Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 75%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. What data type does the **value 1.0** belong to? — 1 / 1 point

- ◉ float
- ○ str
- ○ complex
- ○ int

Correct
Correct! The number has a decimal point, indicating it belongs to the float data type.

2. Given the string Name="EMILY", which statement would provide the index of 0? — 1 / 1 point

- ○ Name.find("L")
- ◉ Name.find("E")
- ○ Name.find("I")
- ○ Name.find("Y")

Correct
Correct! Index 0 refers to the first element in the string.

3. Which of the following code segments would generate an output of "0.5"? — 1 / 1 point

- ◉ 1/2
- ○ 2//1
- ○ 2/1
- ○ 1//2

Correct
Correct! The expression results in the value "0.5."

4. How many identical keys can a dictionary have? — 1 / 1 point

- ◉ 0
- ○ 1
- ○ No limit
- ○ 3

Correct
Correct. In dictionary, each key is unique so that there is no ambiguity when retrieving a value.

5. What is a tuple? — 1 / 1 point

- ○ A collection that is unordered and unchangeable
- ◉ A collection that is ordered and unchangeable
- ○ A collection that is ordered and mutable
- ○ A collection that is unordered and changeable

Correct
Correct! Tuples are ordered and unchangeable.

6. What outcome does the following operation: **'1,2,3,4'.split(',')**produce? — 1 / 1 point

- ○ '1234'
- ○ ('1','2','3','4')
- ○ '1','2','3','4'
- ◉ ['1','2','3','4']

Correct
Correct! split() method breaks the string into a list of strings based on the chosen delimiter.

7. Which of the following collection lacks order, indexing, and prohibits duplicate members? — 1 / 1 point

- ◉ Set
- ○ Dictionary
- ○ List
- ○ Tuple

Correct
Correct! Sets are lacks order, indexing, and prohibits duplicate members.

8. For the below mentioned code, what value of x will produce the output: — 1 / 1 point

"Hi

Mike"

```
if(x!=1):
 print('Hello')
else:
 print('Hi')
print('Mike')
```

- ○ x="7"
- ◉ x=1
- ○ x=6
- ○ x = 0

Correct
Correct! The code will execute Else clause and then print statement outside the conditional statement.

9. Which statement ensures the execution of the remaining code regardless of the outcome? — 1 / 1 point

- ○ For
- ○ If
- ○ While
- ◉ Finally

Correct
Correct! Finally statement always executes the remaining code regardless of the outcome.

10. Which of the following `add` functions would return '11'? — 1 / 1 point

◉
```
def add(x):
   return(x+x)

add('1')
```

○
```
def add(x):
   return(x+x)

add(1)
```

○
```
def add(x):
   return(x + x + x)

add('1')
```

○
```
def add(x):
   return(x + x + x)

add(1)
```

Correct
Correct! Addition of two strings will lead to concatenation.

11. What code segment would output the following? — 1 / 1 point

2

◉
```
for i in range(1,5):
    if (i==2):
      print(i)
```

○
```
for i in range(0,5):
   if (i!=1):
     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
Correct! The conditional statement inside the loop filters only the value 2.

12. 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()
```

- ◉ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 0
- ○ 'r'

Correct
Correct! Default value assigned to width is 2.

13. Complete the statement. You cannot sort a list if it contains: — 1 / 1 point

- ○ only same Case strings
- ○ only numeric values
- ◉ strings and numeric values
- ○ concatenated strings

Correct
Correct! You cannot solve numerical values and string values together.

14. Which line of code, when executed, would generate the following output: array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0])? — 1 / 1 point

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

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

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

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

Correct
Correct! The code performs element-wise addition, and hence all values return as 0s.

15. What outcome do the following lines of code produce? — 1 / 1 point

```
a=np.array([1,1,1,1,1])
a+10
```

- ◉ array([11, 11, 11, 11, 11])
- ○ array([10,10,10,10,10])
- ○ array([0,0,0,0,0])
- ○ array([1,1,1,1,1])

Correct
Correct! Each element of the array has the constant added to it.

16. The following line of code selects the columns under which headers from the dataframe **df**? — 1 / 1 point

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

- ○ 'Artist', 'Length' and 'y'
- ○ This line of code does not select the headers
- ◉ 'Artist', 'Length' and 'Genre'
- ○ 'df'. 'Artist', 'Length'

Correct
Correct! The double brackets select the columns of a dataframe.

17. Consider the file object: **File1.**What would the following line of code output? — 1 / 1 point

file1.readline(4)

- ○ It would output the entire text file.
- ◉ It would output the first 4 characters from the text file.
- ○ It would output the last 4 characters from the text file.
- ○ It would output the first 4 lines from the text file.

Correct
Correct! In the readline method, the size argument determines the number of bytes to return from the line.

18. What mode will write text at the end of the existing text in a file? — 1 / 1 point

- ○ Read "r"
- ◉ Append "a"
- ○ Write "w"
- ○ Read binary "rb"

Correct
Correct! Append mode adds data to an existing version of the file, if any.

19. What is scheme, internet address and route a part of? — 1 / 1 point

- ○ API
- ○ Text file
- ○ Error message
- ◉ URL

Correct
Correct! These are parts of a URL.

20. What is the process of extraction of data from a website called? — 1 / 1 point

- ○ Web crawling
- ○ Data mining
- ◉ Webscraping
- ○ Crowd sourcing

Correct
Correct! Webscraping is the method of data extraction from webpages.