Python Exam Cheatsheet — 20606

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1 Instructions

1.1 Staff Letter

- All code must be well documented.
- Begin algorithms with a brief explanation.
- Algorithms must be as efficient as possible.
- Allowed functions are described in section 1.3.

1.2 Forum Instructions

- Helper functions may be defined nestedly.
- A Sliced list is not considered as a new list.
- `in` is considered $O(1)$ (constant time).
- `min`, `max` on a list are considered $O(n)$.

1.3 Allowed Functions

1.3.1 Built-in Functions

- abs
- float
- input
- int
- isinstance
- len
- list
- max
- min
- pow
- print
- range
- sorted
- str
- sum
- tuple

```
abs(-5)              # = 5
float(5)             # = 5.0
int("5")             # = 5
isinstance(5, int)   # = True
len("Hello")         # = 5
list("Bye")          # = ['B', 'y', 'e']
max(1, 5, 3)         # = 5
```

```
min(1, 5, 3)       # = 1
pow(2, 3)          # = 8
list(range(5))     # = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
sorted([3, 1, 2])  # = [1, 2, 3]
str(5)             # = '5'
sum([1, 2, 3])     # = 6
tuple([1, 2, 3])   # = (1, 2, 3)
```

```
user_input = input("Enter something: ")  # Waits for user input (String)
```

1.3.2 String Methods

- slicing
- in
- +

```
s = "Hello"
print(s[1:-1:2])       # Output: 'el'
print("Hell" in s)     # Output: True
print(s + ", Goodbye") # Output: 'Hello, Goodbye'
```

1.3.3 List Methods

- slicing
- in
- +
- sort
- pop
- copy
- append

```
l1 = [1, 2.0, "3"]
l2 = [9, 2.0]
print(l1[1:-1:2])  # Output: [2.0]
print(2 in l1)     # Output: True
print(l1 + l2)     # Output: [1, 2.0, '3', 9, 2.0]
l2.sort()          # l2 is now [2.0, 9]
l1.sort()          # TypeError: '<' not supported...
l1.pop()           # l1 is now [1, 2.0]
l1.sort()          # l1 is now [1, 2.0]
l3 = l1.copy()     # l3 is now [1, 2.0]
l1.append('hi')    # l1 is now [1, 2.0, 'hi']
```

2 Exceptions

```
def handle_exception():
  try:
    # Code that may raise an exception
  except ExceptionType as e:
    # Handle the exception, e.g., print(e)
  except (ExceptionType1, ExceptionType2) as e:
    # Handle multiple exceptions
  except:
    # Handle all other exceptions
  else:
    # Code that runs if no exception was raised
  finally:
    # Code that always runs
```

3 Useful Functions

```
def index_of(num, lst):
  if not lst:
    return -1
  if lst[0] == num:
    return 0
  index = index_of(num, lst[1:])
  if index != -1:
    index += 1
  return index
```

```
def is_prime(n, i=2):
  if n <= 2:
    return n == 2
  if n % i == 0:
    return False
  if i * i > n:
    return True

  return is_prime(n, i + 1)
```

```
def is_sorted(lst):
  if len(lst) <= 1:
    return True
  if lst[0] > lst[1]:
    return False
  return is_sorted(lst[1:])
```

```
def exist(num, lst):
  if not lst:
      return False
  if lst[0] == num:
      return True
  return exist(num, lst[1:])
```

```
def is_palindrome(s):
  if len(s) <= 1:
    return True
  if s[0] != s[-1]:
    return False
  return is_palindrome(s[1:-1])
```

```
def is_square(mat):
  if len(mat) == 0:
      return False
  for row in mat:
      if len(row) != len(mat):
          return False
  return True
```

```
def is_power_of_2(n):
  if n == 1:
    return True
  if n % 2 != 0 or n == 0:
    return False
  return is_power_of_2(n // 2)
```

```
def bubble_sort(lst):
  for i in range(len(lst)):
    for j in range(len(lst) - 1):
      if lst[j] > lst[j+1]:
        lst[j], lst[j+1] = lst[j+1], lst[j]
  return lst
```

```
def max_sort(lst):
  if len(lst) == 1:
    return lst
  max_index = index_of(max(lst), lst)
  lst[max_index], lst[-1] = lst[-1], lst[max_index]
  return max_sort(lst[:-1]) + [lst[-1]]
```

