

CS 220 - Fall 2023
Instructors: Mike Doescher, Gurmail Singh, and Cole Nelson

Exam 1 — 10%

(Last) Surname: _____ (First) Given name: _____

NetID (email): _____ @wisc.edu

Fill in these fields (left to right) on the scantron form (use #2 pencil):

1. LAST NAME (surname) and FIRST NAME (given name), fill in bubbles
 2. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER is your Campus ID number, fill in bubbles
 3. Under *ABC* of SPECIAL CODES, write your lecture number, fill in bubbles:
001 - MWF 08:50 AM (Mike)
002 - MWF 11:00 AM (Mike)
003 - MWF 01:20 PM (Gurmail)
004 - MWF 03:30 PM (Gurmail)
005 - MWF 08:50 AM (Cole)
 4. Under **F** of SPECIAL CODES, write **A** and fill in bubble **6**
-

If you miss step 4 above (or do it wrong), the system may not grade you against the correct answer key, and your grade will be no better than if you were to randomly guess on each question. So don't forget!

You may only reference your note sheet. You cannot use books, your neighbors, calculators, or other electronic devices during this exam. Please place your student ID face up on your desk. Turn off and put away portable electronics (including smart watches) now.

Use a #2 pencil to mark all answers. When you're done, please hand in the exam, note sheet, and filled-in scantron form. The note sheet will not be returned.

General

1. Diablo wants to buy a jacket. They want a colorful and thick jacket or a plain and thin jacket. Please select the Boolean expression that reflects their preferences. You can assume that `colorful` and `thin` are correctly initialized variables with Boolean values.
 - A. `(colorful and thin) or (colorful and not thin)`
 - B. `(colorful and not thin) and (not colorful and thin)`
 - C. `(colorful and not thin) or (not colorful and thin)`
 - D. `(not colorful and not thin) or (colorful and thin)`
 - E. `(colorful and not thin) or (not colorful and not thin)`
2. Which of the following code snippets will produce this output:

```
220    is "awesome"
```

Please note that the spaces between “220“ and “is“ is equivalent to one tab.

- A. `print("220\ris \"awesome\"")`
- B. `print("220/nis /"awesome/")")`
- C. `print("220\nis 'awesome'")`
- D. `print("220/tis /"awesome/")")`

The following functions have been defined for you:

```
def is_div_seven_not_five(num):  
    if num % 5 == 0:  
        return False  
    if num % 7 == 0:  
        return True  
    return False  
  
def has_div_seven_not_five(start, end):  
    found = False  
    num = start  
    while num <= end:  
        if is_div_seven_not_five(num):  
            found = True  
            break  
        num += 1  
    print("num =", num)  
    return found
```

3. Which of the following statements will be TRUE after the function call `has_div_seven_not_five(33, 43)`?

- A. `num = 35` will be printed
- B. `num = 42` will be printed
- C. `num = 43` will be printed
- D. This code will cause an infinite loop

Suppose that the function `has_div_seven_not_five` has been redefined as follows:

```
def has_div_seven_not_five(start, end):  
    found = False  
    num = start  
    while num <= end:  
        if is_div_seven_not_five(num):  
            found = True  
            continue  
        num += 1  
    print("num =", num)  
    return found
```

4. Which of the following statements will be TRUE after calling the redefined function as follows: `has_div_seven_not_five(33, 43)`?

- A. `num = 25` will be printed
- B. `num = 41` will be printed
- C. `num = 42` will be printed
- D. `num = 43` will be printed
- E. This code will cause an infinite loop

5. Which of the following snippets of Python code represents the correct way of checking if 3 squared is equal to 9 or 6?

- A. `3**2==9 or 6`
- B. `3^2==9 or 3^2==6`
- C. `3**2==9 or 3**2==6`
- D. `3**2=9 or 3**2=6`

6. What does the following expression evaluate to?

`False or not 7 + 8**2 / 4 > 20 and 5+3==7`

- A. True
- B. False
- C. None
- D. SyntaxError

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print(int(round(float("36.54719"),2)))
```

- A. 36
- B. 36.54
- C. 36.55
- D. 37
- E. None of the above

8. What will be printed after running the following Python code?

