Week One Quiz

测验, 12 个问题

12/12 分 (100%)

✔ **恭喜！您通过了！**

<div>下一项</div>

✔ 1 / 1 分

1。

Python is an example of an

◉ **Interpreted language**

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

✔ 1 / 1 分

3。

Data visualization is not a part of data science.

◯

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测验, 12 个问题

○ True

○ False

正确

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

✔   1 / 1 分

4。

Which bracketing style does Python use for tuples?

○ **{ }**

◉ **( )**

正确

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

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]
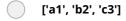
◉ **['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3]**

正确

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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✔　　　1 / 1 分

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

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

✔　　　1 / 1 分

8。

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

◉ **<class 'function'>**

正确

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

○ **<class 'type'>**

○ **<class 'int'>**

○ **<class 'lambda'>**

✔　　　1 / 1 分

9。

The epoch refers to

○ **January 1, year 0**

◉ **January 1, year 1970**

正确

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

○ **January 1, year 1980**

○ **January 1, year 2000**

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12/12 分 (100%)

测验, 12 个问题 ✔ **1 / 1 分**

10。

This code, [x**2 for x in range(10)] , is an example of a

🔘 **List comprehension**

▲

正确

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]
2
```

▲

正确

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

⚪
```
1   r[::7]
2
```

⚪
```
1   r[:,::7]
2
```

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```
1   r[0:6,::-7]
2   |
```

12/12 分 (100%)

测验, 12 个问题

✔️ **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]
2   |
```

正确

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

⚪
```
1   r[[2,3],[2,3]]
2   |
```

⚪
```
1   r[2::2,2::2]
2   |
```

⚪
```
1   r[::2,::2]
2   |
```