1. Which of the following Python data structures is most similar to the value returned in this line of Python: **1 point**

```
x = urllib.request.urlopen('http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt')
```

- (•) file handle
- ( ) regular expression
- ( ) dictionary
- ( ) list
- ( ) socket

2. In this Python code, which line actually reads the data? **1 point**

```
import socket

mysock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
mysock.connect(('data.pr4e.org', 80))
cmd = 'GET http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt HTTP/1.0\n\n'.encode()
mysock.send(cmd)

while True:
    data = mysock.recv(512)
    if (len(data) < 1):
        break
    print(data.decode())
mysock.close()
```

- (•) mysock.recv()
- ( ) socket.socket()
- ( ) mysock.close()
- ( ) mysock.connect()
- ( ) mysock.send()

3. Which of the following regular expressions would extract the URL from this line of HTML: **1 point**

```
<p>Please click <a href="http://www.dr-chuck.com">here</a></p>
```

- (•) href="(.+)"
- ( ) href=".+"
- ( ) http://.*
- ( ) <.*>

4. In this Python code, which line is most like the open() call to read a file: **1 point**

```
import socket

mysock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
mysock.connect(('data.pr4e.org', 80))
cmd = 'GET http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt HTTP/1.0\n\n'.encode()
mysock.send(cmd)

while True:
    data = mysock.recv(512)
    if (len(data) < 1):
        break
    print(data.decode())
mysock.close()
```

- (•) mysock.connect()
- ( ) import socket
- ( ) mysock.recv()
- ( ) mysock.send()
- ( ) socket.socket()

5. Which HTTP header tells the browser the kind of document that is being returned? **1 point**

- ( ) HTML-Document:
- ( ) Document-Type:
- ( ) ETag:
- ( ) Metadata:
- (•) Content-Type:

6. What should you check before scraping a web site? **1 point**

- ( ) That the web site supports the HTTP GET command
- ( ) That the web site only has links within the same site
- ( ) That the web site returns HTML for all pages
- (•) That the web site allows scraping

7. What is the purpose of the BeautifulSoup Python library? **1 point**

- ( ) It builds word clouds from web pages
- (•) It repairs and parses HTML to make it easier for a program to understand
- ( ) It animates web operations to make them more attractive
- ( ) It allows a web site to choose an attractive skin
- ( ) It optimizes files that are retrieved many times

8. What ends up in the "x" variable in the following code: **1 point**

```
html = urllib.request.urlopen(url).read()
soup = BeautifulSoup(html, 'html.parser')
x = soup('a')
```

- (•) A list of all the anchor tags (<a..) in the HTML from the URL
- ( ) True if there were any anchor tags in the HTML from the URL
- ( ) All of the externally linked CSS files in the HTML from the URL
- ( ) All of the paragraphs of the HTML from the URL

9. What is the most common Unicode encoding when moving data between systems? **1 point**

- ( ) UTF-64
- ( ) UTF-128
- ( ) UTF-16
- ( ) UTF-32
- (•) UTF-8

10. What is the ASCII character that is associated with the decimal value 42? **1 point**

- ( ) !
- ( ) /
- ( ) +
- ( ) ^
- (•) *

11. What word does the following sequence of numbers represent in ASCII: **1 point**

108, 105, 110, 101

- ( ) tree
- ( ) lost
- (•) line
- ( ) ping
- ( ) func

12. How are strings stored internally in Python 3? **1 point**

- ( ) UTF-8
- ( ) EBCDIC
- ( ) ASCII
- ( ) Byte Code
- (•) Unicode

13. When reading data across the network (i.e. from a URL) in Python 3, what method must be used to convert it to the internal format used by strings? **1 point**

- ( ) find()
- ( ) trim()
- ( ) upper()
- ( ) encode()
- (•) decode()

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