

1. Python is an example of an

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Interpreted language
- ☐ Declarative language
- ☐ Operating system language
- ☐ Data science language
- ☐ Low level language

✓ Correct

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

2. **Data Science is a**

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Branch of statistics
- ☐ Branch of computer science
- ☐ Branch of artificial intelligence
- ☒ Interdisciplinary, made up of all of the above



Correct

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

3. **Data visualization is not a part of data science.**

1 / 1 point

☐ True

☒ False

✓ **Correct**

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

4. **Which bracketing style does Python use for tuples?**

1 / 1 point

☐ {}

☒ ()

☐ []

✓ **Correct**

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

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

1 / 1 point

☒ False

☐ True



Correct

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

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

1 / 1 point

☒ `['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3]`

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

☐ `['a1', 'b2', 'c3']`

☐ `[['a', 'b', 'c'], [1, 2, 3]]`



Correct

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

7. String slicing is

1 / 1 point

- ☐ 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



Correct

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

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

1 / 1 point

- ☒ `<class 'function'>`
- ☐ `<class 'type'>`
- ☐ `<class 'int'>`
- ☐ `<class 'lambda'>`



Correct

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

9. The epoch refers to

1 / 1 point

- ☐ January 1, year 0
- ☒ January 1, year 1970
- ☐ January 1, year 1980
- ☐ January 1, year 2000



Correct

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

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

1 / 1 point

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



Correct

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

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

1 / 1 point

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	<code>r[::7]</code>	
2		

☐

1	<code>r[0:6,::-7]</code>	
2		

☐

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

☐

```
1 r[:,::7]
2
```

☒

```
1 r.reshape(36)[::7]
2
```



Correct

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

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

1 / 1 point

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::2,2::2]
2
```



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



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



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



Correct

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