

Week One Quiz

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12/12 得分 (100%)

测验通过！



1 / 1 分

1.
Python is an example of an



Interpreted language



正确答案

This material was covered in the "Python Functions" lecture.



Declarative language



Operating system language



Data science language



Low level language



1 / 1 分

2.
Data Science is a



Branch of statistics



Branch of computer science



Branch of artificial intelligence



Interdisciplinary, made up of all of the above



正确答案

This material was covered in the "Data Science" lecture.



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3.

Data visualization is not a part of data science.



True



False

正确答案

This material was covered in the "Data Science" lecture.



1 / 1 分

4.

Which bracketing style does Python use for tuples?



{ }



()

正确答案

This material was covered in the "Python Types and Sequences" lecture.



[]



1 / 1 分

5.

In Python, strings are considered Mutable, and can be changed.



False

正确答案

This material was covered in the "Python More on Strings" lecture.



True



1 / 1 分

6.

What is the result of the following code: ['a', 'b', 'c'] + [1, 2, 3]

☒ ['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3]

正确答案

This material was covered in the "Python Types and Sequences" lecture.

☐ TypeError: Cannot convert list(int) to list(str)

☐ ['a1', 'b2', 'c3']

☐ [['a', 'b', 'c'], [1, 2, 3]]



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7.

String slicing is

☐ A way to make string mutable in python

☐ A way to reduce the size on disk of strings in python

☒ A way to make a substring of a string in python

正确答案

This material was covered in the "Python More on Strings" lecture.



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8.

When you create a lambda, what type is returned? E.g. type(lambda x: x+1) returns

☒ <class 'function'>

正确答案

This material was covered in the "Advanced Python Lambda and List Comprehensions" lecture.

☐ <class 'type'>

☐ <class 'int'>

☐ <class 'lambda'>



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9.

The epoch refers to

- ☐ January 1, year 0
- ☒ January 1, year 1970

正确答案

This material was covered in the "Python Dates and Times" lecture.

- ☐ January 1, year 1980
 - ☐ January 1, year 2000
-



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10.

This code, `[x2 for x in range(10)]`, is an example of a**

- ☒ List comprehension

正确答案

This material was covered in the "Advanced Python Lambda and List Comprehensions" lecture.

- ☐ Sequence comprehension
 - ☐ Tuple comprehension
 - ☐ List multiplication
-



1 / 1 分

11.

Given a 6x6 NumPy array `r`, which of the following options would slice the shaded elements?

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |



1 `r.reshape(36)[::-7]`



正确答案

You could also use `np.diag(r)`. This material was covered in "Advanced Python Demonstration: The Numerical Python Library (NumPy)"



1 `r[0:6,::-7]`



1 `r[:,::-7]`



1 `r[::-7]`



1 / 1 分

12.

Given a 6x6 NumPy array `r`, which of the following options would slice the shaded elements?

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |



1 `r[2:4,2:4]`



正确答案

This material was covered in "Advanced Python Demonstration: The Numerical Python Library (NumPy)"



1 `r[[2,3],[2,3]]`



1 `r[:,2,2]`



1 `r[2:2,2:2]`