Quiz 06

Due May 22 at 11:59pmPoints 8Questions 8Available until May 22 at 11:59pmTime Limit None

Instructions

Answer the following questions.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	15 minutes	8 out of 8

Score for this quiz: **8** out of 8 Submitted May 22 at 5:34pm This attempt took 15 minutes.

Consider the following definition of an int array:
int x[5];
Which one of the following is erroneous?

orrect!

x[5] = x[1];
x[5] is out of bound.

x[2+2] = 6;		
o int $y = x[2];$		
x[0] = x[6-3];		

Question 2

1 / 1 pts

The int array \mathbf{x} is initialized as follows:

int $x[5] = {3,7,2,9,1};$

How can you traverse all element of x?

- for(int i = 1; i<=5; i++) {...}</pre>
- Correct!
- for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {...}
- ofor(int i = 0; i <= 5; i++) {...}
- ofor(int i = 1; i < 5; i++) {...}

Question 3

1 / 1 pts

The **int** array **x** is initialized as follows:

int $x[5] = {3,7,2,9,1};$

Which one of the following reverses the order of elements in x?

```
for (i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
x[i] = x[4 - i];
}
```

Correct!

```
for (i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
  int y = x[i];
  x[i] = x[4 - i];
  x[4 - i] = y;
}
```

```
for (i = 0; i <5; ++i) {
 x[i] = x[4 - i];
}
```

Question 4

1 / 1 pts

Consider vector x defined as below.

vector<int> x(5);

How can you traverse all elements of x?

for(i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {...}</pre>

ofor(i = 0; i < x.size; i++) {...}

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for(i = 0; i < x.size(); i++) {...}</pre>

ofor(i = 0; i < x.length(); $i++) {...}$

Question 5

1 / 1 pts

Consider vector **x** defined as below.

vector<int> x(5);

How can you access the last element of x?

x.at(5)

x.at(x.size())

x(size())

Correct!

x.at(4)

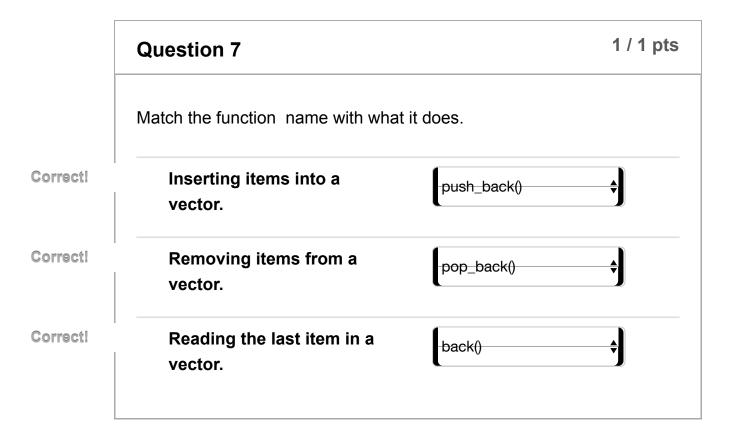
Question 6

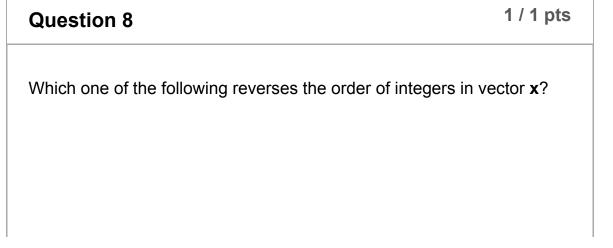
1 / 1 pts

resize() is used to make the size of the vectors larger at runtime, but not smaller.

True

It can be used to make it smaller too.





Correct!

```
for (i = 0; i < x.size(); ++i) {
    int y = x.at(i);
    x.at(i) = x.at(x.size() - 1 - i);
    x.at(x.size() - 1 - i) = y;
}

for (i = 0; i < x.size(); ++i) {
    x.at(i) = x.at(x.size() - 1 - i);
}

for (i = 0; i < (x.size() / 2); ++i) {
    int y = x.at(i);
    x.at(i) = x.at(x.size() - 1 - i);
    x.at(x.size() - 1 - i) = y;
}</pre>
```

Quiz Score: 8 out of 8