Back

Chapter 10 Quiz

Quiz, 10 questions

loading   https://d3njjcbhbojbot.cloudfront.net/web/images/icons/loading.gif

Load Error!

1  
point

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 mutable and tuples are not mutable



Tuples can be expanded after they are created and lists cannot



Lists are indexed by integers and tuples are indexed by strings

1  
point

2.

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



pop()



index()



append()



sort()



reverse()

1  
point

3.

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



1

x , y = 3, 4

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



3



4



A two item tuple



A dictionary with the key 3 mapped to the value 4



A two item list

1  
point

4.

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



1

2

x = { 'chuck' : 1 , 'fred' : 42, 'jan': 100}

y = x.items()

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



A list of strings



A list of tuples



A tuple with three integers



A list of integers

1  
point

5.

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



1

2

3

x = (5, 1, 3)

if ??? > x :

...

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



(0, 1000, 2000)



(5, 0, 300)



(6, 0, 0)



(4, 100, 200)

1  
point

6.

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



1

2

3

tmp = list()

for k, v in c.items() :

tmp.append( (v, k) )

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



It computes the largest of all of the values in the dictionary



It sorts the dictionary based on its key values



It computes the average of all of the values in the dictionary



It creates a list of tuples where each tuple is a value, key pair

1  
point

7.

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



data.sort(reverse=True)



data = data.sort(-1)



data = sortrev(data)



data.sort.reverse()

1  
point

8.

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



1

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

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



print days[1]



print days{2}



print days[2]



print days(2)



print days.get(1,-1)

1  
point

9.

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



1

2

3

c = {'a':10, 'b':1, 'c':22}

for k, v in c.items() :

...

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



Because for each item we want the previous and current key



Because there are two items in the dictionary



Because the keys for the dictionary are strings



Because the items() method in dictionaries returns a list of tuples

1  
point

10.

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



For a temporary variable that you will use and discard without modifying



For a list of items you intend to sort in place



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



I, **Pradeep Sathyamurthy**, understand that submitting work that isn’t my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account. Learn more about Coursera’s Honor Code

Submitting...Submit error! Please try again.Submit QuizSubmit Quiz

--> <img height="1" width="1" style="display:none" src="https://www.facebook.com/tr?id=946401778754875&amp;ev=PageView&amp;noscript=1">

Confirm Navigation

Are you sure you want to leave this page?

Stay on this Page  Leave this Page

Confirm Navigation

Are you sure you want to leave this page?

Stay on this Page  Leave this Page