

Week 6 Quiz

1. which is not correct? (choose only **ONE**)

2점

한 개의 타원형만 표시합니다.

- ☐ The module object contains the functions and variables defined in the module. To access one of those functions, you have to specify the name of the module and the name of the function, separated by a dot(also known as period). This format is called 'dot notation'
- ☐ Sometimes you don't know it's time to end a loop until you get half way through the body. In that case you can write an infinite loop on purpose and then use the 'break' statement to jump out of the loop.
- ☐ Sometimes you are in an iteration of a loop and want to finish the current iteration and immediately jump to the next iteration. In that case you can use the 'continue' statement to skip to the next iteration without finishing the body of the loop for the current iteration.
- ☐ If the logical condition is 'true', then the indented statement gets executed. If the logical condition is 'false', the indented statement is skipped.
- ☐ The expression in brackets([]) is called an index. The index indicates which character in the sequence you want. (ex: a = 'hello', a[0])
- ☐ Alternatively, you can also use negative indices, which count backward from the end of the string (ex: a[-1])
- ☐ If you omit the first index(before the colon - ex [:2]) in list indexing, the slice starts at the beginning of the string, and if the first index is equal to the second (ex - a[3:3]), the result only returns one character of the given string.
- ☐ Since python does not have to build tuple structures to be modifiable, they are simpler and more efficient in terms of memory use and performance than lists.
- ☐ The + operator works with strings, but it is not addition in the mathematical sense. Instead it performs concatenation, which means joining the strings by linking them end to end.

2. what is the result of the print statement?

1점

```
d = {'hello':100, 'bar':200, 'cat':300}  
print(d['cat'])
```

한 개의 타원형만 표시합니다.

- ☐ 100
- ☐ 200
- ☐ 300
- ☐ it raises an exception

3. the result of the output is **110**. then which code should be inserted in blank A?

1점

```
x = [
    'a',
    'b',
    {
        'foo': 1,
        'bar':
            {
                'x' : [50, [100, 110, 120], 90],
                'y' : 20,
                'z' : 30
            },
        'baz': 3
    },
    'c',
    'd'
]

print(Blank A)
```

한 개의 타원형만 표시합니다.

- ☐ x[2]['bar']['x'][1][2]
- ☐ x['baz']['x'][1][2][0]
- ☐ x['bar'][1][2]
- ☐ x[2]['bar']['x'][1][1]
- ☐ x[2]['bar']['x'][0]

4. what is the output of the code?

2점

```
b = ""
n = 5
while n > 0:
    n -= 1
    if (n % 2) == 0:
        continue

    a = ['wow', 'nice', 'great']
    while a:
        b += str(n) + a.pop(0)
        if len(a) < 2:
            break

print(b)
```

5. what will be the output of the following code? (2021 아르헨티나 Coding Escuela P District 3차 예선 기출)

2점

```
my_List = [1,2,3,4,5]

for i in range(1,5):
    my_List[i-1] = my_List[i]

    for i in range(0,5):
        print(my_List[i])
```

한 개의 타원형만 표시합니다.

- ☐ 2 2 3 4 3 3 6 3 3 4 5 2 3 4 4 5 4 5 5
- ☐ 2 2 3 4 3 3 4 5 4 4 5 2 3 4 2 3 3 4 5
- ☐ 2 2 3 4 5 2 3 3 4 5 2 3 4 4 5 2 3 4 5 5
- ☐ 2 2 2 3 4 5 2 2 2 2 3 4 5 3 4 5 2 3 4 5

6. what is the output of the code?

2점

```
a = 0
b = 1
c = a
d = b
e = int(type(a) == type(b))
f = ((d**c + (d - c))//d + e)
f += 1
g = 'beautifulTuesday'
h = (g + str(f)).lower()
i = h.rfind('e') + f

if i < 10:
    cnt = 0
    while cnt < 20:
        for index, value in enumerate([3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10]):
            if index <= value:
                cnt += 2
            else:
                continue
        print(cnt)

else:
    cnt = 0
    if i%10 != 2:
        for k in range(1,21):
            if (k%10+1) == 2:
                cnt += k

        print(k)

    else:
        if (i + int(False) != 5):
            print(max(3,i))
```

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