# Chapter 3

**TOTAL POINTS 10**

1.  What do we do to a Python statement that is immediately after an **if** statement to indicate that the statement is to be executed only when the **if** statement is **true**?

    1 point

    ○ Begin the statement with a curly brace {

    ○ Underline all of the conditional code

    ○ Start the statement with a "#" character

    ◉ Indent the line below the if statement

2.  Which of these operators is **not** a comparison / logical operator?

    1 point

    ○ <

    ○ >=

    ○ ==

    ○ !=

    ◉ =

3.  What is true about the following code segment:

    1 point

    ```
    1    if  x == 5 :
    2        print('Is 5')
    3        print('Is Still 5')
    4        print('Third 5')
    ```

    ◉ Depending on the value of **x**, either all three of the print statements will execute or none of the statements will execute

    ○ The string 'Is 5' will always print out regardless of the value for **x**.

    ○ The string 'Is 5' will never print out regardless of the value for **x**.

    ○ Only two of the three print statements will print out if the value of **x** is less than zero.

4.  When you have multiple lines in an **if** block, how do you indicate the end of the **if** block?

    1 point

    ○ You put the colon : character on a line by itself to indicate we are done with the if block

    ○ You use a curly brace { after the last line of the if block

    ◉ You de-indent the next line past the if block to the same level of indent as the original **if** statement

    ○ You omit the semicolon ; on the last line of the if block

5.  You look at the following text:

    1 point

    ```
    1    if x == 6 :
    2        print('Is 6')
    3        print('Is Still 6')
    4        print('Third 6')
    ```

    It looks perfect but Python is giving you an 'Indentation Error' on the second print statement.  What is the most likely reason?

    ○ Python thinks 'Still' is a mis-spelled word in the string

    ○ In order to make humans feel inadequate, Python randomly emits 'Indentation Errors' on perfectly good code - after about an hour the error will just go away without any changes to your program

    ◉ You have mixed tabs and spaces in the file

    ○ Python has reached its limit on the largest Python program that can be run

6.  What is the Python reserved word that we use in two-way if tests to indicate the block of code that is to be executed if the

    1 point

logical test is false?

○ toggle

○ iterate

○ otherwise

◉ else

7. What will the following code print out?

```
1   x = 0
2   if x < 2 :
3       print('Small')
4   elif x < 10 :
5       print('Medium')
6   else :
7       print('LARGE')
8   print('All done')
```

○ Small

○ Medium

  All done

◉ Small

  All done

○ Small

  Medium

  LARGE

  All done

8. For the following code,

```
1   if x < 2 :
2       print('Below 2')
3   elif x >= 2 :
4        print('Two or more')
5   else :
6       print('Something else')
```

What value of 'x' will cause 'Something else' to print out?

○ x = -2.0

◉ This code will never print 'Something else' regardless of the value for 'x'

○ x = 2.0

○ x = 22

9. In the following code (numbers added) - which will be the last line to execute successfully?

```
1   (1)   astr = 'Hello Bob'
2   (2)   istr = int(astr)
3   (3)   print('First', istr)
4   (4)   astr = '123'
5   (5)   istr = int(astr)
6   (6)   print('Second', istr)
```

◉ 1

○ 4

○ 5

○ 2

10. For the following code:

```
1   astr = 'Hello Bob'
2   istr = 0
3   try:
4       istr = int(astr)
5   except:
6       istr = -1
```

What will the value be for **istr after this code executes**?

○ It will be the 'Not a number' value (i.e. NaN)

○ It depends on the position in the collating sequence for the letter 'H'

○ The **istr** variable will not have a value

⦿ -1

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