

# Module 1 Graded Quiz

1. What is the value of x after the following lines of code?

1 / 1 point

```
x=2
```

```
x=x+2
```

☒ 4

☐ 2



Correct

Correct: the value `x=x+2` changes the value of x, if x is assigned to its self. It's helpful to replace the value of x with its current value in this case 2 or `x=2+2`.

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

1 / 1 point

☒ 7

☐ 12

☐ 8



Correct

Correct, Python follows the standard mathematical conventions

3. What is the type of the following `"7.1"`

1 / 1 point

☐ What is the type of the following `"7.1"`

☐ float

☒ string



Correct

correct, the type is string

4. What is the result of the following code segment: `int(False)`

1 / 1 point

☐ 1

☒ 0

☐ error



Correct

correct, when you cast a boolean `False` to an integer you get a 0

5. In Python, what is the result of the following operation: `'1'+2` ?

1 / 1 point

☐ 3

☐ '3'

☒ '12'



Correct

correct, the `'+'` applied to strings does not add strings but concatenates them

6. Given `myvar = 'hello'` , how would you return `myvar` as uppercase?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `len(myvar)`
- ☐ `myvar.find('hello')`
- ☒ `myvar.upper()`

✓ **Correct**  
correct

7. What is the result of the following : `str(1+1)` ?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ `'2'`
- ☐ `'11'`

✓ **Correct**  
correct, the argument is first evaluated `1+1=2`, then the result is cast to a string.

8. What is the result of the following: `"ABC".replace("AB", "ab")` ?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ `'abC'`
- ☐ `'ABc'`

✓ **Correct**  
correct, the method **replace** returns a copy of the string with all occurrences of the old substring

9. In Python 3, what is the type of the variable `x` after the following: `x=2/2` ?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ `float`
- ☐ `int`

✓ **Correct**  
correct, in Python 3, regular division always results in a float