

CSE 390B, Spring 2023

Building Academic Success Through Bottom-Up Computing

Test-taking Strategies & Mock Midterm

Test-taking Strategies, Midterm Practice Exam, Practice Exam Walkthrough and Rubric

Lecture Outline

- ❖ **Test-taking Strategies**
 - **Maximizing Success on Exam Day**
- ❖ **Midterm Practice Exam**
 - **Mock Exam, Debrief, and Reflection**
- ❖ **Practice Exam Solutions and Rubric**
 - **Walkthrough of Solutions and Exploring Sample Rubrics**

Test-taking Strategies Discussion

- ❖ What are some test-taking strategies you have previously utilized in taking your exams?
- ❖ Were those test-taking strategies effective for you? Why or why not?
- ❖ Which test-taking strategies might you try implementing on the CSE 390B midterm or any other upcoming exam?

Test-taking Strategies

- ❖ Survey the entire exam before beginning
 - Helps plan how much time to allocate for each problem
- ❖ Read exam directions and question statements carefully
 - Use **highlights**, underlines, circles on important details
- ❖ Answer the questions you feel the most confident in first
- ❖ If stuck on a problem, make a mark on the problem and revisit the question later

Test-taking Strategies

- ❖ Prioritize how you will answer questions
 - Do this based on confidence level for each type of question or how long you think each will take
- ❖ Rely on a methodological approach for each question
 - Helps make taking the test feel more systematic
- ❖ If stuck on a question, demonstrate what you know
 - Many exam questions reward partial credit
- ❖ If time allows, double check your answers
 - Catches any small mistakes that may have been made earlier

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Midterm Practice Exam

- ❖ The exam is closed-note, closed-book
 - You may only use the midterm reference sheet
- ❖ Questions are not necessarily in order of difficulty
- ❖ You will have 30 minutes to complete the mock exam
 - We will give you a 5-minute warning
- ❖ Remember to relax and take deep breaths

Test-Taking Self-Assessment

- ❖ Reflect on which test-taking strategies you utilized:
 - When you received the exam
 - As you were answering the questions
 - When you got stuck
 - When wrapping up the exam

- ❖ What did you learn about yourself through this process?
About your test-taking practices?

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Question 1: Circuit Design

Part a: Truth Table

A_t	B_t	A_{t+1}	B_{t+1}
1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1

11 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 01 \rightarrow 00 \rightarrow 11

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$$A_{t+1} = (A_t \& B_t)$$

$$A_{t+1} = (\sim A_t \& \sim B_t)$$

Part b: Boolean Expressions

Question 1: Circuit Design

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$$A_{t+1} = (A_t \& B_t) \mid (\sim A_t \& \sim B_t)$$

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$$B_{t+1} = (A_t \& \sim B_t) \mid (\sim A_t \& \sim B_t)$$

$$= \sim B_t \& (A_t \mid \sim A_t)$$

[Factor out $\sim B_t$]

$$= \sim B_t$$

[$A_t \mid \sim A_t = 1$]

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Part c: Drawing the Circuit

Part b: Boolean Expressions

$$A_{t+1} = (A_t \& B_t) \mid (\sim A_t \& \sim B_t)$$

$$B_{t+1} = (A_t \& \sim B_t) \mid (\sim A_t \& \sim B_t)$$

$$= \sim B_t \& (A_t \mid \sim A_t)$$

$$= \sim B_t$$

[Factor out $\sim B_t$]

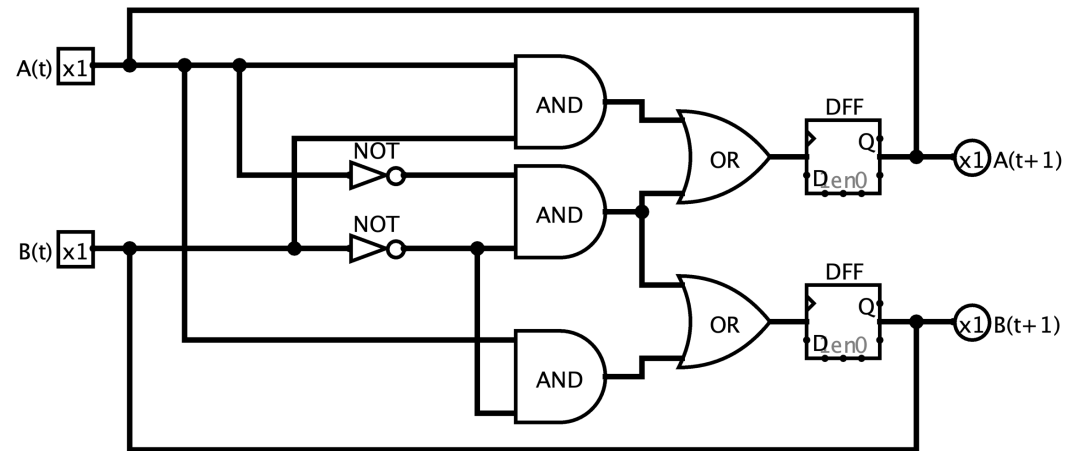
$$[A_t \mid \sim A_t = 1]$$

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$$= \sim B_t \& (A_t \mid \sim A_t)$$

$$= \sim B_t$$

[Factor out $\sim B_t$]