```
def printing(A, B, C = "5"):  
    A = A + B  
    print(A + B, end="")  
    return None  
    print(C, end="")  
  
A = "5"  
B = "3"  
printing(A, B, "2")
```

- A. 532
- B. 53
- C. 5332
- D. 533
- E. The code will throw an error

9. What will be printed after running the following Python code?

```
def addition(A, B=3, C=5):
    A = A + B
    C = A - B
    return C

A = 5
D = addition(A, C=2)
print(D)
```

- A. 5
- B. 9
- C. 7
- D. 6
- E. 2

10. What will be printed after running the following Python code?

```
def concatenate_str(str1, str2 = "Mike"):
    str1 = "Hello"
    return str1 + str2

def print_with_exclamation(str1):
    print(str1 + "!")

A = "How are you "
B = "Nancy"
C = concatenate_str(A, B)
print_with_exclamation(C)
```

- A. How are you Nancy!
- B. Hello!
- C. How are you Mike!
- D. HelloNancy!
- E. Hello Mike!

The following function will be used for the next 2 questions:

```
def is_divisible(x,y):  
    if y == 0:  
        return "division by zero not allowed"  
    elif x % y == 0:  
        return True  
    else:  
        print("not divisible")  
    return False
```

11. What will be the return value of `is_divisible(10,4)`?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. None
- D. division by zero not allowed
- E. not divisible

12. What will be the return value of `is_divisible(0,0)`?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. None
- D. division by zero not allowed
- E. not divisible

The following function will be used for the next 2 questions:

```
def check_conditions(a,b,c,d):  
    if a:  
        if not b and not c:  
            return True  
        else:  
            return False  
    elif b or c:  
        if not a and not b:  
            return True  
    else:  
        print("default")  
    return b
```

13. What will be the return value of `check_conditions(True, True, False, False)`?

- A. `default`
- B. `None`
- C. `True`
- D. `False`

14. What will be the return value of `check_conditions(False, True, True, False)`?

- A. `default`
- B. `None`
- C. `True`
- D. `False`

15. How many times will `Hello!` be printed after running the following code?

```
i=-4
while i<0:
    print("Hello!")
    if i<-2:
        i+=1
    else:
        i+=2
```

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 6

Madison City Budget

Consider the following dataset, helper functions, and the function interpolate when answering the following questions. The implementation of `get_year_budget(agency_id, year_str)` is not given, but it will return the a float from the below table associated with the int `agency_id` and string `year_str` passed to it. For example, `get_year_budget(27, "2019")` evaluates to 14.21.

id	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
25	14.23	14.73	15.58	15.53	16.00
27	14.21	8.55	8.50	9.12	2.00

```
def get_year_budget(agency_id, year_str):
    ...
    ...

def get_id(agency):
    """Gets the id of an agency, given a string with its name."""
    if agency == "Parks":
        return 25
    else:
        return 27

def interpolate(agency, target_year_str, start_year_str="2020",
               end_year_str="2022"):
    start_year = int(start_year_str)
    target_year = int(target_year_str)
    end_year = int(end_year_str)
    agency_id = get_id(agency)
    starting_budget = get_year_budget(agency_id, start_year_str)
    final_budget = get_year_budget(agency_id, end_year_str)

    change_per_year = (final_budget - starting_budget)/(end_year - start_year)

