NOTE: There are LONGER problems at the end of the test and a couple of functions to define before that. A good strategy would be to skip any questions you cannot do quickly to get to the LONGER problems at the end of the test; then go back through the shorter ones.

Closed book, closed notes, NO electronic devices of any type
You will have ONE HOUR AND 40 MINUTES to complete this test
You may not leave until 50 minutes have passed.
If you leave before the end of the test and there are corrections announced after you leave…

Do NOT tear any pages out of your Blue Book.
Do NOT tear any pages from this document.
Be sure to hand in all nine pages of this test.
Do not remove this page.

Place your answers for questions 1 through 13 in this document.
If you write any of these answers in your Blue Book you will get NO CREDIT for them.
Place your answers for questions 14 and 15 in your Blue Book.

Put your name and ID and circle your last name at the top of each page of this document and circle your section letter.

Place your name and ID on the cover of the Blue Book and circle your last name.
WRITE YOUR SECTION LETTER ON THE BLUE BOOK COVER
Kletenik A (10:00) Kletenik C (3:00) Gallagher B (3:00) Gallagher D/E (4:30)

If you need "scratch" paper, use your Blue Book but cross out anything you do not want graded and do not remove any page from your BlueBook. 

There are 15 questions totaling 144 points
There are no optional questions. You must earn 144 points to score a 100%

Do not begin until you are instructed to do so
If you continue writing after time has been called you will have earned a ZERO.

If your cell phone rings during this test or if you answer your cell phone, you will receive a ZERO.
All cell phones must be inside bags or pockets during the entire test.
No cell phones are allowed on your desk at any time during the test.
Turn off all cell phones before the test starts
(If you are expecting a call, BEFORE the test starts leave your phone with the test monitor)
Circle your SECTION:

Kletenik A (10:00)  Kletenik C (3:00)  
Gallagher B (3:00)  Gallagher D/E (4:30)  

CIRCLE YOUR SECTION LETTER
ON EVERY PAGE

CIRCLE YOUR SECTION LETTER

CIRCLE YOUR SECTION LETTER

CIRCLE YOUR SECTION LETTER

CIRCLE YOUR SECTION LETTER

The rest of the document's headers will not show this
but you must CIRCLE YOUR SECTION ANYWAY
Throughout the test, assume that from __future__ import print_function is there if you want to use the print function instead of the print statement – you are allowed to use either

1. (3 pts) The list type is an iterable object.

   (circle your answer)  TRUE  FALSE

2. (3 pts)
   ```python
   one = "two"
   two = "one"
   two += one + "two"
   print( one, two )
   ```

3. (3 pts)
   ```python
   lissy = { "testing" : "lissy" }
   print( lissy [ "testing" ] )
   ```

4. (3 pts)
   ```python
   s = [ ["a"], ["b"], ["c"]
   t = s.pop( s. remove ( ["a"] ) )
   print( t )
   ```

5. (3 pts)
   ```python
   one = [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 ]
   one[ 2:4 ] = [ 55, 11 ]
   print( one )
   ```
WHAT IS THE OUTPUT questions – write your answer to the right of the question

If the code won't compile, write "won't compile"

If it will raise a runtime exception, state the exception.

If you cannot remember the name of the exception, just write 'exception'

6. (3 pts)

one = ( 2, 3, 4 )
print( one[ 2: ] )

7. (3 pts)

one = [ 'snake', 'piggy', 'tiger' ]
for two in one:
    print( two[ 2 ] )

8. (3 pts)

alpha = { 1:"joe", 3:"sue", "joe":4 }
beta  = { alpha[ "joe" ] : 1 }
print( beta )

9. (6 pts) Given:

    def alpha( one ):
        """ ??? """
        one.append( 3 )
        one = 3

    def main():
        one = [ 4, 3, 2 ]
        print( "before" )
        print( one )
        alpha( one )
        print( "after" )
        print( one )

When this program is run, what is the output?
10. (3 pts)

```python
alpha = [ 4, '44', '4', [ '4' ], 'four' ]
alpha.remove( '4' )
print( alpha )
```

11. (3 pts)

```python
alpha = { "S" : "snakey", "T" : "turkey", "D" : "doggie" }
print( alpha[ '''S''' ] )
```

12. (3 pts)

```python
alpha = [ 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 ]
print( alpha.index(5) )
```

13. (3 pts) The dictionary type has the `.count()` method? (circle your one answer)

   a) yes  
   b) no
14. (15 pts) Complete the definition of this function so that it does what the docstring states.

```python
def avgDepth( dictOfLakeToDepth, listOfLakeNames ):
    ''' Takes a dictionary of lake names that map to the lake's depth.
        The depth is of float type.
        Also takes a list of lake names to process.
        Returns the average depth of those lakes in the list of names.
        You are guaranteed that there is at least one of the lake
        names in both the dictionary and the list thus preventing
        division by zero from happening.
    '''
```

