course_2_assessment_4

Due: 2018-11-25 01:30:00

Description: Assessment for Functions lesson — Score: 0 of 6 = 0.0%

Questions

Not yet graded

Write a function called `int_return` that takes an integer as input and returns the same integer.

Save & Run — 5/14/2021, 2:07:26 PM - 2 of 2 — Show in CodeLens

```
def int_return(ib):
    return ib
print(int_return(5))
```

```
5
```

ActiveCode (ac11_15_1)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes
Pass	10	10	Testing that function int_return(10) returns 10

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

Write a function called `add` that takes any number as its input and returns that sum with 2 added.

Save & Run — 5/14/2021, 2:07:37 PM - 2 of 2 — Show in CodeLens

```
def add(a):
    return a+2

print(add(5))

```

```
7
```

ActiveCode (ac11_15_2)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes
Pass	0	0	Testing that add(-2) returns 0
Pass	8	8	Testing that add(6) returns 8
Pass	6	6	Testing that add(4) returns 6

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

Write a function called `change` that takes any string, adds “Nice to meet you!” to the end of the argument given, and returns that new string.

Save & Run — 5/14/2021, 2:08:02 PM - 2 of 2 — Show in CodeLens

```
def change(v):
    return v+'Nice to meet you!'

v=input("Enter the string: ")
change(v)

```

ActiveCode (ac11_15_3)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes	
Pass	"I'm B... you!"	"I'm B... you!"	Tests that change('I'm Bob. ") returns 'I'm Bob. Nice to meet you!'	Expand Differences
Pass	'Nice ... you!'	'Nice ... you!'	Tests that change() returns 'Nice to meet you!'	Expand Differences

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

Write a function, `accum`, that takes a list of integers as input and returns the sum of those integers.

Save & Run 5/14/2021, 2:08:24 PM - 2 of 2 Show in CodeLens

```
def accum(lst):
    j=0
    for i in lst:
        j=j+i
    return j
lst=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
accum(lst)

```

ActiveCode (ac11_15_4)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes
Pass	5	5	Tests that accum([5]) returns 5
Pass	0	0	Tests that accum([]) returns 0
Pass	20	20	Tests that accum([2,4,6,8]) returns 20

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

Write a function, `length`, that takes in a list as the input. If the length of the list is greater than or equal to 5, return "Longer than 5". If the length is less than 5, return "Less than 5".

Save & Run 5/14/2021, 2:08:34 PM - 2 of 2 Show in CodeLens

```
def length(lst):
    if len(lst)>=5:
        return 'Longer than 5'
    else:
        return 'Less than 5'

lst1=[1,2,3]
l1=[1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
l2=[4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

print(length(l2))
print(length(lst1))
print(length(l1))

```

```
Longer than 5
Less than 5
Longer than 5
```

ActiveCode (ac11_15_5)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes
Pass	'Less than 5'	'Less than 5'	Tests that length([]) returns 'Less than 5'
Pass	'Less than 5'	'Less than 5'	Tests that length([2, 2]) returns 'Less than 5'
Pass	'Longer than 5'	'Longer than 5'	Tests that length([4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]) returns 'Longer than 5'
Pass	'Longer than 5'	'Longer than 5'	Tests that length([1, 1, 1, 1, 1]) returns 'Longer than 5'

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Not yet graded

You will need to write two functions for this problem. The first function, `divide` that takes in any number and returns that same number divided by 2. The second function called `sum` should take any number, divide it by 2, and add 6. It should return this new number. You should call the `divide` function within the `sum` function. Do not worry about decimals.

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```
1 def divide(n):
2     return n/2
3 def sum(n):
4     return n/2+6
5
6 sum(divide(10))
7
```

ActiveCode (ac11_15_6)

Result	Actual Value	Expected Value	Notes
Pass	2.0	2	Tests that divide(4) returns 2
Pass	8.0	8	Tests that sum(4) returns 8
Pass	7.0	7	Tests that sum(2) returns 7
Pass	3.0	3	Tests that sum(-6) returns 3
Pass	6.0	6	Tests that sum(0) returns 6

You passed: 100.0% of the tests

Score Me