### 選擇題

- 1. 在函式外定義的變數稱為?
  - a. 區域變數
  - b. 唯一變數
  - C. 全域變數
  - d. 以上皆非
- 2. 以下哪個函式標題是正確的?
  - a. def Demo(P, Q = 10)
  - b. def Demo(P = 10, Q = 20)
  - c. def Demo(P = 10, Q)
  - d. 選項 a 和選項 b 皆是
- 3. 以下程式的輸出為何?

$$x = 10$$

def f():

$$x = x + 10$$

print(x)

f()

- a. 20
- b. 10
- c. UnboundLocalError
- d. 以上皆非
- 4. 以下程式的輸出為何?

$$P = P + Q$$

$$0 = 0 + 1$$

print(P, Q)

Func\_A(Q = 
$$20$$
, P =  $10$ )

- a. Error: P and Q are not defined
- b. 20 10
- c. 10 20
- d. 30 21

5.	以下程式的輸出為何? def test(): x = 10
	<pre>x = 11 test() print(x)</pre>
	<ul><li>a. 10</li><li>b. 11</li><li>c. 無意義的值</li><li>d. 以上皆非</li></ul>
6.	如果函式不回傳任何值,那麼預設情況下函式會回傳哪種型態的值? a. int b. double c. str d. None
7.	以下程式的輸出為何?  def test():     global x     x = 'A'  x = 'Z' test() print(x)
	a. Z b. A c. 無意義的值 d. 以上皆非

8. 以下程式的輸出為何?

$$x = 200$$

$$x = 100$$

print(x)

- a. 100
- b. 無意義的值
- c. 200
- d. 以上皆非
- 9. 以下程式的輸出為何?

$$p = 90$$

$$p = 50$$

- a. 90
- b. 50
- c. Error
- d. None

```
10. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   def evaluate_expression_1(Z):
       Z = Z + 5
       def evaluate_expression_2(Z):
           print('Hello')
           return Z
       return Z
   value = 10
   print(evaluate_expression_1(value))
   a. Hello 10
   b. 10
   c. 15 Hello
   d. 15
11. 以下程式的輸出為何?
    def evaluate_expression_1():
       global x
       x = x - 5
       def evaluate_expression_2():
           global x
            return x + 3
       return evaluate_expression_2()
   x = 10
   print(evaluate_expression_1())
   a. 5
   b. 8
   c. 10
   d. 13
```

```
12. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   def perform_multiplication(Num1, Num2):
       Num2 = Num1 * Num2
       return Num1, Num2
   Num2, Num1 = perform_multiplication(5, 4)
   print(Num , Num2)
   a. 5 4
   b. 5 20
   c. 20 5
   d. 45
13. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   def Display(Designation , Salary):
       print(Designation , Salary)
   Display('Manager', 25000)
   Display(300000, 'Programmer')
   a. Error: Type Mismatch
   b. Manager 25000
      300000 Programmer
   c. 300000 Programmer
      Manager 25000
   d. 以上皆非
14. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   def func1():
       print("Outer function")
       def func2():
           print("Inner function")
   func2()
   a. Outer function
   b. Inner function
   c. Outer function, Inner function
   d. NameError
```

```
15. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   def func(a, b = 40, c = 50):
       print(a, b, c)
   func(100, "Welcome")
   a. 100 Welcome 50
   b. 100 40 50
   c. Error
   d. Welcome 40 50
16. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   def compute(arg):
       arg += '3'
       arg *= 3
       return arg
   print(compute( 'abc' ))
   a. abc3
   b. abcabcabc
   c. abc3abc3abc3
   d. Error
17. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   x = 100
   y = 200
   def demo():
       global y
       x = 450
       y = 900
   demo()
   print(x, y)
   a. 100 200
   b. 450 900
   c. 100 900
```

d. 450 200

```
18. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   def arg_demo(p = 5, *args):
       print(args)
   arg_demo(5, 6, 7, 8)
   a. (5, 6, 7, 8)
   b. Error
   c. (6, 7, 8)
   d. [6, 7, 8]
19. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   S1 = "Welcome to JAVA Programming"
   S2 = S1.replace("JAVA", "Python")
   print(S2)
   a. Welcome to JAVA Programming
   b. Welcome to Python Programming
   c. Welcome to JAVA Python Programming
   d. 以上皆非
20. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   Str1 = "Hello"
   Str2 = Str1[:-1]
   print(Str2)
   a. ello
```

b. Helloc. eld. Hell

21. 以下程式的輸出為何?