Write your answer here, in this document.
15. (15 pts) Complete the definition of this function so that it does what the docstring states.

```python
def removeAllButLast( listy, valueToRemove ):
    ''' Takes a list and a value to remove from the list.
    Returns a list with all but the last (rightmost) instances of
    value removed.
    Does not change the original that was passed in.
    For example if the passed in list is: [ 2, 4, 2, 6, 7, 2, 8 ]
    and 2 is to be removed,
    the returned list will be: [ 4, 6, 7, 2, 8 ]
    '''
```

Write your answer here, in this document.
For the BlueBook question(s):

0. WRITE YOUR SECTION LETTER ON THE COVER
Kletenik A (10:00)  Kletenik C (3:00)  Gallagher B (3:00)  Gallagher D/E (4:30)

1. Use blue or black INK or write in VERY DARK PENCIL.
   Do not write in tiny print.
   or: expect to get a zero for your work.

also

2. Start writing on the LEFT side of a pair of pages
   and write all the way across BOTH pages:
   
   def some Function( ):
       """ docstr ing ""
       
       # code g oes here
   
   left side right side
   
   Do NOT start writing on any right hand page.

Do not remove any page from the Blue Book.
16. (40 pts) The University has sent out its students to get donations to the U. Each student goes around and collects donation amounts from donors.

After a student has gone around for a while, they report back to the computer running your program. They wait together and then one by one goes up to the computer running your code.

Each student enters their student ID (a str) and how many donations they have to enter. Then, for each donation, they will enter the name (just a str) of the donor and the amount that donor gave. A donor might have donated to this student more than once. These will be added to the donor's previous amount. Each student reports only once.

There are 25 students who will go out taking donations and all have different IDs. For the example run shown below, we only show the first three students.

The purpose of your program is to build a dictionary that will contain the information about which donors and how much they gave to each student.

It's completely fine if a donor gives to more than one student.

Your job is build a dictionary of dictionaries so that some other programmer, later on, can add the ability to find out, for any specific student, by using their ID, the names and donation amounts of all the donors that donated to that student.

Do NOT write the code that does the lookup for a student. Only write main and the one function described below.

----- REQUIREMENTS:

Define a function named getOneStudentData that handles ONE student's collected donations. It will be passed the dictionary of dictionaries. It gets student's ID (no validation is done). It then ask for how many donations they will enter (again without validation). It then it loops, asking for the name and donation amount of each donor.

If this is a first time donation to this student, it enters the donor's name and donation amount. If the donor has previously donated to this student, it updates that donor's amount. You must implement the donor and their donation amount as a dictionary.

This dictionary will be entered as the value for this student's ID in the passed in dictionary which will hold data for all students.

Define main so that the whole problem of building the dictionary of dictionaries to hold all the students' data is solved there. main is where the for statement will be that calls getOneStudentData twenty-five times.

Your student data dictionary must be defined as an empty dictionary in main and passed into getOneStudentData in the for loop.

That is ALL that will be in your main. No calculating, no printing. In main, just define an empty dictionary and pass it into getOneStudentData in the for loop. And you must define getOneStudentData, of course.
Here is a sample run showing only the first three students.
The dictionary of dictionaries your code must produce for this sample run is shown to the right at the bottom.
User input is shown in **bold**.

Enter your ID **10293**
How many donations? **3**
Name and $ for each:
**Bob Blizzard**
10.00
**Mary Snow**
8.99
**Cold Mann**
15.01

Enter your ID **20222**
How many donations? **2**
Name and $ for each:
**Percy Winter**
8.44
**Bob Summer**
1002.33

Enter your ID **30021**
How many donations? **2**
Name and $ for each:
**John Sterling**
0.01
**John Sterling**
0.01

Enter your ID ...

Showing only the first three students.

Here is the dictionary of dictionaries that your code will have produced after these first three students have entered their data:

```python
{ 10293 : { 'Bob Blizzard' : 10.00,
         'Mary Snow' : 8.99,
         'Cold Mann' : 15.00 },
 20222 : { 'Percy Winter' : 8.44,
            'Bob Summer' : 1002.33 },
 30021 : { 'John Sterling' : 0.02 } }
```

Notice that 0.02 is the sum of Sterling's donations

That's all you code has to do.

There is no calculating or printing.

Just put the donor data into the dictionary as shown by calling `getOneStudentData` in main's for loop.

You do NOT write the lookup for this problem – ONLY write the adding of the data for each students' donations.