Quiz Submissions - Weekly Quiz 02

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Attempt 1

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Submission View

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Question 1   1 / 1 point

All the libraries written in Objective-C are accessible in Swift.

✔ ○ True

○ False

Question 2   1 / 1 point

You can not mix Swift and Objective-C in the same project.

○ True

✔ ○ False

Question 3   1 / 1 point

Swift code is compiled to bytecode and executed by a virtual machine.

○ True

✔ ○ False

Question 4   1 / 1 point

Which of the following data type is not supported in Swift?

○ UInt

○ Int64

○ Float

○ Double

✔ ○ None of the above

Question 5   1 / 1 point

In Swift, the Boolean value true is defined as equal to the Int value 1.

- ○ True
- ✓ ○ False

Question 6   1 / 1 point

Which of the following declarations is not legal in Swift?

- ○ var i : Int32 = 1
- ○ let j = -1
- ○ let c : Character = "A"
- ○ var s = "A"
- ✓ ○ None of the above

Question 7   1 / 1 point

Swift is a dynamically typed language, since types are optional in variable and constant declarations.

- ○ True
- ✓ ○ False

Question 8   1 / 1 point

Which of the following expression defines a range consists of exactly 10 numbers.

- ○ 0 ... 10
- ✓ ○ 0 ..< 10
- ○ 1 ..< 10
- ○ 1 ... 11
- ○ None of the above

Question 9   1 / 1 point

Class initializers in Swift must be named 'init'.

- ✓ ○ True

○ False

Question 10   1 / 1 point

A default initializer, with no arguments, is always available in any class.

○ True

✓ ○ False

Question 11   1 / 1 point

Which of the following expressions creates an instance of a class C, which defines a default initializer?

○ C

✓ ○ C()

○ new C()

○ (C) init()

○ None of the above.

Question 12   1 / 1 point

Class C defines an attribute named attr. To refer to the attribute inside a method of class C, you must use self.attr.

○ True

✓ ○ False

Question 13   1 / 1 point

A function is declared as f(name: String) -> String. Which of the following calls is legal?

○ f("Swift")

○ f()

✓ ○ f(name: "Swift")

○ f("name": "Swift")

○ None of the above.

Question 14   1 / 1 point

A method of class C is declared as m(x: Int, y: Int). Assume obj is an instance of class C, which of the following method calls is legal?

○ obj.m(1, 2)

○ obj.m(1, y: 2)

✓○ obj.m(x: 1, y: 2)

○ obj.m(x: 1, 2)

○ None of the above.

Question 15   **1 / 1 point**

A method of class C is declared as m(_ x: Int, and y: Int). Assume obj is an instance of class C, which of the following method calls is legal?

○ obj.m(1, 2)

○ obj.m(x: 1, y: 2)

○ obj.m(x: 1, and y: 2)

○ obj.m(x: 1, and: 2)

✓○ obj.m(1, and: 2)

○ None of the above.

Question 16   **1 / 1 point**

Swift supports operator overloading, i.e., you may redefine operators such as +, *, etc. as functions.

✓○ True

○ False

Attempt Score:16 / 16

Overall Grade (highest attempt):16 / 16

Done