Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **Latest Submission Grade** 100%

To pass 75% or higher

Go to next item

1.	Suppose you want to start a goroutine which executes a function called test1() . What code would create this goroutine?	1 / 1 point
	test1() go	
	start test1()	
	goroutine test1()	
	go test1()	
	Correct Correct!	
2.	When does a goroutine complete?	1 / 1 point
	I. When its code completes.	
	II. When all goroutines complete.	
	III. When the main goroutine completes.	
	O I and II, NOT III.	
	I and III, NOT II.	
	I, II, and III.	

I only.

\bigcirc	Correct
	Correct!

3.	Synchronization is useful for what purpose?	1 / 1 point
	I. Restrict illegal interleavings.	
	II. Force events in different goroutines to occur in sequence.	
	III. Allow a goroutine to continue to execute after the main goroutine has completed.	
	I, II, and III.	
	O I only.	
	O I and III, NOT II.	
	I and II, NOT III.	
4.	If a goroutine g1 is using a WaitGroup wg to wait until another goroutine g2 completes a task, what method of the WaitGroup should be called when g2 has finished the task?	1 / 1 point
	wg.Done()	
	wg.End()	
	wg.Finished()	
	wg.Alarm()	

5. If a goroutine g1 is using a WaitGroup wg to wait until another goroutine g2

1 / 1 point

	completes a task, what method of the the WaitGroup should be called <i>before</i> g2 starts its task?	
	wg.Fork()	
	wg.Start()	
	wg.Add()	
	wg.Begin()	
	Correct!	
6.	How might you write code to allow a goroutine to receive data from a channel c?	1 / 1 point
	○ x <- c	
	X = <- C	
	○ x = c	
	○ x < c	
	Correct!	
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7.	What is the difference between a buffered channel and an unbuffered channel?	1 / 1 point
	 A buffered channel can hold multiple objects until they are read. An unbuffered channel cannot. 	
	A buffered channel delays the transmission of data. An unbuffered channel does not.	
	A buffered channel delays the reception of data. An unbuffered channel does not.	
	A buffered channel can communicate between more than 2 goroutines. An unbuffered channel cannot.	
	⊘ Correct	

Correct!