### 12. Problem Set 2



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### Determine the following statement is true or false.

- (1) Comment statements can be one line or multiple lines.
- (2) Lists, tuples, and strings belong to ordered sequences, while dictionaries and collections belong to unordered sequences.
- (3) You can use *if* as variable name in *Python*.
- (4) The list can be used as the "key" of the dictionary.
- (5) Inserting an element to a list using the *Python* list method *insert()* changes the index of the element after the inserted position in the list.



## Determine the following statement is true or false.

- (1) It is not possible to install multiple **Python** versions on the same computer.
- (2) To concate two strings, you can use **the "&"** operator.
- (3) When calling a function, you must strictly follow the order of function parameters in order to pass values correctly.
- (4) Expression "passed the exam" + "!" \*2 . The result is "passed the exam! "
- (5) In **Python** programs with multiple statements written on one line, you can use the statement separator "\".
- (6) Both strings and lists are sequence types.
- (7) With *global* you can declare variables as global variables, but they are only available inside functions.



#### Multiple choices

The output of the Python statement x=2; print(type(eval('x'+'/7'))) is  $\_$ \_\_\_. [A]<class 'int'> [B]<class 'float'> [C]<class 'str'> [D] Syntax error

The following program finds the area of a circle based on the input radius, introducing the standard module *math* in the program, the underlined part of the sentence 1) should be filled in

- 1) ......
- 2) r=eval(input())
- 3 ) s=m.pi\*r\*r
- 4) print("The area of the circle is",s)
- [A] import math as m
- [B] import math
- [C] from math import pi
- [D] from math import pi as m

Execute the statement *print(max(['abc','XYZ','1234'],key=lambda item:len(item))).* The output is \_\_\_\_\_.

IA] abc [B] XYZ

[C] 1234 [D] 4



### Multiple choices

Regarding *try-except*, the following options are correctly described

[A] *try-except-else* and *try-except-finally* are equivalent in that they catch all types of program errors

[B] The keywords that may be used in exception handling are: *try, if, else, except, Exception, as*.

[C] *try-excep*t is irreplaceable in the program

[D] *try-except* is usually used to check the legitimacy of user input, the success of file opening or network acquisition, etc.

The value of the list [i for i in range(12) if i%4==0] is \_\_\_\_\_

[A] [4, 8]

[B] [0, 4, 8] [C] [4, 8, 12] [D] [0, 4, 8, 12]



### Program comprehension

When the program is run, input **12 18 24 10**, the output is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] 12 [B] 30 [C] 54 [D] 64

If you change **break** to **continue** in the code and enter **12 18 24 10**, the output is

[A] 12 [B]30 [C] 54 [D] 40



# Read the program and write the displaying results.

1. According to the monthly consumption amount, the annual consumption index *csi* of students in a school should be calculated as follows: csi= the highest monthly consumption amount \* 0.3 + the lowest monthly consumption amount \* 0.25 + the average monthly consumption amount of the remaining 10 months \* 0.45. Input requirements: Enter the consumption amount of 4 months in each line and input *enter*, and separate each amount by a comma (,) until all 12 months of data are entered. Output requirements: "csi index is: XX.X" (quotation marks themselves are not required, keep 1 decimal place). Example input format is as follows.

1203, 1456.9, 1100, 1234.1← 989.3, 1500, 1451.4, 998.7← 1784.5·1652, 1400, 1234.6←