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point

1. What is the result of the following operation in Python:  $17/2$  ?

- ☐ 8 or 8.5, depending on the Python version
- ☐ 9
- ☐ 8.0
- ☐ 9.0

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2. Given the following code in Python:

```
1 >>> mydna = 'acgt'  
2 >>> mydna = mydna + mydna
```

What will be the result of typing the following at the Python interpreter prompt:

>>> myDna

- ☐ ''
- ☐ 'acgt'
- ☐ 'ACGTACGT'
- ☐ an error message

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3. The following commands are entered at the prompt of Python interpreter.

```
1 >>> dna="atgctggggact"  
2 >>> dna[:3]  
3 >>> dna
```

What will be the output of the last command?

- ☐ 'gctggggact'
  - ☐ 'atgctggggact'
  - ☐ 'ctggggact'
  - ☐ 'at'
- 

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4. What is the output of 'dna'+1+2+3 ?

- ☐ dna6
  - ☐ dna
  - ☐ Error
  - ☐ dna123
- 

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5. Given a string variable called dna, for instance:

```
>>> dna='agcagtttagcta'
```

What is a correct way to count the number of occurrences of 'ag' in dna:

- ☐ dna.count('ag')
  - ☐ dna.count('a')+dna.count('g')
  - ☐ dna.count('a')+dna.count('A')+dna.count('g')+dna.count('G')
  - ☐ count(dna,'a')+count(dna,'g')
- 

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6. What is the value of the variable seqlen, after the following code is entered in Python:

```
1 >>> seqlen = '10bp'  
2 >>> seqlen='2'+seqlen  
3 >>> seqlen=seqlen*2
```

- ☐ '12bp12bp'
- ☐ '1010bp'
- ☐ '10bp'
- ☐ '210bp210bp'

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7. You wish to display the following text using the print function in Python:

```
1 >HSBGPG Human bone gla gene\transcript "BGP"  
2 GGCAGATCCCCCTAGACODE
```

Select the correct way to display this output in Python 3.xx:

- ☐ `print(">HSBGPG Human bone gla gene\transcript  
"BGP"\nGGCAGATCCCCCTAGA")`
- ☐ `print("""\n  
>HSBGPG Human bone gla gene\transcript "BGP"  
  
GGCAGATCCCCCTAGA  
  
""")`
- ☐ `print('>HSBGPG Human bone gla gene\transcript "BGP"  
  
GGCAGATCCCCCTAGA')`
- ☐ `print('>HSBGPG Human bone gla gene\\transcript  
"BGP"\nGGCAGATCCCCCTAGA')`

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8. A student is writing Python 3.xx code to read in a dna sequence using the following command:

```
>>> dna=input("Enter a DNA sequence, please:")
```

The student tries three different ways to compute the index of the second occurrence of the string 'atg' in the dna sequence:

```
1 A.  
2  
3 >>> o1 = dna.find('atg')  
4 >>> dna.find('atg',o1+1)  
5  
6 B.  
7  
8 >>> dna.rfind('atg')  
9  
10 C.  
11 >>> dna.find('atg',dna.find('atg')+1)
```

Which of these ways is correct:

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ A or C

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9. What are the types of the following literals, in order?

1, 1., 1.0, 1e10, 0x12,"1", "1.0", 10000000000000000, 10000000000000000.0

- ☐ int, float, float, float,int,str,str,int,float
- ☐ int, float, float, float, hex, int, float, int, float
- ☐ int, no type (error), float, float, hex, string, string, int, float
- ☐ int, no type (error), float, double, int, string, string, long,  
double

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10. What is the result of `int(4+6/2+2*2)`?

- ☐ 14.0
- ☐ 11
- ☐ 14

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11. What is the difference between the expressions `val = 1234567` and `val = 1.234567 * 10 ** 6`?

- ☐ The value of the variable `val` in the first expression is different from the value of the variable `val` in the second expression.
- ☐ The two values are not equal.
- ☐ No difference.
- ☐ In the first expression `val` is of type `int`, in the second `val` is of type `float`. Numerical values are different.
- ☐ In the first expression `val` is of type `int`, in the second `val` is of type `float`. Numerical value is the same.

## Lecture 2 Quiz

Quiz, 12 questions

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12. What are the values of the variables `a`, `b`, `c` and `d` after the following statements have been executed?

`a=1`

`b=2`

`c=a+b`

`a = b`

`a = c`

`d=a+c`

- ☐ `a` will be 3, `b` will be 2, `c` 3 and `d` 6.
- ☐ `a` will be 1, `b` will be 2, `c` 3 and `d` 4.
- ☐ `a` will be 1, `b` will be 2, `c` 3 and `d` 6.
- ☐ `a` will be 2, `b` will be 2, `c` 3 and `d` 4.

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