

Oefententamen Inleiding Programmeren voor Bèta-gamma

Maandag, 29 januari, 2024 11:00-13:00

Naam:

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- Dit is een digitaal tentamen. Het tentamen bestaat uit 4 opdrachten waarin je een kort Python-programma moet schrijven.
- Je wordt alléén beoordeeld op de *juistheid* van je oplossingen; de opmaak van de code is niet belangrijk. Je hoeft je dus *geen zorgen* te maken over *comments* of the *style guide*.
- Je kunt je code testen met behulp van checkpy. Download eerst de tests voor het tentamen:

```
checkpy -d /spcourse/exam-tests
```

Voer checkpy uit:

```
checkpy ipbg_practice_exam
```

- Maak één bestand aan voor al je oplossingen met de naam `ipbg_practice_exam.py`. Dit is het bestand dat je aan het einde van je tentamen inlevert.
- Je mag geen gebruik maken van `numpy`, `csv`, of andere externe Python-modules, tenzij expliciet anders vermeld.
- **Dit tentamen is een gesloten boek examen.** Je mag geen websites open hebben (behalve om het database-stand voor de laatste opdracht te downloaden en om je opdracht aan het einde in te dienen.)
- **Tijdens het tentamen mag je alléén de editor Pulsar, de terminal, en de submit/download pagina voor dit tentamen open hebben staan. Geen enkel ander programma en webpagina!**
- Submit/download pagina voor het tentamen: **<https://progbg.proglab.nl/tentamens/oefententamen>**
- Tijdens het tentamen kan je geen hulp krijgen met programmeren.
- Lever je oplossingen in op de website wanneer je klaar bent.
- ~~Controleer bij de aanwezige docent of je je opdracht correct hebt ingeleverd voordat je de examenlocatie verlaat.~~
- ~~Tijdens deze controle lever je dit tentamenpapier in en laat je je studentenkaart of identiteitsbewijs zien.~~

Tijd ingeleverd (door de docent in laten vullen):

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1 Even

Write a Python function named `even(numbers)`. The function takes a list of numbers. And output a list containing only the even numbers from the input.

Example usage:

```
print(even([1, 3, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 6]))
```

Expected output:

```
[4, 2, 2]
```

2 Swap

Create a Python function called `swap_words(text)` that takes a string `text` as its parameter. The function goes over all the words in the text and returns a string where the first word of the input is swapped with the second, the third is swapped with the fourth, etc. If the input text contains an odd number of words, the last word of the text will not be swapped with anything.

Example usage:

```
print(swap_words("Why is a raven like a writing desk?"))  
print(swap_words("You can always take more than nothing."))
```

Example output:

```
is Why raven a a like desk? writing  
can You take always than more nothing.
```

Tip:

- You can split a text into a list of words using the `text.split()` method.

3 Collatz

A *Collatz* sequence is a sequence of numbers. You start with a given number n . Given the last number in the sequence x , you can calculate the next number as follows: if x is even, the next number is $x/2$; if x is odd, the next number is $x * 3 + 1$. You continue this process until the last number is 1.

Write a function `collatz(n)` that calculates the *Collatz* sequence with n as the initial value.

Example usage:

```
print(collatz(12))
print(collatz(3))
```

Expected output:

```
[12, 6, 3, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1]
[3, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1]
```

4 Home advantage

You need to download the files `barca.txt` and `barca_short.txt`: progbg.proglab.nl/tentamens/oefententamen. This contains the results for football matches of F.C. Barcelona (from seasons 11/12 to 13/14). The file contains the following data:

```
29/08/11,Villarreal,won,5,0,home
10/09/11,Sociedad,draw,2,2,away
17/09/11,Osasuna,won,8,0,home
...
03/05/14,Getafe,draw,2,2,home
11/05/14,Elche,draw,0,0,away
17/05/14,Ath Madrid,draw,1,1,home
```

As you can see, the data fields are separated by a comma and contain the following information:

1. Date of the match
2. The opponent
3. The result: won/lost/draw
4. The number of goals for Barcelona
5. The number of goals for the opponent
6. The location: away/home

Playing at home is considered an advantage for any football club. Let's see if this is true for Barcelona. Write a function `home_advantage(filename)`. This function computes the difference between the amount of home matches won and the amount of away matches won. (So, a positive number means that more home matches were won than away matches.)

Example usage 1:

```
advantage = home_advantage('barca_short.txt')
print(advantage)
```

Expected output:

```
2
```

Example usage 2:

```
advantage = home_advantage('barca.txt')
print(advantage)
```

Expected output:

```
15
```

Tips:

1. You can load files using: `input_file = open(filename, 'r')`
2. Don't forget to close the file: `input_file.close()`