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36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

University of Panda GO Class Final Assessment

G201

GO 201 Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 3, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for University of Panda GO Class Final Assessment **G201**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

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- the exam code, **G201**
- the question number
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Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement best describes the Go programming language?

- ☐ A A language that requires a virtual machine to execute compiled code
- ☒ B An open-source, statically typed, compiled language designed at Google with built-in support for concurrency
- ☐ C A dynamically typed scripting language primarily used for web browser automation
- ☐ D An object-oriented language that supports class-based inheritance by default

ANSWER B

WHY Go (often called Golang) is an open-source, statically typed, compiled language developed at Google. It compiles directly to native machine code (no VM) and includes first-class concurrency primitives such as goroutines and channels.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which file extension is used for Go source code files?

- ☒ A .go
- ☐ B .g
- ☐ C .gol
- ☐ D .src

ANSWER A

WHY Go source files use the .go extension, for example hello.go. The other extensions are not used by the official Go toolchain.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which command compiles and runs a Go program in a single step from the command line?

- ☐ A go start
- ☒ B go run
- ☐ C go execute
- ☐ D go launch

ANSWER B

WHY go run compiles the named package (or main file) and immediately executes the resulting binary. go build only compiles, while go run is the standard one-step compile-and-run command.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

In Go, which keyword is used to declare a variable whose type is determined by the assigned value?

- ☒ A var
- ☐ B let
- ☐ C def
- ☐ D auto

ANSWER A

WHY Go uses var for explicit declarations, including short forms where the type is inferred from the right-hand side, for example `x := 5`. Go does not use let, def, or auto.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which Go feature allows many lightweight tasks to run concurrently and communicate safely?

- ☐ A Threads and shared mutable memory
- ☒ B Goroutines and channels
- ☐ C Callbacks and promises
- ☐ D Async/await coroutines

ANSWER B

WHY Go's concurrency model is built around goroutines, which are lightweight functions managed by the Go runtime, and channels, which provide typed communication and synchronization between goroutines.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the entry point of an executable Go program?

- ☐ A A function named main() in package app
- ☒ B A function named main() in package main
- ☐ C A function named init() in any package
- ☐ D A function named start() in package program

ANSWER B

WHY An executable Go program must be in package main and contain a func main(), which serves as the program's entry point. The init() function runs earlier for setup but is not the entry point.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following correctly declares a constant in Go?

- ☒ **A** `const Pi = 3.14`
- ☐ **B** `constant Pi = 3.14`
- ☐ **C** `final Pi = 3.14`
- ☐ **D** `let Pi = 3.14`

ANSWER A

WHY Go uses the `const` keyword to declare constants, for example `const Pi = 3.14`. The keywords `constant`, `final`, and `let` do not exist in Go.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which tool is used to format Go source code according to the official style?

- ☒ **A** `gofmt`
- ☐ **B** `goformat`
- ☐ **C** `go style`
- ☐ **D** `fmtgo`

ANSWER A

WHY `gofmt` is the official tool bundled with Go that automatically formats source files to the canonical Go style. It is the standard for formatting in the Go ecosystem.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are valid primitive data types in Go? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** int
- ☒ **B** string
- ☐ **C** character
- ☐ **D** tuple

ANSWER **A - B**

WHY Go's primitive types include numeric types such as int and float64, the boolean type bool, and the string type. There is no separate character type in Go; individual text characters are represented as runes (int32). Go does not have a tuple primitive type.