Question 1
Fill in the blank: In the following code, the integers 5 and 12 are _____:
```
for i in range(5, 12):
    print(i)
```
1 / 1 point

return statements
parameters
arguments
functions
Correct
The integers 5 and 12 are arguments in the following code:
```
for i in range(5, 12):
    print(i)
```
An argument is the data brought into a function when it is called. In this case, 5 and 12 are brought into the range() function when it is called.

Question 2
What is the correct way to define the function addition() if it requires the two parameters num1 and num2? 1 / 1 point

def addition(num1, num2):
def addition(num1)(num2):
def addition(num1 num2):
def addition(num1 and num2):
Correct
The correct way to define the function addition() if it requires the two parameters num1 and num2 is def addition(num1, num2):. If a function requires multiple parameters, you should place them in parentheses and separate them with commas when defining the function.

Question 3
Which of the following lines of code has correct syntax for printing the data type of the string "elarson"? 1 / 1 point
print("elarson", type)
type(print("elarson"))
print(type, "elarson")
print(type("elarson"))
Correct
The code print(type("elarson")) has correct syntax for printing the data type of the string "elarson". The inner function is processed first, and then its returned value is passed to the outer function. The argument "elarson" is first passed into the type() function. It returns its data type, and this is passed into the print() function.

Question 4
Which function definition includes the correct syntax for returning the value of the result variable from the doubles() function? 1 / 1 point

```
def doubles(num):
   result = num * 2
   result return
```

```
def doubles(num):
   result = num * 2
   return "result"
```

```
def doubles(num):
   result = num * 2
   return = result
```

```
def doubles(num):
   result = num * 2
   return result
```

Correct
The following block of code demonstrates the correct syntax for returning the value of the result variable from the doubles() function:

```
def doubles(num):

   result = num * 2

   return result
```

The return keyword is used to return information from a function. It is placed before the information that you want to return. In this case, that is the result variable.