CSE 160 - Final Exam

Autumn 2023

Name: _			

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- Do not open this exam before the exam begins and close the booklet when time is called. Starting early or working after time is subject to a deduction.
- You have **110 minutes** to complete this exam.
- This exam contains 10 pages (including this page) and 8 questions (7 exam questions, 1 extra-credit question).
- A Python syntax reference sheet is provided that includes documentation that we have covered in class.
- You are additionally allowed a 8.5" x 11" double-sided cheat sheet. All other materials besides writing utensils should be put away before the exam starts. This includes all devices like phones, calculators, and smartwatches.
- You may only use parts and features of Python that have been covered in class.
- All questions assume Python version 3.7, as we have been using all quarter.

Question	Points	Score
1	4	
2	5	
3	5	
4	6	
5	4	
6	5	
7	6	
Total:	35	

1. Consider the following code:

```
def mystery(lst):
    result = [i ** 2 if i % 2 == 1 else i // 2 for i in lst]
    return result
```

For the below problems, you will be asked to provide a call to the mystery() function. One example call of this function is: mystery([0, 0]), where the parameters provided inside of the function can differ.

(a) (2 points) Provide an example call to the mystery() function that would return the list [7, 49, 0, 1].

(b) (2 points) Provide an example call to the mystery() function that would return the list [25, 9, 16, 81].

2. (5 points) Write a function set_combination that takes in a list of lists list_of_lists and returns a set where the elements appear at least once in an inner list.

For example:

- set_combination([[]]) should return set() (an empty set).
- set_combination([[1], [2], [3]]) should return {1, 2, 3}.
- set_combination([[2, 4], [4, 6], [6, 8]]) should return {2, 4, 6, 8}.

def set_combination(list_of_lists):
 # Your code goes here

3. Consider the following class definition:

```
from operator import itemgetter

class MusicShow:
    def __init__(self, show_name):
        self.show_name = show_name
        self.performers = []

    def add_artist(self, artist, members):
        self.performers.append((artist, members))
        print(self.show_name, "added", artist)

    def print_top_list(self, num=3):
        top_list = sorted(self.performers, key=itemgetter(0), reverse=True)
        top_list = sorted(top_list, key=itemgetter(1))
        print(top_list[:num])
```

(a) (2 points) For the below code snippet, write out the expected printed output.

```
music_bank = MusicShow("Music Bank")
music_bank.add_artist("wayv", 6)
music_bank.add_artist("enhypen", 7)
music_bank.add_artist("ive", 6)
music_bank.add_artist("ateez", 8)
music_bank.print_top_list()
```

```
(b) (3 points) For the below code snippet, write out the expected printed output.
```

```
the_show = MusicShow("The Show")
artists = ["iu", "red velvet", "sejeong", "le sserafim", "aespa"]
members = [1, 5, 1, 5, 4]
for i in range(len(artists)):
    the_show.add_artist(artists[i], members[i])
the_show.print_top_list(4)
```

4. (6 points) Suppose you are given a file named "gpa.csv" where there are three columns in the CSV file: student_name, class_name, and gpa.

You should write code to print out a dictionary where the keys are each student name in the csv file and the values are a list of tuples, where each tuple consists of two elements (class_name, gpa), where class_name is a string and gpa is a float. If a student appears multiple times in the file, the dictionary's list value associated with the student will contain multiple tuples of class names with their respective GPAs.

For example, given an example "gpa.csv" file that contains the following content:

student_name,class_name,gpa
Lucas,CSE 160,3.0
Sheamin,INFO 340,3.8
Suh Young,CSE 160,3.8
Suh Young,CLAS 205,4.0

You should print out the dictionary:

{"Lucas": [("CSE 160", 3.0)], "Sheamin": [("INFO 340", 3.8)], "Suh Young": [("CSE 160", 3.8), ("CLAS 205", 4.0)]}

import csv # You can use this library in your code
Your code goes here

5. (4 points) A student wrote a function that calculates if the average age in **age_list** is greater than the given parameter **age**. The function returns **True** if the average age is greater than **age**, **False** otherwise.

However, the student also made some style issues. Identify four style issues that the student should fix and the corresponding change to fix the issue.

```
def checkAverageAge(age, age_list):
    sum = 0
    for curr_age in age_list:
        sum = sum + curr_age
    if sum/len(age_list) > age:
        return True
    else:
        return False
```

Style Issue	Solution

6. (5 points) Write a function max_edges that takes in a graph g and returns the value of the node that has the maximum edges. You can assume that only one node has the maximum amount of edges. You should not use the max function to solve this problem.

For example, given this graph g:



You should return "E", because that node has the most amount of edges in the graph (four edges) compared to other nodes.

```
import math
import networkx as nx
def max_edges(g):
    # Your code goes here
```

- 7. Write three test cases that test **different behaviors** using **assert** statements for each of the following functions given its docstring:
 - (a) (3 points) get_max_key(my_dict): Given a dictionary my_dict where keys are strings and values are floats, returns the key that has the corresponding maximum value. You can assume my_dict will only contain one key with the maximum float value. Returns None if my_dict is empty.

(b) (3 points) count_chars(lst, char): Given a list of strings lst and a singlecharacter string char, return a dictionary where the keys are each individual element in lst and the value is the respective count of the character char for each key (case-sensitive). Return an empty dictionary if lst is empty.

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8. (1 point) How do you think you did on the exam? Is the length and difficulty of the exam reasonable given the time limits? Please write at least two sentences for extra credit.