

**CISS245: Advanced Programming
Quiz q2604**Name: cadalebout1@cougars.ccis.edu Score:

Open `main.tex` and enter answers (look for `answercode`, `answerbox`, `answerlong`). Turn the page for detailed instructions. To rebuild and view pdf, in bash shell execute `make`. To build a gzip-tar file, in bash shell execute `make s` and you'll get `submit.tar.gz`.

Q1. `p` is a pointer to a `double`. Write one statement allocating memory (one `double`) in the heap for `p` to point to.

ANSWER:

```
double * p = new double;
```

Q2. `q` is a pointer to a `char`. Memory (1 character) has already been allocated `q`. Write one statement to deallocate the memory used by `q`.

ANSWER:

```
delete q;
```

Q3. Write a code fragment that does the following: Declare a pointer `r` as a pointer to an `int`. Allocate memory (one `int`) for `r` using the heap. Get an integer from the user and store that value in the integer that `r` points to. Increment the value that `r` points to by 5. Print the value that `r` points to. Finally deallocate the memory used by `r`. There should be 6 statements and there must be only one variable declared in your code fragment.

ANSWER:

```
int *r = new int;
std::cin >> *r;
*r += 5;
std::cout << *r << std::endl;
delete r;
```

INSTRUCTIONS

In `main.tex` change the email address in

```
\renewcommand\AUTHOR{jdoe5@cougars.ccis.edu}
```

to yours. In the bash shell, execute “`make`” to recompile `main.pdf`. Execute “`make v`” to view `main.pdf`. Execute “`make s`” to create `submit.tar.gz` for submission.

For each question, you’ll see boxes for you to fill. You write your answers in `main.tex` file. For small boxes, if you see

```
1 + 1 = \answerbox{}
```

you do this:

```
1 + 1 = \answerbox{2}
```

`answerbox` will also appear in “true/false” and “multiple-choice” questions.

For longer answers that needs typewriter font, if you see

```
Write a C++ statement that declares an integer variable name x.
\begin{answercode}
\end{answercode}
```

you do this:

```
Write a C++ statement that declares an integer variable name x.
\begin{answercode}
int x;
\end{answercode}
```

`answercode` will appear in questions asking for code, algorithm, and program output. In this case, indentation and spacing is significant. For program output, I do look at spaces and newlines.

For long answers (not in typewriter font) if you see

```
What is the color of the sky?
\begin{answerlong}
\end{answerlong}
```

you can write

```
What is the color of the sky?
\begin{answerlong}
The color of the sky is blue.
\end{answerlong}
```

For students beyond 245: You can put \LaTeX commands in `answerbox` and `answerlong`.

A question that begins with “T or F or M” requires you to identify whether it is true or false, or meaningless. “Meaningless” means something’s wrong with the statement and it is not well-defined. Something like “ $1+_2$ ” or “ $\{2\}^{\{3\}}$ ” is not well-defined. Therefore a question such as “Is $42 = 1+_2$ true or false?” or “Is $42 = \{2\}^{\{3\}}$ true or false?” does not make sense. “Is $P(42) = \{42\}$ true or false?” is meaningless because $P(X)$ is only defined if X is a set. For “Is $1 + 2 + 3$ true or false?”, “ $1 + 2 + 3$ ” is well-defined but as a “numerical expression”, not as a “proposition”, i.e., it cannot be true or false. Therefore “Is $1 + 2 + 3$ true or false?” is also not a well-defined question.

When writing results of computations, make sure it’s simplified. For instance write 2 instead of $1 + 1$. When you write down sets, if the answer is $\{1\}$, I do not want to see $\{1, 1\}$.

When writing a counterexample, always write the simplest.

Here are some examples (see `instructions.tex` for details):

1. T or F or M: $1 + 1 = 2$ T

2. T or F or M: $1 + 1 = 3$ F

3. T or F or M: $1+_2 =$ M

4. $1 + 2 =$ 3

5. Write a C++ statement to declare an integer variable named **x**.

```
int x;
```

6. Solve $x^2 - 1 = 0$.

Since $x^2 - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1)$, $x^2 - 1 = 0$ implies $(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0$. Therefore $x - 1 = 0$ or $x = -1$. Hence $x = 1$ or $x = -1$.

7. Which is true? C

(A) $1 + 1 = 0$

(B) $1 + 1 = 1$

(C) $1 + 1 = 2$

(D) $1 + 1 = 3$

(E) $1 + 1 = 4$