

Row:	SEAT:

FINAL EXAM, VERSION 3
 CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science
 Hunter College, City University of New York
 16 December 2019

Exam Rules

- Show all your work. Your grade will be based on the work shown.
- The exam is closed book and closed notes with the exception of an 8 1/2" x 11" piece of paper filled with notes, programs, etc.
- When taking the exam, you may have with you pens and pencils, and your note sheet.
- You may not use a computer, calculator, tablet, phone, earbuds, or other electronic device.
- **Do not open this exam until instructed to do so.**

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I understand that all cases of academic dishonesty will be reported to the Dean of Students and will result in sanctions.									
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ASCII TABLE

Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char
0	0	[NULL]	32	20	[SPACE]	64	40	@	96	60	,
1	1	[START OF HEADING]	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	2	[START OF TEXT]	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	3	[END OF TEXT]	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	4	[END OF TRANSMISSION]	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	5	[ENQUIRY]	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	6	[ACKNOWLEDGE]	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	7	[BELL]	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	8	[BACKSPACE]	40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
9	9	[HORIZONTAL TAB]	41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	A	[LINE FEED]	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	B	[VERTICAL TAB]	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	C	[FORM FEED]	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	D	[CARRIAGE RETURN]	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	E	[SHIFT OUT]	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	F	[SHIFT IN]	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	[DATA LINK ESCAPE]	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	[DEVICE CONTROL 1]	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	[DEVICE CONTROL 2]	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	[DEVICE CONTROL 3]	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	[DEVICE CONTROL 4]	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	[NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE]	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	[SYNCHRONOUS IDLE]	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	[ENG OF TRANS. BLOCK]	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	[CANCEL]	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	[END OF MEDIUM]	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	[SUBSTITUTE]	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	[ESCAPE]	59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
28	1C	[FILE SEPARATOR]	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	|
29	1D	[GROUP SEPARATOR]	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	[RECORD SEPARATOR]	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	[UNIT SEPARATOR]	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	[DEL]

(Image from wikipedia commons)

1. (a) What will the following Python code print:

```
pioneers = "Jones-Karen Spark;Jobs-Steve;Gates-Bill"
i. print(pioneers[-4:],pioneers[-10:-5])
   print(pioneers.count('-'))
```

Output:

```
names = pioneers.split(';')
ii. m = names[1]
    print(m[:4])
```

Output:

```
iii. for n in names:
      print(n.split('-')[0].upper())
```

Output:

- (b) Consider the following shell commands:

```
$ ls
snow.png  p30.py  p40.py  tickets.png
```

Output:

- i. What is the output for:
\$ ls *png

- ii. What is the output for:

Output:

```
$ ls | grep py | wc -l
```

- iii. What is the output for:

```
$ mkdir new
$ touch stars.png
$ cd new
$ ls
```

Output:

2. (a) Consider the code:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()
```

- i. After the command: `thomasH.color("#00DD00")`, what color is `thomasH`?
☐ black ☐ green ☐ white ☐ gray ☐ purple
- ii. After the command: `thomasH.color("#FFFFFF")`, what color is `thomasH`?
☐ black ☐ green ☐ white ☐ gray ☐ purple
- iii. Fill in the code below to change `thomasH` to be the brightest red:

```
thomasH.color("#  ")
```

- iv. Fill in the code below to change `thomasH` to be the color black:

```
thomasH.color("#  ")
```

- (b) Fill in the code to produce the output on the right:

i.

```
for i in range():  
    print(i, end=" ")
```

Output:

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
```

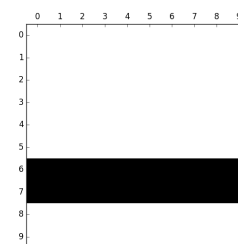
ii.

```
for j in range(, , ):  
    print(i, end=" ")
```

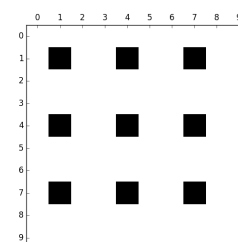
Output:

```
-1 0 1 2 3
```

Output:



Output:



iii.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
im = np.ones( (10,10,3) )
im[:7,:,:) = 0
plt.matshow(im)
plt.show()
```

iv.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
im = np.ones( (10,10,3) )
im[1::, 1::, :] = 0
plt.matshow(im)
plt.show()
```

3. (a) What is the value (True/False):

`in1 = False`

i. `in2 = True`

`out = in1 or in2`

☐ True

☐ False

`in1 = True`

ii. `in2 = True`

`out = not in1 or (in2 and not in2)`

☐ True

☐ False

`in1 = True`

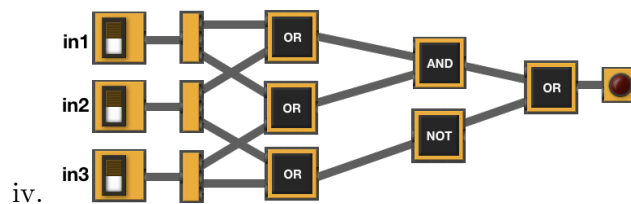
iii. `in2 = True or not in1`

`in3 = in1 or in2`

`out = in1 and not in3`

☐ True

☐ False



`in1 = True`

`in2 = False`

`in3 = False`

☐ True

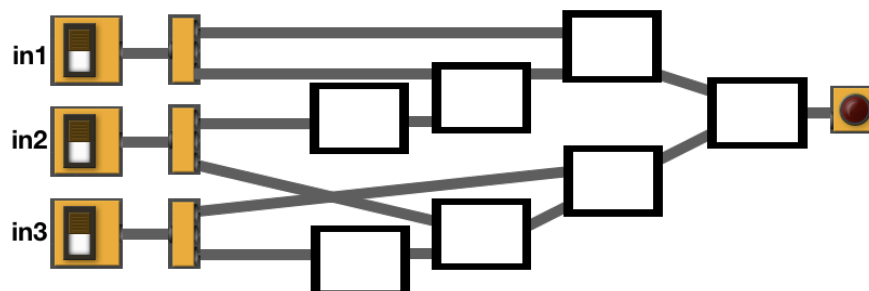
☐ False

(b) Draw a circuit that implements the logical expression:

`(not (in1 and in2) and (not in2))`

(c) Fill in the circuit that implements the logical expression:

`(in1 and (in1 and (not in2))) and (in3 or (in2 and (not in3)))`

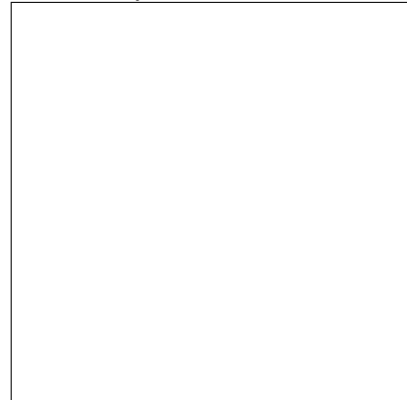


4. (a) Draw the output for the function calls:

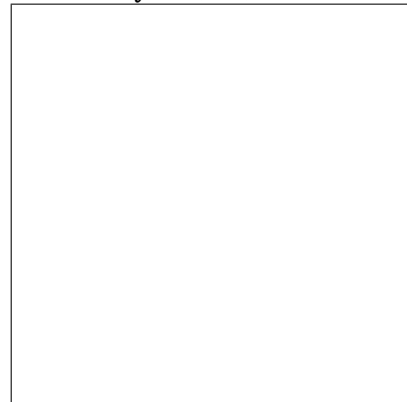
```
import turtle
tyler = turtle.Turtle()
tyler.shape('circle')

def ramble(tori, dist, repeat):
    if dist > 5:
        for i in range(4):
            tori.left(90)
            tori.forward(dist*10)
            ramble(tori,dist//2,repeat)
    elif repeat:
        for i in range(dist):
            tori.forward(20)
            tori.stamp()
    else:
        tori.stamp()
```

i. `ramble(tyler,4,True)`



ii. `ramble(tyler,30,False)`



- (b) What are the formal parameters for `ramble()`:



