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You increased your skill scores!

Algorithms Your score: 232 (↑4) Intermediate

Well done! At an intermediate level, you have a solid understanding of the material and are able to pass intermediate content. You can apply key concepts on most tasks.

Computer Programming Tools

Your score: 94 (↑14) Beginner

Keep going! At a beginner level, you have a working knowledge and are able to pass beginner content. You have limited experience applying it.

Show more skills

1. Which of the following expressions does NOT compute the average of two integers a and b? 1 / 1 point

- (•) avg := 2 % (a + b)
- ( ) avg := float64(a + b) / 2
- ( ) avg := float64(a + b) / 2.0
- ( ) avg := float64(float64(a + b) / 2.0)

Correct
Correct choice: This expression does *not* compute an average.

2. What is printed when the following program is executed? 1 / 1 point

```
func main() {
  i, _ := strconv.Atoi("10")
  y := i * 2
  fmt.Println(y)
}
```

- ( ) 1010
- ( ) 10
- ( ) 102
- (•) 20

Correct
Correct! The integer 10 is assigned to the variable i since Atoi() produces an integer. Variable y then receives a value of 20 since it is i multiplied by 2.

3. What is printed when the following program is executed? 1 / 1 point

```
func main() {
  s := strings.Replace("ianianian", "ni", "in", 2)
  fmt.Println(s)
}
```

- ( ) ianianian
- (•) iainainan
- ( ) iainanian
- ( ) nianiania

Correct
Correct! The Replace() function is used to replace the first 2 instances of "ni" with "in". There are only 2 instances of "ni" in the original string, so all instances of "ni" are replaced.

4. What is printed by this code? 1 / 1 point

```
func main() {
  x:=7
  switch {
    case x>3:
      fmt.Printf("1")
    case x>5:
      fmt.Printf("2")
    case x==7:
      fmt.Printf("3")
    default:
      fmt.Printf("4")
  }
}
```

- (•) 1
- ( ) 2
- ( ) 3
- ( ) 4

Correct
That's correct! The switch statement executes the first case in which the condition is true. That is "case x>3".

5. What is printed by this code? 1 / 1 point

```
func main() {
  var xtemp int
```

```
  x1 := 0
  x2 := 1
  for x:=0; x<5; x++ {
    xtemp = x2
    x2 = x2 + x1
    x1 = xtemp
  }
  fmt.Println(x2)
}
```

- 5
- 13
- 8
- 4

Correct
Correct! The loop generates successive numbers in the fibonacci series. The loop iterates 5 times and x1 and x2 are initialized to the first 2 numbers in the series, so the 7th number in the series is generated, 8.

6. **True** or **False**: 1 / 1 point

This code compiles correctly.

```
func main() {
  var x int
  var y *int
  z := 3
  y = &z
  x = &y
}
```

- True
- False

Correct
That's right! This code does not compile correctly. The variable y is declared to be a pointer, but x is not a pointer, it is an integer. The statement "x = &y" attempts to assign x to be a pointer to a pointer. Since x is not a pointer at all, this causes an error.

7. Which integer type provides higher accuracy? 0 / 1 point

- int16
- int32
- int
- All of these types provide the same accuracy

Incorrect
Incorrect: You might want to review Lecture M2.2.1 and focus on the part that explains the differences among the number of bits in an integer.