- 1. Which method could be used to convert a numeric value to a string?
 - a. str
 - b. value
 - c. num
 - d. chr
- 2. Which of the following statements are true? (circle all that are true)
 - a. When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs.
 - b. When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, an error occurs.
 - c. When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, the program will open an empty file.
 - d. When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created.
 - e. When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file.
- 3. Which method would you use to determine whether a substring is present in a string?
 - a. endswith(substring)
 - b. find(substring)
 - c. replace(string, substring)
 - d. startswith(substring)
- 4. What would be the value of the variable list after the execution of the following code?
 - list = [1, 2] list = list * 3
 a. [1, 2] * 3
 b. [3, 6]
 c. [1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2]
 d. [[1, 2], [1, 2], [1, 2]]
- 5. What method is commonly used to add items to the end of a list?
 - a. append
 - b. index
 - c. insert
 - d. add

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6. What would be displayed by the following code?

```
list1 = [1, 3, 5]
list1[0] = 2
list1.insert(2, 4)
print(list1)
```

- a. [2, 3, 5, 2]
- b. [2, 3, 4, 5]
- c. [1, 3, 5, 4]
- d. [1, 3, 4, 5]
- 7. What will be displayed by the following code?

myList = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
for i in range(1, 6):
 myList[i - 1] = myList[i]
for i in range(0, 6):
 print(myList[i], end = " ")
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

8. What is the value of the variable string1 after the execution of the following code?

string1 = 'Hello'
string1 += ' world'

9. What is the output for y?

```
y = 0
for i in range(1, 10):
    y += i
print(y)
```

```
10. What is the output for y?
   y = 0
   for i in range(2, 10, 2):
        y += i
   print(y)
```

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```
11. Each character in a string has a(n) ______ which specifies its position in the string.
12. Strings are _____, which means that once a string is created, it cannot be changed.
13. A(n) ______ is a span of characters that are taken from within a string.
14. To open a file scores.txt for writing, use ______.
15. To open a file scores.txt for reading, use ______.
16. To read the next line of the file from a file object infile, use ______.
17. Given the string s = "Programming is fun", answer the following questions.
      a. What is s[:2]?
      b. What is s[4:6]?
      c. What is len(s)?
      d. What is s.find('ram')?
      e. What is s.startswith('m') ?
      f. What is s.replace('fun', 'awesome')?
      g. What is s.lower()?
```

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```
18. Given the following function
def nPrint(message, n):
    while n > 0:
        print(message)
        n -= 1
What will be displayed by the call nPrint('a', 4)?
19. Given the following program:
def nPrint(message, n):
    while n > 0:
        print(message)
        n -= 1
```

20. What will be displayed by the following code?

What is the value of k printed out in main?

nPrint("A message", k)

```
def f1(x):
    y = x + 2
    print(y)
def main():
    x = 1
    f1(x)
    print(x)
main()
```

def main():
 k = 2

main()

print(k)

21. Write a function called **productDigits** that takes in a string containing letters and numbers and returns the product of all the single digits in the string. Example: string = "a2514b" returns 40 since 2*5*1*4 = 40.

22. Write a function called **total_time** that takes in a string in the format "Hours:Minutes:Seconds" where Hours, Minutes and Seconds can be any number of digits, and it returns the total seconds in that time.

23. Write a function called **indexSmallest** that takes in a list of integers, and returns the index of the smallest integer in the list.

24. Write a function called **isValid** that takes in as parameters the 3 sides of a triangle as integers, and returns True if the sum of any two sides is greater than the third side, and returns False otherwise.

25. Write a function called **sumFile** that takes in as a parameter the name of the file, and returns the sum of the numbers in that file. (You can assume that the file will have exactly 1 number per line.)

26. Write a function called **interleave** that takes two string arguments, called s1 and s2, and returns a new string that combines their characters in the following manner: the first character from s1, then the first character from s2, then the second character from s1, then the second character from s2, and so on.

For example, interleave("abc", "xyz") would return "axbycz".

You may assume that s1 and s2 have the same number of characters.