

# course\_1\_assessment\_11

Due: 2018-11-25 01:25:00

Description: Assessment for Way of Programmer Week four.

Score: 2.0 of 11 = 18.2%

## Questions

seqmut-1-1: Which of these is a correct reference diagram following the execution of the following code?

Score: 1.0 / 1

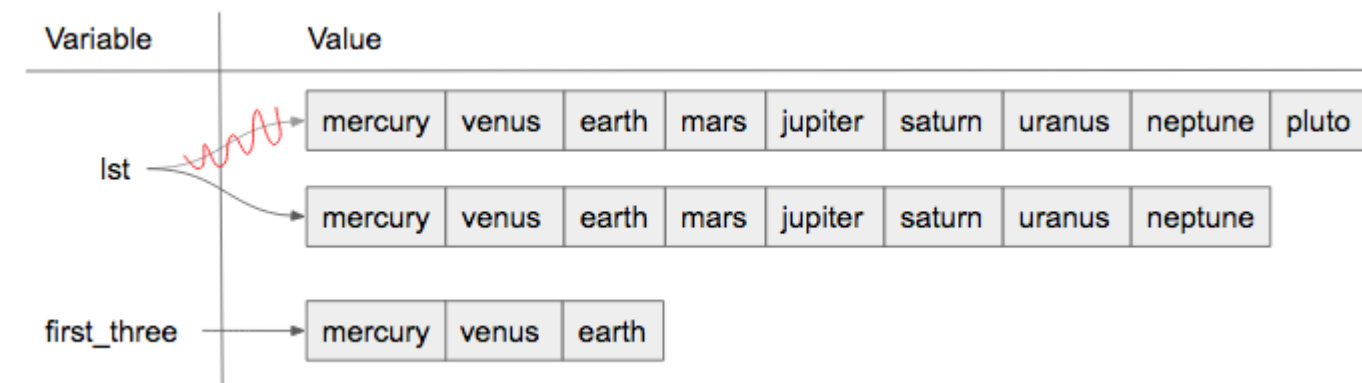
Comment: autograded

```
lst = ['mercury', 'venus', 'earth', 'mars', 'jupiter', 'saturn', 'uranus', 'neptune', 'pluto']  
lst.remove('pluto')  
first_three = lst[:3]
```

1.



2.



- ☒ A. I.
- ☐ B. II.
- ☐ C. Neither is the correct reference diagram.

Check me

Compare me

✓ Yes, when we are using the remove method, we are just editing the existing list, not making a new copy.

Multiple Choice (assess\_question4\_1\_1\_1)

seqmut-1-4: What will be the value of `a` after the following code has executed?

**Not yet graded**

```
a = ["holiday", "celebrate!"]  
quiet = a  
quiet.append("company")
```

The value of `a` will be

`['holiday', 'celebrate!', 'comp`

Check me

Compare me

Good work!

Fill in the Blank (assess\_question3\_3\_1\_1)

seqmut-1-5: Could aliasing cause potential confusion in this problem?

Score: 1.0 / 1

Comment: autograded

```
b = ['q', 'u', 'i']  
z = b  
b[1] = 'i'  
z.remove('i')  
print(z)
```

☒ A. yes

☐ B. no

Check me

Compare me

✓ Yes, `b` and `z` reference the same list and changes are made using both aliases.

Multiple Choice (assess\_question3\_3\_1\_2)

seqmut-1-13: Given that we want to accumulate the total sum of a list of numbers, which of the following accumulator patterns would be appropriate?

**Not yet graded**

1.

```
nums = [4, 5, 2, 93, 3, 5]
s = 0
for n in nums:
    s = s + 1
```

2.

```
nums = [4, 5, 2, 93, 3, 5]
s = 0
for n in nums:
    s = n + n
```

3.

```
nums = [4, 5, 2, 93, 3, 5]
s = 0
for n in nums:
    s = s + n
```

- ☐ A. I.
- ☐ B. II.
- ☒ C. III.
- ☐ D. none of the above would be appropriate for the problem.

Check meCompare me

✓ Yes, this will solve the problem.

Multiple Choice (assess\_question5\_2\_1\_1)

seqmut-1-14: Given that we want to accumulate the total number of strings in the list, which of the following accumulator patterns would be appropriate?

