CSCI 0111: Quiz 3

Nov 22, 2019

Answer the questions in the spaces provided on the question sheets. You should have plenty of room for the answers, but if you run out of room because you need to make a correction, you can use the back of the page (and indicate that you are doing so).

The first page of the quiz is a reference for list and table operations. Unless otherwise noted in a question, feel free to use any of the operations defined in the reference. Please do not use operations that are not in the reference.

Anonymous grading ID: 

Name: 

(Please include your name if and only if you don’t remember your anonymous ID)

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Python printing  (20 points)

Examine each of the Python programs below. For each program, write what its output will be when run—i.e., what will be printed? For example, the output of this program:

```python
print(3)
print(4)
```

would be:

```
3
4
```

(a) 5 points  Program 1

```python
x = 1
print(x)
x = x + 1
print(x)
```

1
2

(a)____________________

(b) 5 points  Program 2

```python
def print_and_return(x : int) -> int:
    print(x)
    return x + 1

y = print_and_return(3)
p = y + 1
print(y)
```

3
4

(b)____________________

(c) 5 points  Program 3

```python
lst = [1, 2, 3]
for n in lst:
    print(n + 1)
```

2
3
4

(c)____________________

(d) 5 points  Program 4

```python
lst = [1, 2, 3]
p = 1
for n in lst:
    p = p * n
print(p)
```

6

(d)____________________
Getting into shape  (20 points)
Imagine you’re working on a graphics library in Pyret. Part of the library is a datatype for shapes; right now, you only need to support rectangles and circles. Rectangles should have both width and height (which are numbers), as well as a color (which is a string). Circles should have a radius (number) and a color (string).

(a) [10 points] Define a Pyret datatype for shapes.

```
data Shape:
  I rectangle(width :: Number, height :: Number, color :: String)
  I circle(radius :: Number, color :: String)
end```

---

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(b) [10 points] Write a Pyret function called area that takes in a shape (as you’ve defined them) and returns its area. A rectangle’s area is its width multiplied by its height; a circle’s area is 3.14 times the square of its radius. Your function does not need to include a docstring or tests.

```
fun area(shape :: Shape) -> Number:
    cases (Shape) shape:
        | rectangle(w, h, c) => w * h
        | circle(r, c)   => 3.14 * r * r
    end
end
```
Climbing trees  (20 points)

This question will work with the following version of our **Pyret** AncTree class, to which we have added a `height` field representing the height in inches of a person in the tree:

```pyret
data AncTree:
  | unknown
  | person(name :: String, height :: Number, 
    mother :: AncTree, father :: AncTree)
end
```

(a) **10 points**

Suppose we have defined the following **Pyret** function:

```pyret
fun mystery-function(tree :: AncTree) -> List<String>:
  cases (AncTree) tree:
    | unknown => [list: ]
    | person(nm, h, mo, fa) =>
      L.append(mystery-function(mo),
      L.append(mystery-function(fa), [list: nm]))
  end
end
```

What would the following function call return?

```pyret
mystery-function(
  person("A", 68, 
    person("B", 70, unknown, unknown),
    person("C", 67, unknown, unknown)))
```

```
["B", "C", "A"]
```
(b) 10 points  Write a Pyret function `any-taller-people` that takes an AncTree and a Number and returns a Boolean. The function should return `true` if *any* person in the tree has a larger height than the given number. Your function does not need to include a docstring or tests.

```pyret
fun any-taller-people(t :: AncTree, height :: Number) -> Boolean:
  cases (AncTree) t:
    l unknown => false
    l person(n, h, mo, fa) =>
      (h > height)
      or any-taller-people(mo, height)
      or any-taller-people(fa, height)
  end
end
```