INSTRUCTIONS

This is your exam. Complete it either at exam.cs61a.org or, if that doesn’t work, by emailing course staff with your solutions before the exam deadline.

This exam is intended for the student with email address <EMAILADDRESS>. If this is not your email address, notify course staff immediately, as each exam is different. Do not distribute this exam PDF even after the exam ends, as some students may be taking the exam in a different time zone.

For questions with circular bubbles, you should select exactly one choice.

- ○ You must choose either this option
- ○ Or this one, but not both!

For questions with square checkboxes, you may select multiple choices.

- □ You could select this choice.
- □ You could select this one too!

You may start your exam now. Your exam is due at <DEADLINE> Pacific Time. Go to the next page to begin.
Preliminaries
You can complete and submit these questions before the exam starts.

(a) What is your full name?

(b) What is your student ID number?
1. (14.0 points) Down for the Count

Definition. A digit is a non-negative integer less than 10. Integers contain digits.

Examples.

- The integer 21 contains the digits 1 and 2.
- The integer 474 contains the digit 4 twice and the digit 7 once.
- The integer 400 contains the digit 4 once and the digit 0 twice.
- The integer -77 contains the digit 7 twice.
- The integer 0 is a 0-digit number that contains no digits.

Reminders.

- You may call built-in functions that do not require import, such as \texttt{min}, \texttt{max}, \texttt{abs}, and \texttt{pow}.
- You may call functions defined in earlier parts of the question in your implementation for later parts, and you may assume that the functions you call are implemented correctly.

RESTRICTION. You may not call \texttt{str} or \texttt{repr} or use [ or ] in any part of this question.

(a) (4.0 points)

Implement \texttt{count}, which takes a digit \texttt{element} and an integer \texttt{box}. It returns the number of times that \texttt{element} appears in \texttt{box}.

\textbf{Warning:} \(n \% d\) and \(n // d\) may not behave as you expect for negative \(n\). For example, \(-123 \% 10\) evaluates to 7. \(-1 // 10\) evaluates to -1. You do not need to know how these operators apply to negative \(n\) in order to solve this problem.

\begin{verbatim}
def count(element, box):
    """Count how many times digit element appears in integer box."""
    # Case 1
    >>> count(2, 222122)
    5

    # Case 2
    >>> count(0, -2020)
    2

    # Case 3
    >>> count(0, 0)  # 0 has no digits
    0
    """
    assert element >= 0 and element < 10
    
    # (a)
    total = 0
    while box > 0:
        if _________:
            # (b)
            total = _________
            # (c)
            box = box // 10

    return total
\end{verbatim}
return total

i. (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (a).

\[ \text{box} = \text{abs(box)} \]

ii. (1.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (b)?

- box == element
- box % 10 == element
- box % element == 0
- box % element > 0

iii. (1.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (c)?

- total + 1
- element
- total + element
- box % 10
- total + box % 10
(b) (5.0 points)

Implement `countNine`, which takes a digit `element` and a non-negative integer `box`. It returns the number of times that `element` appears in `box` and is not adjacent to a 9.

```python
def count_nine(element, box):
    """Count how many times digit element appears in the non-negative integer
    box in a place that is not next to a 9.
    # Case 1
    >>> count_nine(2, 222122)
    5
    # Case 2
    >>> count_nine(1, 1911191) # Only the middle 1 is not next to a 9
    1
    # Case 3
    >>> count_nine(9, 9)
    1
    # Case 4
    >>> count_nine(9, 99)
    0
    # Case 5
    >>> count_nine(3, 314159265359)
    2
    # Case 6
    >>> count_nine(5, 314159265359)
    1
    # Case 7
    >>> count_nine(9, 314159265359)
    2
    # Case 8
    >>> count_nine(0, 0) # No digits are in 0
    0
    """
    assert element >= 0 and element < 10
    assert box >= 0
    nine, total = False, 0
    while box > 0:
        if _________ and not (nine or _________): # (a) (b)
            total = _________ # (c)
        nine = _________ == 9 # (d)
```

box = box // 10

return total

i. (1.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (a)?
- box == element
- box % 10 == element
- box % element == 0
- box % element > 0

ii. (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (b).

(box // 10) % 10==9

iii. (1.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (c)?
- total + 1
- element
- total + element
- box % 10
- total + box % 10

iv. (1.0 pt) Fill in blank (d).

box % 10
(c) (5.0 points)

Implement fit, which takes two non-negative integers pegs and holes. It returns whether every digit in pegs appears at least as many times in holes as it does in pegs.

def fit(pegs, holes):
    """Return whether every digit in pegs appears at least as many times in holes as it does in pegs."""
    i = 0
    while i <= _________:
        # (a)
        if _________:
            # (b)
            _________
        # (c)
        i = i + 1
    return _________
    # (d)

i. (1.0 pt) Fill in blank (a).

9

ii. (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (b).

\texttt{count(i, pegs) > count(i, holes)}
iii. (1.0 pt) Fill in blank (c).

```
return False
```

iv. (1.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (d)?

- True
- False
- holes > pegs
- pegs > holes
- holes >= pegs
- pegs >= holes
2. (8.0 points) Significant Factors

(a) (3.0 points)

Implement `significant`, which takes positive integers `n` and `k`. It returns the `k` most significant digits of `n` as an integer. These are the first `k` digits of `n`, starting from the left. If `n` has fewer than `k` digits, it returns `n`. You may not use `round`, `int`, `str`, or any functions from the `math` module.

