Module 1 Graded Quiz

Latest Submission Grade 77.77%

1. What is the value of x after the following lines of code?
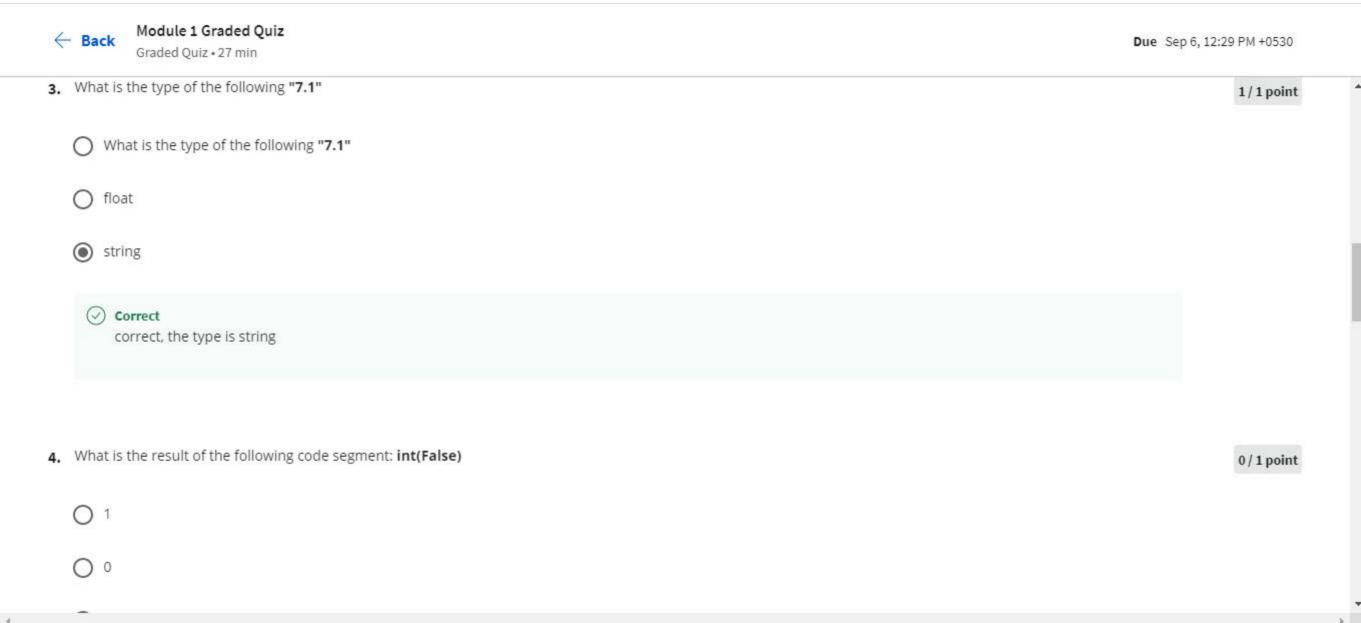
           1 / 1 point

