

## Chapter 3

Quiz, 10 questions

1  
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1.

What do we do to a Python statement that is immediately after an **if** statement to indicate that the statement is to be executed only when the **if** statement is **true**?

- ☐ Start the statement with a "#" character
  - ☐ Underline all of the conditional code
  - ☐ Begin the statement with a curly brace {
  - ☐ Indent the line below the if statement
- 

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2.

Which of these operators is **not** a comparison / logical operator?

- ☐ !=
  - ☐ >=
  - ☐ =
  - ☐ ==
  - ☐ <
- 

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3.

What is true about the following code segment:

```
1  if x == 5 :  
2      print('Is 5')  
3      print('Is Still 5')  
4      print('Third 5')
```

- ☐ Depending on the value of **x**, either all three of the print statements will execute or none of the statements will execute
- ☐ The string 'Is 5' will always print out regardless of the value for **x**.
- ☐ The string 'Is 5' will never print out regardless of the value for **x**.

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4.

When you have multiple lines in an **if** block, how do you indicate the end of the **if** block?

- ☐ You use a curly brace { after the last line of the if block
  - ☐ You omit the semicolon ; on the last line of the if block
  - ☐ You capitalize the first letter of the line following the end of the if block
  - ☐ You de-indent the next line past the if block to the same level of indent as the original **if** statement
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5.

You look at the following text:

```
1 if x == 6 :  
2     print('Is 6')  
3     print('Is Still 6')  
4     print('Third 6')
```

It looks perfect but Python is giving you an 'Indentation Error' on the second print statement. What is the most likely reason?

- ☐ Python thinks 'Still' is a mis-spelled word in the string
  - ☐ You have mixed tabs and spaces in the file
  - ☐ Python has reached its limit on the largest Python program that can be run
  - ☐ In order to make humans feel inadequate, Python randomly emits 'Indentation Errors' on perfectly good code - after about an hour the error will just go away without any changes to your program
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6.

What is the Python reserved word that we use in two-way if tests to indicate the block of code that is to be executed if the logical test is false?

- ☐ break
  - ☐ else
-

☐ toggle

## Chapter 3 ☐ switch

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7.

What will the following code print out?

```
1 x = 0
2 if x < 2 :
3     print('Small')
4 elif x < 10 :
5     print('Medium')
6 else :
7     print('LARGE')
8 print('All done')
```

☐ LARGE

All done

☐ Small

Medium

LARGE

All done

☐ Small☐ SmallAll done

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8.

For the following code,

```
1 if x < 2 :
2     print('Below 2')
3 elif x >= 2 :
4     print('Two or more')
5 else :
6     print('Something else')
```

What value of 'x' will cause 'Something else' to print out?

☐ x = 2☐ This code will never print 'Something else' regardless of the value for 'x'☐ x = -2☐ x = 2.0

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9.

In the following code (numbers added) - which will be the last line to execute successfully?

```
1 (1) astr = 'Hello Bob'
2 (2) istr = int(astr)
3 (3) print('First', istr)
4 (4) astr = '123'
5 (5) istr = int(astr)
6 (6) print('Second', istr)
```

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 2

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10.

For the following code:

```
1 astr = 'Hello Bob'
2 istr = 0
3 try:
4     istr = int(astr)
5 except:
6     istr = -1
```

What will the value be for **istr** after this code executes?

- ☐ 9 (the number of characters in 'Hello Bob')
- ☐ -1
- ☐ false
- ☐ It depends on the position in the collating sequence for the letter 'H'

☐

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