1. For the following Python program:

```python
n = 4
for i in range(0,n):
    s = ''
    for j in range(0,i):
        s = s + 'X'
    print(s)
```

(a) [4 pts.] What does it print?
(b) [6 pts.] What does each line do (provide a sentence for each line)?

2. [5 pts.] Provide a big-O complexity for the above code in terms of the value of the variable \( n \), as defined in the lecture notes on program correctness and complexity. (It may help to think about how many ‘X’s would be added if \( n \) were 100 or 1000 or 1,000,000 . . .)

3. PROGRAMMING: Using the syntax described in the lecture notes, write a single Python program — not a Makefile — to do all of the items below. Your code should be as short as possible.

(remember to include a short representative sample of input and output for all programming problems, as described in the previous problem set.)

(a) [10 pts.] Read an FSA from standard input using the appropriate code from the ‘fsarec.py’ program in the lecture notes on file access using Python; then print that FSA to standard output in the same format (so that the output would be readable as input by the same program).

(b) [10 pts.] Then negate that FSA as defined in the lecture notes on regular expressions, and print the negated FSA to standard output. You may assume all sink states are explicitly represented in your input. Show the result of using your negated FSA in fsarec.py.

For example, given the following via standard input:

```
S qHappy
F qHungry
M qHappy voc qHungry
M qHappy sil qHappy
M qHungry voc qHungry
M qHungry sil qHungry
```

your program should print:
4. PROGRAMMING: Using the syntax in the lecture notes, write a single Python program — not a Makefile — to do all of the items below. Your code should be as short as possible.

(Remember to include a short representative sample of input and output for all programming problems, as described in the previous problem set.)

(a) [10 pts.] Read text from standard input, delete all punctuation marks, and print the word tokens with one on each line (delimit word tokens with spaces in the input).

(b) [10 pts.] Print the average number of letters per word token in the input. You may ignore (‘truncate’) the fractional portion of this average.

(c) [10 pts.] Print the number of times each pair of adjacent words occurs in this input (even across sentences or paragraphs). You may treat upper- and lower-case letters as distinct.

For example, given the following via standard input:

Lions, tigers and bears!

your program should print:

a)  Lions
    tigers
    and
    bears

b)  4

c)  Lions tigers 1
tigers and 1
and bears 1