

Seven Test-Taking Tips

Avoid losing points for no reason
whatsoever...

1. Read the Problem

Write some procedure modifies `x` and does not return a value.

```
def MySolution(x) :  
    blah  
    blah  
    return x
```

Just ask yourself: Does my solution live up to the specification?

2. Use Small Examples

```
s = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
for i in range(26):
    for j in range(i+1,26):
        for k in range(j+1,26):
            print s[i]+s[j]+s[k]
```

```
s = 'abcde'
for i in range(5):
    for j in range(i+1,5):
        for k in range(j+1,5):
            print s[i]+s[j]+s[k]
```

3. Hand-Execute your Solution on a Small Example

```
m = len(x) / 2
for k in m:
    x[k] = x[2*k]
    x[k+m] = x[2*k+1]
```

A good way to catch overwriting mistakes

4. Properly Recall What You've Done

No

"This question is just like Assignment X so I will repeat that solution without thinking."

Yes

" This question reminds me of Assignment X and so some of the ideas I used there may be applicable."

5. Watch for Subscript Out Of Bounds

```
P some list of points
n = len(L)
sigma = 0
for k in range(n):
    sigma += P[k].Dist(P[k+1])
```

When you are using a formula for a subscript, check “end conditions” like $k = 0$ and $k = n-1$

6. Make Sure the "dot" notation is Being Used Correctly

No

```
P some list of points
for k in range(len(P):
    print P.x
```

Yes

```
P some list of points
for k in range(len(P):
    print P[k].x
```

7. Ask: "What Values is the Loop Variable Taking on?"

```
for x in L:
```



Things L can be:

- some range
- list of ints or floats
- a string
- list of objects
- a dictionary
- an open file

7. Cont'd

Yes

```
for S in L:  
    print S.nwords
```

No

```
for S in L:  
    print L[S].nwords
```

Yes

```
for k in len(L):  
    print L[k].nwords
```