4 Preparation Exercises

```python
def maximal_drop(lst):
  # Calculate the maximal drop between two heights in a list.
  if not lst:
    return 0

  max_drop = 0
  max_height_so_far = lst[0]

  for height in lst:
    if height > max_height_so_far:
      max_height_so_far = height
    else:
      drop = max_height_so_far - height
      if drop > max_drop:
        max_drop = drop

  return max_drop
```

```python
def is_serpertine(mat):
  if not is_square(mat) or mat[0][0] != 1:
      return False

  n = len(mat)
  for i in range(n):
    for j in range(1, n):
      if i % 2 == 0 and not mat[i][j] - mat[i][j - 1] == 1:
        return False # Check ascending order for even rows
      elif i % 2 == 1 and not mat[i][j - 1] - mat[i][j] == 1:
        return False # Check descending order for odd rows

  return True
```

```python
def is_identity(mat, x, size):
  if not is_square(mat) or x < 0 or x + size > len(mat) or size < 1:
    return False

  for i in range(size):
    for j in range(size):
      if (i == j and mat[x + i][x + j] != 1) or (
          i != j and mat[x + i][x + j] != 0
      ):
        return False

  return True
```

```python
def bulls_and_cows(number, guess):
  def helper(number, guess, guess_index):
      if guess_index >= len(guess):
          return 0
      number_index = index_of(guess[guess_index], number)
      points = 0
      if number_index != -1:
          points += 1
      if number_index == guess_index:
          points += 1
      return points + helper(number, guess, guess_index + 1)

  return helper(number, guess, 0)
```

```python
def find_pair(sum, lst):
  # Check if there are two numbers in the
    list that sum up to `sum`.
  if not lst:
    return False
  if exist(sum - lst[0], lst[1:]):
    return True

  return find_pair(sum, lst[1:])
```

```python
def max_matrix(mat):
  # Maximum size of an identity central
    submatrix of square and odd sized `mat`.
  n = len(mat)
  for x in range(n // 2 + 1):
    size = n - x * 2
    if is_identity(mat, x, size):
      return size
  return 0
```

```python
def minus_plus(lst):
  # Check if each num has a negative twin.
  if len(lst) % 2 != 0:
    return False

  def helper(sublist):
    if not sublist:
      return True
    twin = exist(-sublist[0], lst)
    return twin and helper(sublist[1:])

  return helper(lst)
```

```python
def secret(s1, s2, key):
  # Check if s2 is derived from the s1.
  if len(s1) != len(s2):
    return False
  def helper(index):
    if index == len(s1):
      return True
    c = ord(s1[index]) + key + index
    if c != ord(s2[index]):
      return False
    return helper(index + 1)
  return helper(0)
```

```python
def max_mul2(lst):
  # Find the largest possible product of two
     elements in a list.
  max1 = max2 = float("-inf")
  min1 = min2 = float("inf")
  for num in lst:
    # Update the two largest values
    if num > max1:
      max2 = max1
      max1 = num
    elif num > max2:
      max2 = num
    # Update the two smallest values
    if num < min1:
      min2 = min1
      min1 = num
    elif num < min2:
      min2 = num
  return max(max1 * max2, min1 * min2)
```

```python
def print_pairs(arr, k):
  # Print all pairs in the list whose
    difference is exactly k.
  n = len(arr)
  if n < 2:
    return
  left, right = 0, 1
  while right < n:
    diff = arr[right] - arr[left]
    if diff == k:
      print(f"({arr[left]}, {arr[right]})")
      left += 1
      right += 1
    elif diff > k:
      left += 1
      if left == right:
        right += 1
    else:
      right += 1
```

