

**Problem Set 2**

This problem set is based on lectures 4,5 and 6. For a complete list of topics please consult page 2 of the course syllabus. Please consult the “Instructions for Problem Set Submissions” document under course information before submitting your assignment.

**Question 1**

Consider the following Python module:

```
a = 0

def b():
    global a
    a = c(a)

def c(a):
    return a + 2
```

After importing the module into the interpreter, you execute:

```
>>> b()
>>> b()
>>> b()
>>> a
?
```

What value is displayed when the last expression (a) is evaluated? Explain your answer by indicating what happens in every executed statement.

**Question 2**

Function **fileLength()**, given to you, takes the name of a file as input and returns the length of the file:

```
>>> fileLength('midterm.py')
284
>>> fileLength('idterm.py')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#34>", line 1, in <module>
    fileLength('idterm.py')
  File "/Users/me/midterm.py", line 3, in fileLength
    infile = open(filename)
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory:
'idterm.py'
```

As shown above, if the file cannot be found by the interpreter or if it cannot be read as a text file, an exception will be raised. Modify function **fileLength()** so that a friendly message is printed instead:

```
>>> fileLength('midterm.py')
358
>>> fileLength('idterm.py')
File idterm.py not found.
```

**Question 3**

Write a class named **Marsupial** that can be used as shown below:

```
>>> m = Marsupial()
>>> m.put_in_pouch('doll')
>>> m.put_in_pouch('firetruck')
>>> m.put_in_pouch('kitten')
>>> m.pouch_contents()
['doll', 'firetruck', 'kitten']
```

Now write a class named **Kangaroo** as a subclass of **Marsupial** that inherits all the attributes of **Marsupial** and also:

- extends* the **Marsupial** `__init__` constructor to take, as input, the coordinates `x` and `y` of the **Kangaroo** object,
- supports* method `jump` that takes number values `dx` and `dy` as input and moves the kangaroo by `dx` units along the x-axis and by `dy` units along the y-axis, and
- overloads* the `__str__` operator so it behaves as shown below.

```
>>> k = Kangaroo(0,0)
>>> print(k)
I am a Kangaroo located at coordinates (0,0)
>>> k.put_in_pouch('doll')
>>> k.put_in_pouch('firetruck')
>>> k.put_in_pouch('kitten')
>>> k.pouch_contents()
['doll', 'firetruck', 'kitten']
>>> k.jump(1,0)
>>> k.jump(1,0)
>>> k.jump(1,0)
>>> print(k)
I am a Kangaroo located at coordinates (3,0)
```

### Question 4

Write function `collatz()` that takes a positive integer `x` as input and prints the Collatz sequence starting at `x`. A Collatz sequence is obtained by repeatedly applying this rule to the previous number `x` in the sequence:

$$x = \begin{cases} x/2 & \text{if } x \text{ is even} \\ 3x + 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Your function should stop when the sequence gets to number 1. Your implementation must be recursive, without any loops.

```
>>> collatz(1)
1
>>> collatz(10)
10
5
16
8
4
2
1
```

**Question 5**

Write a recursive method `binary()` that takes a non-negative integer `n` and prints the binary representation of integer `n`.

```
>>> binary(0)
0
>>> binary(1)
1
>>> binary(3)
11
>>> binary(9)
1001
```

**Question 6**

Implement a class named `HeadingParser` that can be used to parse an HTML document, and retrieve and print all the headings in the document. You should implement your class as a subclass of `HTMLParser`, defined in Standard Library module `html.parser`. When fed a string containing HTML code, your class should print the headings, one per line and in the order in which they appear in the document. Each heading should be indented as follows: an `h1` heading should have

indentation 0, and h2 heading should have indentation 1, etc. Test your implementation using w3c.html.

```
>>> infile = open('w3c.html')
>>> content = infile.read()
>>> infile.close()
>>> hp = HeadingParser()
>>> hp.feed(content)
W3C Mission
Principles
```

### Question 7

Implement recursive function `webdir()` that takes as input: a URL (as a string) and non-negative integers `depth` and `indent`. Your function should visit every web page reachable from the starting URL web page in `depth` clicks or less, and print each web page's URL. As shown below, indentation, specified by `indent`, should be used to indicate the depth of a URL.

```
>>>
webdir('http://reed.cs.depaul.edu/lperkovic/csc242/test1.html',
      2, 0)
http://reed.cs.depaul.edu/lperkovic/csc242/test1.html
    http://reed.cs.depaul.edu/lperkovic/csc242/test2.html
        http://reed.cs.depaul.edu/lperkovic/csc242/test4.html
    http://reed.cs.depaul.edu/lperkovic/csc242/test3.html
        http://reed.cs.depaul.edu/lperkovic/csc242/test4.html
```

### Question 8

Write SQL queries on the below database table that return:

- a) All the temperature data.
- b) All the cities, but without repetition.
- c) All the records for India.
- d) All the Fall records.

- e) The city, country, and season for which the average rainfall is between 200 and 400 millimeters.
- f) The city and country for which the average Fall temperature is above 20 degrees, in increasing temperature order.
- g) The total annual rainfall for Cairo.
- h) The total rainfall for each season.

City	Country	Season	Temperature (C)	Rainfall (mm)
Mumbai	India	Winter	24.8	5.9
Mumbai	India	Spring	28.4	16.2
Mumbai	India	Summer	27.9	1549.4
Mumbai	India	Fall	27.6	346.0
London	United Kingdom	Winter	4.2	207.7
London	United Kingdom	Spring	8.3	169.6
London	United Kingdom	Summer	15.7	157.0
London	United Kingdom	Fall	10.4	218.5
Cairo	Egypt	Winter	13.6	16.5
Cairo	Egypt	Spring	20.7	6.5
Cairo	Egypt	Summer	27.7	0.1
Cairo	Egypt	Fall	22.2	4.5

**Question 9**

. Suppose list `words` is defined as follows:

```
>>> words = ['The', 'quick', 'brown', 'fox', 'jumps', 'over',  
'the', 'lazy', 'dog']
```

Write list comprehension expressions that use list `words` and generate the following lists:

- a) `['THE', 'QUICK', 'BROWN', 'FOX', 'JUMPS', 'OVER', 'THE', 'LAZY', 'DOG']`
- b) `['the', 'quick', 'brown', 'fox', 'jumps', 'over', 'the', 'lazy', 'dog']`
- c) `[3, 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3]` (the list of lengths of words in list `words`).
- d) `[['THE', 'the', 3], ['QUICK', 'quick', 5], ['BROWN', 'brown', 5], ['FOX', 'fox', 3], ['JUMPS', 'jumps', 5], ['OVER', 'over', 4], ['THE', 'the', 3], ['LAZY', 'lazy', 4], ['DOG', 'dog', 3]]` (the list containing a list for every word of list `words`, where each list contains the word in uppercase and lowercase and the length of the word.)
- e) `['The', 'quick', 'brown', 'fox', 'jumps', 'over', 'the', 'lazy', 'dog']` (the list of words in list `words` containing 4 or more characters.)