

Try again once you are ready

Grade received 57.14%

Latest Submission Grade 57.14%

To pass 75% or higher

Try
again

1. What is polymorphism?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ When two things share properties in common.
- ☐ When the definition of a class changes over time.
- ☐ When multiple objects have distinct methods.
- ☒ When one thing can have multiple forms.

✓ **Correct**
Correct!

2. Which of the following statements is true?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Inheritance and overriding are required for polymorphism.
- ☒ Inheritance and overriding enable polymorphism.
- ☐ Overriding is necessary for inheritance.
- ☐ Inheritance is necessary for overriding.

✓ **Correct**
Correct!

3. If a type satisfies an interface, which of the following statements is true?

0 / 1 point

- ☐ The type defines all **methods** specified in the interface.
- ☒ The type defines all **data** specified in the interface.
- ☐ The type defines a **method** specified in the interface.
- ☐ The interface includes a definition of the type.

⊗ **Incorrect**
Interfaces do not define data.

4. Which of the following statements is true?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ A concrete type is always a dynamic **type**.
- ☐ An interface always has a dynamic **value**.
- ☒ An interface always has a dynamic **type**.
- ☐ An interface type is the same as a dynamic type.

✓ **Correct**
Correct!

5. Which of the following statements is/are true?

0 / 1 point

- I. Interfaces can support abstraction by concealing differences between types.
- II. Type assertions can reveal differences between type satisfying an interface.
- iii. Type assertions return two values.

- ☒ I and II but NOT III.
- ☐ II and III but NOT I.
- ☐ I and III but NOT II.
- ☐ I, II, and III

⊗ **Incorrect**

III is also true.

6. What is a use for an empty interface?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ It allows two interfaces to be merged into one.
- ☐ It allows a function to accept a variable number of arguments.
- ☒ It can be used to allow a function to accept any type as a parameter.
- ☐ An empty interface cannot exist in Go.

☒ **Correct**

7. After executing the expression below, what is the value of **err** if there is no error?

0 / 1 point

f, err := os.Open("/harris/test.txt")

- ☐ nil
- ☒ 0
- ☐ -1
- ☐ -2

☒ **Incorrect**
Sorry, incorrect.