Assignment 7

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2020-03-18, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2020-03-17, 21:17 IST

Predict the output 1 point

```
1 l = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]
2 f = 1
3 for j in range(3):
4    if (f == 1):
5         for i in range(3):
6             print(1[i][j],end=" ")
7         f = 0
8    if (f == 0):
9         for i in range(2,-1,-1):
9         print(1[i][j],end=" ")
11         f = 1
```

- 741147258852369963
- 147258369
- 147852369
- 0 1 4 7 7 4 1 2 5 8 8 5 2 3 6 9 9 6 3

Yes, the answer is correct.

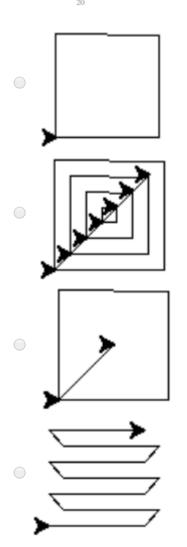
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

147741258852369963

Predict the output of the calling function func1() for a given square matrix mx of dimension 70 × 1 point 70.

```
def func (mx, i):
    tur = turtle. Turtle()
    tur.setpos(i,i)
    for ind in range(i,n-i):
      tur.goto(i,ind)
    for ind in range(i+1,n-i):
      tur.goto(i,n-1-i)
    for ind in range (n-2-i, i, -1):
      tur.goto(n-1-i,ind)
    for ind in range (n-i-1,i,-1):
11
      tur.goto(ind,i)
  def funcl(mx):
    n=len(mx)
    i = 0
    while (i \le n-1):
      func (mx, i)
      i = i + 10
```



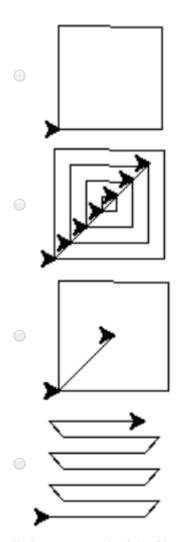
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:



Predict the output of the calling function func() for a given square matrix mx of dimension 70 × 0 points 70.

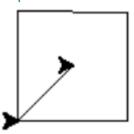
```
def func(mx):
    func1(mx,0)
    tur = turtle.Turtle()
    tur.setpos(0,0)
    if ((len(mx))%2==1):
        turtle.goto(int(len(mx)/2),int(len(mx)/2))
    else:
        second=int(len(mx)/2)
        turtle.goto(second-1,second-1)
        turtle.goto(second-1,second)
        turtle.goto(second,second-1)
        turtle.goto(second,second)
```



Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:



Which of the following libraries is required to work with Google maps in Python?

1 point

- gplot
- googleplot
- gmplot
- none of these

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

gmplot

Which of the following codes represent a correct version of a board game where the user has to **1 point** move from block 1 to block 100?

The game initialises only when the user gets a 1 or 6 on the dice and ends once he reaches 100 or gets a number which makes

him reach beyond 100 (i.e. the player wins if he is at 99 and gets a 4).

```
import random
def play(psn):
    r = random.randint(1,6)
    if(psn==0):
       if (r==1 \text{ or } r==6):
         psn=1
       else:
        psn=psn+r
    print ("Position=", psn)
    if (psn >= 100):
10
      print("You won")
       return
    play (psn)
  position=0
15 print ("Position=", position)
16 play (position)
```

```
import random
  def play(psn):
    r = random.randint(1,6)
    print("Dice rolled:",r)
    if(psn==0):
      if (r==1 \text{ or } r==6):
        psn=1
    else:
10
      psn=psn+r
    print("Position=",psn)
    if (psn >= 100):
      print("You won")
14
      return
15
    play (psn)
16
  position=0
 print("Position=", position)
21 play (position)
import random
def play(psn):
    r = random.randint(1,6)
    print("Dice rolled:",r)
    input()
    if(psn==0):
       if (r==1 \text{ or } r==6):
         psn=1
    else:
      psn=psn+r
    print("Position=",psn)
13
    if (psn > = 100):
       print("You won")
    play (psn)
18
20 position=0
print ("Position=", position)
22 play (position)
```

```
import random
    def play(psn):
      print("Dice rolled:",2)
      if (psn == 0):
           psn=1
      else:
        psn=psn+2
      print ("Position=", psn)
      if (psn >= 100):
         print("You won")
      play (psn)
  14
  15 position=0
  16 print ("Position=", position)
  play(position)
Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
 import random
  def play(psn):
     r = random. randint(1,6)
     print("Dice rolled:",r)
     if(psn==0):
       if (r==1 \text{ or } r==6):
         psn=1
     else:
10
       psn=psn+r
11
     print ("Position=", psn)
     if (psn >= 100):
       print("You won")
       return
15
     play (psn)
18
19 position=0
20 print ("Position=", position)
21 play (position)
```

Imagine a single player snakes and ladders game. The code below represents

1 point

```
import random
 def play(psn):
    snake begin=-1
    snake_end=-1
    while(snake_begin <= snake_end):</pre>
      snake_begin=random.randint(1,99)
      snake_end=random.randint(1,99)
    print("Snake from", snake_begin, "to", snake_end)
    r = random. randint(1.6)
    print("Dice rolled: ",r)
    if (psn == 0):
      if (r==1 \text{ or } r==6):
        psn=1
    else:
      psn=psn+r
    print("Position=",psn)
    input()
    if (psn==snake_begin):
      print("Bitten by snake")
      psn=snake_end
    if (psn >= 100):
      print("You won")
      return
    play (psn)
  position=0
 print("Position=", position)
29 play (position)
```

