

Chapter 10 Quiz

TOTAL POINTS 10

1.Question 1

What is the difference between a Python tuple and Python list?

- ☐ Lists maintain the order of the items and tuples do not maintain order
- ☐ Lists are indexed by integers and tuples are indexed by strings
- ☒ Lists are mutable and tuples are not mutable
- ☐ Tuples can be expanded after they are created and lists cannot

1 point

2.Question 2

Which of the following methods work both in Python lists and Python tuples?

- ☐ append()
- ☐ sort()
- ☐ pop()
- ☒ index()
- ☐ reverse()

1 point

3.Question 3

What will end up in the variable y after this code is executed?

```
x, y = 3, 4
```

- ☐ A two item tuple
- ☐ A dictionary with the key 3 mapped to the value 4
- ☐ 3
- ☒ 4
- ☐ A two item list

1 point

4.Question 4

In the following Python code, what will end up in the variable y?

```
x = { 'chuck' : 1 , 'fred' : 42, 'jan': 100}  
y = x.items()
```

- ☐ A list of strings
- ☐ A list of integers
- ☐ A tuple with three integers
- ☒ A list of tuples

1 point

5.Question 5

Which of the following tuples is greater than x in the following Python sequence?

```
x = (5, 1, 3)  
if ??? > x :  
    ...
```

- ☐ (0, 1000, 2000)
- ☐ (4, 100, 200)
- ☒ (6, 0, 0)
- ☐ (5, 0, 300)

1 point

6.Question 6

What does the following Python code accomplish, assuming the c is a non-empty dictionary?

```
tmp = list()  
for k, v in c.items() :  
    tmp.append( (v, k) )
```

- ☒ It creates a list of tuples where each tuple is a value, key pair
- ☐ It computes the average of all of the values in the dictionary
- ☐ It computes the largest of all of the values in the dictionary

- ☐ It sorts the dictionary based on its key values

1 point

7.Question 7

If the variable data is a Python list, how do we sort it in reverse order?

- ☐ data = sortrev(data)
- ☒ data.sort(reverse=True)
- ☐ data = data.sort(-1)
- ☐ data.sort.reverse()

1 point

8.Question 8

Using the following tuple, how would you print 'Wed'?

```
days = ('Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun')
```

- ☐ print(days.get(1,-1))
- ☐ print(days(2))
- ☒ print(days[2])
- ☐ print[days(2)]
- ☐ print(days[1])
- ☐ print(days{2})

1 point

9.Question 9

In the following Python loop, why are there two iteration variables (k and v)?

```
c = {'a':10, 'b':1, 'c':22}
for k, v in c.items() :
    ...
```

- ☐ Because there are two items in the dictionary
- ☐ Because for each item we want the previous and current key
- ☒ Because the items() method in dictionaries returns a list of tuples

- ☐ Because the keys for the dictionary are strings

1 point

10.Question 10

Given that Python lists and Python tuples are quite similar - when might you prefer to use a tuple over a list?

- ☐ For a list of items you intend to sort in place
- ☒ For a temporary variable that you will use and discard without modifying
- ☐ For a list of items that will be extended as new items are found
- ☐ For a list of items that want to use strings as key values instead of integers

1 point