

Assessment Report

Week 2 Coachable Quiz

Shiva

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Joined on February 25, 2023

Completed in 1 hours and 16 minutes

SCORES

SKILL RATINGS

SCORECARD

CHALLENGE SOLUTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

Scores

Scores	Average	Qualifying	Final
	79%	70%	93%
Coding challenges × 50%			100%
Multiple choice × 50%			85%
Open-ended			N/A

Cheating

Copy/Paste

Plagiarism


Leaving tab

Skill ratings

Python3

Advanced


⚡⚡⚡



Data Structures

Beginner


⚡⚡⚡



Algorithms

Beginner

⚡⚡⚡



[Learn more about skill ratings](#)

Scorecard

Algorithm skills

Code quality

Python3 skills

Record

★★★★★


★★★★★

★★★★★

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Challenge solutions


Week 2 Coding Quiz A

 United States

Video 1

Python3

Week 2 Coding Quiz B

 United States

Video 1

Python3

Week 2 Coding Quiz C

Python3



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1. What is printed?

```
lst = []  
lst.append(0)  
lst.extend([1])  
lst.remove(0)  
print(lst)
```

✓ [1]

2. Which of the following data types is not hashable?

✓ Lists

3. What does Python print here?

```
city_to_state_map = {}  
city_to_state_map["San Diego"] = "California"  
city_to_state_map["Boise"] = "Idaho"  
print(city_to_state_map["San Diego"])  
print(city_to_state_map["San Francisco"])
```

✓ CaliforniaError

4. What is the issue here?

```
cities_to_state_map = {}  
cities_to_state_map[["San Diego", "San Francisco"]] = "California"
```

✓ Syntax error because lists are not Hashable

5. What is the purpose of the init() in a class?

✓ Create a new object and specify its initial attributes

6. Which ones are the class attribute? instance attribute?

```
class Human:  
    scientific_name = "Homo Sapiens"  
    def __init__(self, height, age):  
        self.height = height  
        self.age = age
```

✓ class: scientific_name, instance: height, age

7. What is printed?

```
a = [1, 2, 3]  
b = a  
b.append(2)  
print(a)
```

✓ [1, 2, 3, 2]

8. What is printed here?

```
a = 2  
b = a  
b = 1  
print(a)
```



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```
return a
```

✓ Returns the length of the linked list

10. What is happening in this code? Assume that a linked list is created where head points to the first element of the list

```
while head.next:
    head = head.next
print(head)
```

✓ Prints out everything in the list except the first element

11. What is happening in this code? Assume that a linked list is created where head points to the first element of the list

```
while head.next:
    print(head)
    head = head.next
```

✗ Prints out everything in the list

12. What will be printed in the console?

```
def foo(a):
    print(a)
    a += 1
```

```
b = 2
print(foo(b))
print(b)
```

✓ 2None2

13. What is the main difference between a Stack and Queue?

✓ Stack is last in first out, Queue is first in first out

14. What is the runtime here? Assuming N is the size of the input 'lst'

```
def foo(lst):
    for i in range(10):
        lst.append(i)
```

✓ O(1)

15. What is the runtime here? Assuming N is the size of the input

```
def foo(lst):
    new_list = []
    for x in lst:
        new_list.append(x)

    while new_list:
        new_list.pop(0)
```

✗ O(N)



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17. Which of the following statements is true about the following Python code?

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None

# Create three nodes with values 1, 2, and 3
node1 = Node(1)
node2 = Node(2)
node3 = Node(3)
node4 = node1
node1.next = node2
node2.next = node3
node3.next = node4

def print_list(node):
    cur = node
    while cur is not None:
        print(cur.value)

print_list(node1)
```

But there is an error and the code above does not print the list (1,2,3,4)

What is the problem?

