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[Crash Course on Python](https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-crash-course/home/welcome)

[Week 4](https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-crash-course/home/week/4)

Practice Quiz: Lists

[Prev](https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-crash-course/supplement/sbRdF/lists-and-tuples-operations-cheat-sheet)

[Next](https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-crash-course/lecture/AsGUr/what-is-a-dictionary)

**PRACTICE QUIZ • 30 MIN**

**Practice Quiz: Lists**

**Submit your assignment**

Try again

**Receive grade**

**TO PASS**80% or higher

**Grade**

83.33%

View Feedback

We keep your highest score

Practice Quiz: Lists

Practice Quiz • 30 min

**Congratulations! You passed!**

**TO PASS**80% or higher

Keep Learning

**GRADE**

83.33%

**Practice Quiz: Lists**

**TOTAL POINTS 6**

1.Question 1

Given a list of filenames, we want to rename all the files with extension hpp to the extension h. To do this, we would like to generate a new list called newfilenames, consisting of the new filenames. Fill in the blanks in the code using any of the methods you’ve learned thus far, like a for loop or a list comprehension.

**1 / 1 point**

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filenames = ["program.c", "stdio.hpp", "sample.hpp", "a.out", "math.hpp", "hpp.out"]

newfilenames = []

for x in range(len(filenames)):

    old\_name = filenames[x]

    if old\_name.endswith(".hpp"):

      new\_name = old\_name.replace('.hpp','.h')

    else:

      new\_name = old\_name;

    newfilenames.append(new\_name)

# using as many lines of code as your chosen method requires.

print(newfilenames)

# Should be ["program.c", "stdio.h", "sample.h", "a.out", "math.h", "hpp.out"]





RunReset

**Correct**

Great work! You're starting to see the benefits of knowing

how to operate with lists and strings.

2.Question 2

Let's create a function that turns text into pig latin: a simple text transformation that modifies each word moving the first character to the end and appending "ay" to the end. For example, python ends up as ythonpay.

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def pig\_latin(text):

  say = ""

  # Separate the text into words

  new\_word=[]

  words = text.split()

  for word in words:

    say+=word[0].replace(words[-1]) + "ay"

    # Create the pig latin word and add it to the list

    new\_word.append(say)

    # Turn the list back into a phrase

  return \_\_\_

print(pig\_latin("hello how are you")) # Should be "ellohay owhay reaay ouyay"

print(pig\_latin("programming in python is fun")) # Should be "rogrammingpay niay ythonpay siay unfay"





RunReset

**Incorrect**

RuntimeErrorElement(RuntimeError,Error on line 13:

print(pig\_latin("hello how are you")) # Should be "ellohay owhay reaay ouyay")

RuntimeErrorElement(RuntimeError,Error on line 7:

say+=word[0].replace(words[-1]) + "ay"

TypeError: replace() takes at least 2 arguments (1 given)

)

3.Question 3

The permissions of a file in a Linux system are split into three sets of three permissions: read, write, and execute for the owner, group, and others. Each of the three values can be expressed as an octal number summing each permission, with 4 corresponding to read, 2 to write, and 1 to execute. Or it can be written with a string using the letters r, w, and x or - when the permission is not granted. For example: 640 is read/write for the owner, read for the group, and no permissions for the others; converted to a string, it would be: "rw-r-----" 755 is read/write/execute for the owner, and read/execute for group and others; converted to a string, it would be: "rwxr-xr-x" Fill in the blanks to make the code convert a permission in octal format into a string format.

**1 / 1 point**

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def octal\_to\_string(octal):

    result = ""

    value\_letters = [(4,"r"),(2,"w"),(1,"x")]

    # Iterate over each of the digits in octal

    for x in [int(n) for n in str(octal)]:

        # Check for each of the permissions values

        for value, letter in value\_letters:

            if x >= value:

                result +=letter

                x -= value

            else:

                result += '-'

    return result

print(octal\_to\_string(755)) # Should be rwxr-xr-x

print(octal\_to\_string(644)) # Should be rw-r--r--

print(octal\_to\_string(750)) # Should be rwxr-x---

print(octal\_to\_string(600)) # Should be rw-------





RunReset

**Correct**

You nailed it! This is how we work with lists of tuples, how

exciting is that!

4.Question 4

Tuples and lists are very similar types of sequences. What is the main thing that makes a tuple different from a list?

**1 / 1 point**



A tuple is mutable



A tuple contains only numeric characters



A tuple is immutable



A tuple can contain only one type of data at a time

**Correct**

Awesome! Unlike lists, tuples are immutable, meaning they can't be changed.

5.Question 5

The group\_list function accepts a group name and a list of members, and returns a string with the format: group\_name: member1, member2, … For example, group\_list("g", ["a","b","c"]) returns "g: a, b, c". Fill in the gaps in this function to do that.

**1 / 1 point**

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def group\_list(group, users):

  members =", ".join(users)

  return(" {}: {}".format(group, members))

  return members

print(group\_list("Marketing", ["Mike", "Karen", "Jake", "Tasha"])) # Should be "Marketing: Mike, Karen, Jake, Tasha"

print(group\_list("Engineering", ["Kim", "Jay", "Tom"])) # Should be "Engineering: Kim, Jay, Tom"

print(group\_list("Users", "")) # Should be "Users:"





RunReset

**Correct**

Nice job! You're doing well, working with list elements!

6.Question 6

The guest\_list function reads in a list of tuples with the name, age, and profession of each party guest, and prints the sentence "Guest is X years old and works as \_\_." for each one. For example, guest\_list(('Ken', 30, "Chef"), ("Pat", 35, 'Lawyer'), ('Amanda', 25, "Engineer")) should print out: Ken is 30 years old and works as Chef. Pat is 35 years old and works as Lawyer. Amanda is 25 years old and works as Engineer. Fill in the gaps in this function to do that.

**1 / 1 point**

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def guest\_list(guests):

    for x,y,z in guests:

        print("{} is {} years old and works as {}".format(x,y,z))

guest\_list([('Ken', 30, "Chef"), ("Pat", 35, 'Lawyer'), ('Amanda', 25, "Engineer")])

"""

Output should match:

Ken is 30 years old and works as Chef

Pat is 35 years old and works as Lawyer

Amanda is 25 years old and works as Engineer

"""





RunReset

**Correct**

Well done! See how the format methodology combines with

tuple functionality to easily create interesting code!