- If you have any scratch work, please circle your final answer.
- Any code you write should run in a Jupyter cell; every character counts!
- For all questions on this exam, assume that all necessary packages have been imported.
- 1. According to CU's website, each student gets an *Identikey* consisting of the first two letters of their first name, followed by the first to letters of their last names, and ending with four random digits.

Write a function called identikey that takes two strings called first and last, corresponding to a student's first and last names, and returns a valid Identikey string for that student.

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2. For the following four problems, write down what each code block would display if executed in a Jupyter cell.

```
(a) (242 % 2 == 0) and (31 // 3 == 9)
(b) alist = [1]
  for n in range(3):
      alist.append(1 + 2 * alist[n])
      alist
(c) [k ** 2 for k in range(-2, 2) if k!= 0]
```

3. An integer m is called a *divisor* of another integer n if m divides n evenly. In other words, m is a divisor of n if n/m is an integer. For example, the positive divisors of 6 are 1, 2, 3, and 6.

The *proper divisors* of the positive integer n are those positive divisors of n which are **not** equal to n. For example, the proper divisors of 6 are 1, 2, and 3.

- (a) Write a function called prop_div which takes a positive integer n as input, and returns a list of the proper divisors of n.
- (b) A perfect number is any integer n which is equal to the sum of its proper divisors. Define a function is_perfect which takes a any integer n as input and returns True if n is a perfect number, False if n is not a perfect number, and the string 'error' if n is not a positive integer.

You may use the function from (a) in (b), if you find that useful.

4. Write a function digit_sum which takes a positive three-digit integer as input and returns the sum of those digits. For example, digit_sum(123) will return 6 because 1+2+3=6. Use **only** arithmetic operations, **not** string operations.