Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% | Latest Submission Grade 100% | To pass 75% or higher

Go to next item

You increased your skill scores!

Algorithms Your score: 247 (↑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

Your score: 298 (↑8) 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.

Show more skills

1. What line of code could be used to define a loop which iteratively reads from a channel **ch1**? 1 / 1 point

- for i <- ch1
- (•) for i := range ch1
- for i, err <- range ch1
- for i := ch1

Correct
Correct!

2. What does the **select** keyword do? 1 / 1 point

- Executes a set of case statements.
- (•) Allows a choice of channels to wait on.
- Chooses the greatest of a set of numbers.
- Chooses an element from a list based on a user-defined criterion.

Correct
Correct!

3. What is the meaning of the **default** clause inside a **select**? 1 / 1 point

- (•) The default clause is executed if all case clauses are blocked.
- The default clause is executed before any case clause is executed.
- The default clause is executed after any case clause is executed.
- The default clause is executed only if a case clause is executed.

Correct
Correct!

4. Suppose that there are two goroutines, g1 and g2, which share a variable x. X is initialized to 0. The only instruction executed by g1 is **x = 4**. The only instruction executed by g2 is **x = x + 1**. What is a possible value for x after both goroutines are complete? 1 / 1 point

I. 0

II. 1

III. 4

IV. 5

- I and II only.
- II and III only.
- I, II, and III but not IV.
- (•) II, III, IV, but not I.

Correct
Correct!

5. What is mutual exclusion? 1 / 1 point

- When a single goroutine can execute only one of two blocks of code.
- When a single goroutine cannot execute a block of code.
- (•) When multiple goroutines cannot execute blocks of code concurrently.
- When a single goroutine is the only goroutine which ever accesses a variable.

Correct
Correct!

6. What is true about deadlock? 1 / 1 point

I. It can always be detected by the Golang runtime

II. Its caused by a circular dependency chain between goroutines

III. It can be caused by waiting on channels

- I and II only.
- (•) II and III only.
- I and III only.
- I, II, and III.

Correct
Correct!

Correct!

7. What is the method of the sync.mutex type which must be called at the beginning of a critical region? 1 / 1 point

- (•) Lock()
- ( ) Unlock()
- ( ) Take()
- ( ) Block()

Correct
Correct!