Quiz about Comparisons in Clojure, Blaine Mooers yr2022mo07day26hr08min37sec20

1. The expression (nil? nil) returns ____.
2. The expression (nil? (println "Hello")) returns ____.
3. The expression (true? true) returns ____.
4. The expression (nil? false) returns ____.
5. The expression (= (defn square [x] (* x x)) (fn [x] (* x x))) returns _____.
6. The expression (identical? (defn square [x] (* x x)) (fn [x] (* x x))) returns _____.
7. The expression (identical? ((defn square [x] (* x x)) 2) ((fn [x] (* x x)) 2)) returns ____.
8. The expression (= false nil) returns ___.
9. Comparisons in Clojure are made by _____ rather than identity.
10. The logical `or` operator returns the first _____ value that it encounters from left to right. When all values are falsely, it will return the last value.
11. The = function can take one argument (= 1) and will always return ____ in such cases.
12. The expression (or true (println "Hello World")) returns ___.
13. In Clojure, = is a fuction for equality. It returns ____ if all of its arguments are equal.
14. The expression (nil? 1) returns ____.
15. The expression (true? false) returns ____.
16. The expression (false? false) returns ____.
17. The expression (true? 1) returns ____.
18. The logical `and` operator returns the first _____ value that it encounters from left to right. When all values are truthy, it returns the last value.
19. In Clojure, nil and false are _____. Everything else is truthy.
20. In Clojure, nil and ____ are falsely. Everything else is truthy.
21. In Clojure, = can compare numbers and other ____.
22. The expression (and (println "red") (printlin "blue")) returns ___.
23. In Clojure, use the true? and false? functions to determine if something is _____ true or false, not just truthy or falsey.
24. nil is often called ____ in other programming languages.
25. ___ represents the absence of value.
26. The `?` is just a naming convention for functions that return a _____ value.
27. Clojure uses ___ for bind symbols with values in a local scope.
28. In Clojure, nil behaves like false when evaluated in a Boolean expression. It is considered to be _____.
29. The expression (= '(1 2 3) [1 2 3]) returns _____.
30. The comparison operators or functions >, <, <=, and >= can only compare _____.
31. The expression (false? nil) returns ____.
32. The expression (= ((defn square [x] (* x x)) 2) ((fn [x] (* x x)) 2)) returns ____.
33. Clojure uses ___ for bind symbols with values in a global scope.

Answers to quiz about Comparisons in Clojure yr2022mo07day26hr08min37sec20

1. true
2. true
3. true
4. false
5. false
6. false
7. true
8. false
9. equality
10. truthy
11. true
12. true
13. true
14. false
15. false
16. true
17. false
18. falsey
19. falsey
20. false
21. types
22. red
23. exactly
24. NULL
25. nil
26. Boolean
27. let
28. falsey
29. true
30. numbers
31. false
32. true
33. def

References cited in quiz about Comparisons in Clojure yr2022mo07day26hr08min37sec20

1. Fahy et al. (2020) The Clojure Workshop