CIS 210 Example Midterm Questions - KEY

Note: These questions are not a comprehensive study guide! They are given here to provide you with a sense of the types of multiple choice questions that may be on the midterm.

To prepare thoroughly for the midterm you should review readings from the text, class notes, lab notes, projects and project solutions.

The format of the midterm will be multiple choice questions (Scantron), and one or more questions where you will be given a problem specification and write a solution in Python code using CIS 210 style guidelines. If the problem has a posted solution, that is, was assigned as a weekly project, a correct response will be code identical to or very close to the posted solution.

For numbers (1) through (5), replace ??s with the expected results.

(1) [4 pts.] Given:

```python
def q1(slist):
    '''(list of str) -> ??'''
    slen = len(slist)
    sum = 0
    for s in slist:
        sum += s.count('x')
    avg = sum / slen
    return avg
```

```python
li = ["CIS 2xx", "name", "xxxx", "CIS 3xx"]

>>> type(q1(li))
float
>>> q1(li)
2.0
```

(2) [4 pts.] Given
def q2(w):
    '''(str) -> Boolean'''
    if len(w) <= 1:
        return True
    elif w[0] != w[-1]:
        return False
    else:
        return q2(w[1:len(w)-1])

>>> q2('abcda')
False
>>> q2('reverseesrever')
True

(3) [4 pts.] Given:
def q3(x, y):
    '''(int, int) -> None'''
    x = f(x, y)
    y = f(y, x)
    print(x, y)
    return None

def f(x, y):
    '''(int, int) -> int'''
    x = 2 * x
    y = 2 * y
    if y > x:
        return y - x
    else:
        return x - y

>>> q3(20, 5)
30 50
(4) [4 pts.] Given:

def q4(li, div):
    '''(list of ints, int) -> list of two lists of ints'''
    lowtodiv = []
    higherdiv = []
    for item in li:
        if item <= div:
            lowtodiv.append(item)
        else:
            higherdiv.append(item)
    return [lowtodiv, higherdiv]

>>> q4([1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15], 10)
[[1, 3, 5, 7, 9], [11, 13, 15]]
>>> q4([97, 98, 99], 99)
[[97, 98, 99], [1]]

(5) [4 pts.] Given:

def q5(ch):
    '''(str) -> Boolean'''
    barD = {
        '0':'11000',
        '1':'00011',
        '2':'00101',
        '3':'00110',
        '4':'01001',
        '5':'01010',
        '6':'01100',
        '7':'10001',
        '8':'10010',
        '9':'10100'}
    bar = barD[ch]
    return bar[0] == '1'
>>> q5('5')
False
>>> q5('8')
True

(6a) [4 pts.] Replace ??s with the expected results. If the result is an error, write [ERROR].

def mean(li):
    '''(list of ints) -> float
    returns average of the integer values in li.
    
    >>> mean([1, 10, 4, 1])
    4.0
    ...'
    sum = 0
    for item in li:
        sm = sum + item  # sm should be sum - logic
    avg = sum / len(li)
    return avg

def q6(li):
    '''(list of ints) -> None

    Reports average value of items in li.
    
    >>> q6([1, 10, 4, 1])
    Average is 4.0
    >>> q6([])
    Empty list
    ...
```python
if len(li) >= 0:  # should be > 0 – runtime error
    print('Average is', mean(li))
else:
    print('Empty list')

return None
```
for checkitem in myl:
    if checkitem == item:
        return True

return False

(8) [8 pts.] Replace the ??s with the results of executing the following code in the Python Shell.

```python
>>> states = ['OR', 'WA', 2]
>>> state = 'ID'
>>> states.insert(0, state)
>>> states[-1] += 1
>>> states
['ID', 'OR', 'WA', 3]

>>> state = 'MT'
>>> states[-1] += 1
>>> states = states.insert(0, state)
>>> print(states)
None

>>> state = 'ca'
>>> state.upper()
>>> state
'ca'

>>> state = state.upper()
>>> state
'CA'
```