1. Which of the following Python data structures is most similar to the value returned in this line of Python:

`1 point`

```
1   x = urllib.request.urlopen('http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt')
```

○ list

● file handle

○ regular expression

○ socket

○ dictionary

2. In this Python code, which line actually reads the data?

`1 point`

```
1   import socket
2
3   mysock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
4   mysock.connect(('data.pr4e.org', 80))
5   cmd = 'GET http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt HTTP/1.0\n\n'.encode()
6   mysock.send(cmd)
7
8   while True:
9       data = mysock.recv(512)
10      if (len(data) < 1):
11          break
12      print(data.decode())
13  mysock.close()
```

● mysock.recv()

○ socket.socket()

○ mysock.close()

○ mysock.connect()

○ mysock.send()

3. Which of the following regular expressions would extract the URL from this line of HTML:

`1 point`

```
1   <p>Please click <a href="http://www.dr-chuck.com">here</a></p>
```

● href="(.+)"

○ href=".+"

○ http://.*

○ <.*>

4. In this Python code, which line is most like the open() call to read a file:

`1 point`

```
1   import socket
2
3   mysock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
4   mysock.connect(('data.pr4e.org', 80))
5   cmd = 'GET http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt HTTP/1.0\n\n'.encode()
6   mysock.send(cmd)
7
8   while True:
9       data = mysock.recv(512)
10      if (len(data) < 1):
11          break
12      print(data.decode())
13  mysock.close()
```

● mysock.connect()

○ import socket

○ mysock.recv()

○ mysock.send()

○ socket.socket()

5. Which HTTP header tells the browser the kind of document that is being returned?

`1 point`

○ HTML-Document:

○ Document-Type:

● Content-Type:

○ Metadata:

○ ETag:

6. What should you check before scraping a web site?

`1 point`

● That the web site allows scraping

○ That the web site supports the HTTP GET command

○ That the web site only has links within the same site

○ That the web site returns HTML for all pages

7. What is the purpose of the BeautifulSoup Python library?   `1 point`

○ It allows a web site to choose an attractive skin

○ It optimizes files that are retrieved many times

⦿ It repairs and parses HTML to make it easier for a program to understand

○ It animates web operations to make them more attractive

○ It builds word clouds from web pages

8. What ends up in the "x" variable in the following code: `1 point`

```
1   html = urllib.request.urlopen(url).read()
2   soup = BeautifulSoup(html, 'html.parser')
3   x = soup('a')
```

⦿ A list of all the anchor tags (<a..) in the HTML from the URL

○ True if there were any anchor tags in the HTML from the URL

○ All of the externally linked CSS files in the HTML from the URL

○ All of the paragraphs of the HTML from the URL

9. What is the most common Unicode encoding when moving data between systems?   `1 point`

○ UTF-16

○ UTF-64

○ UTF-128

○ UTF-32

⦿ UTF-8

10. What is the decimal (Base-10) numeric value for the upper case letter "G" in the ASCII character set?   `1 point`

⦿ 71

○ 7

○ 103

○ 25073

○ 14

11. What word does the following sequence of numbers represent in ASCII: `1 point`

108, 105, 110, 101

○ lost

○ tree

⦿ line

○ func

○ ping

12. How are strings stored internally in Python 3?   `1 point`

⦿ Unicode

○ ASCII

○ EBCDIC

○ UTF-8

○ Byte Code

13. When reading data across the network (i.e. from a URL) in Python 3, what method must be used to convert it to   `1 point`
the internal format used by strings?

⦿ decode()

○ upper()

○ find()

○ trim()

○ encode()

Submit   Save draft