```
x = 1
if x>0:
    x = x-2
elif x<0:
    x = x+3
else:
    x = 0</pre>
```

What is the value of x?

A. -1 B. O C. 1 D. 2 E. None of these

```
x = 1
if x > 0:
    x = x - 2
if x < 0:
   x = x + 3
   print (x)
```

What is the output?

- B. -1 C. 4 D. None of these

```
x = 1
if x==2 or 3 or 4:
    print ('yes')
else:
    print ('no')
```

What is the output?

```
A. 'yes' B. 'no' C. 'The Denver Broncos' D. An error message
```

```
x = 'EWNNES'
n = len(x)
if x[n-1:n] == 'ES':
    print ('South East')
elif x[n-2:n-1] == 'NE':
    print ('North East')
else:
    print (x[n/2])
```

C is correct, n/2 is float which is not accepted

```
Output? (A) South East
(B) North East
(C) An error message is printed
(D) None of these
```

```
def f(x):
    z = 2*x;
    y = z+1;
    return y
if __name__ == '__main___':
    z = 10;
    x = f(4)
    print (z,x)
```

What is the output?

```
A. 10 4 B. 10 9 C. 8 4 D. 8 9
```

```
def f(x):
   y = 2*x
  print (y)
  name == ' main ':
  f(4)
   z = f(4)
   print (z)
```

What is the output:

```
>>> s1 = input('First String: ')
>>> n1 = s1.count('ab')
>>> s2 = input('Next String: ')
>>> n2 = s2.count('ab')
>>> s = s1 + s2
>>> B = n1+n2 == s.count('ab')
```

What can you say about the value of B?

A. Always True B. Always False C. Can be either True or False

```
>>> s = 'abcabcabc'
>>> s.find('ca')
2
>>> n = s.find('bc')+s.find('bc')
>>> print (n)

find() returns the beginning index of first occurrance
```

What is the green box?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 7

```
>>> s = 'abcdef'
>>> s.replace('bc','xx')
'axxdef'
>>> u = s.replace('de','yy')
>>> print (u)

replace() does not modify the original value
```

What is the green box?

A. 'axxdef' B. 'abcyyf' C. 'axxyyf'

```
s = \12345'
t = \x'
for c in s:
    t = t+t
print (len(t))
```

Output?

A. 10 B. 15 C. 32 D. None of These

```
T = ''
S = 'abcabcabc'
for c in S:
    if T.count(c) == 0:
        T = T + c
print (T)
```

Output?

```
A. 'ccc' B. 'abc' C. 'cba'
D. None of These
```

String manipulation 1

• Implement the following function so that it performs as specified.

```
def Q1(s):
   """ Returns True if the characters at the start and
  end of s are the same and occur nowhere else in s
  PreCondition: s is a string with length greater
  than or equal to 3. """
   n = len(s)
    t = s[1:n-1]
    if(s[0] != s[n-1]):
       return False
    elif(t.count(s[0]) >0):
       return False
    else:
       return True
```

String manipulation 2

Imagine playing around with this script:

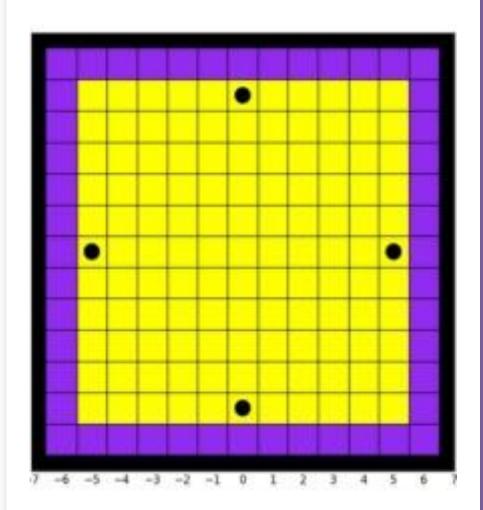
```
s = input('Enter a string that has length greater than or equal to 2: ') 

<math>t = s.replace(s[0],'x') if s[0] == 'x' and s[0].count < 2: s[0] == 'x' and s[0].count < 2: s[0] == 'x' return True s[0] return False
```

 Sometimes it is the case that the printed values of s and u are the same and sometimes it is observed that they are different. Give a Boolean expression that is True if u and s have the same value and is False otherwise. Hint. Consider some small examples.

Random walk

• A random walk simulation produces a travel string comprised of the characters N, S, E, and W. The travel string encodes the hop directions associated with the robots journey from (0,0) to a purple boundary tile. Here is a display of an n = 5 "hopping arena" highlighting its four middle edge tiles (solid black dots):



Random walk 1

• Assume that x and y are initialized with the (x,y) coordinates of the robot's location and that the value of n is the size of the hopping arena. Give a Boolean expression that is True if the robot is on a middle edge tile and False otherwise.

if
$$(abs(x) == n \text{ and } y == 0)$$
 or $(abs(y) == n \text{ and } x == 0)$

Random walk 2

• A hop is "predictable" if it is in the same direction as the previous hop. Here is a travel string that includes 3 predictable hops: 'EWNNNWWN'. Complete the following function so that it performs as specified.

• Assign a value to x so that the character 'A' is printed out:

```
x = 4,10
if x\%2==0 and x\%3==1:
print ('A')
```

• Assign values to x and y so that the character 'D' is printed out:

```
if not ((0 <= x <= 3)) and (0 <= y <= 3):
  print ('A')
elif y<=1 or y>=2:
 print ('B')
elif x \le 1 or x \ge 2:
  print ('C')
else:
 print ('D')
```

• What would be the output if the following code is executed?

```
x = float(10/4)
print(x)
```

2.5

 Suppose the functions in modules M1.py and M2.py are to be used by module M.py. Briefly explain why it is safer to implement M.py with

import M1 import M2

As opposed to with

Import M1 *
Import M2 *

• Indicate what the output would be if the following application script is run:

```
\mathbf{def} \ \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) : \ \mathbf{F}(2,1)
     x = y x = 1
     y = x y = 1
     z = x+2*y z=3
     print x,y,z
     return z
if __name__ == '__main__'
     x = 1
     v = 2
     print x,y print 1,2
     x = F(y,x) print 1,1,3
     print x,y print 3, 2
     if x<y:
          print 'A'
     else:
           print 'B'
                            print B
```

Loops 1

• Consider the following script

```
t = 'x'
s = input('Enter a string: ')
for c in s:
    t = t + c + t
```

• Assuming that 'ba' is assigned to s, what is the final value of t? Show work.

Loops 2

• Write a script that is equivalent to the following script but which uses a while-loop instead of a for-loop.

```
t = 'x'
s = input('Enter a string: ')
for c in s:
    t = t + c + t
```