| Full Name: | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Email Address (UW Net ID): | @uw.edu |
| Section: | |

CSE 160 Winter 2024 - Midterm Exam

Instructions:

- You have **45 minutes** to complete this exam.
- The exam is **closed book**, including no calculators, computers, phones, watches or other electronics.
- You are allowed a single sheet of notes for yourself.
- We also provide a syntax reference sheet.
- Turn in all sheets of this exam, together and in the same order when you are finished.
- When time has been called, you must put down your pencil and stop writing.
 - o Points will be deducted if you are still writing after time has been called.
- You may only use parts and features of Python that have been covered in class up to this point.
- You may ask questions by raising your hand, and a TA will come over to you.

Good luck!

| Question | Points |
|------------|--------|
| Question 1 | 6 |
| Question 2 | 4 |
| Question 3 | 6 |
| Question 4 | 5 |
| Question 5 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 26 |

Question 1) (6 points) For each expression on the left, write the value that x evaluates to and then the type of that value. If the expression results in an Error, write "Error" in both columns. (You do not have to explain what the error is.)

For example:

| [Example] Expression | [Example] Value of x | [Example] Type of x |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| x = 3 | 3 | int |
| x = 30 | Error | Error |

| Expression | Value of x | Type of x |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| x = 10 * 3.7 | | |
| <pre>lst = [4, 3, 2, 1] x = lst.reverse()</pre> | | |
| x = (67.3 * 10) + 3 > 65 | | |
| x = 2 ** 3 // 4 | | |
| x = 'Please don't make this mistake' | | |
| <pre>a = [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0] b = "success" c = b[a[-3]] + b[::4] d = a[1] * a[2] * a[-3] * a[4 // 2] x = str(c) + str(d)</pre> | | |

Question 2) (4 points) For each of the code snippets on the left, write the corresponding output on the right.

| Code | Output |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <pre>total_sum = 0 for i in range(2, 8, 2): total_sum = total_sum + i print(total_sum)</pre> | |
| for i in range(2): for j in range(2): print(i + j) | |
| <pre>month = "January" day = 10 output_string = "" if day <= 10: output_string += "Early " if day >= 20: output_string += "Late " else: output_string += "Mid " output_string += month print(output_string)</pre> | |
| <pre>hours = 0 day = True if hours < 12 and day: hours += 12 elif hours == 12: day = False else: hours -= 6 print(day) print(hours)</pre> | |

Question 3) Consider the following two functions:

```
\begin{array}{lll} \text{def my\_function(a, b):} & \text{def loop(x, y):} \\ & \text{result = a - b} & \text{for i in range(3):} \\ & \text{return result} & \text{if i \% 2 == 0:} \\ & & \text{x = my\_function(x, y)} \\ & & \text{else:} \\ & & \text{y = my\_function(y, x)} \\ & & \text{return x + y} \end{array}
```

Fill in the tables below such that the code in the "Call to loop()" column produces the output in the "Output" column. The code in the "Call to loop()" column *must* use the loop function defined above.

For example:

| [Example] Code | [Example] Output |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| print("2 cubed is", 2 ** 3) | 2 cubed is 8 |

a) (3 points) Write the output produced by the code on the left:

| Call to loop() | Output |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <pre>print(loop(4, -2))</pre> | |
| <pre>print(loop(-1, -2))</pre> | |
| <pre>x = 3 y = 2 result = loop(y, x) print(result)</pre> | |

b) (3 points) Write a call to the function loop() that will produce the value on the right. (Hint: you may find it helpful to "unroll" the loop.)

| Call to loop() | Output |
|----------------|--------|
| | 8 |
| | -8 |
| | 0 |

start.txt

Knock knock Owls say who? Yes they do

a) (2 points) Write the contents of output_a.txt after running the following program (you may assume it is in the same directory as start.txt).

```
start_file = open('start.txt', 'r')
output_a = open('output_a.txt', 'w')
for line in start_file:
        for word in line.split():
            output_a.write(word + '\n')
start_file.close()
output_a.close()
```

output_a.txt

b) (3 points) Write the contents of output_b.txt after running the following program (you may assume it is in the same directory as start.txt).

```
start_file = open('start.txt', 'r')
output_b = open('output_b.txt', 'w')
for line in start_file:
    output_b.write(line + '\n')
for line in start_file:
    output_b.write(line + '\n')
start_file.close()
output_b.close()
```

output_b.txt

Question 5) (5 points) Instead of analyzing DNA (A, T, C, G) sequences like in HW2, now you are given an RNA (A, U, C, G) sequence as an input string.

Each three nucleotides in the sequence translates to an amino acid. Amino acids are the building blocks to make proteins! Use a **for loop**, **range**, and **string slicing** to "translate" the RNA sequence to the amino acids. Every three nucleotides corresponds to a single amino acid.

Specifically, your objective is to look for the following amino acids:

```
RNA to target Amino Acid Mapping:
"AUG" --> "Methionine"
"UGC" --> "Cysteine"
"UCU" --> "Serine"

For example:

given

rna = "AUGCUCAUG"

your code should print out:

['Methionine', 'Methionine']

given:

rna = "ACCUUUAUGAUUUGCUACCAAUCUUUUUGCCGAUCUGCAUCUUUUGGG"

your code should print out:

['Methionine', 'Cysteine', 'Serine', 'Cysteine', 'Serine']
```

Extra Credit) (1 point): Choose one:

- 1) Write the names of one or two TAs.
- 2) Draw what you think the CSE 160 mascot should be.