



Graphics and Computer Vision

Theory and Understanding

Question 1

- a) How many bytes does the string "Aha!" need to be coded using the ASCII code?
- b) Express how 33 is represented using 1-byte binary.

| Decimal | Binary | Hexadecimal |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| 0 | 0000 | 0 |
| 1 | 0001 | 1 |
| 2 | 0010 | 2 |
| 3 | 0011 | 3 |
| 4 | 0100 | 4 |
| 5 | 0101 | 5 |
| 6 | 0110 | 6 |
| 7 | 0111 | 7 |
| 8 | 1000 | 8 |
| 9 | 1001 | 9 |
| 10 | 1010 | A |
| 11 | 1011 | B |
| 12 | 1100 | C |
| 13 | 1101 | D |
| 14 | 1110 | E |
| 15 | 1111 | F |

| Dec | Char | Dec | Char | Dec | Char |
|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|------|
| 32 | SPACE | 64 | @ | 96 | ` |
| 33 | ! | 65 | A | 97 | a |
| 34 | " | 66 | B | 98 | b |
| 35 | # | 67 | C | 99 | c |
| 36 | \$ | 68 | D | 100 | d |
| 37 | % | 69 | E | 101 | e |
| 38 | & | 70 | F | 102 | f |
| 39 | ' | 71 | G | 103 | g |
| 40 | (| 72 | H | 104 | h |
| 41 |) | 73 | I | 105 | i |
| 42 | * | 74 | J | 106 | j |
| 43 | + | 75 | K | 107 | k |
| 44 | , | 76 | L | 108 | l |
| 45 | - | 77 | M | 109 | m |
| 46 | . | 78 | N | 110 | n |
| 47 | / | 79 | O | 111 | o |
| 48 | 0 | 80 | P | 112 | p |
| 49 | 1 | 81 | Q | 113 | q |
| 50 | 2 | 82 | R | 114 | r |
| 51 | 3 | 83 | S | 115 | s |
| 52 | 4 | 84 | T | 116 | t |
| 53 | 5 | 85 | U | 117 | u |
| 54 | 6 | 86 | V | 118 | v |
| 55 | 7 | 87 | W | 119 | w |
| 56 | 8 | 88 | X | 120 | x |
| 57 | 9 | 89 | Y | 121 | y |
| 58 | : | 90 | Z | 122 | z |
| 59 | ; | 91 | [| 123 | { |
| 60 | < | 92 | \ | 124 | |
| 61 | = | 93 |] | 125 | } |
| 62 | > | 94 | ^ | 126 | ~ |
| 63 | ? | 95 | _ | 127 | DEL |

Question 2

What will be the result of executing this code? If there is some problem, how can it be fixed?

```
def functionA(p):
```

```
    x = p + 100
```

```
    return x
```

```
functionA(1)
```

```
print(x)
```



Question 3

What will be the result of executing this code? If there is some problem, how can it be fixed?

```
def functionB(p):  
    p = p + 100  
    return p  
  
arg = 1  
print("arg before function",arg)  
value = functionB(arg)  
print(value)  
print("arg after function",arg)
```



Question 4

What will be the result of executing this code?

```
def functionC(p):  
    x = p + 100  
    print(x)  
  
arg = 1  
value = functionC(arg)  
print(value)
```



Question 5

```
1 # What does this code print?
2 def functionE(lst):
3     found = False
4     for word in lst:
5         if "a" in word:
6             return "Found an 'a' in " + word
7             found = True
8         if "b" in word:
9             return "Found a 'b' in " + word
10            found = True
11    if found:
12        result = "Found at least one word with an 'a' or a 'b'"
13    else:
14        result = "Didn't find one."
15    return result
16
17 words = ["perfect", "great", "absolutely"]
18 message = functionE(words)
19 print("Here is the result: ", message)
```

Question 6

```
1 # What does this code print?
2 def addStars(word):
3     result = word + "***"
4     return result
5
6 lst = ["I", "am", "very", "happy"]
7 order = [2, 3, 0, 1]
8
9 message = ""
10 for i in range(len(order)):
11     starred = addStars(lst[order[i]])
12     message = message + starred
13
14 print(message)
```


Coding

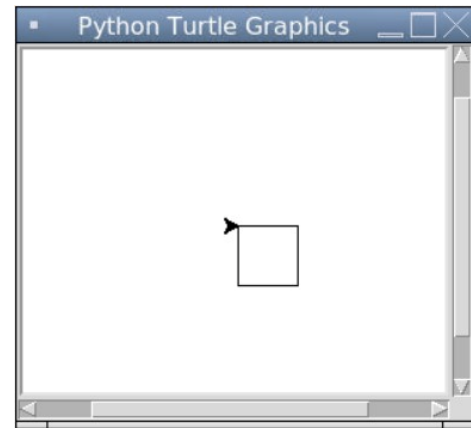
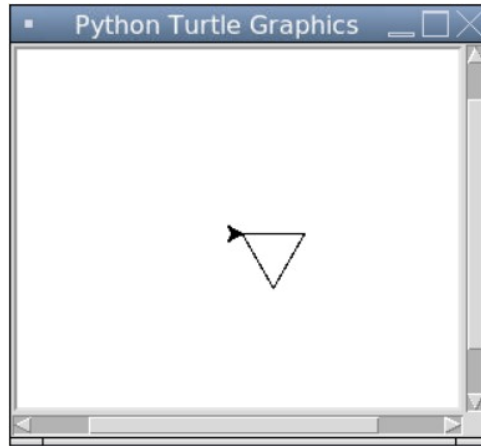
Question 1



Define a function in Python called `draw_polygon(sides_num, sides_length)` that draws a polygon with number of sides equal to `sides_num` and length of each side equal to `sides_length`. Here are a few sample runs:

```
draw_polygon(3, 40)
```

```
draw_polygon(4, 40)
```





Question 2

Consider the following program:

```
colours = ['Red', 'Green', 'Blue', 'Yellow', 'Pink']  
for i in range(0, len(colours), 2):  
    print(colours[i])
```

Rewrite the program above using a **while** loop instead of a for loop.

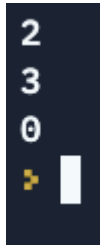
Question 3

Create a function `numvowels(mystring)`, that, given a string as a parameter, it returns how many vowels are in that string.

Note: Vowels are a,e,i,o,u and can be present either in lower or upper case.

Example test cases:

```
print(numvowels("hello"))  
print(numvowels("eEe"))  
print(numvowels("tsktsk"))
```



Question 4

Create a function `backwards(myword)` that prints out the letters in a word (received as parameter) backwards, with one letter on each line.

Here are some sample runs for the following test cases:

```
backwards("butter")
```

```
backwards("12345")
```

```
backwards("")
```

```
r  
e  
t  
t  
u  
b  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
➤
```



Question 5

Define a function `stringer(wordlist,n)` that takes as parameters a list of strings `wordlist` and an integer `n`. It should print out a string that contains all the words in the list separated by spaces, followed by `n` exclamation marks. Here is an example test case:

```
wordlist = ["a","quick","brown","fox",  
"jumped","over","the"]
```

```
stringer(wordlist,5)  
stringer(wordlist,2)
```

```
a quick brown fox jumped over the!!!!  
a quick brown fox jumped over the!!  
> |
```

