

Row:	SEAT:

FINAL EXAM F22 V3
 CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science
 Hunter College, City University of New York

December 19, 2022

Exam Rules

- Show all your work. Your grade will be based on the work shown.
- The exam is closed book and closed notes with the exception of an 8 1/2" x 11" piece of paper filled with notes, programs, etc.
- When taking the exam, you may have with you pens and pencils, and your note sheet.
- You may not use a computer, calculator, tablet, phone, earbuds, or other electronic device.
- **Do not open this exam until instructed to do so.**

Hunter College regards acts of academic dishonesty (e.g., plagiarism, cheating on examinations, obtaining unfair advantage, and falsification of records and official documents) as serious offenses against the values of intellectual honesty. The College is committed to enforcing the CUNY Policy on Academic Integrity and will pursue cases of academic dishonesty according to the Hunter College Academic Integrity Procedures.

I understand that all cases of academic dishonesty will be reported to the Dean of Students and will result in sanctions.								
Name:								
EmpID:								
Email:								
Signature:								

ASCII TABLE

Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char
0	0	[NULL]	32	20	[SPACE]	64	40	@	96	60	`
1	1	[START OF HEADING]	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	2	[START OF TEXT]	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	3	[END OF TEXT]	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	4	[END OF TRANSMISSION]	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	5	[ENQUIRY]	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	6	[ACKNOWLEDGE]	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	7	[BELL]	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	8	[BACKSPACE]	40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
9	9	[HORIZONTAL TAB]	41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	A	[LINE FEED]	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	B	[VERTICAL TAB]	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	C	[FORM FEED]	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	D	[CARRIAGE RETURN]	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	E	[SHIFT OUT]	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	F	[SHIFT IN]	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	[DATA LINK ESCAPE]	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	[DEVICE CONTROL 1]	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	[DEVICE CONTROL 2]	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	[DEVICE CONTROL 3]	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	[DEVICE CONTROL 4]	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	[NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE]	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	[SYNCHRONOUS IDLE]	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	[ENG OF TRANS. BLOCK]	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	[CANCEL]	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	[END OF MEDIUM]	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	[SUBSTITUTE]	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	[ESCAPE]	59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
28	1C	[FILE SEPARATOR]	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	|
29	1D	[GROUP SEPARATOR]	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	[RECORD SEPARATOR]	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	[UNIT SEPARATOR]	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	[DEL]

(Image from wikipedia commons)

1. (a) Fill in the code below to produce the output on the right:

```
colors='Red-Green-Blue-Yellow-Cyan'
```

```
i. green = colors[  ]  
   print(green)
```

Output:

Green

```
ii. yellow_green =   
    for s in yellow_green:  
        print(  )
```

Output:

yellow
green

- (b) Consider the following shell commands:

```
$ pwd  
/usr/staff  
$ ls  
a.out hello.py p50_growth.cpp p60_binary.cpp
```

i. What is the output for:
\$ rm a.out
\$ mv hello.py p1_hello.py
\$ mkdir progs
\$ mv *.cpp progs
\$ ls

Output:

ii. What is the output for:

```
$ cd progs  
$ pwd
```

Output:

iii. What is the output for:

```
$ cd ..  
$ ls | grep p | wc -l
```

Output:

2. (a) Select the color corresponding to the rgb values below:

i. `rgb = (100, 0, 0)`

black red cyan gray purple

ii. `rgb = "#FFFFFF"`

red green blue black white

iii. What is rgb values for cyan?

0, 0, 1 0, 1, 1 1, 0, 0 1, 0, 1 1, 1, 0

iv. What is the binary number equivalent of decimal number 69?

Decimal 69 = Binary

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

v. What is the Decimal number equivalent to Hexadecimal A6?

Hexadecimal A6 = Decimal

--	--	--

(b) Given the list `fruits` below, fill in the code to produce the Output on the right:

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'coconut', 'dragon fruit', 'elderberry']
```

i.

