✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Next Item

✓ 1 / 1
point

1.
Python is an example of an

◉ **Interpreted language**

Correct
This material was covered in the "Python Functions" lecture.

○ **Declarative language**

○ **Operating system language**

○ **Data science language**

○ **Low level language**

✓ 1 / 1
point

2.
Data Science is a

○ **Branch of statistics**

○ **Branch of computer science**

○ **Branch of artificial intelligence**

◉ **Interdisciplinary, made up of all of the above**

12/12 points (100%)

✔️ 1 / 1
point

3.

Data visualization is not a part of data science.

◯ True

🔘 False
▲

Correct
This material was covered in the "Data Science" lecture.

✔️ 1 / 1
point

4.

Which bracketing style does Python use for tuples?

◯ { }

🔘 ( )
▲

Correct
This material was covered in the "Python Types and Sequences" lecture.

◯ [ ]

✔️ 1 / 1
point

5.

In Python, strings are considered Mutable, and can be changed.

🔘 False
▲

Correct
This material was covered in the "Python More on Strings" lecture.

○ True

✓ 1 / 1
point

6.

What is the result of the following code: ['a', 'b', 'c'] + [1, 2, 3]

◉ **['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3]**

▲

Correct
This material was covered in the "Python Types and Sequences" lecture.

○ **TypeError: Cannot convert list(int) to list(str)**

○ **['a1', 'b2', 'c3']**

○ **[['a', 'b', 'c'], [1, 2, 3]]**

✓ 1 / 1
point

7.

String slicing is

○ **A way to make string mutable in python**

○ **A way to reduce the size on disk of strings in python**

◉ **A way to make a substring of a string in python**

▲

Correct
This material was covered in the "Python More on Strings" lecture.

✓ 1 / 1
point

12/12 points (100%)

When you create a lambda, what type is returned? E.g. type(lambda x: x+1) returns

(•) **<class 'function'>**

▲

Correct
This material was covered in the "Advanced Python Lambda and List Comprehensions" lecture.

( ) **<class 'type'>**

( ) **<class 'int'>**

( ) **<class 'lambda'>**

✔ 1 / 1
point

9.
The epoch refers to

( ) **January 1, year 0**

(•) **January 1, year 1970**

▲

Correct
This material was covered in the "Python Dates and Times" lecture.

( ) **January 1, year 1980**
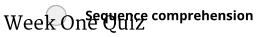
( ) **January 1, year 2000**

✔ 1 / 1
point

10.
This code, [x2 for x in range(10)] , is an example of a**

(•) **List comprehension**

▲

Correct
This material was covered in the "Advanced Python Lambda and List Comprehensions" lecture.

Sequence comprehension

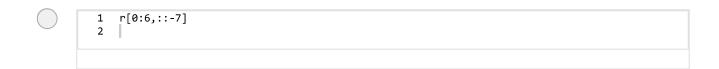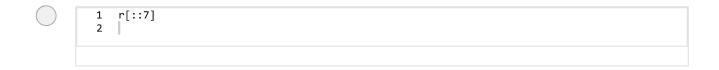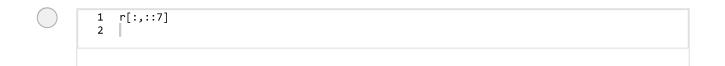Tuple comprehension

List multiplication

✓ 1 / 1
point

11.
Given a 6x6 NumPy array r, which of the following options would slice the shaded elements?

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35

○
```
1   r[0:6,::-7]
2   
```

○
```
1   r[::7]
2   
```

○
```
1   r[:,::7]
2   
```

⊙
```
1   r.reshape(36)[::7]
2   
```

Correct

You could also use np.diag(r). This material was covered in "Advanced Python Demonstration: The Numerical Python Library (NumPy)"
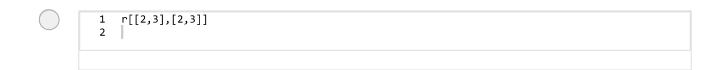

✔️ 1 / 1
point

12.

Given a 6x6 NumPy array r, which of the following options would slice the shaded elements?

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35

○
```
1    r[[2,3],[2,3]]
2
```

○
```
1    r[2::2,2::2]
2
```

○
```
1    r[::2,::2]
2
```

⦿
```
1    r[2:4,2:4]
2
```

Correct

This material was covered in "Advanced Python Demonstration: The Numerical Python Library (NumPy)"