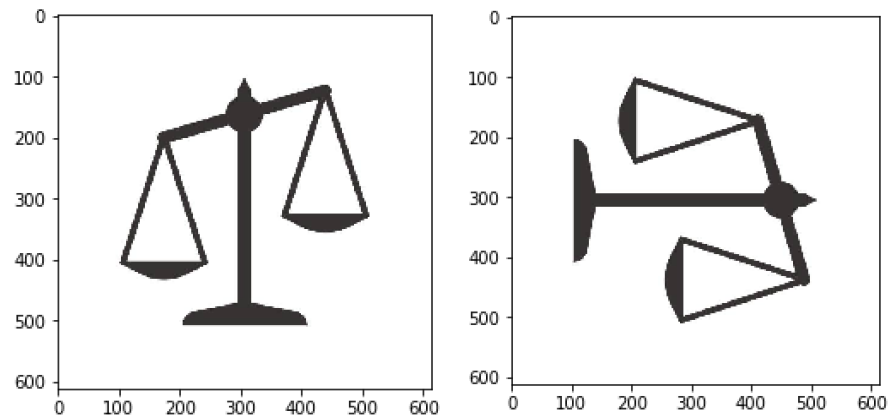
- (c) If you call `ramble(tyler,4,True)`, which branches of the function are tested:

- ☐ the `if`-clause only,
- ☐ the `elif`-clause only,
- ☐ the `else`-clause only,
- ☐ `if`-clause and the `else`-clause, or
- ☐ all the clauses are visited from this invocation (call).

- (d) If you call `ramble(tyler,30,False)`, which branches of the function are tested:

- ☐ the `if`-clause only,
- ☐ the `elif`-clause only,
- ☐ the `else`-clause only,
- ☐ `if`-clause and the `else`-clause, or
- ☐ all the clauses are visited from this invocation (call).

5. Design an algorithm that rotates an image by 90 degrees to the right. For simplicity, you may assume a square image (i.e. same height and length)



Libraries:

Input:

Output:

Process (as a list of steps):

6. Given the FiveThirtyEight dataset containing data on nearly 3 million tweets sent from Twitter handles connected to the Internet Research Agency, a Russian “troll factory”, a snapshot given in the image below:

author	content	region	language	publish_date	harvested_date	following	followers	updates
10_GOP	"We have a sitting Democrat US Senator on trial	Unknown	English	10/1/2017 19:58	10/1/2017 19:59	1052	9636	253
10_GOP	Marshawn Lynch arrives to game in anti-Trump s	Unknown	English	10/1/2017 22:43	10/1/2017 22:43	1054	9637	254
10_GOP	JUST IN: President Trump dedicates Presidents	Unknown	English	10/1/2017 23:52	10/1/2017 23:52	1062	9642	256
10_GOP	Dan Bongino: "Nobody trolls liberals better than	Unknown	English	10/1/2017 2:47	10/1/2017 2:47	1050	9644	247
10_GOP	'@SenatorMenendez @CarmenYulinCruz Doesn'	Unknown	English	10/1/2017 2:52	10/1/2017 2:53	1050	9644	249
10_GOP	As much as I hate promoting CNN article, here ti	Unknown	English	10/1/2017 3:47	10/1/2017 3:47	1050	9646	250
10_GOP	After the 'genocide' remark from San Juan Mayc	Unknown	English	10/1/2017 3:51	10/1/2017 3:51	1050	9646	251
10_GOP	Sarah Sanders destroys NBC reporter: "Trump n	Unknown	English	10/10/2017 20:57	10/10/2017 20:57	1066	10319	301
10_GOP	Hi @MichelleObama, remember when you praise	Unknown	English	10/10/2017 22:06	10/10/2017 22:06	1066	10320	302
10_GOP	Wow! Even CNN is slamming the Obamas for sil	Unknown	English	10/10/2017 22:17	10/10/2017 22:17	1066	10322	303
10_GOP	First lady Melania Trump visits infant opioid treat	Unknown	English	10/10/2017 23:42	10/10/2017 23:42	1068	10328	304
10_GOP	"It took Hillary abt 5 minutes to blame NRA for r	Unknown	English	10/11/2017 20:26	10/11/2017 20:27	1070	10358	308

