1.
A data professional can use a `for` loop to perform which of the following tasks?
1 / 1 point

To define a function

To convert one data type to another

To repeat a specific block of code until a condition is met

To iterate over a series of numbers

Correct
A data professional can use a `for` loop to iterate over a series of numbers. In Python, a `for` loop is a piece of code that iterates over a sequence of values, such as numbers in a list or characters in a string.

2.
A data professional wants to set up a `for` loop. They write the following code: `for x in range(3):` . What values will the variable `x` take?
1 / 1 point

Only 3

1, 2, and 3

0, 1, 2, and 3

0, 1, and 2

Correct
In the example for `x in range(3):`, the variable `x` will take the values 0, 1, and 2. The `range()` function returns a sequence of numbers starting from zero; then increments by one, by default; then stops before the given number. The code begins with the distinguishing keyword `for`. And, like functions and other expressions that start a distinct code block, it ends with a colon.

3.
What parameter of Python's `range()` function specifies the size of the increments in a sequence of numbers?
1 / 1 point

Loop value

Step value

Start value

Stop value

Correct

Python's `range()` function returns a sequence of numbers starting from zero; then increments by one, by default; then stops before the given number. The function includes the following parameters: start value, stop value, and step value. Step value specifies the size of the increments in a sequence of numbers.