4.1 Exercise 10: Coffee Shop

```python
class Date:
  def __init__(self, d, m, y):
    self._day = d
    self._month = m
    self._year = y

  def __eq__(self, other):
    return (isinstance(other, Date)
            and self._year == other._year
            and self._month == other._month
            and self._day == other._day)

  def __lt__(self, other):
    if not isinstance(other, Date):
      return False
    if self._year != other._year:
      return self._year < other._year
    if self._month != other._month:
      return self._month < other._month
    return self._day < other._day
```

```python
class Order:
  _order_num = 1

  def __init__(self, day, month, year, hour, minute, cost=50):
    self._t = Time(hour, minute)
    self._d = Date(day, month, year)
    self._cost = cost
    self._order_id = Order._order_num
    Order._order_num += 1

  def __gt__(self, other):
    return isinstance(other, Order) and self._cost > other._cost
```

```python
class CashRegister:
  def __init__(self):
    self._orders = []

  def add_order(self, order):
    self._orders.append(order)

  def monthly_total_income(self, month):
    return sum([order._cost for order in self._orders if order._d._month == month])

  def most_expensive_order(self, date):
    return max([order for order in self._orders if order._d == date])._order_id

  def less_than(self, cost):
    filtered_orders = [order for order in self._orders if order._cost < cost]
    return filtered_orders if filtered_orders else None
```

4.2 Exercise 11: Contacts List

```python
class Person:
  def __init__(self, name, id, birth):
    self._name = name
    self._id = id
    self._birth = birth

  def __eq__(self, other):
    return isinstance(other, Person) and self._id == other._id
```

```python
class ContactsList:
  def __init__(self) -> None:
    self._contacts = []

  def born_in_date(self, d):
    return [contact for contact in self._contacts if contact._birth == d]

  def oldest_contact(self):
    def get_birth(contact):
      return contact._birth

    return min(self._contacts, key=get_birth)

  def born_in_month(self):
    months = [0] * 13
    for contact in self._contacts:
      months[contact._birth._month] += 1
    return [(i, months[i]) for i in range(1, 13)]
```

5 Maman 13

Note:

- Maman 11 is `bulls_and_cows` that's implemented in section 4.
- Maman 12 is `tic_tac_toe` and I highly doubt that such thing will be on the exam.
- Maman 14 is just classes, nothing that's not covered on section 4.1 and section 4.2.

```python
def find_missing_item_linear(lst):
  # Find the only missing number in an arithmetic sequence of at least four numbers
  diffs = []
  for i in range(3):
    diff = lst[i + 1] - lst[i]
    if diff in (diffs):
      correct_diff = diff
        break
    diffs.append(diff)

  correct_diff = (lst[-1] - lst[0]) // len(lst)
  for i in range(len(lst) - 1):
    if lst[i + 1] - lst[i] != correct_diff:
      return lst[i] + correct_diff
```

```python
def find_missing_item_logarithmic(lst): # Same as above but logarithmic.
  diffs = ... # same as lines 3-9 in the previous function

  left, right = 0, len(lst) - 1
  while left <= right: # Find the missing number using binary search
    mid = (left + right) // 2
    expected = lst[0] + mid * correct_diff  # a_n=a_1+(n-1)*d
    if lst[mid] != expected:
      if lst[mid - 1] == lst[0] + (mid - 1) * correct_diff:
        return expected
      right = mid - 1
    else:
      left = mid + 1
```

```python
def split_list_index(lst):
  # Find the index to split a list into two parts with equal sums.
  if len(lst) < 2:
    return -1
  total_sum, left_sum = sum(lst), 0
  for i in range(len(lst)):
    left_sum += lst[i]
    total_sum -= lst[i]
    if left_sum == total_sum:
      return i
  return -1
```

```python
def max_sequence(lst, prev_last_digit=None, current_length=0, max_length=0):
  # Return the length of the longest sequence of numbers with the same first and last
    digits. Assume that ‘lst‘ is not empty and contains only integers.
  if not lst:
    return max_length
  first, *rest = lst
  first_last_digit, first_first_digit  = first % 10, int(str(first)[0])
  if prev_last_digit is None or prev_last_digit == first_first_digit:
    current_length += 1
    max_length = max(max_length, current_length)
  else:
    current_length = 1
  return max_sequence(rest, first_last_digit, current_length, max_length)
```

```python
def order(str1, str2):
  # Merge two ordered strings into one ordered string. Assume that the strings contain
    only lowercase letters, are ordered in ascending order, and may have different lengths.
  if not str1:
    return str2
  if not str2:
    return str1
  if str1[0] < str2[0]:
    return str1[0] + order(str1[1:], str2)
  return str2[0] + order(str1, str2[1:])
```