```
for j in range(  ):
    print(fruits[  ])
```

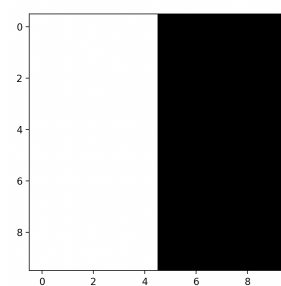
Output:

```
coconut
banana
apple
```

ii.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
img = np.ones( (10,10,3) )
img[  ,  ] = 0
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```

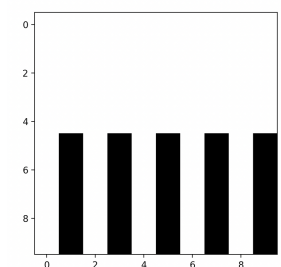
Output:



iii.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
img = np.ones( (10,10,3) )
img[  ,  ] = 0
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```

Output:



3. (a) What is the value (True/False):

in1 = True

i. in2 = False

True

False

out = not (not in1 or in2)

in1 = True

ii. in2 = False

True

False

in3 = True

out = not (in1 and not in2) or not in3

in1 = True

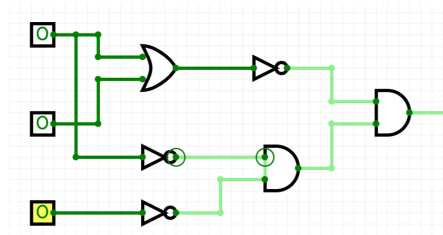
iii. in2 = False

in3 = in1 and not in2

out = not in1 and (in2 or not in3)

True

False



iv.

in1 = False

in2 = True

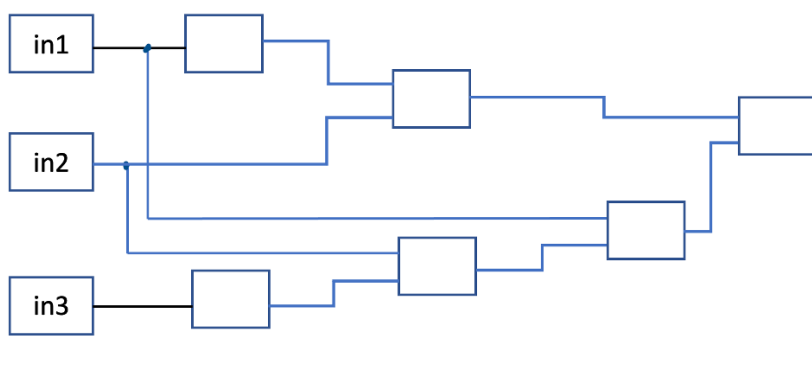
in3 = False

True

False

(b) Draw a circuit that implements the logical expression:

(not in1 and in2) or (in1 and (in2 or not in3))



4. Consider the following functions:

```
def count(mylist, target):
    num_occur = 0
    for num in mylist:
        if leq(num, target):
            num_occur += 1
    return num_occur

def leq(s, t):
    return s <= t

def main():
    crr = [21, 32, -55, 91, -26, 72, 1]
    print(count(crr, 32))
```

(a) What are the formal parameters for `leq()`?

(b) What are the actual parameters for `count()`?

(c) How many calls are made to `leq()` after calling `main()`?

(d) What is the output after calling `main()`?

Output:

5. Design an algorithm that asks the user for the name of a text file containing a grid of numbers and loads it into a 2D array of integers(think like an image without the color channel) and a threshold. The program outputs the **sum** of all elements in the grid that are larger than or equal to the threshold. For example, suppose the grid has values

