Module 1 Graded Quiz

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

   1 / 1 point

   x=2

   x=x+2

   ◉ 4

   ○ 8

   ○ 6

   ○ 2

   ✓ **Correct**
   Correct! The value x = x + 2 changes x when it's self-assigned. It's helpful to update x by incorporating its current value, for example, x = 2 + 2, in this context.

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

   1 / 1 point

   ◉ 7

   ○ 8

   ○ 10

   ○ 12

   ✓ **Correct**
   Correct! Python follows the standard mathematical conventions.

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

    ◉ 7

    ○ 8

    ○ 10

    ○ 12

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Correct! Python follows the standard mathematical conventions.

3. What data type is represented by "7.1"?   1 / 1 point

    ○ Float

    ○ Integer

    ◉ String

    ○ Character

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Correct! As the element is enclosed in quotes, it is a string type.

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

    ○ 53

    ○ Error

    ◉ 1

    ○ 0

    > ✓ **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? **'5'+'6'** 1 / 1 point

○ '11'

○ '5'

○ 11

◉ '56'

✓ **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)+str(1)** 1 / 1 point

○ '2'

○ 11

○ 2

◉ '11'

✓ **Correct**
Correct! It converts the integers into strings and then concatenates these strings.

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

○ 'ab'

○ '123ab'

◉ 'ab3'

○ '12c'

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

9. After the operation x = 2/2 in Python 3, what data type does variable x hold?   1 / 1 point

◉ float

○ int

○ str

○ char

> ✓ **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[4:10]**?   1 / 1 point

○ ' Pytho'

◉ 'Python'

○ Error

○ 'Fun P'

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! The code with return 'Python'.