✓ There will be an infinite loop

18. If a function is $O(3 * N^2 + N)$, what would the runtime simplify as?

✓ $O(N^2)$

19. Is there a problem with this code? What is the value of b at the end?

```
def foo(a):
    a = 2
b = 1
foo(b)
```

✓ No; b = 1

20. Is there a problem with this code?

```
def foo(a):
    a = 2
b = 1
foo(b)
print(a)
```

✓ Yes, the variable a is only accessible within the function scope

21. What is the output of the below code snippet?

```
def foo(a):
    a = 5
a = 3
foo(a)
print(a)
```

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a = 3
foo(a)

✓ 5

23. What is the output of the below code snippet?

def foo(a):
 a = 5
 a = 3
 print(foo(a))

✓ None

24. What is the output of the following code block?

def foo(a):
 a.append(3)
a = [1, 2]
foo(a)
print(a)

✓ [1, 2, 3]

25. What is the output of the following code block?

def foo(a):
 b = [1, 3, 5]
 a.append(3)
b = [2, 4, 6]
foo(b)
print(b)

✓ [2, 4, 6, 3]

26. A double-ended queue (aka "deque") is a generalization of a stack and a queue. That is, it supports memory efficient pushes and pops from either side of the deque with the same O(1) performance in either direction.

What would be a valid reason for choosing a stack or queue over a deque?

× None of the other answers is correct

27. A double-ended queue (aka "deque") is a generalization of a stack and a queue. That is, it supports memory efficient pushes and pops from either side of the deque with the same O(1) performance in either direction.

The basic API is as follows:

pop() returns and removes the rightmost item
popleft() returns and removes the leftmost item
append() adds a new entry to the deque to the right side
appendleft() adds a new entry to the deque to the left side

What is the output of the following code block?

from collections import deque

d = deque()
d.append('a')
d.appendleft('b')
d.append('c')



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Join documentation: <https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/str/join.html>

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```
class ListNode(object):
    def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
        self.val = val
        self.next = next
```

```
def f(a, b):
    c = 0
    p1, p2 = a, b
    d = ListNode(None)
    cur = d
    while p1 or p2:
        v1 = 0 if p1 is None else p1.val
        v2 = 0 if p2 is None else p2.val
        v = v1 + v2 + c
        n = ListNode(v % 10)
        c = v // 10
        cur.next = n
        cur = cur.next
        if p1:
            p1 = p1.next
        if p2:
            p2 = p2.next
        if c != 0:
            cur.next = ListNode(c)
    return d.next
```

```
def print_list(l):
    sb = []
    cur = l
    while cur:
        sb.append(str(cur.val))
        cur = cur.next
    print(' -> '.join(sb))
```

```
a = ListNode(4, ListNode(3, ListNode(3)))
b = ListNode(5, ListNode(6, ListNode(4)))
```

```
print_list(f(a, b))
```

× Adds up 433 and 564 and prints out the resultant linked list representation (9 -> 9 -> 7)

29. What is the runtime of this code?

```
def foo(n: int):
    while n > 0:
        print(n)
        n = n // 2
```

✓ $O(\log n)$

30. What is the runtime of this code?

```
def foo(lst: list[int], target: int):
    lo = 0
    hi = len(lst)
    ans = -1
    while lo <= hi:
        mid = lo + (hi - lo) // 2
        if target == lst[mid]:
            return mid
        elif target > lst[mid]:
            lo = mid + 1
        else:
            hi = mid - 1
    print(ans)
```

✓ $O(\log N)$



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× $O(N^2)$

32. What is the runtime of this code?

```
def foo(m: list[int], n: list[int]):  
    ans = 0  
    for a in m:  
        for b in n[0:2]:  
            ans += a + b  
    return ans
```

✓ $O(M)$

33. What is the runtime of this code?

```
def foo(m: list[int], n: list[int]):  
    ans = 0  
    for a in m[0:1000]:  
        for b in n[0:1000]:  
            ans += a + b  
    return ans
```

✓ $O(1)$ 34. How much larger is 2^{56} than 2^{51} ? Don't use a calculator.

✓ 32

35. What is the equivalent to $2^3 = 8$ ✓ $\log(8) / \log(2) = 3$

36. In computer science, when you see log without the base specified, What is the base?

✓ 2

37. Estimate $\log(30) / \log(2)$

✓ Between 4 and 5

38. What is the worst-case runtime of binary search for a list of length N?

✓ $\log(N)$

39. How many linked list pointers do you need to implement a stack?

✓ 1

40. How many linked list pointers do you need to implement a queue?

× 1



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