```
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]
```

and the given threshold is 3. Then the sum is $3 + 4 = 7$.

Libraries:

Input:

Output:

Design Pattern:

- Find Min Find Max Find All

Principal Mechanisms (select all that apply):

- Single Loop Nested Loop Conditional (if/else) statement
 Indexing / Slicing `split()` `groupby()`

Process (as a concise and precise LIST OF STEPS / pseudocode):

(Assume libraries have already been imported.)

6. Consider the `violations.csv` dataset that reports violations issued by Business Integrity Commission for companies operating in the trade waste industry. A snapshot given in the image below:

VIOLATION NUMBER	VIOLATION ACCOUNT POSTCODE	FINE AMOUNT	NUMBER OF COUNTS	DESCRIPTION OF RULE
TWC-219653	7405	500	1	Removed collected or d
TWC-218679	07936-2105	1000	1	Failed to timely notify C
TWC-211037	11377	2500	1	Removed collected or d
TWC-221854	11217		1	Removed collected or d

Assume we write `import pandas as pd` already. Fill in the Python program below:

`#Read input data into data frame:`

`df =`

`#Print the min value in column 'NUMBER OF COUNTS'.`

`#Groups the data by 'VIOLATION ACCOUNT POSTCODE' to extract data in 10474.`

`zip10474 =`

`#Print the average of FINE AMOUNT in zip10474.`

`#Print the most common (aka top) TEN rules violated.`

`#Hint: look at 'DESCRIPTION OF RULE' and value_counts method.`

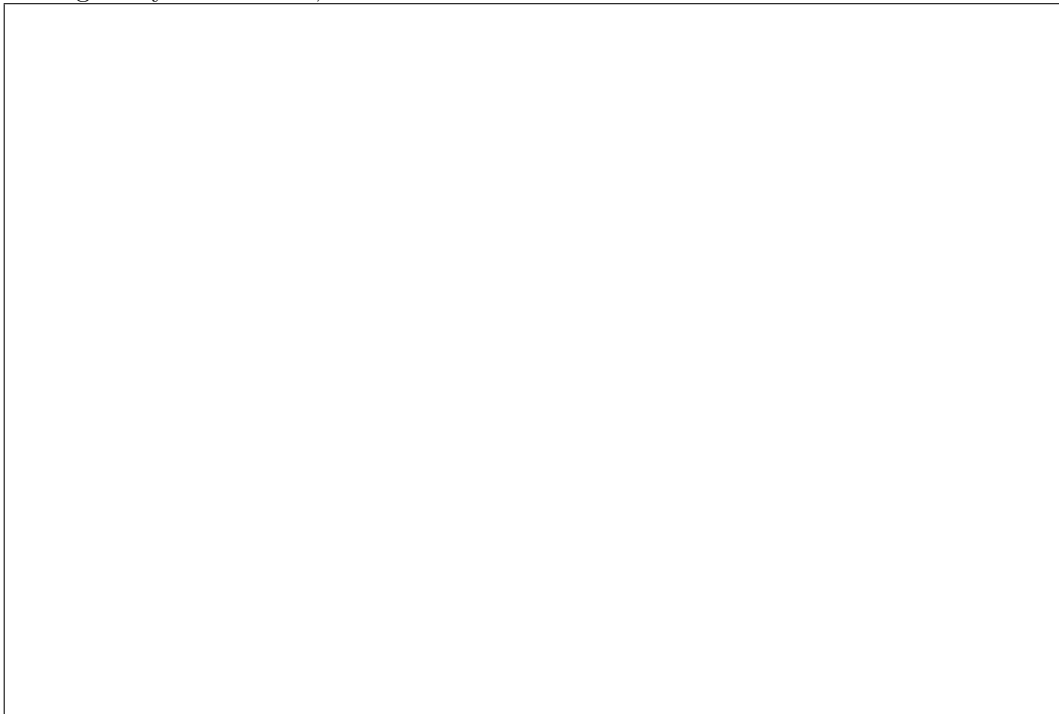
7. Complete the following code in Python.

Define `diffFreq` function, for strings `s1` and `s2`, char `ch`, see whether `s1` and `s2` have different number of occurrences of `ch`. For example, the return of `diffFreq('abc', 'acd', 'a')` is false since 'a' appears in same frequency in 'abc' and 'acd', but the return of `diffFreq('abc', 'acd', 'b')` is true since 'b' has different number of occurrences in 'abc' and 'acd'.



Define `existDiffFreq` function, for strings `s1`, `s2`, and `s3`, check whether `s1` and `s2` have different number of occurrences for some letter in `s3`. For example, `existDiffFreq('abcd', 'bcae', 'abc')` returns false, since each letter in `s3` has the same frequency in `s1` and `s2`, but `existDiffFreq('abcd', 'bcae', 'abd')` returns true since letter 'd' in `s3` has different frequency in `s1` and `s2`.

Hints: once you encounter a letter in `s3` that has different number of occurrences in `s1` and `s2`, can you stop and know what `existDiffFreq` function should return immediately? What if after testing every letter in `s3`, and each one has the same number of occurrences in `s1` and `s2`?



8. (a) What does the MIPS program below print:

Output:

- (b) Modify the program to print out string "86420". Shade in the box for each line that needs to be changed and rewrite the instruction below. Warning: you need to modify from the above code. Need to use j and beq commands.

- ADDI \$sp, \$sp, -5 # Set up stack
- ADDI \$t0, \$zero, 103 # Set \$t0 at 103 ('g')
- ADDI \$s2, \$zero, 4 # Use to test when you reach 4
- SETUP: SB \$t0, 0(\$sp) # Next letter in \$t0
- ADDI \$sp, \$sp, 1 # Increment the stack
- ADDI \$s2, \$s2, -1 # Decrement the counter by 1
- ADDI \$t0, \$t0, 1 # Increase the letter by 1
- BEQ \$s2, \$zero, DONE # Jump to DONE if s2 == 0
- J SETUP # Else, jump back to SETUP
- DONE: ADDI \$t0, \$zero, 0 # Null (0) to terminate string
- SB \$t0, 0(\$sp) # Add null to stack
- ADDI \$sp, \$sp, -4 # Set up stack to print
- ADDI \$v0, \$zero, 4 # 4 is for print string
- ADDI \$a0, \$sp, 0 # Set \$a0 to stack pointer
- syscall # Print to the log

9. Fill in the C++ programs below to produce the Output on the right.

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    for(int i = 3; i <=  ;  ){
        cout << i-2 << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

(a)

Output:

1
3
5
7

