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## Exercise: odd tuples

### Exercise: odd tuples

5.0/5.0 points (graded)

**ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE: 5 minutes**

Write a procedure called `oddTuples`, which takes a tuple as input, and returns a new tuple as output, where every other element of the input tuple is copied, starting with the first one. So if test is the tuple `('I', 'am', 'a', 'test', 'tuple')`, then evaluating `oddTuples` on this input would return the tuple `('I', 'a', 'tuple')`.

```
1 def oddTuples(aTup):
2     '''
3     aTup: a tuple
4
5     returns: tuple, every other element of aTup.
6     '''
7     # Your Code Here
8     oList = []
9     for t in aTup[::2]:
10         oList.append(t)
11
12     return tuple(oList)
```

Press ESC then TAB or click outside of the code editor to exit

Correta



```
def oddTuples(aTup):  
    '''  
    aTup: a tuple  
  
    returns: tuple, every other element of aTup.  
    '''  
    # a placeholder to gather our response  
    rTup = ()  
    index = 0  
  
    # Idea: Iterate over the elements in aTup, counting by 2  
    # (every other element) and adding that element to  
    # the result  
    while index < len(aTup):  
        rTup += (aTup[index],)  
        index += 2  
  
    return rTup  
  
def oddTuples2(aTup):  
    '''  
    Another way to solve the problem.  
  
    aTup: a tuple  
  
    returns: tuple, every other element of aTup.  
    '''  
    # Here is another solution to the problem that uses tuple  
    # slicing by 2 to achieve the same result  
    return aTup[::2]
```

## Test results

[Hide output](#)**CORRECT**

Test: oddTuples(())

**Output:**

Test: oddTuples((19,))



Output:

(19,)

Test: oddTuples((19, 9, 8, 0, 11, 10, 4, 10, 19, 8))

Output:

(19, 8, 11, 4, 19)

Test: oddTuples((7, 5, 4, 10))

Output:

(7, 4)

Test: oddTuples((1, 19, 15, 14))

Output:

(1, 15)

Test: oddTuples((15, 5, 2, 18, 7, 10, 3, 16, 14, 6))

Output:

(15, 2, 7, 3, 14)

Test: oddTuples((1, 16, 12, 18, 16, 14, 13, 1))

Output:

(1, 12, 16, 13)



Test: oddTuples((13, 16, 13, 3, 12))

Output:

(13, 13, 12)

Test: oddTuples((8, 6, 7, 3, 2, 2, 8, 0, 19))

Output:

(8, 7, 2, 8, 19)


Test: oddTuples((2, 0, 16, 15, 19, 1, 11, 20))

Output:

(2, 16, 19, 11)

[Hide output](#)

Enviar

 Answers are displayed within the problem

## Exercise: odd tuples

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[Possible typo](#)

3








There seems to be a typo in "every \*other\* element " (I guess it should say "every \*odd\* element").



[SPOILER ALERT unable to find error in my code](#)

I have been trying to find the error in my code. Every time I run it, it returns nothing in both the IDE a...



-  SPOILER: Why always indentation error? I use same algorithm and almost same syntax allow me just paste my code below, it use same method in algorithm like in Answer 1,; myTup = () x =... 3
-  Problems in results 3  
I tried this question, and made my code in IDLE, and ran through it, and got the correct answers. But...
-  SPOILER: How to deal with an empty tuple when using a for loop and string slicing steps? 9  
a simple for loop seems like an elegant solution here, like: for i in aTup: i = aTup[::2] return i This wor...
-  [SPOILER] Hint 4  
For everybody being stuck with this one. Remember that odd and even positions of the string relate ...
-  Is there a way to do this without creating an intermediate variable? 4 new\_  
I initialized a temporary list, appended necessary values, and then converted it into a tuple...is there ...
-  Used a For Loop, BUT gives the correct answer along with None in the next line 4  
aTup = ('I', 'am', 'a', 'test', 'tuple') i=0 odd=() for i in range(0,len(aTup),2): odd += (aTup[i]), print(odd) I...
-  This particular problem gave me so much grief because of the round function 3  
round(2.5) = gives you 2 round(3.5) = gives you 4 round(4.5) = gives you 4 This was driving me absolu...

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