## Congratulations! You passed!

**Grade received** 100% **To pass** 66% or higher

Go to next item

# Module 1 Graded Quiz

**Latest Submission Grade 100%**

**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.

2. What is the result of the following operation 1+3*2 ? 1 / 1 point

- (●) 7
- ( ) 12
- ( ) 8

Correct
Correct, Python follows the standard mathematical conventions

3. What is the result of the following code segment: **type(int(12.3))** 1 / 1 point

- ( ) str
- (●) int
- ( ) float

Correct
correct, in this code, we first cast or convert the float to an integer, then use the type function to determine the type

4. What is the result of the following code segment: **int(False)** 1 / 1 point

- 1
- 0
- error

**Correct**
correct, 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'
- '12'

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

6. What is the result of the following: **'hello'.upper()** ? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) 'HELLO'
- ( ) 'Hello'
- ( ) 'hello'

**Correct**
correct, upper returns a copy of the string in which all case-based characters have been converted to uppercase.

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

- (●) '11'
- ( ) 2

**Correct**
correct, the integers are cast to a string, and the strings are concatenated

8. What is the result of the following: **"123".replace("12", "ab")** ? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) 'ab3'
- ( ) '123ab'

**Correct**
correct, 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