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

   ○ To convert one data type to another
   ○ To define a function
   ● To iterate over a series of numbers
   ○ To repeat a specific block of code until a condition is met

   ✓ 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`   1 / 1 point
   `in range(3):`. What values will the variable `x` take?

   ○ 0, 1, 2, and 3
   ○ 1, 2, and 3
   ● 0, 1, and 2
   ○ Only 3

   ✓ 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   1 / 1 point
   a sequence of numbers?

   ● Step value
   ○ Stop value
   ○ Start value
   ○ Loop 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.