✅ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Grade received 100%   **To pass** 80% or higher

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1. A data professional can use a `for` loop to perform which of the following tasks?   **1 / 1 point**

   ○ To repeat a specific block of code until a condition is met

   ○ To define a function

   ○ To convert one data type to another

   ⦿ To iterate over a series of numbers

   ✅ **Correct**
   A data professional can use a `for` loop to iterate over a series of numbers. In Python, a `for` loop is a piece of code that iterates over a sequence of values, such as numbers in a list or characters in a string.

2. A data professional wants to set up a `for` loop. They write the following code: `for x in range(3):`. What values will the variable `x` take?   **1 / 1 point**

   ○ 0, 1, 2, and 3

   ⦿ 0, 1, and 2

   ○ Only 3

   ○ 1, 2, and 3

   ✅ **Correct**
   In the example for `x in range(3):`, the variable `x` will take the values 0, 1, and 2. The `range()` function returns a sequence of numbers starting from zero; then increments by one, by default; then stops before the given number. The code begins with the distinguishing keyword `for`. And, like functions and other expressions that start a distinct code block, it ends with a colon.

3. What parameter of Python's `range()` function specifies the size of the increments in a sequence of numbers?   **1 / 1 point**

   ○ Start value

   ○ Loop value

   ○ Stop value

   ⦿ Step value

   ✅ **Correct**
   Python's `range()` function returns a sequence of numbers starting from zero; then increments by one, by default; then stops before the given number. The function includes the following parameters: start value, stop value, and step value. Step value specifies the size of the increments in a sequence of numbers.

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