    if target_year < start_year:
        return starting_budget
    elif target_year > end_year:
        return final_budget
    return starting_budget + change_per_year * (target_year - start_year)
```

-
16. In Python, what will `type(get_year_budget(get_id("Parks"), "2020"))` evaluate to?
- A. int
 - B. bool
 - C. float
 - D. str
17. Which of the following function calls has a different return value from the others?
- A. `interpolate("Metro Transit", "2021", start_year_str="2020", end_year_str="2022")`
 - B. `interpolate("Metro Transit", "2021", end_year_str="2022")`
 - C. `interpolate("Metro Transit", "2021", start_year_str="2020")`
 - D. `interpolate("Metro Transit", "2021")`
 - E. `interpolate("Metro Transit", "2020", end_year_str="2022")`
18. What will be returned by `interpolate("Parks", "2019", start_year_str= "2020", end_year_str = "2022")`?
- A. 14.23
 - B. 14.21
 - C. 15.58
 - D. 14.73
 - E. None of the above
19. What will be returned by `interpolate("Metro Transit", "2022",start_year_str="2021", end_year_str="2023")`?
- A. 9.12
 - B. 1.68
 - C. 5.25
 - D. 10.36

Pokemon

20. Please select the function body that, when used to replace the ... correctly implements the `num_hits` function shown below. Keep in mind that a Pokémon faints when its HP reaches zero. For instance, if the defending Pokémon has 50 HP and the attacking Pokémon does 20 effective damage each turn, it will take 3 turns before the defender faints. Assume `get_hp` and `effective_damage` work correctly.

```
def num_hits(attacker, defender):
```

```
    ...
```

- A. `return project.get_hp(attacker) / effective_damage(attacker, defender)`
- B. `return math.floor(project.get_hp(attacker) / effective_damage(attacker, defender))`
- C. `return math.ceil(project.get_hp(defender) // effective_damage(attacker, defender))`
- D. `return project.get_hp(defender) % effective_damage(attacker, defender)`
- E. `return math.ceil(project.get_hp(defender) / effective_damage(attacker, defender))`

Below are function definitions for `get_stat_total` and `friendship_score`:

```
def get_stat_total(pkmn):
    stat_total = project.get_attack(pkmn) + project.get_defense(pkmn)
    stat_total += project.get_sp_atk(pkmn) + project.get_sp_def(pkmn)
    stat_total += project.get_hp(pkmn) + project.get_speed(pkmn)
    return stat_total

def friendship_score(pkmn1, pkmn2):
    friendship = 0
    pkmn1_region = project.get_region(pkmn1)
    pkmn2_region = project.get_region(pkmn2)

    if pkmn1_region == pkmn2_region:
        friendship += 1

    if project.get_speed(pkmn1) == project.get_speed(pkmn2):
        friendship += 1

    if abs(get_stat_total(pkmn1) - get_stat_total(pkmn2)) <= 100:
        friendship += 1

    pkmn1_type1 = project.get_type1(pkmn1)
    pkmn1_type2 = project.get_type2(pkmn1)
    pkmn2_type1 = project.get_type1(pkmn2)
    pkmn2_type2 = project.get_type2(pkmn2)

    if pkmn1_type1 == pkmn2_type1:
        if pkmn1_type2 != "DNE" and pkmn1_type2 == pkmn2_type2:
            friendship += 3
        else:
            friendship += 1
    elif pkmn1_type2 != "DNE" and pkmn1_type2 == pkmn2_type2:
        friendship += 1

    return friendship
```

-
21. What is the output of `friendship_score("Voltorb", "Zapdos")`? The stats of both Pokemon are shown below:

Voltorb	Zapdos
HP: 40	HP: 90
Attack: 30	Attack: 90
Defense: 50	Defense: 85
Sp. Atk: 55	Sp. Atk: 125
Sp. Def: 55	Sp. Def: 90
Speed: 100	Speed: 100
Type1: Electric	Type1: Electric
Type2: DNE	Type2: Flying
Region: Kanto	Region: Kanto

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4

Here is an incomplete function that compares the speed of two Pokemon and tries to determine which is faster:

```
def compare_speed(pkmn1, pkmn2):  
    if project.get_speed(pkmn1) ... project.get_speed(pkmn2):  
        return pkmn1  
    elif project.get_speed(pkmn2) ... project.get_speed(pkmn1):  
        return pkmn2  
    elif project.get_speed(pkmn1) ... project.get_speed(pkmn2):  
        return "Draw"  
    else:  
        print("Can't compare speeds")  
        return None
```

22. Which of the following combinations of operators correctly fill in the areas with ... so that the function will return the name of the faster Pokemon or "Draw" if they have the same speed stat?

- A. >,<,==
- B. ==,>,<
- C. >,>,==
- D. <,>,==
- E. <,<,==

Below are the inputs and outputs of the battle function:

pkmn1	pkmn2	Winner
Bulbasaur	Charizard	Charizard
Bulbasaur	Squirtle	Bulbasaur
Charizard	Squirtle	Charizard
Charizard	Wartortle	Charizard
Wartortle	Bulbasaur	Wartortle
Wartortle	Squirtle	Wartortle

In addition, the following functions have been defined for you:

