 9999+8888 is larger than 100*100
- [✓ "A dog" is smaller than "A mouse" and 9999+8888 is larger than 100*100]
- "A dog" is larger than "A mouse" and 9999+8888 is smaller than 100*100
- "A dog" is smaller than "A mouse" and 9999+8888 is smaller than 100*100

Correct
You got it! Keep getting Python to do the work for you.

5. If a filesystem has a block size of 4096 bytes, this means that a file comprised of only one byte will still use 4096 bytes of storage. A file made up of 4097 bytes will use 4096*2=8192 bytes of storage. Knowing this, can you fill in the gaps in the calculate_storage function below, which calculates the total number of bytes needed to store a file of a given size?

1 / 1 point

```
def calculate_storage(filesize):
    block_size = 4096
```

```python
    # Use floor division to calculate how many blocks are fully occupied
    full_blocks = filesize//block_size
    # Use the modulo operator to check whether there's any remainder
    partial_block_remainder = filesize%block_size
    # Depending on whether there's a remainder or not, return
    # the total number of bytes required to allocate enough blocks
    # to store your data.
    if partial_block_remainder > 0:
        return full_blocks*block_size+block_size
    return full_blocks*block_size

print(calculate_storage(1))    # Should be 4096
print(calculate_storage(4096)) # Should be 4096
print(calculate_storage(4097)) # Should be 8192
print(calculate_storage(6000)) # Should be 8192
```

Run

Reset

```
4096
4096
8192
8192
```

Correct

Awesome! Those were some complicated calculations that you needed to do, but you did it!