



Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science

St. John's, NL Canada A1B 3X5
Tel: 709 864 8812 Fax: 709 864 4042
<https://www.mun.ca/engineering>

ENGI1020: Introduction to Programming
Mid-term test
13 Mar 2020

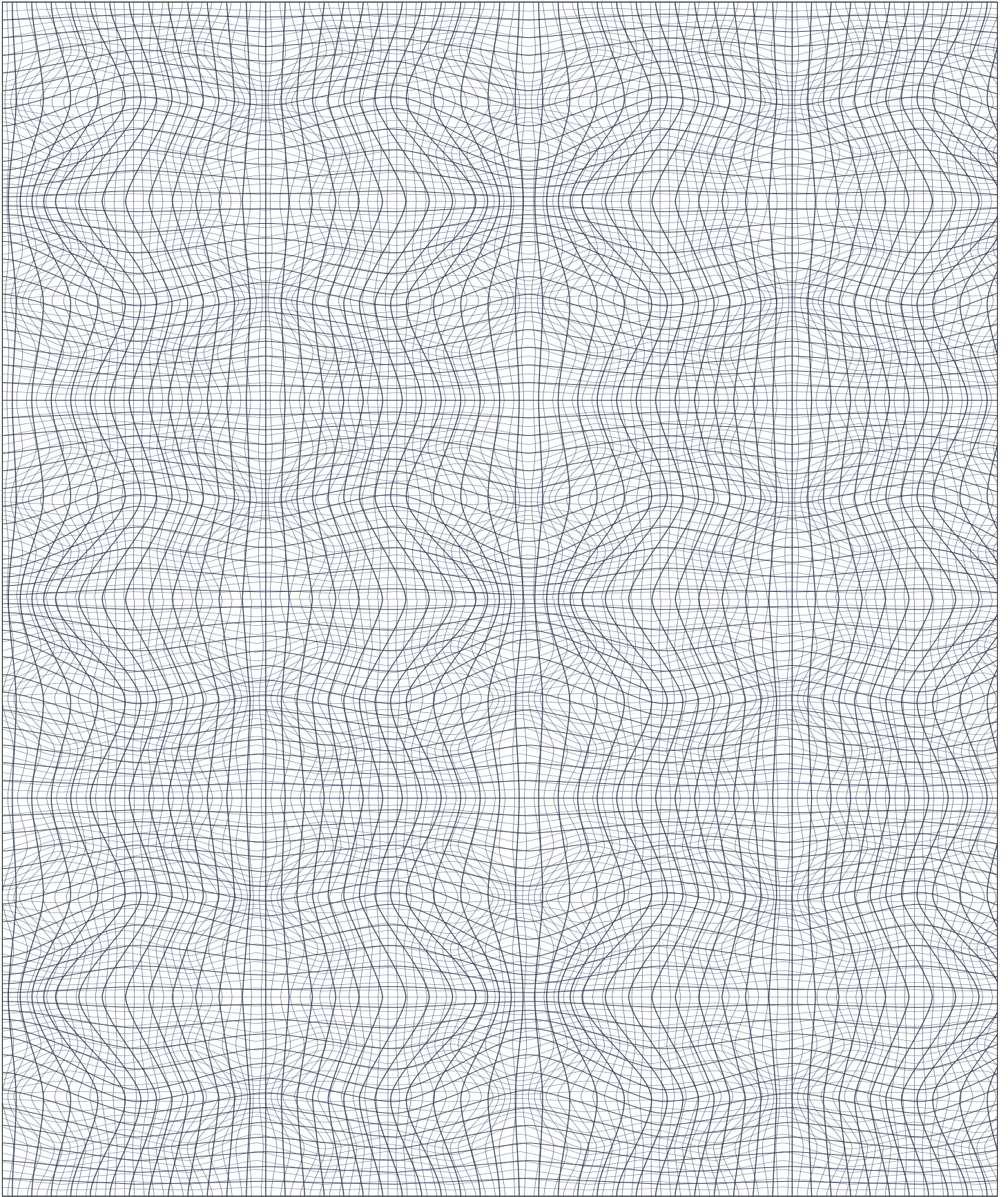
Name:

Student ID:

Instructions

1. Answer all questions.
2. Write your answers in the space provided on this paper.
3. Write your student number at the top of every answer page.
4. This is a closed-book exam: written aids are not permitted.
5. Calculators, phones and all other electronic aids are not permitted.
6. Unless otherwise specified, all code listed in this exam is correct.
7. You may assume that relevant modules such as math and numpy have been imported.

