FINAL EXAM PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Use the following line of code to answer questions 1-6. lst1 = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11]

- 1. What is the len(lst1)?
 - a. 6
 - b. 7
 - c. 8
 - d. 5
- 2. What is the sum(lst1)?
 - a. 6
 - b. 12
 - c. 36
 - d. 11
- 3. What is the max(lst1)?
 - a. 11
 - b. 1
 - c. 5
 - d. 9
 - e. 36
- 4. What is the index of the maximum value in 1st1?
 - a. 0
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6
- 5. What is the value of lst1 after the following line of code is run?

lst1.remove(3)

- a. [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11]
- b. [1, 5, 7, 9, 11]
- c. [1, 3, 5, 9, 11]
- d. [1, 3, 5]
- 6. What is the value of lst1 after the following line of code is run (use the original lst1)?

lst1.insert(2, 4)

- a. [1, 3, 5, 7, 2, 9, 11]
- b. [1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11]
- c. [1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11]
- d. [1, 3, 5, 7, 4, 9, 11]

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7. What is displayed when the following program is run?

```
list = 6 * [0]
x = list[5]
print("Done")
```

- a. [0,0,0,0,0,0]
- b. 0
- c. "Done"
- d. An error occurs.
- 8. What would be displayed by the following code?

- a. [1, 3]
- b. [4, 3]
- c. [1, 4]
- d. [1, 3, 4]
- 9. What will be displayed by the following code?

- a. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1]
- b. [6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- c. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6]
- d. [1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- 10. Which method would you use to remove an element from a specific index in a list?
 - a. del statement
 - b. remove method
 - c. index method
 - d. slice method
- 11. Assume x = [[1, 2], [3, 4, 5], [5, 6, 5, 9]], what are len(x[0]), len(x[1]), and len(x[2])?
 - a. 2, 3, and 3
 - b. 2, 3, and 4
 - c. 3, 3, and 3
 - d. 1, 2, and 3

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12. What will be displayed by the following code?

13. What is 01101₂ in decimal?

e.3 6 10 14

- 14. What is 31_{10} in binary?
- 15. What is the value of the variable ${\tt string1}$ after the execution of the following code?

```
string1 = 'Hello'
string1 += ' world'
```

16. What would be the value of the variable list1 after the execution of the following code?

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17. What will be displayed by the following program?

```
values = [[3, 4, 5, 1], [33, 6, 1, 2]]

v = values[0][0]
r = 0
c = 0
for row in range(0, len(values)):
    for column in range(0, len(values[row])):
        if v < values[row][column]:
            v = values[row][column]
            r = row
            c = column

print(v, r, c)</pre>
```

18. What will be displayed by the following code?

```
m = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]]
print(m[2][1])
```

19. What will be displayed by the following code?

```
m = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]]
for x in range(len(m)):
    print(x)
```

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20. Write a function called **getClickRowCol** that takes in a parameter called **pixels** that corresponds to the number of pixels per grid size there are for both the row and columns, and the function waits for a click and then returns the row and column of the click location. (For example, if pixels was equal to 100 and x = 270 and y = 112, then row = 1 and column = 2.)

21. Write a function called **remove_odds** that takes in a list of numbers (**L**) and returns the list with all the odd numbers removed. You may choose to modify **L** itself, or create a new list and return that.

Example: remove_odds([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) returns [2, 4, 6]

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22. Write a function **paired_sums** that takes in a list and returns a list of the sums of consecutive pairs of values in the list.

Example: paired_sums([2, 3, 5, 1, 6]) returns [5, 8, 6, 7]

23. Write a function called **count_nums** that takes in a list of integers and returns a list containing the counts of each number in the list from 0 to 9. You can assume that all values in the list are between 0 and 9.

Hint: You should create a new list called counts that has all 0s and is of length 10. Then if you encounter a 5 in the list, counts[5] += 1.

Example: count_nums ([4, 3, 6, 2, 7, 9, 2, 9, 0, 0, 2, 6, 6]) returns [2, 0, 3, 1, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 2]

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24.	Write a function called max_sum_	_column that takes in a 2-D list and returns the index and sum of the
	column with the maximum sum.	

25. Write a function called **print_largest_in_row** that prints the largest number in each row of a matrix.

Example: print_largest_in_row([[5, 2, 8, 4], [-9, 10, 4, 1], [5, 6, 4, 7]]) prints 8, 10, 7