

Practice Quiz: While Loops

TOTAL POINTS 5

1. What are while loops in Python?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ While loops let the computer execute a set of instructions while a condition is true.
- ☐ While loops instruct the computer to execute a piece of code a set number of times.
- ☐ While loops let us branch execution on whether or not a condition is true.
- ☐ While loops are how we initialize variables in Python.



Correct

Right on! Using while loops we can keep executing the same group of instructions until the condition stops being true.

2. Fill in the blanks to make the `print_prime_factors` function print all the prime factors of a number. A prime factor is a number that is prime and divides another without a remainder.

1 / 1 point

```
1 def print_prime_factors(number):
2     # Start with two, which is the first prime
3     factor = 2
4     # Keep going until the factor is larger than the number
5     while factor <= number:
6         # Check if factor is a divisor of number
7         if number % factor == 0:
8             # If it is, print it and divide the original number
9             print(factor)
10            number = number / factor
11        else:
12            # If it's not, increment the factor by one
13            factor += 1
14    return "Done"
15
16 print_prime_factors(100)
17 # Should print 2,2,5,5
18 # DO NOT DELETE THIS COMMENT
```

Run

Reset



Correct

You nailed it! You've got the code to print all the right prime factors. Well done!

3. The following code can lead to an infinite loop. Fix the code so that it can finish successfully for all numbers.

1 / 1 point

Note: Try running your function with the number 0 as the input, and see what you get!

```
1 def is_power_of_two(n):
2     # Check if the number can be divided by two without a remainder
3     while n % 2 == 0:
4         n = n / 2
5         if n == 0:
6             return False
7     # If after dividing by two the number is 1, it's a power of two
8     if n == 1:
9         return True
10    return False
11
12
13 print(is_power_of_two(0)) # Should be False
14 print(is_power_of_two(1)) # Should be True
15 print(is_power_of_two(8)) # Should be True
16 print(is power of two(9)) # Should be False
```

Run

Reset



Correct

Awesome! You fixed a tricky error that was hard to find and the function now behaves correctly.

4. Fill in the empty function so that it returns the sum of all the divisors of a number, without including it. A divisor is a number that divides into another without a remainder.

0 / 1 point

```
1 def sum_divisors(n):
2     sum = 0
3     # Return the sum of all divisors of n, not including n
4     factor = 1
5     if n % factor == 0:
6         sum = sum + n
7         factor+=1
8     return sum
9
10 print(sum_divisors(0))
11 # 0
12 print(sum_divisors(3)) # Should sum of 1
13 # 1
14 print(sum_divisors(36)) # Should sum of 1+2+3+4+6+9+12+18
15 # 55
16 print(sum_divisors(102)) # Should be sum of 2+3+6+17+34+51
17 # 114
18
```

Run

Reset



Incorrect

Not quite. `sum_divisors(2)` should be 1. Check that you're calculating the divisors of the number correctly.

5. The `multiplication_table` function prints the results of a number passed to it multiplied by 1 through 5. An additional requirement is that the result is not to exceed 25, which is done

with the break statement. Fill in the blanks to complete the function to satisfy these conditions.

```
1 def multiplication_table(number):
2     # Initialize the starting point of the multiplication table
3     multiplier = 1
4     # Only want to loop through 5
5     while multiplier <= 5:
6         result = multiplier * number
7         # What is the additional condition to exit out of the loop?
8         if result > 25:
9             break
10        print(str(number) + "x" + str(multiplier) + "=" + str(result))
11        # Increment the variable for the loop
12        multiplier += 1
13
14 multiplication_table(3)
15 # Should print: 3x1=3 3x2=6 3x3=9 3x4=12 3x5=15
16
17 multiplication_table(5)
18 # Should print: 5x1=5 5x2=10 5x3=15 5x4=20 5x5=25
19
20 multiplication_table(8)
21 # Should print: 8x1=8 8x2=16 8x3=24
```

Run

Reset



Correct

Excellent! You completed the multiplication table with all of the required criteria, and it looks great!