University of Cape Town

Department of Computer Science

Computer Science CSC1010H

Class Test 2

Wednesday, 20 August 2014

Marks: 35

Time: 40 minutes

- Approximate marks per question are shown in brackets
- The use of calculators is permitted

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This paper consists of 6 questions and 6 pages (including this cover page).

Mark Allocation							
Question	Marks	Internal	External	Question	Marks	Internal	External
1	5			5	4		
2	7			6	6		
3	6						
4	7						
Total				Total			
				Grand Total			
				Final Mark			
Internal Examiner:				External Examiner:			

(handwritten working at top of page)

5 B :Blue SMITH Jan Hecta.
2 G :Pink 3 kids 2 kids 2 kids
             1 G   2 B.   1 B $ 1 G.
             2 B

Question 1.   [5 marks]

Consider the following problem. Answer it appropriately.

∴ 2 Girls in Hood.

The Petersens have recently moved to a new town and are arranging a surprise birthday party for their son Andre, and have invited three families from the neighbourhood, the Smiths, the Januarys and the Hectors. They plan to make up party packets for the kids to take home after the party, blue for boys and pink for girls.

Being super organised, Mrs Petersen with the help of Mr Petersen wants to determine how many of each colour party packet she needs to buy, and also how many of each colour she needs to put aside for each family.

They sit down and come up with the following information. Mrs Petersen remembers that the Hectors have a "pigeon pair", i.e. a boy and a girl. Mr Petersen recalls that the Januarys only have a set of identical twin boys. Mrs Petersen notes that she's only ever noticed two girls from these local families to come over to play. Mr Petersen notes that the Smiths have three children, since the family fits nicely into their family sedan when they go out.

You happen to be visiting the Petersens at this point, and want to impress them with the problem solving skills you've learnt at university. Using the information they've provided, determine how many of each colour party packet they need to buy and how many of each colour they need to allocate to each family and what the total number of party packets are.

Use a diagram to show how you solve the problem.

	SMITHS	January	Hector
Number kids	3 kids	2 kids	2 kids
Sex	1 Girl (Pink)	2 Boys (Blue)	1 Boy (Blue)
	2 Boys (Blue)		1 Girl (Pink)

* Given 2 girls in local ∴ One of girls
must be in Smith since Hector has the other.

Number of Pink.   2.

Number of blue.   5

[5]

Question 2.   [7 marks]

Answer the following questions:

a) When using debugging features in an IDE, what should the user typically do once execution has reached the breakpoint?

The user should press the body bug and start debugging process and change work out test cases and then try the cases in stack data window. [2]

b) When a new module has been defined, how do you ensure that it is accessible and can be imported into a program with no problems, i.e. "import newmodule" works?

if __newmodule__ == '__main__' [1]

c) Explain what happens in memory when Python makes successive recursive function calls.

The memory gets finished quickly due to the function overload. [1]

Indicate whether the following statements are True or False.

d) The accepted Python coding convention for module names is long descriptive names in uppercase.

False [1]

e) Curly brackets {} are used to enclose parameters to a function.

False [1]

f) The print() function can be used to write to a file.

True. [1]

3

Question 3. [6 marks]

Write a Python function called draw_line() which draws a horizontal line of characters. The draw_line() function should take two parameters, with the first being the size of the line (i.e. the number of characters) and the second parameter being the character with which to draw the line. This character parameter should have a default value of an asterisk ('*').

Calling the draw_line() function with the following parameters should produce the corresponding output:

```
draw_line(5)            produces           *****
draw_line(6,'$')                           $$$$$$
```

```
def draw_line (size, character = " * "):
    for i in range (size):
        print(character)
```

```
def main ():
    size = int (input("Enter size of the line: \n "))
    → character = int (input("Enter character: "))
    draw_line (size, character = " * ")
    print
main ()
```

[6]

Question 4. [7 marks]

Consider the following recursive function definition:

```
def do_this(stuff):          [1,2,3]
    if len(stuff) == 0:              11
        return ""
    else:
        return str(stuff[0] * 2) + do_this(stuff[1:])
```

a) What datatype can the parameter to this function be?   1123.

a String   and integer

[2]

b) What is the base case for this function?

if len (stuff) ==0

[1]

4

c) Based on the `do_this()` function definition, what will the following statements display?

    i. `print(do_this([1,2,3]))`

       "1"   "1"

[2]

    ii. `print(do_this("123"))`

      "1123"

[2]

Question 5.   **[4 marks]**

Consider the following Python program and answer the questions below:

```python
def main():
    f = open('to_do_list.txt','a')
    while True:
        thing_to_do = input('Enter thing to do:')
        if thing_to_do == 'done': break
        else:
            f.write(thing_to_do + '\n')
    f.close()

main()
```

a) What is the name of the file created?

to_do_list

[1]

b) What mode is the file created in?

text mode. append mode

[1]

c) Looking at the code, how does the user terminate the program?

By typing "done"

[1]

d) How will the information that the user enters be written in the file?

Each thing to do will be written on a new line

[1]

Question 6.   [6 marks]

Consider the following definition of the *classify_weight()* function. Specify test cases which thoroughly test the function, using equivalence classes and boundary value. For each test case specify whether it is an equivalence class value or a boundary value.

```
# classifies weight in kgs
def classify_weight(w):
    if 0 < w <= 60:
        return "light"
    elif 60 < w <= 120:
        return "heavy"
    else:
        return "error"
```

Equivalance Classes

Catagoric values: (15 & 100)

erroneous values: -1 and 130

Boundary value:

on boundary value: (0 ; 60 ; 120)

above boundary value. (1 and 140)

below boundary value (-1 and 110)

[6]