COMP10001 Foundations of Computing Mid-semester Test Preparations

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Mid-Semester Test Outline I

- Will be held in (1) Wilson Hall, (2) Union Hall (Level 2 Union House) and (3) Kwong Lee Dow Building Room-125 Exam Space at 13:05 on Wednesday 5/9
- Venue and seating allocation will be based on your student id number (and will be advertised early next week)
- Everything up to the end of week 5 for the lectures, and week 6 for the workshops is examinable for the mid-semester test
- All Python coding questions
- 45 minutes in duration

Mid-Semester Test Outline II

- Pen-and-paper test (no calculators, no Grok, mobile phones, ..., no "cheat sheet")
- Make sure to bring your student card and come on time (the test will start at 13:05 sharp)
- Please place your student card on the desk so we can check it
- You can use pencil, but please write clearly
- The test will be printed one-sided so you can use the blank sides for scribble, but we will only mark material in the lined sections

Common Mistakes

We are quite tough in marking:

- Code should be syntactically correct
- Make sure **types** are correct
- Make sure order of values in lists are correct
- Make sure **strings** are quoted (and non-strings are not quoted)
- Get range limits correct
- Ensure variables are initialised
- Don't confuse return and print

Question 1 (sample test)

Evaluate the following expressions, and provide the output in each case.

1/2 + 1

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Evaluate the following expressions, and provide the output in each case.

```
1/2 + 1
```

1.5

```
sorted({'b':2, 'a':1}.items())
```

```
sorted({'b':2, 'a':1}.items())
[('a', 1), ('b', 2)]
```

```
bool("winnie" and "balloon" or False)
```

Evaluate the following expressions, and provide the output in each case.

```
bool("winnie" and "balloon" or False)
```

True

```
['a','man','a','pan'][1][-1]
```

```
['a','man','a','pan'][1][-1]
```

• list("banana")[3:5]

```
• list("banana")[3:5]
```

```
['a', 'n']
```

```
• list("banana")[3:5]
['a', 'n']
```

• bool(1 and "the same")

```
• list("banana")[3:5]
['a', 'n']
```

bool(1 and "the same")

True

```
• list("banana")[3:5]
['a', 'n']
```

• bool(1 and "the same")

True

• sorted({1:"one", 2:"two"}.values())[-1]

'two'

More of the Same

```
    list("banana")[3:5]
        ['a', 'n']
    bool(1 and "the same")
        True
```

• sorted({1:"one", 2:"two"}.values())[-1]

Week 6. Lecture 3 (2018)

Answer the following questions based on the following function, and the indicated line numbers:

```
def fun(a):
    for i in range(len(a)):
        if a[i] < 'a' or a[i] > 'z':
            return False
        if a[i] in a[:i]:
            return False
        return True
```

What is line 3 testing for?

Answer the following questions based on the following function, and the indicated line numbers:

```
def fun(a):
    for i in range(len(a)):
        if a[i] < 'a' or a[i] > 'z':
            return False
        if a[i] in a[:i]:
            return False
        return True
```

What is line 3 testing for?
 Whether the 'i'th letter of 'a' is not a lower-case letter of the alphabet

Week 6. Lecture 3 (2018)

Question 2

Answer the following questions based on the following function, and the indicated line numbers:

```
def fun(a):
    for i in range(len(a)):
        if a[i] < 'a' or a[i] > 'z':
            return False
        if a[i] in a[:i]:
            return False
        return True
```

What is line 5 testing for?

Answer the following questions based on the following function, and the indicated line numbers:

```
def fun(a):
    for i in range(len(a)):
        if a[i] < 'a' or a[i] > 'z':
            return False
        if a[i] in a[:i]:
            return False
        return True
```

What is line 5 testing for?
 Whether the 'i'th letter of 'a' also occurs in the letters preceding it

Week 6, Lecture 3 (2018)

Question 2

Answer the following questions based on the following function, and the indicated line numbers:

```
def fun(a):
    for i in range(len(a)):
        if a[i] < 'a' or a[i] > 'z':
            return False
        if a[i] in a[:i]:
            return False
        return True
```

• What is the overall purpose of the function?

