TO PASS 80% or higher



GRADE 100%

Module 2 Graded Assessment

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. Complete the function by filling in the missing parts. The color_translator function receives the name of a color, then 1/1 point prints its hexadecimal value. Currently, it only supports the three additive primary colors (red, green, blue), so it returns "unknown" for all other colors.

```
def color translator(color):
                         color_translator(color):
if color = "red":
    hex_color = "#ff0000"
elif color == "green":
    hex_color = "#00ff00"
elif color == "blue":
    hex_color = "#0000ff"
                          else:
                                    hex_color = "unknown'
                          return hex_color
10
11
12
             print(color_translator("blue")) # Should be #0000ff
             print(color_translator("blue")) # Should be #98989TT
print(color_translator("yellow")) # Should be unknown
print(color_translator("red")) # Should be #ff0000
print(color_translator("black")) # Should be unknown
print(color_translator("green")) # Should be w800ff00
print(color_translator("green")) # Should be unknown
13
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Run
```

✓ Correct Well done! You're breezing through the if-else clauses!

2. What's the value of this Python expression: "big" > "small"

1 / 1 point

- True
- False
- O big
- small



You nailed it! The conditional operator > checks if two values are equal. The result of that operation is a boolean: either True or False. Alphabetically, "big" is less than "small".

3. What is the elif keyword used for?

1/1 point

- O To mark the end of the if statement
- To handle more than two comparison cases
- O To replace the "or" clause in the if statement
- O Nothing it's a misspelling of the else-if keyword

✓ Correct

You got it! The elif keyword is used in place of multiple embedded if clauses, when a single if/else structure is not enough.

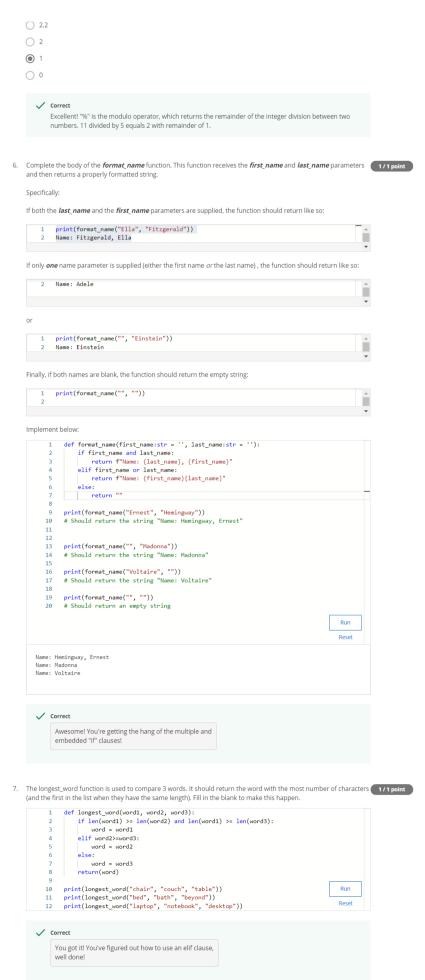
Students in a class receive their grades as Pass/Fail. Scores of 60 or more (out of 100) mean that the grade is "Pass". For lower scores, the grade is "Fail". In addition, scores above 95 (not included) are graded as "Top Score". Fill in this function so that it returns the proper grade.

```
def exam_grade(score):
    if score>=100:
        grade = "Top Score"
    elif score>=60 and score<=95:
        grade = "Pass"
    else:</pre>
                                   grade = "Fail"
                          return grade
              print(exam_grade(65)) # Should be Pass
10
              print(exam_grade(5)) # Should be Pass
print(exam_grade(50)) # Should be Fail
print(exam_grade(50)) # Should be Pass
print(exam_grade(95)) # Should be Pass
print(exam_grade(100)) # Should be Top Score
print(exam_grade(0)) # Should be Fail
11
12
13
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Run
```

Good job! You're getting the hang of it!.

5. What's the value of this Python expression: 11 % 5?

1/1 point



1 daf cum/v v).

1/1 point

8. What's the output of this code?



✓ Correct

division by 0, perfectly!

Well done! You're handling the math operations, as well as