Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 66%. We keep your highest score.

Next item

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 3+2*2 ? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) 3
- (•) 7
- ( ) 9

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

- (•) int
- ( ) float
- ( ) str

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(True)** 1 / 1 point

- (•) 1
- ( ) 0
- ( ) error

Correct
correct, when you cast a boolean **True** to an integer you get a 1

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')
- ◉ myvar.upper()

Correct
correct

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: **"ABC".replace("AB", "ab")** ? 1 / 1 point

- ◉ 'abC'
- ○ 'ABc'

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