

TO PASS 80% or higher

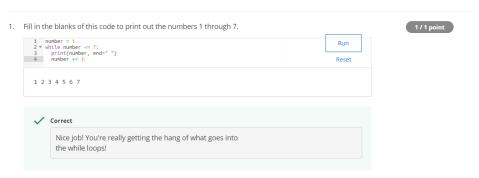


GRADE 100%

Module 3 Graded Assessment

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%



2. The show_letters function should print out each letter of a word on a separate line. Fill in the blanks to make that happen.



1 / 1 point



3. Complete the function digits(n) that returns how many digits the number has. For example: 25 has 2 digits and 144 has 3 digits. Tip: you can figure out the digits of a number by dividing it by 10 once per digit until there are no digits left.



```
1 * def dights(n):
2 count = 0
3 * tf n == 0:
4 return 1
5 * while n |= 0:
7 count = 1
8 return count
9 print(dights(25)) # Should print 2
10 print(dights(144)) # Should print 3
11 print(dights(146)) # Should print 4
12 orint(dights(90)) # Should print 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Run
        2
                             Woohoo! You've cracked the code of writing code!
```

4. This function prints out a multiplication table (where each number is the result of multiplying the first number of its row by the number at the top of its column). Fill in the blanks so that calling



multiplication_table(1, 3) will print out:

123

246

369

```
1 * def multiplication_table(start, stop):
2 * for x in range(start, stop+1):
3 * for y in range(start, stop + 1):
4     print(str(x*y), end=" ")
5     print()
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Run
7 multiplication_table(1, 3)
8 # Should print the multiplication table shown above
```

✓ Correct Awesome! You've stepped up to the challenge of one of the more complex coding practices, nested loops!

5. The counter function counts down from start to stop when start is bigger than stop, and counts up from start to stop otherwise. Fill in the blanks to make this work correctly.

1 / 1 point

6. The even_numbers function returns a space-separated string of all positive numbers that are divisible by 2, up to and including the maximum that's passed into the function. For example, even_numbers(6) returns "2 4 6". Fill in the blank to make this work.

You nailed it! You've figured out all of the situations that

1/1 point

Correct

Woohoo! You remembered all of the elements of the range of the for-loop, well done!

 $7. \quad \text{The following code raises an error when executed. What's the reason for the error?} \\$

1/1 point

```
1 * def decade_counter():
2 * while year < 50:
3 year += 10
4 return year
```

- O Incrementing by 10 instead of 1
- Failure to initialize variables
- $\bigcirc \ \ \text{Nothing is happening inside the while loop}$
- Wrong comparison operator

✓ Correct

✓ Correct

need to be considered!

Well done! The variable year needs to be initialized prior to being used in the while loop.

8. What is the value of \boldsymbol{x} at the end of the following code?

1/1 point

1/1 point

```
7

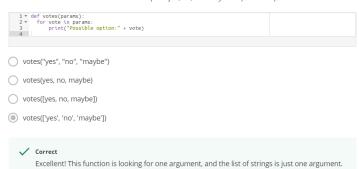
Correct
You got it! The upper limit of a range isn't included, which means that the loop stops before reaching it. The increment is 3, so the loop stops when x reaches 7.
```

9. What is the value of y at the end of the following code?

1 * for x in range(10): 2 * for y in range(x): 3 print(y)



 $10. \ \ \text{How does this function need to be called to print yes, no, and maybe as possible options to vote for?}$



1 / 1 point