Your grade: 100%

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

Next item →

1. After executing the following lines of code, what value does x hold? **1 / 1 point**

x=1

x=x+1

- ○ 1
- ○ 3
- ◉ 2
- ○ 4

Correct
Correct! The value x = x + 1 changes the value of x when it's self-assigned. It proves beneficial to update x with its current value, such as x = 1 + 1 in this scenario.

2. What is the output of the following operation 1+3*2? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ 12
- ◉ 7
- ○ 10
- ○ 8

Correct
Correct! Python follows the standard mathematical conventions.

3. What is the output of the following code segment? **type(int(12.3))** **1 / 1 point**

- ○ str
- ○ char
- ○ float
- ◉ int

Correct
Correct! The code initially converts the float to an integer and subsequently employs the type function to ascertain its data type.

4. What is the output of the following code segment? **int(True)** **1 / 1 point**

- ○ 53
- ○ Error
- ○ 0
- ◉ 1

Correct
Correct! Converting a Boolean True to an integer result in the value 1.

5. In Python, what is the output of the following operation? **'1'+'2'** **1 / 1 point**

- ○ 3
- ○ ‘1’
- ◉ '12'
- ○ '3'

Correct
Correct! When the '+' operator is used with strings, it does not add them together like it does with numbers. Instead, it concatenates them, meaning it joins them together to form a new string.

6. What is the output of the following? **'hello'.upper()** **1 / 1 point**

- ○ 'Hello'
- ○ 'hello'
- ◉ 'HELLO'
- ○ “hello”

Correct
Correct! The upper method returns a copy of the string in which all case-based characters have been converted to uppercase.

7. What is the output of the following? **str(1+1)** **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ '2'
- ○ '11'
- ○ 11
- ○ 2

Correct
Correct! The argument first undergoes evaluation, resulting in 1 + 1 = 2, followed by the conversion of the outcome into a string.

8. What is the output of the following? **"123".replace("12", "ab")** **1 / 1 point**

- ○ '123ab'
- ◉ 'ab3'
- ○ ‘12c’
- ○ ‘ab’

Correct
Correct! The **replace** method returns a copy of the string by substituting all instances of the old substring.

9. In Python 3, what data type does variable x hold after the operation: x = 1/1? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ int
- ○ str
- ○ char
- ◉ float

Correct
Correct! Regular division in Python 3 always produces a float as the result.

10. For the string “Fun Python” stored in a variable `x`, what will be the output of `x[0:5]`? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ ‘Python’
- ○ Error
- ◉ ‘Fun P’
- ○ ‘ Pytho’

Correct
Correct! The code will return ‘Fun P’.