6 Exam 26.06.2020

6.1 Question 1

```
def biggest_sum(lst):
  # Return the biggest sum of integers between 2 zeroes in ‘lst‘.
  max_sum, curr_sum = 0, 0

  for num in lst[index_of(0, lst) + 1 :]:
      if num == 0:
          max_sum = max(max_sum, curr_sum)
          curr_sum = 0
      else:
          curr_sum += num

  return max_sum
```

```
def biggest_sum_row(mat):
  # Return the index of the row with the biggest_sum.
  if not mat:
      return None

  max_sum, max_index = 0, 0

  for i in range(len(mat)):
      curr_sum = biggest_sum(mat[i])
      if curr_sum > max_sum:
          max_sum = curr_sum
          max_index = i

  return max_index
```

6.2 Question 2

```
def common(lst1, lst2):
  # Return the common elements of both lists.
  commons_lst = []
  i, j = 0, 0
  while i < len(lst1) and j < len(lst2):
      if lst1[i] == lst2[j]:
          commons_lst.append(lst1[i])
          i += 1
          j += 1
      elif lst1[i] > lst2[j]:
          j += 1
      else:
          i += 1

  return commons_lst or None
```

6.3 Question 3

```
def max_pos_seq(lst):
  # Return the number of highest sequence of consecutive positive numbers in ‘lst‘.

  def helper(lst, curr_seq):
      if not lst:
          return curr_seq
      if lst[0] <= 0:
          return max(curr_seq, helper(lst[1:], 0))
      return helper(lst[1:], curr_seq + 1)

  return helper(lst, 0)
```

```python
def is_palindrome(lst):
  # Return whether all elements, as well as the list itself, are palindromes.
  if not lst:
      return True

  begin, end = lst[0], lst[-1]

  return begin == end == begin[::-1] and is_palindrome(lst[1:-1])
```

6.4 Question 4

Question 4 is boring and nothing that's not covered on section 4.1 and section 4.2.

6.5 Question 5

```python
def mirror_list(mat):
  # Check if the matrix is a mirror list with minimum comparisons.
  # Note: I'm not sure if this is the best solution.
  if not mat or not mat[0]:
      return False

  def check_equality_2(el1, el2):
      if not isinstance(el1, str) or not isinstance(el2, str):
          raise TypeError("The matrix must contain only strings")
      if len(el1) != 1 or len(el2) != 1:
          raise ValueError("The matrix must contain only single characters")
      return el1 == el2

  def check_equality_4(el1, el2, el3, el4):
      return check_equality_2(el1, el2) and check_equality_2(el3, el4) and el2 == el3

  mid_x = len(mat) // 2
  mid_y = len(mat[0]) // 2
  for i in range(mid_x):
      for j in range(mid_y):
          if not check_equality_4(mat[i][j], mat[i][~j], mat[~i][j], mat[~i][~j]):
              return False

  if len(mat) % 2 == 1:
      for i in range(mid_x + 1):
          if not check_equality_2(mat[mid_x][i], mat[mid_x][~i]):
              return False

  if len(mat[0]) % 2 == 1:
      for j in range(mid_y + 1):
          if not check_equality_2(mat[j][mid_y], mat[~j][mid_y]):
              return False

  return True
```

7 Yo Mama Jokes

I have some space left, so here are some Yo Mama jokes generated by GitHub Copilot:

- Yo mama is so fat, when she wears a yellow raincoat, people yell, "Taxi!"
- Yo mama is so stupid, she put two quarters in her ears and thought she was listening to 50 Cent.
- Yo mama is so old, when she was in school, history was called current events.
- Yo mama is so short, you can see her feet on her driver's license.
- Yo mama is so ugly, when she walks into a bank, they turn off the cameras.
- Yo mama is so poor, she walked down the road with one shoe. And if you ask her if she lost a shoe, she'd say "No, I found one."

Thank you.