- A snakes and ladders game with one snake whose position remains constant while the player is playing. The position also remains the same during any subsequent plays (i.e. the game board does not change while you sleep and play again the next day).
- A snakes and ladders game with one snake whose position remains constant while the player is playing. However, the position can change during any subsequent plays (i.e. the game board might change while you sleep and play again the next day).
- A snakes and ladders game with one snake where the snake can change its position during the game and also during any subsequent plays (a board game where the snakes keep moving). Further, the snake can bite you any number of times.
- A snakes and ladders game with one snake where the snake can change its position during the game and also during any subsequent plays (a board game where the snake keeps moving). Further, the snake can bite you only ones when you play.

Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

A snakes and ladders game with one snake where the snake can change its position during the game and also during any subsequent plays (a board game where the snakes keep moving). Further, the snake can bite you any number of times.

Imagine a single player snakes and ladders game. The code below represents

1 point

```
import random
  def play (psn, flag):
    snake_begin=-1
    snake end=-1
    while(snake_begin <= snake_end):</pre>
      snake begin=random.randint(1,99)
      snake_end=random.randint(1,99)
    print("Snake from", snake_begin, "to", snake_end)
    r = random. randint(1.6)
    print("Dice rolled:",r)
    if(psn==0):
      if (r==1 \text{ or } r==6):
        psn=1
14
    else:
      psn=psn+r
    print ("Position=", psn)
    #input()
    if (psn==snake_begin and flag==0):
      print("Bitten by snake")
      psn=snake_end
      flag=1
    if (psn > = 100):
      print("You won")
      return
25
    play (psn, flag)
  position=0
 print("Position=", position)
 play (position, 0)
```

- A snakes and ladders game with one snake whose position remains constant while the player is playing. The position also remains the same during any subsequent plays (i.e. the game board does not change while you sleep and play again the next day).
- A snakes and ladders game with one snake whose position remains constant while the player is playing. However, the position can change during any subsequent plays (i.e. the game board might change while you sleep and play again the next day).
- A snakes and ladders game with one snake where the snake can change its position during the game and also during any subsequent plays (a board game where the snakes keep moving). Further, the snake can bite you any number of times.
- A snakes and ladders game with one snake where the snake can change its position during the game and also during any subsequent plays (a board game where the snake keeps moving). Further, the snake can bite you only ones when you play.

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

A snakes and ladders game with one snake where the snake can change its position during the game and also during any subsequent plays (a board game where the snake keeps moving). Further, the snake can bite you only ones when you play.

Assuming that the play1() function implements the recursive play of snakes and ladders with the **1 point** prespecified position of the snake and the

ladder as shown in the code below, which of the ambiguities in the options can result in the code? Kindly assume a typical snakes and ladders game.

```
import random
 def play(psn):
     snake_begin=-1
     snake end=-1
     while(snake_begin <= snake_end):</pre>
       snake_begin=random.randint(1,99)
       snake_end=random.randint(1,99)
     ladder_begin=-1
     ladder_end=-1
     while (ladder_end <= ladder_begin):
10
       ladder_begin=random.randint(1,99)
       ladder_end=random.randint(1,99)
     play1 (psn, snake_begin, snake_end, ladder_begin, ladder_end)
   snake begin=snake end
   ladder begin=ladder end
  ladder begin=snake begin
  ladder end=snake end
 No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers:
 ladder_begin=snake_begin
What is the output of the following code?
                                                                     0 points
```

```
import random
def play(psn):
    snake_begin=-1
    snake_end=-1
    while (snake_begin <= snake_end):
      snake_begin=random.randint(1,99)
      snake end=random.randint(1,99)
    ladder_begin=-1
    ladder_end=-1
    while(ladder_end <= ladder_begin):</pre>
10
      ladder_begin=random.randint(1,99)
      ladder_end=random.randint(1,99)
    play1 (psn, snake_begin, snake_end, ladder_begin, ladder_end)
```









No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

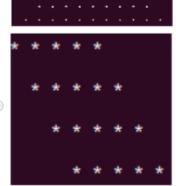
Accepted Answers:

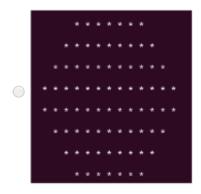


What is the output of the following code?

1 point

```
2 def func():
     print()
     c = 10
     i = 3
     while (i \le 6):
       j = 0
       while (j \le 20):
          if (j>=10-i and j<=10+i):
             print('*', end=" ")
          else:
             print(' ', end=" ")
          j = j + 1
        print('\n')
       i = i + 1
15
     i = 6
     while (i >= 3):
       j = 0
18
       while (j \le 20):
          if (j \ge 10 - i \text{ and } j \le 10 + i):
             print('*', end=" ")
             print(' ', end=" ")
          j = j + 1
       print('\n')
       i = i - 1
27 func ()
```





Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

