

1. Given the array declared and initialized as the following:

```
const int SIZE=8;
float values[SIZE] = {2.2, 1.3, 4.5, 6.3, 6.6, 2.5, 3.5, 8.8};
```

Show the C++ statements needed to compute the sum of all the values in the array “values”.

2. **This problem has two parts. (The second part is on the back page)**

The function **Insert** does not work quite the way it is supposed to.

- a. **Step through the code shown below and write down the output of the current version of the program.**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int Insert(int [], int, int, int);
const int SIZE = 10; // maximum number of items to store in array

int main()
{
    int array[SIZE], value=0, position=1, aSize=4;

    for (int i=0; i<aSize; i++) // initialize array
        array[i] = 2*i+1;

    // insert value into array at position
    aSize = Insert(array, value, position, aSize);

    // display values after the insertion
    for (int i=0; i<aSize; i++)
        cout << array[i] << " ";

    return 0;
}
```

Show program output here:

// this function inserts “element” in the given “position” in array “arr”. It returns the new array size

```
int Insert(int arr[], int element, int position, int size)
{
    for (int i=position; i<size; i++)
        arr[i+1] = arr[i];
    arr[position]= element;
    size=size+1;

    return size;
}
```

- b. **How would you modify the function Insert to correctly insert an element into the array at position "position"?** For example, before insertion, array looks like this: 5 7 9 2. After the insertion of element 6 at position 2, array looks like this: 5 7 6 9 2