

CS 1803 Spring 2011 - Exam 1 - February 14, 2011

Name: _____ Section: _____
Grading TA: _____

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- Devices: If your cell phone, pager, PDA, beeper, iPod, or similar item goes off during the exam, you will lose 10 points on this exam. Turn all such devices off and put them away now. You cannot have them on your desk.
- Academic Misconduct: Academic misconduct will not be tolerated. You are to uphold the honor and integrity bestowed upon you by the Georgia Institute of Technology.
 - Keep your eyes on your own paper.
 - Do your best to prevent anyone else from seeing your work.
 - Do NOT communicate with anyone other than a proctor for ANY reason in ANY language in ANY manner.
 - Do NOT share ANYTHING during the exam. (This includes no sharing of pencils, paper, erasers).
 - Follow directions given by the proctor(s). Stop all writing when told to stop. Failure to stop writing on this exam when told to do so is academic misconduct.
 - Do not use notes, books, calculators, etc during the exam.
- Time: Don't get bogged down by any one question. If you get stuck, move on to the next problem and come back once you have completed all of the other problems. You will have 50 minutes to complete this exam.

I commit to uphold the ideals of honor and integrity by refusing to betray the trust bestowed upon me as a member of the Georgia Tech community. I have also read and understand the requirements outlined above.

Signature: _____

Question	Possible Points	Earned Points	Graded By
Section and TA Information	5		
Multiple Choice	20		
Code Reading #11	15		
Code Reading #12	14		
Code Writing cumSum	10		
Code Writing uniqueChars	16		
Total	80		

Multiple Choice- 20 points

Write your answers in the spaces below

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

1. An empty print statement print()
 - A. Returns a newline character ('\n')
 - B. Prints a newline character ('\n')
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
2. Which index is out of range when fruits=['banana', 'apple']?
 - A. fruits[2]
 - B. fruits[-1]
 - C. fruits[-2]
 - D. all of the above
 - E. both A and C
 - F. both B and C
3. Which of the following are valid method headers?
 - A. def myFunc()
 - B. def myFunc(a,b):
 - C. def myFunc(a = 7)
 - D. myFunc():
 - E. both A and B
 - F. both B and C
4. myList = [0,1,2,3,4,5]
Which of the following lines of code will create a new list that has the elements of myList reversed?
 - A. myList.reverse()
 - B. r = myList[::-1]
 - C. r = myList[-1:0:-1]
 - D. r = myList.flip()
5. For some number x, the following code will make at *most* Q function call(s) and at *least* R function call(s).

```
if x > 20:
    some_func()
if x > 10:
    some_func()
elif x > 7:
    other_func()
elif x > 5:
    another_func()
else:
    pass
```

- A. Q = 2, R = 0
- B. Q = 3 , R = 0
- C. Q = 4, R = 1
- D. Q = 3, R = 1

6. Which of the following is not true about dictionaries?
- A. Keys must be immutable
 - B. All entries are key:value pairs
 - C. Specific entries are accessed by index position
 - D. Defined with {}
7. a = return print("CS IS FUN")
What is the value of a?
- A. there is no value because this code produces an error
 - B. "CS IS FUN"
 - C. print("CS IS FUN")
 - D. None
8. Which of the following are NOT true about conditional statements?
- A. You can have unlimited elif per if
 - B. You can only have 1 else per if
 - C. Each if must have an elif or else
 - D. elif statements must specify a boolean expression
9. Given the following lines of code which statements are true?
- ```
for var in [4,12,28,9]:
 print(var)
```
- A. In the iterations var will refer to 1,2,3,4 – in that order
  - B. In the iterations var will refer to 4,12,28,9 – in that order
  - C. This loop executes 5 times
  - D. The same result/set of printed lines could not be obtained with a while loop
10. To write a while loop that is not infinite, you must:
- A. specify a terminating condition
  - B. have a colon at the end of the while statement line
  - C. move towards the terminating condition in the loop
  - D. know how many iterations will be executed
  - E. A,B, and C
  - F. All of the above

## Code Reading - 29 points

11. (15 points) After the following lines are executed, what is the value that each variable refers to?

```
A =["CS", "1803", "is", "so", "fun!"]
B = A
C = B[:]
B[3] = A[4]
A = B[0:5:2]
D = C[0] + 3*C[1]
E = D
D = C[-1]
```

A =

B =

C =

D =

E =

12. (14 points) Your friend is writing a program to see if one string can be created by rearranging the characters in another string (regardless of capitalization), but it's not quite working right.

```
def is_anagram(word1, word2):
 # check that lengths are the same
 if len(word1) != len(word2):
 return False
 # check that everything in word1 is in word2
 for c in word1:
 if c not in word2:
 return False
 #check that everything in word2 is in word1
 for c in word2:
 if c not in word1:
 return False
 return True
```

Provide the following to help your friend test the function:  
(if such a pair does not exist, write “does not exist”)

\*note: A pair of anagrams is a pair of strings that have all of the same letters but not necessarily in the same order.

A pair of anagrams for which the function would return True

A pair of anagrams for which the function would return False (a false negative result)

Why does the code return that they are not anagrams when they are?

A pair of non-anagram strings for which the function would return True (a false positive result)

Why does the code return that they are anagrams when they are not?

A pair of non-anagram strings for which the function would return False

## Code Writing (26 points)

### 13. Cumulative Sum (10 points)

Write a function named `cumSum` that takes in one parameter, a list of floating point numbers. Your objective is to make a new list of the same length that has the cumulative sums from the input list, meaning that the value at index 3 is the sum of the values in positions 0, 1, 2 and 3. Be sure not to alter the data in the original list, and return the new list of cumulative sums.

ex: `cumSum([0,10,23,-9,3])` returns `[0,10,33,24,27]`

14. Remove Duplicates (16 points)

Write a function named `uniqueChars` that takes in a string as a parameter. The purpose of the function is to create a list of all the unique characters in the string in the order in which they appear in the string parameter. For this question, an upper case character is the same as the lower case character (so if you had the string "Abbbbba Baaa", the resulting list would be ['A', 'b', ' '], not ['A', 'b', 'a', 'B', ' ']); you must preserve the case of the first instance of the character in your list. Once you have finished retrieving all the unique characters from the string, you should return the list of unique characters.

Ex: `uniqueChars("Hello World")` returns ['H', 'e', 'l', 'o', ' ', 'W', 'r', 'd'].