   x=2

   x=x+2

⦿ 4

◯ 2

   ✓ **Correct**
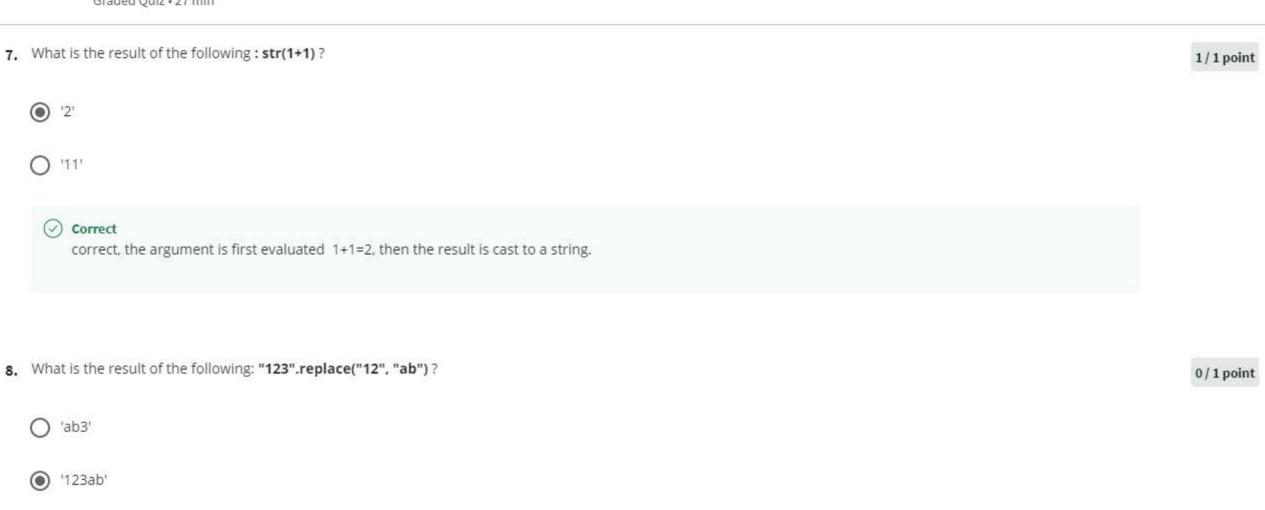   Correct: the value x=x+2 changes the value of x, if x is assigned to its self. It's helpful to replace the value of x with its current value in this case 2 or x=2+2.

What is the result of the following operation 3+2*2?

2. What is the result of the following operation 3+2*2 ?

1 / 1 point

○ 3

⦿ 7

○ 9

✓ **Correct**
Correct, Python follows the standard mathematical conventions

3. What is the type of the following **"7.1"**

1 / 1 point

○ What is the type of the following **"7.1"**

○ float

3. What is the type of the following **"7.1"**

1 / 1 point

○ What is the type of the following **"7.1"**

○ float

◉ string

✓ **Correct**
   correct, the type is string

4. What is the result of the following code segment: **int(False)**

0 / 1 point

○ 1

○ 0

4. What is the result of the following code segment: **int(False)**

0 / 1 point

○ 1

○ 0

◉ error

> ⊗ **Incorrect**
> incorrect, when you cast a boolean **False** to an integer you get a 0

5. In Python, what is the result of the following operation: **'1'+'2'** ?

1 / 1 point

○ 3

○ '3'

5. In Python, what is the result of the following operation: **'1'+'2'** ?

1 / 1 point

○ 3

○ '3'

◉ '12'

✓ **Correct**
correct, the '+' applied to strings does not add strings but concatenates them

6. Given **myvar = 'hello'** , how would you return **myvar** as uppercase?

1 / 1 point

○ len(myvar)

○ myvar.find('hello')

6. Given **myvar = 'hello'** , how would you return **myvar** as uppercase?

1 / 1 point

○ len(myvar)

○ myvar.find('hello')

◉ myvar.upper()

⊘ **Correct**
correct

7. What is the result of the following : **str(1+1)** ?

1 / 1 point

◉ '2'

○ '11'

7. What is the result of the following : **str(1+1)** ?

1 / 1 point

◉ '2'

○ '11'

✓ **Correct**
correct, the argument is first evaluated 1+1=2, then the result is cast to a string.

8. What is the result of the following: **"123".replace("12", "ab")** ?

0 / 1 point

○ 'ab3'

◉ '123ab'

✕ **Incorrect**

⦿ '123ab'

⊗ **Incorrect**

incorrect, the method replace returns a copy of the string with all occurrences of the old substring

---

9. In Python 3, what is the type of the variable x after the following: **x=2/2** ?

1 / 1 point

⦿ float

○ int

✓ **Correct**

correct, in Python 3, regular division always results in a float