CS 1110

Prelim 2 Review
Fall 2019
Exam Info

• **Prelim 2**: Thursday, November 21st at 7:30 pm
  - Last name A – F in Uris G01
  - Last name G – H in Malott 228
  - Last name I – L in Ives 305
  - Last name M – Z in Statler Auditorium
  - SDS Students will get an e-mail

• Exceptions ONLY if you filed a conflict
  - We expect you at time and room assigned
Studying for the Exam

• Read study guides, review slides online
  ▪ Solution to review posted after review

• Review all labs and assignments
  ▪ Solutions to Assignment 5 are in CMS
  ▪ No solutions to code, but talk to TAs

• Look at exams from past years
  ▪ Exams with solutions on course web page
  ▪ Only look at fall exams; spring is VERY different
What is on the Exam?

- **Four or Five** questions on these topics:
  - Recursion (Lab 7, A4)
  - Iteration and Lists (Lab 8, A4, A6)
  - Defining classes (Lab 9, A6)
  - Drawing folders (Lecture, A5)
  - Short Answer (Terminology, Potpourri)
- + 2 pts for writing your name and net-id
- Exact number depends on question length
What is on the Exam?

• Recursion (Lab 7, A4)
  - Will be given a function specification
  - Implement it using recursion
  - May have an associated call stack question

• Iteration and Lists (Lab 8, A4, A6)

• Defining classes (Lab 9, A6)

• Drawing folders (Lecture, A5)

• Short Answer (Terminology, Potpourri)
def filter(nlist):
    """Return: a copy of nlist (in order) with negatives removed."

    The order of the original list is preserved

    Example: filter([1,-1,2,-3,-4,0]) returns [1,2,0]

    Precondition: nlist is a (possibly empty) list of numbers."""
Recursive Function (Fall 2017)

```python
def filter(nlist):
    """Return: a copy of nlist (in order) with negatives removed.
    The order of the original list is preserved
    Example: filter([1,-1,2,-3,-4,0]) returns [1,2,0]
    Precondition: nlist is a (possibly empty) list of numbers."""

    Hint:
    - Use divide-and-conquer to break up the list
    - Filter each half and put back together
```
def histogram(s):
    """Return: a histogram (dictionary) of the # of letters in string s.
    
The letters in s are keys, and the count of each letter is the value. If
the letter is not in s, then there is NO KEY for it in the histogram.
    
Example: histogram('') returns {},
    histogram('abracadabra') returns {'a':5,'b':2,'c':1,'d':1,'r':2}
    
Precondition: s is a string (possibly empty) of just letters."""
Recursive Function (Fall 2014)

```python
def histogram(s):
    """Return: a histogram (dictionary) of the # of letters in string s.
    The letters in s are keys, and the count of each letter is the value. If
    the letter is not in s, then there is NO KEY for it in the histogram.
    
    Precondition: s is a string (possibly empty) of just letters."""

    Hint:
    - Use divide-and-conquer to break up the string
    - Get two dictionaries back when you do
    - Pick one and insert the results of the other
```
def skip(s):
    """Returns: copy of s
    Odd (from end) skipped""
    result = ''
    if (len(s) % 2 == 1):
        result = skip(s[1:])
    elif len(s) > 0:
        result = s[0]+skip(s[1:])
    return result

• Call: skip('abc')
• Recursive call results in four frames (why?)
  ▪ Consider when 4th frame completes line 6
  ▪ Draw the entire call stack at that time
• Do not draw more than four frames!
What is on the Exam?

- Recursion (Lab 7, A4)
- Iteration (Lab 8, A4, A6)
  - Again, given a function specification
  - Implement it using a for-loop
  - May involve 2-dimensional lists
- Defining classes (Lab 9, A6)
- Drawing folders (Lecture, A5)
- Short Answer (Terminology, Potpourri)
def evaluate(p, x):
    """Returns: The evaluated polynomial p(x)
    We represent polynomials as a list of floats. In other words
    [1.5, -2.2, 3.1, 0, -1.0] is 1.5 - 2.2x + 3.1x**2 + 0x**3 - x**4
    We evaluate by substituting in for the value x. For example
    evaluate([1.5,-2.2,3.1,0,-1.0], 2) is 1.5-2.2(2)+3.1(4)-1(16) = -6.5
    evaluate([2], 4) is 2
    Precondition: p is a list (len > 0) of floats, x is a float"""
def max_cols(table):
    """Returns: Row with max value of each column

    We assume that table is a 2D list of floats (so it is a list of rows and each row has the same number of columns. This function returns a new list that stores the maximum value of each column.

