1. **Python is an example of an** 1 / 1 point

- (●) **Interpreted language**
- ( ) **Declarative language**
- ( ) **Operating system language**
- ( ) **Data science language**
- ( ) **Low level language**

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

2. **Data Science is a** 1 / 1 point

- ( ) **Branch of statistics**
- ( ) **Branch of computer science**
- ( ) **Branch of artificial intelligence**
- (●) **Interdisciplinary, made up of all of the above**

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

3. **Data visualization is not a part of data science.** 1 / 1 point

- ○ True
- ◉ False

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

4. **Which bracketing style does Python use for tuples?** 1 / 1 point

- ○ {}
- ◉ ()
- ○ []

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

5. **In Python, strings are considered Mutable, and can be changed.** 1 / 1 point

- ◉ False
- ○ True

6. **What is the result of the following code: ['a', 'b', 'c'] + [1, 2, 3]** 1 / 1 point

- (●) **['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3]**
- ( ) **TypeError: Cannot convert list(int) to list(str)**
- ( ) **['a1', 'b2', 'c3']**
- ( ) **[['a', 'b', 'c'], [1, 2, 3]]**

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

7. **String slicing is** 1 / 1 point

- ( ) **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.

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

- (●) **<class 'function'>**
- ( ) **<class 'type'>**
- ( ) **<class 'int'>**
- ( ) **<class 'lambda'>**

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

9. **The epoch refers to** 1 / 1 point

- ( ) **January 1, year 0**
- (●) **January 1, year 1970**
- ( ) **January 1, year 1980**
- ( ) **January 1, year 2000**

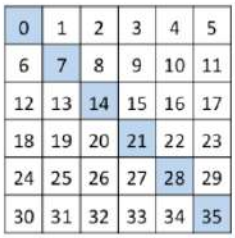
✓ **Correct**
This material was covered in the "Python Dates and Times" lecture.

10. **This code, [x**2 for x in range(10)] , is an example of a** 1 / 1 point

- (●) **List comprehension**
- ( ) **Sequence comprehension**
- ( ) **Tuple comprehension**
- ( ) **List multiplication**

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

11. Given a 6x6 NumPy array r, which of the following options would slice the shaded elements? 1 / 1 point



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

```
r.reshape(36)[::7]
```

```
r[:,::7]
```

```
r[0:6,::-7]
```

```
r[::7]
```

```
r[::7]
```

✓ **Correct**

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

12. Given a 6x6 NumPy array r, which of the following options would slice the shaded elements? **1 / 1 point**

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

```
r[2::2,2::2]
```

```
r[2::2,2::2]
```

```
r[[2,3],[2,3]]
```

```
r[::2,::2]
```

```
r[2:4,2:4]
```

Correct

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