course_1_assessment_12

Due: 2018-11-25 01:27:00

Description: Assignment Week 4 - Final assignment for the course. Score: 0 of 5 = 0.0%

Questions

Not yet graded

Below are a set of scores that students have received in the past semester. Write code to determine how many are 90 or above and assign that result to the value `a_scores` .

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```
scores = "67 80 90 78 93 20 79 89 96 97 92 88 79 68 58 90 98 100 79 74 83 88 80 86 85 70 9

scores_split = scores.split(" ")
a_scores = 0
for x in scores_split:
    x = float(x)
    if x >= 90:
        a_scores += 1

print(a_scores)
```

```
10
```

ActiveCode (asign_c01_01)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes	
Pass	10	10	Testing that you got the right count.	
Pass	'for'	'score...res)\n'	Testing that you used a for loop.	Expand Differences
Pass	'if'	'score...res)\n'	Testing that you used a conditional.	Expand Differences

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

Write code that uses the string stored in `org` and creates an acronym which is assigned to the variable `acro` . Only the first letter of each word should be used, each letter in the acronym should be a capital letter, and there should be nothing to separate the letters of the acronym. Words that should not be included in the acronym are stored in the list `stopwords` . For example, if `org` was assigned the string "hello to world" then the resulting acronym should be "HW".

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```
stopwords = ['to', 'a', 'for', 'by', 'an', 'am', 'the', 'so', 'it', 'and', "The"]
org = "The organization for health, safety, and education"

stopwords = set(w.upper() for w in stopwords)
acro = ''.join(i[0] for i in org.upper().split(' ') if i not in stopwords)
```

ActiveCode (asign_c01_02)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes	
Pass	'OHSE'	'OHSE'	Checking that acro has been set correctly.	
Pass	True	True	Checking that acro is a string.	
Pass	'for'	'stopw...ords)'	Testing that you used a for loop.	Expand Differences

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

Write code that uses the string stored in `sent` and creates an acronym which is assigned to the variable `acro` . The first two letters of each word should be used, each letter in the acronym should be a capital letter, and each element of the acronym should be separated by a ". " (dot and space). Words that should not be included in the acronym are stored in the list `stopwords` . For example, if `sent` was assigned the

string “height and ewok wonder” then the resulting acronym should be “HE. EW. WO”.

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```
stopwords = ['to', 'a', 'for', 'by', 'an', 'am', 'the', 'so', 'it', 'and', 'The']
sent = "The water earth and air are vital"

acro = '. '.join(word[:2].upper() for word in sent.split() if word not in stopwords)
print(acro)
```

```
WA. EA. AI. AR. VI
```

ActiveCode (asign_c01_03)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes	
Pass	'WA. E...R. VI'	'WA. E...R. VI'	Checking that acro has been set correctly.	Expand Differences
Pass	True	True	Checking that acro is a string.	
Pass	'for'	'stopw...acro)'	Testing that you used a for loop.	Expand Differences

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

A palindrome is a phrase that, if reversed, would read the exact same. Write code that checks if `p_phrase` is a palindrome by reversing it and then checking if the reversed version is equal to the original. Assign the reversed version of `p_phrase` to the variable `r_phrase` so that we can check your work.

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```
p_phrase = "was it a car or a cat I saw"

r_phrase = p_phrase[::-1]
```

ActiveCode (asign_c01_04)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes	
Pass	'was I...i saw'	'was I...i saw'	checking that r_phrase is set correctly	Expand Differences
Pass	'wasit...tisaw'	'wasit...tisaw'	checking that r_phrase and p_phrase are equivalent if the spaces are placed in the correct locations.	Expand Differences
Pass	'was i...I saw'	'was I...i saw'	checking that r_phrase and p_phrase are not the same object.	Expand Differences

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

Provided is a list of data about a store’s inventory where each item in the list represents the name of an item, how much is in stock, and how much it costs. Print out each item in the list with the same formatting, using the .format method (not string concatenation). For example, the first print statment should read `The store has 12 shoes, each for 29.99 USD.`

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```
inventory = ["shoes, 12, 29.99", "shirts, 20, 9.99", "sweatpants, 25, 15.00", "scarves, 13

for item in inventory:
    item_desc, number, cost = item.split(", ")
    print("The store has {} {}, each for {} USD.".format(number, item_desc, cost))

```

```
The store has 12 shoes, each for 29.99 USD.
The store has 20 shirts, each for 9.99 USD.
The store has 25 sweatpants, each for 15.00 USD.
The store has 13 scarves, each for 7.75 USD.
```

ActiveCode (asign_c01_05)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes	
Pass	'for'	'inven...st))\n'	Testing whether your code includes a for loop.	Expand Differences
Pass	'.format('	'inven...st))\n'	Testing whether your code invokes the .format method.	Expand Differences
Pass	'The s...USD.\n'	'The s...USD.\n'	Testing your output.	Expand Differences

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Score Me