

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ **SOLUTION** \_\_\_\_\_ CM: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

1. What does the following code display?  
Put your answer in the space to the right.

```
def mystery_print(word):
    for j in range(len(word)):
        for k in range(j):
            print("-", end="")
            print(word[j])
mystery_print("hello")
```

Output:

```
h
-e
--l
---l
----o
```

2. The dashes in the above code are nice for debugging, but we often don't want them. What simple change would print the word **hello** in the same location (i.e. slanted to the right) but *without the dashes*?

**Change the "-" to " " (i.e., replace the dash with a space).**

3. Complete the function shown to the right to make it print every character in the given list of strings, each on its own line.

```
def own_line(strings):
    for j in range( len(strings) ):
        for k in range( len(strings[j]) ):
            print( strings[j][k] )
```

4. What does the code below draw on the window when it is runs? You can draw it or explain it clearly in the empty space to the right. Try to get the proportions right, but don't worry about the exact size.

```
def mystery_draw(m, n, window):
    x = 10
    y = 20
    for j in range(m):
        for k in range(n):
            upper_left = rg.Point(x, y)
            lower_right = rg.Point(x + 20, y + 20)
            rect = rg.Rectangle(upper_left, lower_right)
            rect.attach_to(window)window.render()
            x = x + 20
        x = 10
        y = y + 20
mystery_draw(3, 5, rg.RoseWindow(400, 400))
```

It displays squares that are 20 x 20.  
They start at (10, 20).

There are *n* squares in a row from that starting point.

There are *m* such rows, each directly below the previous row.