

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: 1 2 3 4

1 = Stouder, 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> periods. 2 = Stouder, 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> periods. 3 = Mutchler, 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> periods. 4 = Rupakheti, 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> periods.

Use this quiz to help make sure you understand the videos/reading. **Answer all questions.** Make additional notes as desired. **Not sure of an answer?** Ask your instructor to explain in class and revise as needed then. **Please print two-sided if practical.**

Throughout, where you are asked to “circle your choice”, you can circle or underline it (whichever you prefer).

### Online reading: Overloading the Plus Operator

1. Fill in the blanks:

11 + 22 evaluates to \_\_\_\_\_

'11' + '22' evaluates to \_\_\_\_\_

'11' + str(3 + 3) + '22' evaluates to \_\_\_\_\_

'11' + 33 evaluates to \_\_\_\_\_ (this one is a trick question)

2. When the code snippet to the right is executed, what gets printed?

```
x = 1
y = 2
z = 3

print(x, y, z)

print(str(x) + str(y) + str(z))

print(x + y + z)
```

Output (fill in the blanks):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Implement (here, on paper, in the supplied box) the following function, per its specification. In doing so, you should use the concepts of string concatenation and the **str** function (per the online reading and the previous problems).

```
def print_equation(x, y):
    """
    Prints an equation for the sum of x and y, with no spaces.
    For example:
    -- If x is 65 and y is 11, then this function prints: 65+11=76
    -- If x is 305 and y is 41, then this function prints: 305+41=346
    Precondition: The arguments are numbers.
    """
```

**Online reading: Accumulating Sequences**

4. Implement (here, on paper, in the supplied box) the following function, per its specification.

```
def list_of_numbers(n):  
    """  
    Returns the list [1, 2, 3, 4, ... n  
    where n is the given argument. For example:  
    -- If the argument is 5, this function returns: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
    -- If the argument is 2, this function returns: [1, 2]  
    -- If the argument is 0, this function returns: [] (the empty list)  
  
    Precondition: The argument is a non-negative integer.  
    """
```

5. Implement (here, on paper, in the supplied box) the following function, per its specification.

```
def string_of_numbers(n):  
    """  
    Returns the string '12345678910111213 ...' where the last number  
    in the string is the given integer. For example:  
    -- If the argument is 6, this function returns: '123456'  
    -- If the argument is 25, this function returns:  
        '12345678910111213141516171819202122232425'  
    -- If the argument is 0, this function returns: ''  
  
    Precondition: The argument is a non-negative integer.  
    """
```

Video: **Patterns for Iterating Through Sequences** [15:21 minutes]

6. Implement (here, on paper, in the supplied box) the following function, per its specification.

```
def index_of_first_negative(sequence):  
    """  
    Returns the index of the first negative number in the given  
    Sequence of numbers. Returns None if the sequence contains  
    no negative numbers. For example, if the argument is:  
    -- [4, 30, -19, 8, -3, -50, 100], this function returns 2  
    -- [-8, 44, 33], this function returns 0  
    -- [1, 29, 22, 8], this function returns None  
  
    Precondition: The argument is sequence.  
    """
```

7. Implement (here, on paper, in the supplied box) the following function, per its specification.

```
def number_of_stutters(string):  
    Returns the number of "stutters" in the given string, where  
    a "stutter" is a character repeated twice in a row. For example:  
    -- number_of_stutters('xhhbrrs') returns 2  
    -- number_of_stutters('zzzz') returns 3  
    -- number_of_stutters('xxx yyy xxxx') returns 7  
    -- number_of_stutters('xxxyyyxxxx') returns 7  
    Precondition: The argument is string.  
    """
```

8. Implement (here, on paper, in the supplied box) the following function, per its specification.

```
def largest_number(sequence, m):  
    Returns the largest number in the first m numbers of the  
    given sequence of numbers, where m is the second argument.  
    For example, if sequence X is [7, 4, 15, 20, 13, 40, 10], then:  
    -- largest_number(X, 1) returns 7  
    -- largest_number(X, 2) returns 7  
    -- largest_number(X, 3) returns 15  
    -- largest_number(X, 4) returns 20  
    -- largest_number(X, 5) returns 20  
    -- largest_number(X, 6) returns 40  
    -- largest_number(X, 7) returns 40  
    Precondition: The first argument is a non-empty sequence  
    and the second argument is a positive integer  
    no larger than the length of the given sequence.  
    """
```