$[A_t \mid \sim A_t = 1]$

Question 1: Circuit Design Sample Rubric

Category	Points	Criteria
Truth Table	4 points	1 point for each row in the truth table that is correct
Boolean Expressions	6 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ 4 points for correct expression for A_{t+1}<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 2 points if truth table is wrong but expression matches truth table❖ 2 points for correct expression for B_{t+1}<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 1 point if truth table is wrong but expression matches truth table
Circuit Diagram	5 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ 3 points for having circuits that match the Boolean expressions in part b❖ 2 points for fully correct diagram
Total	15 points	

Question 2: Math Puzzle

Dana needs 300 pickets for her colorful picket fence. She wants equal amounts of each of her 4 selected colors. She already has 32 red, 26 green, 9 yellow, and no blue. If the pickets cost 25 cents and you get 20% off if you purchase 50 or more of the same color, and 30% off if you purchase 60 or more of one color, how much does Dana need to spend? List your answer to two decimal places. You may use a calculator application on your computer to solve this problem.

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Solution

$$75 - 32 = 43 \text{ red}$$

$$75 - 26 = 49 \text{ green}$$

$$75 - 9 = 66 \text{ yellow}$$

$$75 - 0 = 75 \text{ blue}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &43 \times 0.25 + 49 \times 0.25 + 0.7 \times 66 \times 0.25 + 0.7 \times 75 \times 0.25 \\ &= \$47.675 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \$47.68 \quad (\text{Rounding down is also acceptable})$$

Question 3: Hack Assembly Programming

Write a Hack assembly program that stores -1, 0, or 1 in R1 based on the sign of R0. To be more specific, your program should store a -1 in R1 if R0 is negative, a 0 in R1 if R0 is 0, and a 1 in R1 if R0 is positive.

j1 (<i>out</i> < 0)	j2 (<i>out</i> = 0)	j3 (<i>out</i> > 0)	Mnemonic	Effect
0	0	0	null	No jump
0	0	1	JGT	If <i>out</i> > 0 jump
0	1	0	JEQ	If <i>out</i> = 0 jump
0	1	1	JGE	If <i>out</i> ≥ 0 jump
1	0	0	JLT	If <i>out</i> < 0 jump
1	0	1	JNE	If <i>out</i> ≠ 0 jump
1	1	0	JLE	If <i>out</i> ≤ 0 jump
1	1	1	JMP	Jump

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Equivalent pseudocode:

```
if (R0 < 0) {
    R1 = -1;
} else if (R0 > 0) {
    R1 = 1;
} else { //R0 == 0
    R1 = 0;
}
```

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One solution:

```
@R0
D = M
@NEGATIVE
D; JLT
@POSITIVE
D; JGT
// R0 == 0 case
@R1
M = 0
@END
0; JMP
(NEGATIVE)
// R0 < 0 case
@R1
M = -1
@END
0; JMP
(POSITIVE)
// R0 > 0 case
@R1
M = 1
(END)
@END
0; JMP
```

Question 3: Hack Assembly Sample Rubric

Category	Points	Criteria
Has Infinite End Loop	1 point	❖ 1 point if program has an Infinite End Loop
Conditional Checks	4 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ 2 points for having at least two checks for cases. Almost all solutions will need a check for 2 of the three cases (negative, zero, positive).❖ 2 points for correctly matching jump condition to cases (e.g. jump to negative case when negative, etc.)
Assigns Correct R1 Value	3 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ One point for each case:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ negative: $R1 = -1$▪ zero: $R1 = 0$▪ positive: $R1 = 1$
Fully Correct Implementation	2 points	❖ Covers any little mistakes that may result in an incorrect implementation (e.g., forgetting to jump to the end when a case is done)
Total	10 points	

Question 4: Metacognitive Skills

- ❖ Name two metacognitive skills that we have covered in CSE 390B so far.

Post-Lecture 11 Reminders

- ❖ **CSE 390B midterm this Thursday (5/4) during lecture at 2:30pm**
- ❖ Project 6 (Mock Exam Problem & Building a Computer) due next Thursday (5/11) at 11:59pm
- ❖ Preston has office hours after class in CSE2 121
 - Feel free to post your questions on the Ed board as well