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CC 1.3.8: Writing Simple Functions

Writing Simple Functions: Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

Consider the function `intersect()` defined in the previous video, 1.3.8: Writing Simple Functions. What will `intersect([1, 2, 3], [3, 4, 5, 6, 7])` return?

☐ `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]`

☒ `[3]`

☐ `3`

☐ This code contains an error.



Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)



Writing Simple Functions: Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

Consider the following code:

```
def is_vowel(letter):  
    if #blank#:  
        return(True)  
    else:  
        return(False)
```

Can you replace `#blank#` in the second line so `is_vowel` becomes a function that takes a letter as input and prints whether a letter is a vowel (in `"aeiouy"`)?

Enter your code here.

letter in ("aeiouy")



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You have used 1 of 5 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Writing Simple Functions: Question 3

1/1 point (graded)

Consider the function call `is_vowel(4)`. Why would this not work?

☐ `4` is not a vowel, leading to an error, and the function returns `False`.

☐ `4` is not a letter, and Python only tests if single letters are in a `string`.

☒ `4` is not a `string`, and Python cannot test if an `int` is in a `string`.

☐ All the above.

☐ None of the above.



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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Writing Simple Functions: Question 4

1/1 point (graded)

Consider the following proposed emendation of `is_vowel`:

```
def is_vowel(letter):  
    if type(letter) == int:  
        letter = str(letter)  
    if letter in "aeiouy":  
        return(True)  
    else:  
        return(False)
```

Does this properly accommodate objects of type `int` for use with `is_vowel`? For example, will `is_vowel(4)` produce a correct answer?

☒ Yes☐ No

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You have used 1 of 1 attempt

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Writing Simple Functions: Question 5

1/1 point (graded)

Recall that $n!$ (" n factorial") is defined as the product of all integers $1, \dots, n$. Additionally, by definition, $0! \equiv 1$.

Let's create a factorial function. Consider the following code:



```
def factorial(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        N = 1  
        for i in range(1, n+1):  
            #blank#  
        return(N)
```

Can you fill in the `#blank#` to complete the function as described above?

Enter your code here.

`N = N*i`



Submit

You have used 1 of 5 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

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