```
def is_surprise_winner(pkmn):  
    if(pkmn=="Charizard"):  
        return False  
    return True  
  
def pokemon_fight (pkmn1, pkmn2="Charizard", pkmn3="Squirtle"):  
    winner_battle_1 = battle(pkmn1, pkmn2)  
    winner_battle_2 = battle(pkmn2, pkmn3)  
    if winner_battle_1 == winner_battle_2:  
        print(winner_battle_1 + " wins both!")  
        return winner_battle_1  
  
    absolute_winner = battle(winner_battle_1, winner_battle_2)  
    if is_surprise_winner(absolute_winner):  
        print(absolute_winner + " is the surprise winner.")  
    else:  
        print(absolute_winner + " is the absolute winner.")  
    return absolute_winner
```

23. What will be printed when calling `pokemon_fight()`?

- A. Charizard wins both!
- B. Squirtle wins both!
- C. Charizard is the absolute winner.
- D. An error will be thrown
- E. Squirtle is the surprise winner.

24. What will be printed when calling `pokemon_fight("Wartortle", "Bulbasaur")`?

- A. Squirtle is the absolute winner.
- B. Wartortle is the surprise winner.
- C. Bulbasaur wins both!
- D. Bulbasaur is the surprise winner.
- E. Charizard wins both!

Snake

The following function has been defined for you:

```
def draw(X, Y, rows = 5):
    for i in range(rows):                      #Line 1
        if X == i:                            #Line 2
            j = 0                                #Line 3
            while j < 5:                        #Line 4
                if Y == j:                      #Line 5 (print the M)
                    print("M", end = "")       #Line 6
                elif i%4 == 0 or i%4 == 2:      #Line 7 (full row)
                    print("S", end = "")       #Line 8
                elif i%4==1 and j==0:          #Line 9 (left S)
                    print("S", end="")         #Line 10
                elif i%4==3 and j==4:          #Line 11 (right S)
                    print("S", end = "")       #Line 12
                else:                          #Line 13 (otherwise)
                    print(".", end = "")       #Line 14
                j = j + 1                      #Line 15
        elif i % 2 == 0:                      #Line 16
            print("SSSSS", end="")           #Line 17 (full snake)
        elif i % 4 == 1 :                   #Line 18
            print("S....", end="")          #Line 19 (left S)
        elif i % 4 == 3:                   #Line 20
            print("....S", end="")          #Line 21 (right S)
        elif i % 2 != 0:                   #Line 22
            print(".....", end="")          #Line 23 (empty row)
    print()                                #Line 24
```

25. What function call will create the following grid?

SSSSS
S....
SSSSS
....S
SSSSS
S..M.

- A. `draw(3, 5)`
- B. `draw(5, 3, rows=6)`
- C. `draw(5, rows=6)`
- D. `draw(4, 2)`

26. What function call should we use to get the following grid?

SSSSS
S....
SSSSS

- A. `draw(0, 1, rows=3)`
- B. `draw("0", "1")`
- C. `draw("0", "1", rows=3)`
- D. None of the above

27. Which of the following function calls will throw an error?

- A. `draw(2, -1, rows=2)`
 - B. `draw("0", "B")`
 - C. `draw(0, 1, rows=0)`
 - D. `draw(0, 1, "3")`
28. Where would the function call `draw(5,5,5)` print the "M"?
- A. The fourth character of the third row.
 - B. The third character of the fourth row.
 - C. The fifth character of the fifth row.
 - D. "M" will not be printed out.
29. What datatype does the following code snippet evaluate to?

`i%4==3 and j==0`

- A. `int`
- B. `bool`
- C. `float`
- D. `str`

30. How many times will the print function be called during the function call draw(3,4,5)?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15

Blank Page: this page is intentionally blank