Fill in the Python program below:

#P6,V3: extracts dates with highest number of troll tweets

#Import the libraries for data frames and plotting data:

#Prompt user for input file name:

csvFile =

#Read input data into data frame:

trolls =

#split date into date and time columns

trolls[['pub_date','pub_time']] = trolls.publish_date.str.split(expand=True)

#Count the number of tweets for each date:

trollDates =

#Print the top 5 dates with most troll tweets

print(trollDates[:])

#Generate a bar plot of the top 5 dates with largest number of troll tweets

trollDates.

plt.show()

7. Write a **complete Python program** that prompts the user for the name of an .png (image) file and prints the fraction of pixels that are very light. A pixel is very light if the red, green, and blue values are **all** over 90%.

#Import the packages for images and arrays:

#Ask user for image name and read into img:

#Get height and width:

#Initialize counter:

#Loop through all the pixels & update count if very light:

#Compute and print fraction:

8. (a) What is printed by the MIPS program below:

Output:

- (b) Modify the program to print out 99 copies of the character '!'. Shade in the box for each line that needs to be changed and rewrite the instruction below.

- ☐ `ADDI $sp, $sp, -6` `# Set up stack`
- ☐ `ADDI $s3, $zero, 1` `# Store 1 in a registrar`
- ☐ `ADDI $t0, $zero, 33` `# Set $t0 at 33 (!)`
- ☐ `ADDI $s2, $zero, 5` `# Use to test when you reach 5`
- ☐ `SETUP: SB $t0, 0($sp)` `# Next letter in $t0`
- ☐ `ADDI $sp, $sp, 1` `# Increment the stack`
- ☐ `SUB $s2, $s2, $s3` `# Decrease the counter by 1`
- ☐ `BEQ $s2, $zero, DONE` `# Jump to done if $s0 == 0`
- ☐ `J SETUP` `# If not, jump back to SETUP for loop`
- ☐ `DONE: ADDI $t0, $zero, 0` `# Null (0) to terminate string`
- ☐ `SB $t0, 0($sp)` `# Add null to stack`
- ☐ `ADDI $sp, $sp, -6` `# Set up stack to print`
- ☐ `ADDI $v0, $zero, 4` `# 4 is for print string`
- ☐ `ADDI $a0, $sp, 0` `# Set $a0 to stack pointer for printing`
- ☐ `syscall` `# Print to the log`

9. What is the output of the following C++ programs?

```
//Quote by Bill Gates
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout<<"Weve got to put\ na ";
    cout<<"lot of money into \nchanging";
    cout<<" behavior."<<endl<<"B.G.";
    return 0;
}
```

(a)

Output:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    double num = 0;
    double weight = 0;
    while (weight < 100) {
        cout <<"Please enter weight\n";
        cin >> weight;
        num += weight;
    }
    cout << num << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

(b)

Input: 50,75,150

Output:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    int i, j;
    for (i = 1; i <= 5; i++){
        for (j = 0; j < i; j++){
            if(j % 2 == 0)
                cout << "0";
            else
                cout << "X";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

(c)

Output:

10. (a) Translate the following program into a **complete C++ program**:

```
#Python Loops, V3
for i in range(0,15,3):
    print(i, '*', i)
```

```
//include library and namespace
```

```
//function signature
```

```
{
    //loop line
```

```
    //loop body
```

```
    //return
```

```
}
```

- (b) The number of Facebook monthly active users grew from ~500 million in 2010 to ~2500 million (2.5 billion) in 2019. The average annual growth rate can then be estimated as

$$\text{avgGrowth} = \frac{\% \text{growth}}{\text{number-of-years}} = \frac{100 \cdot \frac{2500-500}{500}}{2019-2010} = 44.4\%$$

We can thus estimate an average annual growth: **avgGrowth = 44.4%**

Write a **complete C++ program** that asks the user for a year greater than 2010 (assume user complies) and prints the estimated number (in millions) of monthly active Facebook users in that year.

```
//include library and namespace
```

```
//function signature
```

```
{  
    //initialize variables
```

```
//obtain input
```

```
//calculate users
```

```
//output users
```

```
//return
```

```
}
```