UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Arts & Science

Winter 2023 Term Test 1

Short Python function/method descriptions:

```
  int(x: object) -> int
    Convert x to an integer, if possible. A floating point argument will be truncated towards zero.
  len(x: object) -> int
    Return the length of list, tuple, or string x.
  min(iterable: object) -> object
  min(a, b, c, ...) -> object
      With a single iterable argument, return its smallest item.
      With two or more arguments, return the smallest argument.
  print(values: object) -> None
    Prints the values.
  range([start: int], stop: int, [step: int]) -> list-like-object of int
    Return the integers from start (inclusive) to stop (exclusive) with step
    specifying the amount to increment (or decrement).  If start is not specified,
    the sequence starts at 0.  If step is not specified, the values are incremented by 1.
  str(x: object) -> str
    Return an object converted to its string representation, if possible.
  type(x: object) -> the object's type
    Return the type of the object x.
str:
  x in s -> bool
    Produce True if and only if string x is in string s.
  S.count(sub: str[, start: int[, end: int]]) -> int
    Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring sub in string S[start:end].
    Optional arguments start and end are interpreted as in slice notation.
  S.find(sub: str[,i: int]) -> int
    Return the lowest index in S (starting at S[i], if i is given) where the
    string sub is found or -1 if sub does not occur in S.
  S.rfind(sub: str[,i: int]) -> int
    Return the highest index in S (starting at S[i], if i is given) where the
    string sub is found or -1 if sub does not occur in S.
  S.isalpha() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all characters in S are alphabetic
    and there is at least one character in S.
  S.isalnum() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all characters in S are alphanumeric
    and there is at least one character is S.
  S.isdigit() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all characters in S are digits
    and there is at least one character in S.
  S.islower() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all cased characters in S are lowercase
    and there is at least one cased character in S.
  S.isupper() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all cased characters in S are uppercase
    and there is at least one cased character in S.
  S.lower() -> str
    Return a copy of the string S converted to lowercase.
  S.replace(old: str, new: str) -> str
    Return a copy of string S with all occurrences of the string old replaced with the string new.
  S.upper() -> str
    Return a copy of the string S converted to uppercase.
```