**Congratulations! You passed!**

**TO PASS** 70% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

# Module 3 Graded Quiz

**LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE**

100%

1. What is the output of the following code?

1 / 1 point

```
print('Mike')
```

- (•) Go Mike
- ( ) Mike
- ( ) Stop Mike

**Correct**

2. What is the result of the following lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
x=1
x>-5
```

- (•) True
- ( ) False

**Correct**

Correct

3. What is the output of the following few lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
x=0
while(x<2):
    print(x)
    x=x+1
```

- (•) 0

  1

- ( ) 0

1

2

0

1

3

4

**Correct**

Correct

4. What is the result of running the following lines of code ? **1 / 1 point**

```
        print('x=',self.x,' y=',self.y)

p1=Points("A","B")
p1.print_point()
```

x= A

y= B

x= A y= B

**Correct**

correct

5. What is the output of the following few lines of code? **1 / 1 point**

```
for i,x in enumerate(['A','B','C']):
    print(i,2*x)
```

0 AA

1 BB

2 CC

0 A

1 B

2 C

0 A

2 B

4 C

**Correct**

Correct

6. What is the result of running the following lines of code ?

1 / 1 point

```
    self.x=x
    self.y=y

  def print_point(self):

    print('x=',self.x,' y=',self.y)

p2=Points(1,2)

p2.x='A'

p2.print_point()
```

- x= 1 y=2
- x= A  y=2
- x=A, y=B

**Correct**

correct

7. Consider the function step, when will the function return a value of 1?

1 / 1 point

```
def step(x):
    if x>0:
        y=1
    else:
        y=0
    return y
```

- if x is larger than 0
- if x is equal to or less then zero
- if x is less than zero

**Correct**

correct, the value of y is 1 only if x is larger than  0

8. What is the output of the following lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
a=1

def do(x):
    a=100
    return(x+a)

print(do(1))

```

- 2
- 101
- 102

**Correct**

Correct, the value of a=100 exists in the local scope of the function. Therefore the value of a=1 in the global scope is not used.

9. Write a function name **add** that takes two parameter **a** and **b,** then return the output of **a + b** (Do not use any other variable! You do not need to run it. Only write the code about how you define it.) **1 / 1 point**

```
1  def add(a,b):
2      x = a + b
3      return(x)
```

Run

Reset

✓ **Correct**

Good job!

10. Why is it best practice to have multiple except statements with each type of error labeled correctly? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Ensure the error is caught so the program will terminate
- ◉ In order to know what type of error was thrown and the location within the program
- ○ To skip over certain blocks of code during execution
- ○ It is not necessary to label errors

✓ **Correct**