Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. What is the output of the following code?

1 / 1 point

```
x = "Go"
if x == "Go":
    print('Go')
else:
    print('Stop')
print('Mike')
```

- ( ) Go Stop
- ( ) Stop Mike
- ( ) Mike
- (x) Go Mike

Correct
Correct! The if clause executes first, followed by the last print statement.

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

1 / 1 point

```
x = 1
x = x > -5
```

- ( ) 0
- ( ) False
- (x) True
- ( ) 1

Correct
Correct! The condition is true as the value of x is greater than -5.

3. What is the result of the following few lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
x = 0
while x < 2:
    print(x)
    x = x + 1

```

- ( ) 0

  1

  2
- ( ) The program will never leave the loop.
- ( ) 0

  1

  3

  4
- (x) 0

  1

Correct
Correct! The loop breaks when x equals 2.

4. What is the result of running the following lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
class Points(object):
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
    def print_point(self):
        print('x=', self.x, ' y=', self.y)


p1 = Points(1, 2)
p1.print_point()
```

- (x) x=1 y=2
- ( ) x=1;
- ( ) y=2
- ( ) x=y=

Correct
Correct! The print statement will display the two values as 'x=1 y=2.

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

1 / 1 point

```
for i, x in enumerate(['A', 'B', 'C']):
    print(i + 1, x)
```

- ( ) 0 AA

  1 BB

  2 CC
- (x) 1 A

  2 B

  3 C
- ( ) 0 A

  1 B

  2 C
- ( ) 1 AA

  2 BB

  3 CC

Correct
Correct! The enumerate function adds a counter to an iterable, allowing you to loop through both the elements and their corresponding indices.

6. What is the result of running the following lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
class Points(object):
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
    def print_point(self):
        print('x=', self.x, ' y=', self.y)


p2 = Points(1, 2)
p2.x = 2
p2.print_point()
```

- ( ) x= A y=2
- ( ) x=1 y=1
- ( ) x=1 y=2
- (x) x=2 y=2

Correct
Correct! The attribute changed before the function call, resulting in 'x= A y=2'.

7. Considering the function delta, when will the following function return a value of 1?

1 / 1 point

```
def delta(x):
    if x == 0:
        y = 1
    else:
        y = 0
    return y
```

- ( ) When the input is 1
- (x) When the input is 0
- ( ) Never
- ( ) When the input is anything but 0

Correct
Correct! The function returns value 1 when the input is 0.

8. What is the output of the following lines of code

1 / 1 point

```
a = 1


def do(x):
    return x + a


print(do(1))

```

- ( ) NameError: name 'a' is not defined.
- (x) 2
- ( ) 0
- ( ) 1

Correct
Correct! The function will use the value of 'a' in the global scope.

9. Which two of the following functions will perform the addition of two numbers with a minimum number of variables? [Select two.]

1 / 1 point

- [ ] def add(a, b):

  c = a+b

  return(c)
- [ ] def add(a, b):

  return(sum(a, b))
- [x] def add(a, b):

  return(a + b)

Correct
Partially correct! It is one of the correct options.

- [x] def add(a, b):

  return(sum((a, b)))

Correct
Partially correct! It is one of the correct options. The built-in function sum() always accepts a tuple, list or a set of numbers as its parameters.

10. Consider the following code:

1 / 1 point

```
try:
    numerator = 10
    denominator = 0
    result = numerator / denominator
    print(result)
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("Error: Denominator cannot be 0.")
```

Which of the following is the correct expected output?

- ( ) ZeroDivisionError
- ( ) NaN
- (x) Error: Denominator cannot be 0
- ( ) 10/0

Correct
Correct! The program invokes the exception and displays the error message.