CSE2050 Sample Test

Notes:

- The midterm may include more questions with different levels of difficulty.
- The midterm is closed book and closed notes.

Section 1:

 True or False: every method that's defined for a given class must be part of its API

(answer: False, you can have private methods)

- Fill in the blank: If a variable has a value that's not ______, you cannot change it (answer: mutable)
- Fill in the blank: The value {"a":1, "bc": 2, "def": 3} has datatype
 (answer: dictionary)

Section 2:

x = "Banina"x[3] = "i"

What's wrong? (meaning, why will this cause an error)
Answer: strings are not mutable, so we cannot change part of a string

• x = [1,2,3] x[3] = "three"

What's wrong? (meaning, why will this cause an error)
Answer: list indices start at 0, so this list has no element at index 3

x = 17
 while x > 14:
 x -= 2
 print(x)

what does this code print?

answer: 15, 13

Section 3:

• The following Range class represents sequences between two given numbers. For example, for the range [2, 5] the sequence will be 2, 3, 4 (not including 5).

class Range:

```
def __init__(self, start, end):
    self._start = start
    self._end = end
```

Implement an iterator for the Range class so that you can print the elements of the sequence using for loop:

```
for x in Range(2,5):
print(x)
```

In this case, the output will be

2

3

4

• The following Point class represent a point in two-dimensional space. Add your code to the class so that the code snippet that follows the class definition will work.

```
class Point:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self._x = x
        self._y = y

p = Point(2,6)
print(p[0], p[1]) → 2 6
print(p["x"], p["y"]) → 2 6
print(p[3], p["z"]) → raises an exception with appropriate message
```

• Assume we have a string **s**, and we want to calculate the frequency of each of its characters. The function getFreqs receives **s** a parameter and returns the expected result. Implement getFreqs!

def getFreqs(s):

.

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