1.FFTTT TTFFF TFTFT FFFTT

2.1)

```
<fstream.h>
” C:\\boot.ini” , ios::in
input&&input.eof()
buffer
```

2）

```
# include <iostream.h>
# include <stdlib.h>
class CTest{
  public:
 CTest()
      { x=20;}
     void use_this();
  private:
     int x;
}
void CTest::use_this()
{
   CTest y,*pointer;
   this=&y; (correction)(this is impossible)
   *this.x=10;
   pointer=this;
   pointer=&y;
} (correction)(add a “;” here after the class
definiton)
void main(){
CTest y ;
this->x=235; (correction)(this is impossible)
}
```

3）

```
<class T>
Template <class T>
Stack<double>
Stack<int>
```

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace::std;
struct list
{
     int data;
     list * next;
};
list * head;
list * insert(int num)
{
     list * s, *p, *q;
     s = new list;
     s->data = num;
     s->next = NULL;
     if (head == NULL)
     {
          head = s;
          return(head);
     }
     if (head->data > s->data)
     {
          s->next = head;
          head = s;
          return (head);
     }//如果这个数据最小 就塞到最前边
     for (q = head, p = head->next; p; q = p, p =
p->next)
          if (p->data > s->data)
          {
               s->next = p;
               q->next = s;
               return (head);
          }
     //把那个数据放到合适的位置
     q->next = s;//如果if始终没有执行过 则放到表尾
     return (head);
}
void showlist(const list * head)
{
     cout << "now the items of list are: \n";
     while (head)
     {
          cout << head->data << '\t';
          head = head->next;
     }
     cout << endl;
}

void main()
{
     int k[5] = { 2,9,1,6,4 };
     head = NULL;
     for (int i = 0;i<5;i++)
          head = insert(k[i]);
     showlist(head);
}
```

```
now the items of list are:
1       2       4       6       9
```