    Examples:
    max_cols([ [1,2,3], [2,0,4], [0,5,2] ]) is [2,5,4]
    max_cols([ [1,2,3] ]) is [1,2,3]

    Precondition: table is a NONEMPTY 2D list of floats"""
What is on the Exam?

- Recursion (Lab 7, A4)
- Iteration (Lab 8, A4, A6)
- Defining Classes (Lab 9, A6)
  - Given a specification for a class
  - Also given a specification for a subclass
  - Will “fill in blanks” for both
- Drawing folders (Lecture, A5)
- Short Answer (Terminology, Potpourri)
class Customer(object):
    """Instance is a customer for our company"""
    # MUTABLE ATTRIBUTES:
    # _name: string or None if unknown
    # _email: string or None if unknown
    # IMMUTABLE ATTRIBUTES:
    # _born: int > 1900; -1 if unknown

    # DEFINE GETTERS/SETTERS HERE
    # Enforce all invariants and enforce immutable/mutable restrictions

    # DEFINE INITIALIZER HERE
    # Initializer: Make a Customer with last name n, birth year y, e-mail address e.
    # E-mail is None by default
    # Precondition: parameters n, b, e satisfy the appropriate invariants

    # OVERLOAD STR() OPERATOR HERE
    # Return: String representation of customer
    # If e-mail is a string, format is 'name (email)'
    # If e-mail is not a string, just returns name
class PrefCustomer(Customer):

"""An instance is a 'preferred' customer"""

# MUTABLE ATTRIBUTES (in addition to Customer):
# _level: One of 'bronze', 'silver', 'gold'

# DEFINE GETTERS/SETTERS HERE
# Enforce all invariants and enforce immutable/mutable restrictions

# DEFINE INITIALIZER HERE
# Initializer: Make a new Customer with last name n, birth year y,
# e-mail address e, and level l
# E-mail is None by default
# Level is 'bronze' by default
# Precondition: parameters n, b, e, l satisfy the appropriate invariants

# OVERLOAD STR() OPERATOR HERE
# Return: String representation of customer
# Format is customer string (from parent class) +', level'
# Use __str__ from Customer in your definition
What is on the Exam?

- Recursion (Lab 7, A4)
- Iteration and Lists (Lab 8, A4, A6)
- Defining classes (Lab 9, A6)
- Drawing class folders (Lecture, A5)
  - Given a skeleton for a class
  - Also given several assignment statements
  - Draw all folders and variables created

- Short Answer (Terminology, Potpourri)
class CongressMember(object):
    """Instance is legislator in congress""
    # INSTANCE ATTRIBUTES:
    # _name: a string

def getName(self):
    return self._name

def setName(self, value):
    assert type(value) == str
    self._name = value

def __init__(self, n):
    self.setName(n)  # Use the setter

def __str__(self):
    return 'Honorable ' + self.name

class Senator(CongressMember):
    """Instance is legislator in congress""
    # INSTANCE ATTRIBUTES (additional):
    # _state: a string

def getState(self):
    return self._state

def setName(self, value):
    assert type(value) == str
    self._name = 'Senator ' + value

def __init__(self, n, s):
    assert type(s) == str and len(s) == 2
    super().__init__(n)
    self._state = s

def __str__(self):
    return (super().__str__() +
            ' of ' + self.state)
‘Execute’ the Following Code

```python
>>> b = CongressMember('Jack')
>>> c = Senator('John', 'NY')
>>> d = c
>>> d.setName('Clint')
```

Remember:
Commands outside of a function definition happen in global space

- Draw two columns:
  - Global space
  - Heap space
- Draw both the
  - Variables created
  - Object folders created
  - Class folders created
- If an attribute changes
  - Mark out the old value
  - Write in the new value
What is on the Exam?

- Recursion (Lab 7, A4)
- Iteration and Lists (Lab 8, A4, A6)
- Defining classes (Lab 9, A6)
- Drawing class folders (Lecture, A5)
- Short Answer (Terminology, Potpourri)
  - See the study guide
  - Look at the lecture slides
  - Look at the lecture demo code

In that order
Any More Questions?