Quiz for Fundamentals of Programming

Total points 20/21

This quiz will reinforce the concepts you are learning. By taking this quiz, you will become a stronger programmer.

✓ Go emphasizes ease of programming. If you use the short declaration operator, you do not need to specify the type. * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

In your own words, explain how computers work.

God no, I'm not a newb.

Feedback

Computers run on electricity. Electricity has two discrete states: on & off. We can associate a coding scheme with the state of a circuit. For example, the porch light on Halloween in America: when it is "on" it means "come trick or treat", and when it is "off" it means "go away." If we had two porch lights, we could encode four messages:

on on = some message
on off = some message
off on = some message
off off = some message

If we had 3 porch lights, we could encode 8 messages. The formula for figuring out how many messages can be encoded is 2 to the power of N where "N" is the number of porch lights. For instance, 2 to the power of 3, is 8.

Instead of writing "on off on on off", etcetera, we can have "1" represent "on" and "0" represent "off" and thus more easily write "1 0 1 1 0"

In relation to computers, what do zeros & ones represent?

physical transistors that are either in the on/charged or off/discharge state which can be used to represent values by converting the data back and forth from base 2 to 10 and using utf-8 etc.

Feedback

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✓ A boolean value is one that is either true or false * 1/1

- (●) true ✓
- ( ) false

✓ If you have 5 porch lights, how many messages can you encode? * 1/1

- ○ 8
- ○ 16
- ◉ 32 ✓
- ○ 64
- ○ 128

Feedback

2 to the power of 5 is 32

✓ The computer power symbol is cleverly a ZERO and a ONE. This is pretty neat as ZERO represents OFF and ONE represents ON, which is exactly what a power symbol allows you to do - turn something ON and OFF. * 1/1

- ◉ True ✓
- ○ False

✓ "Bit" is an abbreviation of "binary digit" * 1/1

- ◉ True ✓
- ○ False

✓ ON & OFF, 1 & 0, Binary Digits, Bits, and Machine Language are all words used to refer to this idea that, within a computer, it's all nothing but a bunch of ZERO's and ONE's, or switches that are ON or OFF, it's all just a bunch of Binary Digits, or Bits, that's the language which computers speak, it's machine language. * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

✓ circuits, switches, transistors, and even "gates" are all words used to refer to this thing within a computer that can either be ON or OFF. It's a circuit, it's a switch, it's a gate that can either be OPENED or CLOSED, it's a transistor - you will learn that people use all of those words to talk about this same thing, this ability of computers to store ON / OFF states. * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

✓ The world's most popular text coding scheme today is * 1/1

- ( ) ASCII
- (●) UTF-8 ✓
- ( ) JIS
- ( ) W Europe

✓ 1000 bytes = * 1/1

- ( ) 1 TB
- ( ) 1 GB
- ( ) 1 MB
- (•) 1 KB ✓

✓ 1000 GB = * 1/1

- (•) 1 TB ✓
- ( ) 1 GB
- ( ) 1 MB
- ( ) 1 KB

Consult this link https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor_count and then enter the number of transistors (aka circuits, switches, "lightbulbs" in my porch analogy) which can be found on processors today.

39,540,000,000

✗ How many circuits (aka transistors, switches, "lightbulbs" in my porch analogy) did the Eniac computer have? * 0/1

- (●) 160 ✗
- ( ) 1,600
- ( ) 16,000
- ( ) 1,600,000

Correct answer

- (●) 16,000

✓ rune is an alias for int32 * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

✓ byte is an alias for uint8 * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

✓ If you use type int, then the compiler will choose whether int32 or int64 is used. Another way to say this is that int has implementation-specific sizes. * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

✓ As a rule of thumb, for numeric types, you should just use "int" for whole numbers (without decimals) and "float64" for real numbers (with decimals) * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

✓ A string is a sequence of bytes. * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

✓ Go source code is always UTF-8. * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

Feedback

https://blog.golang.org/strings#TOC_5.

✓ A string is a sequence of bytes that represent Unicode code points, called runes. * 1/1

- (●) True ✓
- ( ) False

What is a coding scheme?

utf-8 etc used to translate bits into usable information and enable computers to communicate to each other using a standard.

Feedback

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✓ What is the number 42 in decimal? * 1/1

- (●) 42 ✓
- ( ) 101010
- ( ) 2A
- ( ) I skipped the numeral system video

✓ What is the number 42 in binary? * 1/1

- 42
- (●) 101010 ✓
- 2A
- I skipped the numeral system video

✓ What is the number 42 in hex? * 1/1

- 42
- 101010
- (●) 2A ✓
- I skipped the numeral system video