a. The Sum of 10 and 10 is 0100

b. The Sum of 2 and 2 is 100c. The Sum of 10 and 10 is 100

d. The Sum of 2 and 2 is 4

print(Str1)

 $Str1 = "The Sum of {0:b} and {1:b} is {2:b}".format(2, 2, 4)$ 

```
22. 以下程式的輸出為何?
```

```
Str1 = "ABBCCDEEBBFFERBBJJUIBB"
print(Str1.count("BB"), end=' ')
print(Str1.count("BB", 1), end=' ')
print(Str1.count("BB", 2), end=' ')
print(Str1.count("BB", 3), end=' ')
```

- a. 4 4 3 3
- b. 4 3 4 3
- c. 3 4 3 4
- d. 4 4 4 3

### 23. 以下程式的輸出為何?

```
Str1 = "Python Programming"
Str1[0] = "J"
print(Str1)
```

- a. Jython Programming
- b. Jython
- c. Jython Jrogramming
- d. Error

## 24. 以下程式的輸出為何?

```
S = "Programming"
for char in S:
    print(char, end="")
```

- a. Programming
- b. Programming
- c. Error
- d. 以上皆非

```
25. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   S = "ILOVEWORLD"
   for ch in range(0, len(S), 3):
       print(S[ch], end=" ")
   a. IVOD
   b. IOWL
   c. I V W L
   d. I L O V
26. 以下程式的輸出為何?
   def countbc(word):
       print(word)
   count = 0
   for bc in word:
       if(bc == 'bc'):
       count = count + 1
   return count
   print("Number of 'bc' = ", countbc("abcbabcaaa"))
   a. 0
   b. 10
   c. 2
   d. 1
27. 如何用以下的列表将'UK'提取出來?
   Countries = [ 'India' , ' USA' , ' UK' ]
   a. Countries[2]
   b. Countries[-1:]
   c. 選項 a 和選項 b 都是
   d. 只有選項 a
```

- 28. 以下程式的輸出為何?
  - a = '\t\t\tPython\n\n'
    print(a.strip())
  - a. Python\n
  - b. Python\n\n
  - c. Python
  - d. \t\tPython
- 29. 以下程式的輸出為何?

$$S = 'ABC'$$

n = 1

for ch in S:

$$n = n + 1$$

- a. ABC
- b. A

BB

CCC

- c. 1
  - 22
  - 333
- d. A BB CCC
- 30. 以下哪個選項並非有效操作?
  - a. "Hello" + "World"
  - b. "Hello" + 123
  - c. '\$' \* 5
  - d. 以上皆非

31. 以下程式的輸出為何?

```
str1 = 'I love Python programming. Python is very easy. '
print(str1.find("Python"), ', ', str1.rfind("Python"))
```

- a. True, True
- b. 7, 27
- c. 6, 26
- d. 以上皆非
- 32. 以下敘述式的輸出何者為 True?
  - a. "Python".isalpha()
  - b. "".isalpha()
  - c. "123".isalpha()
  - d. "1a2b3c".isalpha()

### 程式題(共五題)

1.

# 隨堂練習(使用巢狀for 迴圈)

•撰寫一個程式,使用星星排列並顯示出以下的圖案:

\*

\* \*

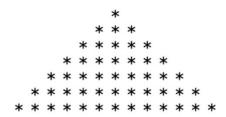
\* \* \*

\* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \*

# Assignment (使用巢狀for 迴圈)

•撰寫一個程式,使用星星排列並顯示出以下的圖案:



3.

# Assignment (使用巢狀for 迴圈)

•撰寫一個程式,使用數字排列並顯示出以下的圖案:

1

12

123

1234

12345

# **Assignment**

• 撰寫一個程式, 使用數字排列並顯示出以下的圖案:

1

12

123

1234

123

12

1

5.

## **Complementing DNA**

Please take the following sequence and replace A with T, T with A, C with G, and G with C.

my\_dna =

### Hint:

(1) Use temporary alphabet of four letters.

or

(2) Taking advantage of the fact that the replace method is case-sensitive. You can make all the replaced bases in lower cases.