You may use `pow`, which raises its first argument to the power of its second: `pow(9, 2)` is 81 and `pow(9, 0.5)` is 3.0.

```python
def significant(n, k):
    """Return the K most significant digits of N."

    # Case 1
    >>> significant(12345, 3)
    123

    # Case 2
    >>> significant(12345, 7)
    12345
    ""

    if ____________________________:
        # (a)
        return n

    return significant(______________, ______________)

    # (b) (c)

i. (1.0 pt) Fill in blank (a).

    n < pow(10, k)

ii. (1.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (b)?

- k - 1
- k / 10
- k // 10
- k % 10
- n - 1
- n / 10
- n // 10
- n % 10

iii. (1.0 pt) Fill in blank (c).

    k
(b) (5.0 points)

Implement `factorize`, which takes two integers `n` and `k`, both larger than 1. It returns the number of ways that `n` can be expressed as a product of non-decreasing integers greater than or equal to `k`.

```python
def factorize(n, k=2):
    """Return the number of ways to factorize positive integer n.
    # Case 1
    >>> factorize(7) # 7
    1
    # Case 2
    >>> factorize(12) # 2*2*3, 2*6, 3*4, 12
    4
    # Case 3
    >>> factorize(36) # 2*2*3*3, 2*2*9, 2*3*6, 2*18, 3*3*4, 3*12, 4*9, 6*6, 36
    9
    """
    if n == k:
        return 1
    elif __________:
        # (a)
        return 0
    elif __________:
        # (b)
        return factorize(n, k + 1)
    return __________
    # (c)
```

i. (1.0 pt) Fill in blank (a).

```
k > n
```

ii. (2.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (b)?

- [ ] n == k
- [ ] n > k
- [ ] n < k
- [ ] n % k == 0
- [ ] n % k > 0
- [ ] n % k < 0
iii. (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (c).

\[ \text{factorize}(n/k, k) + \text{factorize}(n, k + 1) \]
3. (8.0 points) Please Register to Vote

Fill in each blank in the code example below so that its environment diagram is the following.

**RESTRUCTIONS.** You must use all of the blanks. Each blank can only include one statement or expression.

Click here to open the diagram in a new window

def vote(vote):
    please = _________
    # (a)

    _________ = ty + 3
    # (b)

    return please

ty = 1

register = _________(lambda nov: nov + ty)
    # (c)
(d) (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (d).

\[ \text{ty} = 3 \]

(e) (2.0 pt) Which of these could fill blank (e)? Check all that apply.

- [ ] ty * 10
- [ ] ty - 1 + 30
- [x] 30
- [ ] third + 26
- [ ] (lambda x: x + x)(15)
4. (10.0 points) Amazing Job Growth

**Definition.** A *repeatable* function is a function that returns a repeatable function.

**Reminder.** You may call built-in functions that do not require import, such as `min`, `max`, `abs`, and `pow`.

(a) (4.0 points)

Implement `growth`, which takes a number `baseline` and returns a repeatable function `increase`. When `increase` is called on a number `observed`, it prints the difference between `observed` and the smallest argument passed to `growth` or `increase` so far among the repeated calls.

```python
def growth(baseline):
    """Return a function that can be called repeatedly on numbers and prints
    the difference between its argument and the smallest argument used so far
    (including baseline).
    """
    def increase(observed):
        under = _________  # (a)
        print(observed - under)
        return _________  # (b)
    return increase
```

# Case 1
```python
1
2
0
3
9
7
"""
```

```python
def increase(observed):
    under = _________  # (a)

    print(observed - under)
    return _________  # (b)
```

return increase
```

i. (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (a).

```
```

ii. (2.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (b)?

- increase
- increase(under)
- increase(observed)
- increase(baseline)
- growth
- growth(under)
- growth(observed)
- growth(baseline)
(b) (6.0 points)

Implement maxer, a higher-order function that takes a function smoke, which takes a number and returns a number. The maxer function returns a repeatable function fire that takes a number y and prints the largest result of calling smoke on any value of y passed to fire so far among the repeated calls.

Assume that smoke is a deterministic pure function.

def square(x):
    return x * x

def maxer(smoke):
    """Return a repeatable function fire(y) that prints the largest smoke(y) so far.
    # Setup
    >>> g = maxer(square)
    ""

    # Case 1
    >>> h = g(2)(1)(3)(2)(-4)  # print the largest square(y) so far
    4
    9
    9
    16
    
    # Case 2
    >>> h = maxer(abs)(2)(1)(3)(2)(-4)  # print the largest abs(y) so far
    2
    3
    3
    4
    ""

    def fire(y):
        """  
        #
        # (a)
        
        def haze(z):
            if ________:
                #
                # (b)
                
                z = y
                return ________
                #
                (c)

                return haze

        return fire
i. (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (a). You may not write a return statement for this blank.

```
print(smoke(y))
```

ii. (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (b).

```
smoke(y) > smoke(z)
```

iii. (2.0 pt) Which of these could fill in blank (c)?

- y
- smoke(y)
- fire(y)
- fire(smoke(y))
- haze
- haze(y)
- haze(smoke(y))
- z
- smoke(z)
- fire(z)
- fire(smoke(z))
- haze(z)
- haze(smoke(z))
No more questions.