

Term1 Assignment – contains 100 marks (25% of module)

– MARKING SCHEME –

Your code will be assessed solely on its ability to correctly output **True** for all ‘legal’ strings – i.e., belonging to set *Names* for PART A and set *Names*[®] for PART B, both sets built using your Goldsmiths username (see p. 1) – and **False** for all others. It will be run on a set of tests:

- If your code for PART A does not run (e.g., because it contains a syntax error), or it does not output anything, or it outputs the incorrect result in 50% or more of the cases, it will score less than 40 marks on this part, no matter how long, complex, “cool”, or well-documented it is;
- The score for PART B will be calculated by running your code on a set of 30 tests, containing a mix of “legal” and “illegal” strings. For each legal string correctly accepted, and for each illegal string correctly rejected (i.e., such that your code prints “True” or “False” as appropriate, and stops), **2 points** will be awarded. If your code crashes or fails to terminate (even after printing the correct result), or outputs the incorrect result, it will score **0 points** on that test. The final mark for PART B will be the sum of all points your code scores across the 30 tests. (Again, code length, complexity, ‘elegance’ or documentation will not be assessed here).

– TESTING YOUR CODE (especially PART B) –

You are strongly recommended to check that your code works prior to submitting it.

Below are a few **examples** of legal & illegal strings (built using a few hypothetical sample usernames) for which a correct solution to PART B should output **True** or **False**, respectively:

- **TESTING EXAMPLES for username gmass001** (i.e., **C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅ = “gmass”**):

Here, the set *Names*[®](gmass) would include – amongst others – the following legal strings:

"gmassss", "gggmmmmmaaass", "gmassgmmmmasssssssgmass", "gggmaassggmaaasssgmass", "gggmassgmasssgggggmmmmmaaaaaaassgmassgmmmmassssssss", ...

but *not* the following (illegal) strings, for which your code should return False:

" ", "%asd ", "gmass ", "g.maaass", "gggmassgmaaaasS", "gmasgmass", "gmaaaaassgass", ...

- **TESTING EXAMPLES for username amoha004** (→ **C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅ = “amoha”**):

Here, the set *Names*[®](amoha) would include – amongst others – the following legal strings:

"amoha", "aaamohhhhaa", "amohaammmmoohaaaamohhhha", "aaamooooohhhaamohaamoha", "amohaaaamohhhhaaaammmmoohaaaammmmmmoohhhhaamohhhhhhaaaaaaa", ...

but *not* the following (illegal) strings, for which your code should return False:

" ", "aa-moha ", "aMoha ", " amoha", "amohamoha", "ammmmoohaaaam", ...

- **TESTING EXAMPLES for username ttu001** (→ **C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅ = “ttu00”**):

Here, the set *Names*[®](ttu00) would include – amongst others – the following legal strings:

"ttu00", "tttu0000", "ttttuuuu00ttttttttttu000000", "ttuuuuuu00ttttttuuuuuu000000000ttu00", "ttu00ttuuuu00ttttttuuuuuu00000ttu00ttttttuuuu00ttttttttttuuuuuu0000000000", ...

but *not* the following (illegal) strings, for which your code should return False:

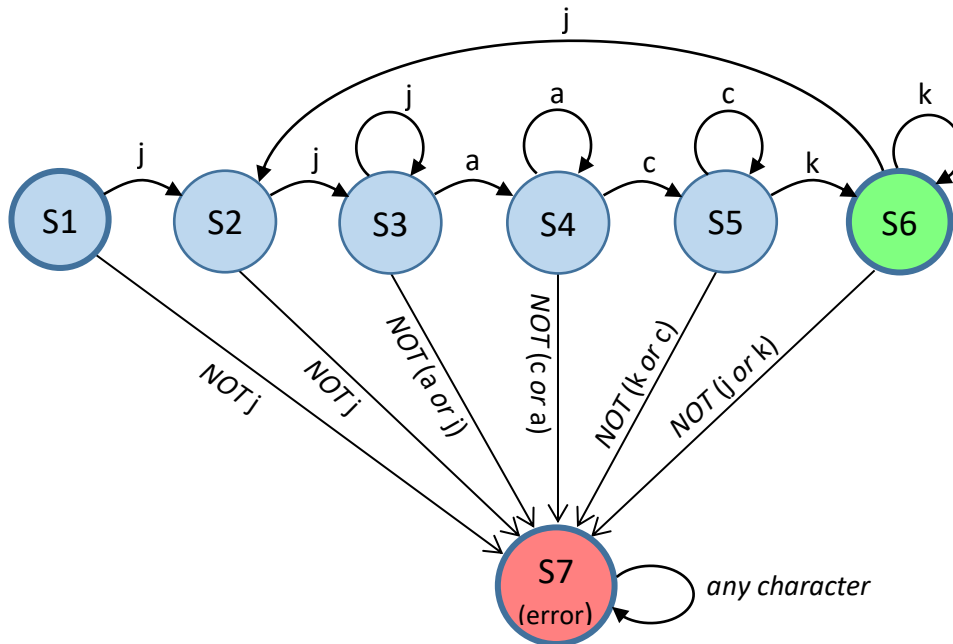
" _", "ttu;00 ", " ttuuuu00", "ttu0", "ttu0o", "tu00", "ttuu00ttu000ttuu001", "tTuu000", ...

NOTE: the above are (non-exhaustive) lists of examples built for a few ‘made up’ usernames; you should write your own testing examples using your real Goldsmiths username (see p.1).

WARNING: you are NOT allowed to use any Python modules or libraries. The presence of an ‘IMPORT’ statement in your Part-A or -B code will carry a penalty of up to 80 marks.

– OPTIONAL HELP / HINT FOR PART B –

Similar to a flowchart, a Finite State Acceptor (FSA) is a graph-like representation describing an algorithm that checks a given input string and decides whether it should be “accepted” or “rejected” (returning **True** or **False**, respectively). For example, consider the following FSA:

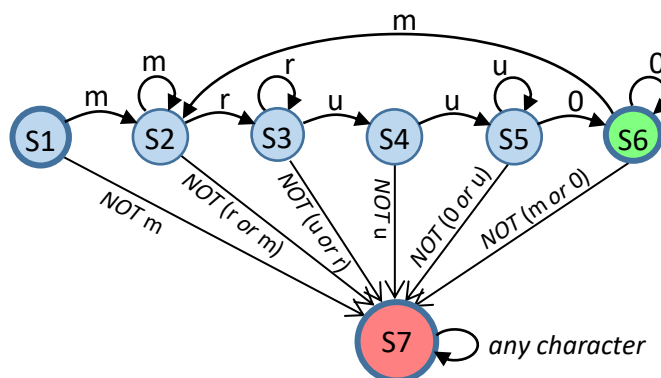


At any point in time, the system is in one of the states identified by the filled circles (here, S1, S2,..., S7). Each state is said to be either “accepting” (green colour fill) or “non accepting” (all other colours). The FSA always starts from **S1**. When given a string, the FSA scans its characters one by one, *from left to right*, and transitions from a state to the next depending on which character it reads (see letters on the ‘arrows’). *After* the last character of the string has been read, the FSA stops: if it is in an ‘accepting’ state, the string is accepted, otherwise, rejected.

It can be seen that the above FSA accepts all and only the strings in the set $Names^{\circledR}$ (jjack), i.e., as built from the first five characters of username “jjack002” ($C_1C_2C_3C_4C_5 = \text{“jjack”}$).

HINT: To solve PART B, draw the FSA which accepts all and only the strings in the set $Names^{\circledR}$ as built from your own Goldsmiths username (see p.1). Your code can then simply ‘mimic’ the behaviour of the FSA: e.g., use a variable ‘STATE’ to store the current FSA’s state...

For example, here is the FSA for accepting the set $Names^{\circledR}$ as built for username mruu002 (here, the five characters $C_1C_2C_3C_4C_5$ are the first 4 letters, “mruu”, plus the digit ‘0’):



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