15-110: Principles of Computing

Homework 03

Due: 22^{nd} September, 2020 at 23:59

- You must solve the tasks **individually**.
- There are 50 points.
- 1. (20 points) Set \mathbf{k}^{th} digit

Implement the function setKthDigit(n, k, d) that takes three integers – n, k, d – where n is a possibly-negative int, k is a non-negative int, and d is a non-negative single digit int (between 0 and 9 inclusive). This function returns the number n with the k^{th} digit replaced with d. Counting starts at 0 and goes right-to-left, so the 0^{th} digit is the rightmost digit.

For example:

setKthDigit(468, 0, 1) == 461
setKthDigit(468, 1, 1) == 418
setKthDigit(468, 2, 1) == 168
setKthDigit(468, 3, 1) == 1468
setKthDigit(468, 1, 0) == 408

2. (10 points) Getting A

If you get more than 90% in a course, an A is (almost always) guaranteed. It is useful to keep track of your grades during the semester to find out if you could still get an A in a course or not.

Implement the function canGetA(pts, graded, total) that takes as input the number of points pts you have in the course so far, the number of points graded that were already graded, and the total number of points of the course. The function returns True if it is still possible for you to get an A, and False otherwise.

For example, canGetA(50,70,100) should return False.

3. (10 points) Leap Year

A leap year is one that is divisible by 4 and not divisible by 100, except if it is divisible by 400.

Implement the function leapYear(y) that returns True if the year y is a leap year, or False otherwise.

4. (10 points) Age Calculator

The age of a person is determined by the date they were born.

Implement the function calculateAge(bd, bm, by, d, m, y) that takes as input the birthday day, month, and year (bd, bm, by), and a date (d, m, y), and returns how old the person is on that date.

For example, calculateAge(15,4,1998,25,1,2020) should return 22.

You may consider that the age of a person is increased on the first second of their birthday.