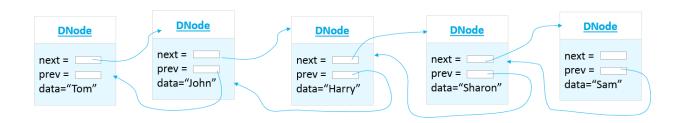
1. (Weight: 20%) What does the following code fragment do?

```
vector<double> my_vector;
my_vector.push_back(3.456);
my_vector.push_back(5);
double result = my_vector[1] + my_vector[0];
cout << "Result is " << result;</pre>
```

- 2. (Weight: 15%) What is the difference between a shallow copy and a deep copy?
- 3. (Weight: 20%) Answer the following questions about lists.
- a. Each node in a single-linked list has a pointer to
- b. In a double-linked list each node has a pointer to\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- c. To remove an item from a single-linked list you need a pointer to\_\_\_\_\_\_.
- d. To remove an item from a double-linked list you need a pointer to
- **4.** (Weight: 20%) For the double-linked list in the figure below, explain the effect of each statement in the following fragments.
- a. DNode\* node\_ptr = tail->prev; node\_ptr->prev->next = tail; tail->prev = node\_ptr->prev;
- b. DNode\* node\_ptr = head; head = new DNode("Tamika"); head->next = node\_ptr; node ptr->prev = head;



- **5.** (Weight: 25%) PROGRAMMING Using the single-linked list shown in the figure below, and assuming that head references the first Node and tail references the last Node, write statements to do each of the following.
- a. Insert "Bill" before "Tom" (You have a reference to the head (Tom)).
- b. Insert "Sue" before "Sam" (You only have a reference to Sam and the head).
- c. Remove "Bill".
- d. Remove "Sam" (You only have a reference to the head and Sam).