Question:	1	2	3	4	Total
Points:	10	9	8	20	47
Score:					



Programming concepts

1. Identify the programming term that best corresponds to each definition. [10]
- (a) What a CPU does [1]
- computation integer operation script slice
- (b) `while(True)` [1]
- call flowchart infinite loop ordinal type
- (c) A value containing a collection of characters [1]
- comment iteration ordinal string type
- (d) A value passed into a function call [1]
- algorithm function iteration literal operation
- (e) A sequence of statements in a file [1]
- algorithm literal modulus script slice
- (f) The + sign, for example [1]
- condition expression flowchart operator string
- (g) A name that is reserved by the language — you can't use it for, e.g., a variable name [1]
- function index iteration keyword modulus
- (h) How a computer represents a real number (\mathbb{R}) [1]
- floating-point integer memory precedence slice
- (i) Where a value can be found in a list [1]
- index infinite loop literal operation slice
- (j) A type with only two possible values [1]
- Boolean binary integer memory type

Program analysis

2. What will the following Python scripts print when executed? You may use the working space as you see fit, but **only write what the scripts will output in the answer box.**

[9]

(a)

3

```
s = ''  
  
for i in range(3, 6):  
    s += 'confluence'[i]  
  
print(s)
```

Workings (optional):

Answer:

.....

(b)

3

```
s = ''  
  
for c in 'dynamometer'[2:10:3]:  
    s += c  
  
print(s)
```

Workings (optional):

Answer:

.....

(c)

3

```
s = ''  
  
for c in 'engulf'[::-2]:  
    s += c  
  
print(s)
```

Workings (optional):

Answer:

.....

3. The following Python script is executed:

[8]

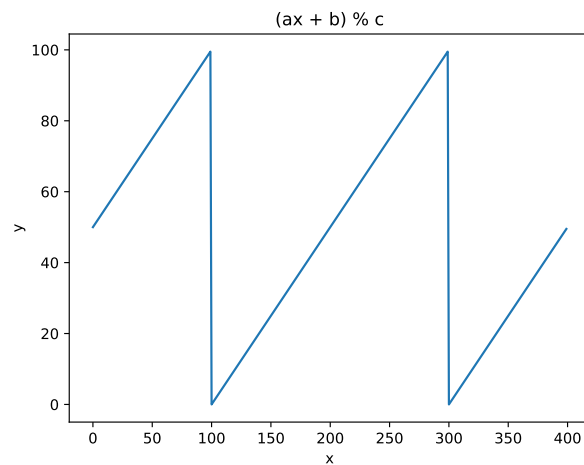
```
x_values = array(range(n))
y_values = a * x_values + b

for x in x_values:
    y_values[x] %= c

plot(x_values, y_values)
title('(ax + b) % c')
xlabel('x')
ylabel('y')

show()
```

yielding this plot:



What must the values of a , b , c and n be?

Workings (optional):

Answer:

(a) a _____

(b) b _____

(c) c _____

(d) n _____

2

2

2

2

Program synthesis

20

4. Counting characters

Write a Python script that will input a string from the user, then print the number of **unique** upper-case characters and the number of **unique** lower-case characters that appear in that input string. For example, if the user inputs the string `Hello, Holly!`, your script should print:

```
upper : 1
lower : 4
```

since there is only one unique upper-case character (H) — even though it appears twice — and there are only four unique lower-case letters (e, l, o and y). Partial credit will be given for scripts that count upper- and lower-case letters but do not take uniqueness into account, e.g., scripts that count H twice and l four times.

Workings (optional):

References

Table of character ordinal values (abridged)

Value	Character	Value	Character	Value	Character	Value	Character
0	null ('\0')	68	D	85	U	108	l
9	tab ('\t')	69	E	86	V	109	m
10	newline ('\n')	70	F	87	W	110	n
32	space (' ')	71	G	88	X	111	o
48	0	72	H	89	Y	112	p
49	1	73	I	90	Z	113	q
50	2	74	J	97	a	114	r
51	3	75	K	98	b	115	s
52	4	76	L	99	c	116	t
53	5	77	M	100	d	117	u
54	6	78	N	101	e	118	v
55	7	79	O	102	f	119	w
56	8	80	P	103	g	120	x
57	9	81	Q	104	h	121	y
65	A	82	R	105	i	122	z
66	B	83	S	106	j	128522	☺
67	C	84	T	107	k	128526	☹