

Python for automation

Work with files in Python

Debug Python code

Review: Python in practice

Video: Wrap-up

1 min

Reading: Glossary terms from week 4

10 min

Quiz: Weekly challenge 4

10 questions

Congratulations on completing Course 7!

🎉 Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 90%

Latest Submission

Quiz • 50 min

To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

Review Learning Objectives

1. What are the three types of errors you will encounter while debugging?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Syntax errors, logic errors, and exceptions
- ☒ Syntax errors, logic errors, and exceptions
- ☐ Exceptions, logic errors, iterative errors
- ☐ Logic errors, comment errors, and iterative errors
- ☒ Receive grade
- ☒ Correct To Pass 80% or higher

Try again

Your grade

90%

View Feedback

We keep your highest score

2. The purpose of the following code is to print the numbers from 0 to 9. Run this code, analyze its output, and then debug it. (If you want to undo your changes to the code, you can click the Reset button.)

1 / 1 point

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 10:
3     print("number", count)
4     count = count + 1
```

Run

Reset

How can you fix the error?

- ☐ Remove the quotation marks around `number`.
- ☐ Spell a variable correctly
- ☐ Change indentation
- ☒ Add a missing colon (:)

☒ Correct

3. The purpose of this code is to print "`user flagged`" if the username is "`jhill`", and otherwise to print "`user okay`". Run this code, analyze its output, and debug it. (If you want to undo your changes to the code, you can click the Reset button.)

1 / 1 point

```
1 def check_user(name):
2     if name == "jhill":
3         print("user flagged")
4         print("user okay")
5     check_user("jhill")
```

Run

Reset

How can you fix this error?

- ☒ Add an `else` statement before the line that prints "`user okay`".
- ☐ Call `check_user()` before the function definition.
- ☐ Remove indentation from the line that prints "`user okay`" so that it is not part of the conditional.
- ☐ Use the `!=` operator instead of the `==` operator in the conditional header.

☒ Correct

4. You did not assign a value to a variable before using it in a conditional. What type of error is this?

0 / 1 point

- ☐ Index out of bounds
- ☐ Logic error
- ☒ Syntax error
- ☐ Exception

☒ Incorrect

Review [the video on strategies for debugging code](#).

5. If you know there is a logic error somewhere inside a function, how can you figure out the exact location?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Write comments in and around the function
- ☒ Place print statements in and around the function
- ☐ Delete the function from the program
- ☐ Move the function to another location

☒ Correct

6. If you want to read a file called "`logs.txt`", which line of code allows you to open this file for purposes of reading it and store it in a variable called `file`?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `with open(file, "r") as logs.txt:`
- ☐ `with open("logs.txt", file, "r"):`
- ☐ `with file.open("logs.txt", "r"):`
- ☒ `with open("logs.txt", "r") as file:`

☒ Correct

7. What does the following code do?

1 / 1 point

```
logins = "pwashing jhill tshah"

usernames = logins.split()
```

- ☒ Splits a string variable called `logins` into a list of strings and stores it in the variable `usernames`
- ☐ Splits a string variable called `logins` into single characters
- ☐ Removes the blank spaces that split the usernames in the variable `logins` and stores the string in the variable `usernames`
- ☐ Removes the last username in the `logins` variable and stores the string in the `usernames` variable

☒ Correct

8. What is the process of converting data into a more readable format?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Slicing
- ☐ Debugging
- ☐ Splitting
- ☒ Parsing

☒ Correct

9. After you've opened a log file as `file`, which line of code will help you read the file into a variable called `text`?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `text = read(file, "r")`
- ☐ `text = read(file)`
- ☐ `text.read(file)`
- ☒ `text = file.read()`

☒ Correct

10. You want to check if a device is running a particular operating system that needs updates. Devices that contain a substring of "`171`" in their device ID are running this operating system. First, you want to read in a log file that contains the device ID for all devices and convert it into a string. You should then parse this string into a `devices` list. Then, you should separate all device IDs that contain the substring "`171`" into a separate list called `updates_list`. If you want to automate this through Python, what would be part of your code? Select three answers.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ An `if` statement that checks if elements in devices contain the substring "`171`"
- ☒ Correct
- ☐ A counter variable to keep track of the number of devices containing the substring "`171`"
- ☒ A `split()` function to split the string containing the information in the log file into a `devices` list
- ☒ Correct
- ☒ A `for` loop to iterate through all items in the `devices` list
- ☒ Correct