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1. A data professional wants to define a function to calculate the area of a rectangle. What code should they begin with? 1 / 1 point

- `else area_rectangle(length, width):`
- `return area_rectangle(length, width):`
- `def area_rectangle(length, width):` (selected)
- `if area_rectangle(length, width):`

Correct

2. A data professional wants to make a Python function produce new results and save the results for later use. What keyword should they use in their code? 1 / 1 point

- `return` (selected)
- `and`
- `else`
- `if`

Correct

3. What are best practices for writing clean code? Select all that apply. 1 / 1 point

- [x] Reusability

Correct

- [x] Modularity

Correct

- [ ] Redundancy
- [x] Clarity

Correct

4. In Python, what is the process of restructuring code while maintaining its original functionality? 1 / 1 point

- Branching
- Converting
- Reprogramming
- Refactoring (selected)

Correct

5. A data professional wants to summarize a function's behavior and explain its arguments and return values. What should they add to the beginning of the function's body? 1 / 1 point

- An algorithm
- A logical operator
- A comparator
- A docstring (selected)

Correct

6. What is the Python comparator for *not equal to?* 1 / 1 point

- **`!=`** (selected)
- **`>=`**
- **`<=`**
- **`==`**

Correct

7. A data professional writes the following code: `print(not 4 == 'Data')`. What result will Python display when they run the code? 1 / 1 point

- False
- True (selected)
- Equal
- Not equal

Correct

8. Fill in the blank: In Python, the _____ statement branches the execution based on a specific condition being true. 1 / 1 point

- `else`
- `elif`
- `if`
- `then`

Correct