**Not yet  
graded**

1.

```
lst = ['plan', 'answer', 5, 9.29, 'order, items', [4]]
s = 0
for n in lst:
    s = s + n
```

2.

```
lst = ['plan', 'answer', 5, 9.29, 'order, items', [4]]
for item in lst:
    s = 0
    if type(item) == type("string"):
        s = s + 1
```

3.

```
lst = ['plan', 'answer', 5, 9.29, 'order, items', [4]]
s = ""
for n in lst:
    s = s + n
```

4.

```
lst = ['plan', 'answer', 5, 9.29, 'order, items', [4]]
s = 0
for item in lst:
    if type(item) == type("string"):
        s = s + 1
```

- ☐ A. 1.
- ☐ B. 2.
- ☐ C. 3.
- ☒ D. 4.
- ☐ E. none of the above would be appropriate for the problem.

Check meCompare me

✓ Yes, this will solve the problem.

Multiple Choice (assess\_question5\_2\_1\_2)

seqmut-1-15: Which of these are good names for an accumulator variable? Select as many as apply.

**Not yet  
graded**

- ☐ A. sum
- ☐ B. x
- ☒ C. total
- ☒ D. accum
- ☐ E. none of the above

Check meCompare me

✓ Correct.

C. Yes, total is a good name for accumulating numbers.

D. Yes, accum is a good name. It's both short and easy to remember.

Multiple Choice (assess\_question5\_2\_1\_3)

seqmut-1-16: Which of these are good names for an iterator (loop) variable? Select as many as apply.

**Not yet graded**

☒ A. item

☐ B. y

☒ C. elem

☒ D. char

☐ E. none of the above

Check me

Compare me

✓ Correct.

A. Yes, item can be a good name to use as an iterator variable.

C. Yes, elem can be a good name to use as an iterator variable, especially when iterating over lists.

D. Yes, char can be a good name to use when iterating over a string, because the iterator variable would be assigned a character each time.

Multiple Choice (assess\_question5\_2\_1\_4)

seqmut-1-17: Which of these are good names for a sequence variable? Select as many as apply.

**Not yet graded**

☒ A. num\_lst

☐ B. p

☒ C. sentence

☒ D. names

☐ E. none of the above

Check me

Compare me

✓ Correct.

A. Yes, num\_lst is good for a sequence variable if the value is actually a list of numbers.

C. Yes, this is good to use if the for loop is iterating through a string.

D. Yes, names is good, assuming that the for loop is iterating through actual names and not something unrelated to names.

## Multiple Choice (assess\_question5\_2\_1\_5)

seqmut-1-18: Given the following scenario, what are good names for the accumulator variable, iterator variable, and sequence variable? You are writing code that uses a list of sentences and accumulates the total number of sentences that have the word 'happy' in them.

**Not yet graded**

- ☐ A. accumulator variable: x | iterator variable: s | sequence variable: lst
- ☐ B. accumulator variable: total | iterator variable: s | sequence variable: lst
- ☐ C. accumulator variable: x | iterator variable: sentences | sequence variable: sentence\_lst
- ☒ D. accumulator variable: total | iterator variable: sentence | sequence variable: sentence\_lst
- ☐ E. none of the above

Check me

Compare me

✓ Yes, this combination of variable names is the clearest.

## Multiple Choice (assess\_question5\_2\_1\_6)

**Not yet graded**

For each character in the string saved in `ae1`, append that character to a list that should be saved in a variable `app`.

Save &amp; Run

6/25/2021, 2:23:40 PM - 2 of 2

Show in CodeLens

```
1 ae1 = "python!"
2
3 lst = []
4 for i in ae1:
5     lst.append(i)
6 app = lst
7
```

ActiveCode (access\_ac\_5\_2\_1\_1)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes
Pass	['p',... '!]	['p',... '!]	Testing that app has the correct elements.
Pass	'append'	'ael =... lst\n'	Testing that your code uses append.

[Expand Differences](#)[Expand Differences](#)

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet  
graded

For each string in `wrds` , add 'ed' to the end of the word (to make the word past tense). Save these past tense words to a list called `past_wrds` .

[Save & Run](#)

6/25/2021, 2:24:24 PM - 2 of 2

[Show in CodeLens](#)

```
1 wrds = ["end", 'work', "play", "start", "walk", "look", "open", "rain", "learn", '
2 lst = []
3 for i in wrds:
4     i = i + "ed"
5     lst.append(i)
6 past_wrds = lst
```

ActiveCode (access\_ac\_5\_2\_1\_2)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes
Pass	['end...ned']	['end...ned']	Testing that past_wrds has the correct value.

[Expand Differences](#)

Pass	'for '	'wrds ...= lst'	Testing that your code uses a for loop.
------	--------	-----------------	---

[Expand Differences](#)

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

[Score Me](#)