```

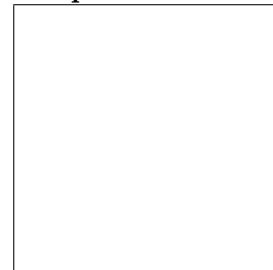
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int size = 4;
    for (int i = 1; i <= size; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < size - i; j++)
            cout << " ";
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
            cout << "*";
        cout << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}

```

(b)

Output:

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    int m = 3;
    int n = 4;

    while ( m + n <=  ) {
        cout << m << " " << n << endl;
         //update m
        n += 3
    }
    return 0;
}

```

(c)

Output:

3 4
1 7
-1 10
-3 13

10. (a) Translate the following python program into a **complete C++ program**:

```
num = -1
while num < 25 or num > 75:
    num = int(input("Enter an integer in [25, 75]: "))

print("num=", num)
```

```
//include library and namespace
```

```
//main function signature
```

```
{
  //initialization
```

```
//loop line
```

```
//loop body
```

```
{
```

```
}
//print num
```

```
//return
```

```
}
```

- (b) Write a C++ code. Declare variables for cm and inch. Declare variable for choice. If choice is 1, then enter number of inch, and convert it to cm and print the result out. Otherwise, enter number of cm, and convert it to inch and print the result out.

1 inch = 2.54 cm

1 cm = 1 / 2.54 inch

Some sample input/output is as follows.

Enter a choice: 1

Enter number of inch: 5

5 inch = 12.7 cm

Enter a choice: 2

Enter number of cm: 2

2 cm = 0.787402 inch

Just finish the code in main function. No need to write include library and main function signature and return statement.

```
//declare variables inch and cm.
```

```
//declare and obtain input for variable choice
```

```
//Write if-statement when choice is 1,  
//input inch, convert to cm, and output result.
```

```
//Write else-statement, input cm, convert to inch, and output result.
```

SCRATCH PAPER

SCRATCH PAPER