

Row:	SEAT:

FINAL EXAM, VERSION 1  
 CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science  
 Hunter College, City University of New York  
 May 17, 2023

## 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.**

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

```
workdays = "Monday=Tuesday=Wednesday=Thursday=Friday"
winter = "^December^January^February^"
weekend = "Saturday*Sunday"
classes = "(Math(Science(English(History"
```

i. `print( [ ] , [ ] )`

**Output:**

Thursday December

ii. `four_classes = classes[ [ ] ].split( [ ] )`

`print("There are", len( [ ] ), "classes.")`

**Output:**

There are 4 classes.

iii. `for s in [ ]`  
`print( [ ] )`

**Output:**

math  
science  
english  
history

- (b) Consider the following shell commands:

```
$ pwd
/Users/guest
$ ls
bronx.png  circuit.txt  nand.txt  nyc.png  hello
```

- i. What is the output for:

```
$ mkdir data
$ mv *txt data
$ ls
```

**Output:**

- ii. What is the output for:

```
$ cd data
$ ls
```

**Output:**

- iii. What is the output for:

```
$ cd ../hello
$ pwd
```

**Output:**

2. (a) Select the correct option.

i. What color is tina after this command? `tina.color(0.0,1.0,0.0)`

☐ black      ☐ red      ☐ white      ☐ gray      ☐ green

ii. Select the SMALLEST Binary number:

☐ 1011      ☐ 1101      ☐ 0111      ☐ 1010      ☐ 1110

iii. Select the LARGEST Hexadecimal number:

☐ AA      ☐ BA      ☐ DC      ☐ CC      ☐ CD

iv. What is the binary number equivalent to decimal 11?

☐ 1011      ☐ 1101      ☐ 0111      ☐ 1010      ☐ 1110

v. What is the hexadecimal number equivalent to decimal 166?

☐ A6      ☐ AA      ☐ FC      ☐ DC      ☐ CD

(b) Fill in the code to produce the Output on the right:

```
nums = [ 33, 44, 214, 54, 765, 4321, 34, 23]
```

i. `for i in range(  ,  ):`  
     `print(nums[i], end=" ")`

**Output:**

214 54

ii. `for j in range(  ,  ,  ):`  
     `print(nums[j], end=" ")`

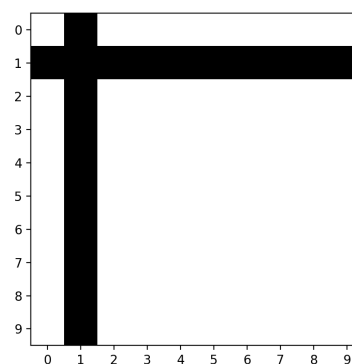
**Output:**

44 54 4321

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
img = np.ones( (10,10,3) )
```

iii. `img[  ,  , :] = 0 # black column`  
     `img[  ,  , :] = 0 # black row`  
     `plt.imshow(img)`  
     `plt.show()`

**Output:**



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

in1 = True

i. in2 = True

☐ True

☐ False

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

in1 = True

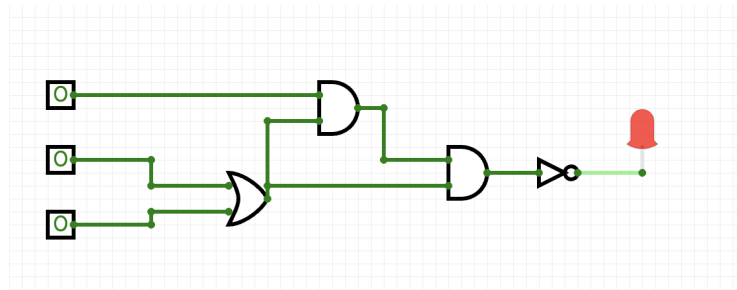
ii. in2 = False

☐ True

☐ False

in3 = not (in1 and not in2 )

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



iii.

in1 = True

in2 = False

in3 = True

☐ True

☐ False

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

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

4. Consider the following functions:

```
def hello(x, y):  
    for i in range(x):  
        if(i % 3 == 0):  
            print(world(i, y))  
  
def world(i, z):  
    for j in range(i):  
        z+=3  
    return z  
  
def main():  
    hello(4, 12)
```

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

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

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

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

**Output:**

5. Design an algorithm that first asks the user for a name of an image .png file and the name of an output file. Your algorithm should then create a new image that has only the green and blue channels of the original image. You must write detailed **pseudocode** as a precise list of steps that completely describes the algorithm.

**Libraries**  
(if  
any):

**Input:**

**Output:**

**Principal Mechanisms (select all that apply):**

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

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

(Assume libraries, if any, have already been imported.)

6. Consider the following data which shows the average rent price based on the number of rooms the apartment has. Each row in the data represents the average prices for the different boroughs. A snapshot is given in the image below:

Borough	studio	1-bedroom	2-bedroom
Manhattan	2795	3500	3900
Brooklyn	2273	2450	2750
Queens	1695	1900	2350
Bronx	1500	1700	2200
Staten Island	1200	1425	2000

Fill in the Python program below:

```
#Import the libraries for data frames
```

```
#Prompt user for input file name:
```

```
csvFile = 
```

```
#Read input data into data frame:
```

```
df = 
```

```
#Create a new column in the dataframe that represents the overall average  
# apartment price for each borough (i.e. the average of the studio,  
# one-bedroom, and two-bedroom prices)
```

7. Fill in the following functions that are part of a program that draws with turtles:

- `getData()`: asks the user for the color and shape of a turtle and the number of sides of a polygon
- `getTurtle()`: returns a turtle with color and shape
- `drawPolygon()`: draws a polygon with `n` sides using turtle `t`

```
import turtle
def getData():
    """
    Asks the user for the color and shape of a turtle
    and the number of sides of a polygon.
    Returns the color and shape as strings and the sides as integer.
    """
```



```
def getTurtle(color, shape):
    """
    Returns a turtle with color and shape
    """
```



```
def drawPolygon(t, n):
    """
    Draws a polygon with n sides using turtle t
    """
```



8. (a) What is printed by the MIPS program below:

**Output:**

- (b) Modify the program to print out "ABCD". Shade in the box for each line that needs to be changed and rewrite the instruction next to the line chosen.

- ☐ ADDI \$sp, \$sp, -6
- ☐ ADDI \$s3, \$zero, 1
- ☐ ADDI \$t0, \$zero, 97
- ☐ ADDI \$s2, \$zero, 5
- ☐ SETUP: SB \$t0, 0(\$sp)
- ☐ ADDI \$sp, \$sp, 1
- ☐ SUB \$s2, \$s2, \$s3
- ☐ ADDI \$t0, \$t0, 1
- ☐ BEQ \$s2, \$zero, DONE
- ☐ J SETUP
- ☐ DONE: ADDI \$t0, \$zero, 0
- ☐ SB \$t0, 0(\$sp) # Add null to stack
- ☐ ADDI \$sp, \$sp, -5 # 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(  ){
(a)      cout << i-3 << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

**Output:**

1  
3  
5  
7  
9  
11

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int n=12, m=-5;

    while(n  && m  ){
(b)      n-=2;
          m++;
          cout << n << " " << m << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

**Output:**

10 -4  
8 -3  
6 -2  
4 -1

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    for (  ){
(c)      cout << i;

    for(  ){
          cout << "^_^ ";
    }
    cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

**Output:**

5^\_ ^\_ ^\_ ^\_ ^\_ ^\_  
4^\_ ^\_ ^\_ ^\_ ^\_  
3^\_ ^\_ ^\_ ^\_

10. (a) Write a **complete C++ program** that repeatedly asks the user for a message until the entered message is not longer than 8 characters.

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

```
//main function signature
```

```
{  
  //variable initialization
```

```
//repeatedly ask for a message until it is at most 8 characters long
```

```
//output message
```

```
    return 0;  
}
```

- (b) You have a backyard pond but the population of frogs is declining every year. You know that the pond's frog population is 1,000 and you ask an expert to calculate how many frogs are lost per year. Write a **complete C++ program** that takes the expert's number in as input and calculates the number of years it will take for the frog population to go below 50.

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

```
//main function signature
```

```
{
```

```
    //declare variables
```

```
    //obtain input
```

```
    //compute number of years until frog population is below 50
```

```
    //Output the number of years
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

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