Answer the following questions based on the following function, and the indicated line numbers:

```
def fun(a):
    for i in range(len(a)):
        if a[i] < 'a' or a[i] > 'z':
            return False
        if a[i] in a[:i]:
            return False
        return True
```

What is the overall purpose of the function?
 The function tests whether 'a' is made up of all lower-case letters, without repeated letters

On completion of execution of the following code:

```
nums = [1,3,5]
i = j = 0
while nums:
    j += nums.pop()
    i += 1
j /= i
```

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nums = [1,3,5]
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while nums:
    j += nums.pop()
    i += 1
j /= i
```

What is the value of each of the following variables:

• i

On completion of execution of the following code:

```
nums = [1,3,5]
i = j = 0
while nums:
    j += nums.pop()
    i += 1
j /= i
```

```
• i = 3
```

On completion of execution of the following code:

```
nums = [1,3,5]
i = j = 0
while nums:
    j += nums.pop()
    i += 1
j /= i
```

- i = 3
- :

On completion of execution of the following code:

```
nums = [1,3,5]
i = j = 0
while nums:
    j += nums.pop()
    i += 1
j /= i
```

- i = 3
- j = 3

On completion of execution of the following code:

```
nums = [1,3,5]
i = j = 0
while nums:
    j += nums.pop()
    i += 1
j /= i
```

- i = 3
- j = 3
- nums

On completion of execution of the following code:

```
nums = [1,3,5]
i = j = 0
while nums:
    j += nums.pop()
    i += 1
j /= i
```

- i = 3
- j = 3
- nums = []

What is the output of the following code:

```
battleships = [['0','p','0','s'],
               ['0','p','0','s'],
               ['p','p','0','s'],
               ['0'.'0'.'0'.'0']]
def fun(a,b,bships):
    c = len(bships)
    return bships[c-b][a-1]
print(fun(1,1,battleships))
print(fun(1,2,battleships))
```

What is the output of the following code:

```
battleships = [['0','p','0','s'],
               ['0','p','0','s'],
               ['p','p','0','s'],
               ['0'.'0'.'0'.'0']]
def fun(a,b,bships):
    c = len(bships)
    return bships[c-b][a-1]
print(fun(1,1,battleships))
print(fun(1,2,battleships))
```

0

caverage takes a single argument intlist in the form of a list of integers, and returns the average of the values, excluding the largest and smallest values in the list. You may assume that the list contains at least three integers. Example outputs of the function are:

```
>>> caverage([1,3,2,100])
2.5
>>> caverage([1,1,3,100])
2.0
>>> caverage([1,1,100])
1.0
```

```
def caverage(
    max = intlist[0]
    min = intlist[0]
    sum = max
    for i in
        if i < min:
                      4
        elif i > max:
             max = i
```

```
def caverage(
                     intlist
    max = intlist[0]
    min = intlist[0]
    sum = max
    for i in
        if i < min:
                       4
        elif i > max:
             max = i
```

```
def caverage(
                     intlist
    max = intlist[0]
    min = intlist[0]
    sum = max
    for i in
                   intlist[1:]
        if i < min:
                       4
         elif i > max:
             max = i
              5
```

```
def caverage(
                     intlist
    max = intlist[0]
    min = intlist[0]
    sum = max
    for i in
                   intlist[1:]
         sum += i
         if i < min:
                       4
         elif i > max:
             max = i
              5
```

```
def caverage(
                     intlist
    max = intlist[0]
    min = intlist[0]
    sum = max
    for i in
                   intlist[1:]
         sum += i
         if i < min:
             min = i
         elif i > max:
             max = i
              5
```

```
def caverage(
                      intlist
    max = intlist[0]
    min = intlist[0]
    sum = max
    for i in
                    intlist[1:]
         sum += i
         if i < min:
             min = i
         elif i > max:
             max = i
    return (sum-min-max)/(len(intlist)-2)
```

Write code to implement each of the following functions:

• substr, which takes string arguments sup and sub, and returns True if sub occurs in sup, and False otherwise.

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```
def substr(sup, sub):
    return sub in sup
```

Write code to implement each of the following functions:

 substrn, which takes string arguments sup and sub, and returns the integer count of the (possibly overlapping) number of times sub can be found in sup.

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```
def substrn(sup, sub):
    sublen = len(sub)
    n = 0
    for i in range(len(sup)-sublen+1):
        if sup[i:i+sublen] == sub:
            n += 1
    return n
```