1. Python is a dynamically typed language. What does this mean?

○ Python requires you to explicitly set the correct data type and value before assigning a variable.

○ Python supports both functional and object oriented programming.

○ Python requires that you specify the type of variable before it being assigned.

◉ Python does not require a type for a variable declaration. It automatically assigns the data type at run time.

> ✓ **Correcto**
> Correct! When variables are declared in Python they are automatically assigned a data type.

2. How do you create a block in Python?

◉ A block is created using a colon following by a new line and indentation

○ A block is created by a new line

○ A block is created using a semi colon and a new line

○ A block is created using a semi colon and indentation

> ✓ **Correcto**
> Correct – A block of code created by using a colon, new line and indentation.

3. When declaring variable in Python, can a variable name contain white space?

○ Yes

◉ No

> ✓ **Correcto**
> Correct! A variable must not contain white space.

4. How can a variable be deleted in python?

1 / 1 punto

- ⦿ The del keyword
- ◯ A variable cannot be deleted
- ◯ The def keyword
- ◯ The remove keyword

> ✓ **Correcto**
> Correct! The del keyword is used to delete a variable by typing del variable name.

5. In Python, how can you convert a number to a string?

1 / 1 punto

- ◯ float()
- ⦿ str()
- ◯ int()
- ◯ enumerate()

> ✓ **Correcto**
> Correct! To convert a number to a string you need to use the str() function. This will change an int like 8 to "8".

6. An Integer - int in Python can be converted to type Float by using the float function?

1 / 1 punto

- ⦿ True
- ◯ False

> ✓ **Correcto**
> Correct! The float function can be used to covert a type int to a float for better precision.

7. What is the purpose of break in a for loop in Python?

1 / 1 punto

○ To terminate the code

◉ It controls the flow of the loop and stops the current loop from executing any further.

○ The break keywork is used to debug a for loop.

○ The break statement will suspend the code until continue is run.

> ✓ **Correcto**
> Correct! The break keyword will stop the loop from executing and transfer the control to the next block of code.

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8. An enumerate function is used to provide the index of the current iteration of a for loop.

1 / 1 punto

◉ True

○ False

> ✓ **Correcto**
> Correct! An enumerate function is used to provide the index of current iteration of a for loop.

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9. What will be the output of the code below:

0 / 1 punto

```
a = isinstance(str, "aa")
```

```
print(a)
```

○ It will throw an error.

○ "aa"

○ False

◉ True

> ⊗ **Incorrecto**
> Not quite. Try going back to review the *Type Casting a deeper look* item in Lesson 1

10. Select all the valid input() formats among the following.

Select all that apply

- [ ] `"" = input("My name is: " + name)`

- [x] `input()`

  ✓ **Correcto**
  Correct! The input() can work even without assignment to some variable.

- [x] `input("")`

  ✓ **Correcto**
  Correct! The input() can work even without assignment to some variable and an empty prompt

- [x] `name = input("What is your name? ")`

  ✓ **Correcto**
  Correct! This is the standard format for using input()