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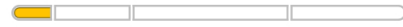
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You increased your skill scores!

Data Analysis Your score: 49 (↑16) Conversant

Keep going! At a conversant level, you have familiarity with the vocabulary and are able to pass easy content.



Show more skills

Data Structures Your score: 76 (↑17) Beginner

Keep going! At a beginner level, you have a working knowledge and are able to pass beginner content. You have limited experience applying it.



1. When slicing in Python what does the “0” in this statement [0:2] specify?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ It specifies the position to start the slice
- ☐ It specifies the step of the slicing
- ☐ It specifies the position to end the slice

✓ Correct

2. When slicing in Python what does the “2” in [::2] specify?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ It specifies the step of the slicing
- ☐ It specifies the position to start the slice
- ☐ It specifies the position to end the slice

✓ Correct

3. What is the Python find() method used for?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The method finds the ending index of a substring
- ☐ The method finds every second index of a substring
- ☒ The method finds the starting index of a substring

✓ Correct

4. In Python what data type is used to represent text and not numbers?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ int
- ☒ str
- ☐ float

✓ Correct

5. What will happen if you cast a float to an integer?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ An error will occur
- ☐ Nothing happens
- ☒ It will remove decimal point

✓ Correct

6. What is the result of the following code segment:1/2?

1 / 1 point

~

☒ 0.5

☐ 0

✓ Correct

7. In Python 3, what is the type of the variable x after the following: `x=2/2` ?

1 / 1 point

☐ int

☒ float

✓ Correct

8. What data type must have unique keys?

1 / 1 point

☐ Tuple

☐ List

☒ Dictionary

✓ Correct

9. What will this code segment `A[0]` obtain from a list or tuple?

1 / 1 point

☒ The first element of a list or tuple

☐ The third element of a list or tuple

☐ The second element of a list or tuple

✓ Correct

10. What is the result of the following operation: `'1,2,3,4'.split(',')` ?

1 / 1 point

☐ ('1','2','3','4')

☒ ['1','2','3','4']

☐ '1','2','3','4'

☐ '1234'

✓ Correct

11. Lists are:

1 / 1 point

☒ Mutable

☐ Not mutable

☐ Not indexed

☐ Unordered

✓ Correct

12. What happens with this segment of code: `a=set(A)` ?

1 / 1 point

☒ It casts the list "A" to the set "a"

☐ It casts the list "a" to the set "A"

☐ It returns an error

✓ Correct

13. What will be the output if `x="7"`?

0 / 1 point

```
1
2 if(x!=1):
3     print('Hi')
4 else:
5     print('Hello')
6     print('Mike')
```

- ☐ Mike
- ☐ Hi
- Mike
- ☒ Hello
- Mike

✗ Incorrect

14. Why is the “finally” statement used?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Only execute the remaining code if one condition is false
- ☐ Only execute the remaining code if an error occurs
- ☐ Only execute the remaining code if no errors occur
- ☒ Execute the remaining code no matter the end result

✓ Correct

15. Given the function add shown below, what does the following return?

1 / 1 point

```
def add(x): return(x+x) add('1')
```

- ☒ '11'
- ☐ '2'
- ☐ 2

✓ Correct

16. What is the correct way to sort list 'B' using a method? The result should not return a new list, just change the list 'B'.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ sorted(B)
- ☐ sort(B)
- ☒ B.sort()
- ☐ B.sorted()

✓ Correct

17. What is the output of the following few lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
A=['1','2','3'] for a in A: print(2*a)
```

- ☒ 11
- 22
- 33
- ☐ error: cannot multiply a string by an integer
- ☐ 2
- 4
- 6

✓ Correct

18. What code segment would output the following?

1 / 1 point

2  
3  
4

- ☐ for i in range(1,5): if (i==2): print(i)
- ☒ for i in range(1,5): if (i!=1): print(i)
- ☐ for i in range(1,5): if (i!=2): print(i)

✓ Correct

19. What is the width of the rectangle in the class Rectangle?

1 / 1 point

```
class Rectangle(object):
    def __init__(self,width=2,height=3,color='r'):
        self.height=height
        self.width=width
        self.color=color
    def drawRectangle(self):
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        plt.gca().add_patch(plt.Rectangle((0, 0),self.width, self.height ,fc=self.color))
        plt.axis('scaled')
        plt.show()
```

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 3
- ☒ 2

✓ Correct

20. What is the result of the following lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
a=np.array([0,1,0,1,0]) b=np.array([1,0,1,0,1]) a*b
```

- ☐ 0
- ☒ array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
- ☐ array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1])

✓ Correct

21. What line of code would produce the following: array([11, 11, 11, 11, 11])?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ a=np.array([1,1,1,1,1]) a+10
- ☐ a=np.array([1,2,1,1,1]) a+10
- ☐ a=np.array([1,1,1,1,1]) 11-a

✓ Correct

22. What does the following line of code select along with the headers 'Artist', 'Length' and 'Genre' from the dataframe df?

1 / 1 point

```
y=df[['Artist','Length','Genre']]
```

- ☒ Columns
- ☐ Rows
- ☐ The entire dataframe

✓ Correct

23. What is the method readline() used for?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ It helps to read one complete line from a given text file
- ☐ It reads the entire file all at once
- ☐ It reads 10 lines of a file at a time

✓ Correct

24. Consider the following line of code:

1 / 1 point

```
with open("Example.txt","a") as file1:
```

What mode is the file object in?

- ☒ append
- ☐ write
- ☐ read

✓ Correct

25. What does URL stand for?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Uniform Reset Locator
- ☒ Uniform Resource Locator
- ☐ Uniform Resource Location

✓ Correct

