**Rules:**

1. All the variable names or function names used in the program should be meaningful.

(Follow coding guidelines provided for reference)

1. Solve all the questions as a separate file
2. For all the questions, provide the solutions based on your understanding of the concepts and provide necessary explanation to justify your answers (Do not execute and generate the output)
3. All the answers for this set shall be submitted in ***GitHub*** as a ***single file***.

**Questions:**

1. The following will work on a UNIX machine but will fail on a PC

int zip; // zip code for current address

........

zip = 92126;

Why does this fail? What will be the result when run on a PC?

Answer:

C++:

On most UNIX machines, integers are 32 bits (4 bytes), providing a range of 2147483647 (231-1) to -2147483648. On the PC, most compilers use only 16 bits (2 bytes), so the range is 32767 (215-1) to -32768. These sizes are typical.

C:

The C standard does not specify the actual size of numbers. Programs that depend on an integer being a specific size (say 32 bits) frequently fail when moved to another machine

1. Why does this program print ''The value of 1/3 is 0"? What must be done to this

program to fix it?

#include <iostream.h>

float answer; // the result of the divide

main ()

{

answer = 1/3;

cout << "The value of 1/3 is " << answer << "\n";

return (0);

}

Answer:

The compiler will treat the evaluation 1/3 as 0 instead of 0.33 because the compiler will evaluate every equation as integer (i.e., the program returns the output as 0).

The evaluation equation should be type-casted in order to get the desired output as we desired.

Answer=(float) 1/3;

Same method can be used in both c and c++.

1. Example is designed to compute the area of a triangle, given its width

and height. For some strange reason, the compiler refuses to believe that we declared the variable width. The declaration is right there on line two, just after the definition of

height. Why isn't the compiler seeing it?

#include <iostream.h>

int height; /\* the height of the triangle

int width; /\* the width of the triangle \*/

int area; /\* area of the triangle (computed) \*/

main()

{

cout << "Enter width height? ";

cin >> width >> height;

area = (width \* height) / 2;

cout << "The area is " << area << '\n';

return (0);

}

Answer:

The compiler does not see width because the comment statement in line 2 does not end properly which end only in line 3. so the compile will treat the line 3 as comment.

int height; /\* the height of the triangle\*/

int width; /\* the width of the triangle \*/

1. Why does the following program print incorrect answers?

#include <iostream.h>

int array[3][5] = { // Two dimensional array

{ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 },

{10, 11, 12, 13, 14 },

{20, 21, 22, 23, 24 }

};

main()

{

cout << "Last element is " << array[2,4] << '\n';

return (0);

}

Answer:

1. Is the following character variable signed or unsigned?

char foo;

Answers:

a. It's signed.

b. It's unsigned.

c. It's compiler dependent.

Answer:

1. Explain auto, register, static and extern variables.

Answer:

1. Why does the following program fail to print the correct zip code? What does

it print instead?

long int zip; // Zip code

main()

{

zip = 02137L; // Use the zip code for Cambridge MA

cout << "New York's zip code is: " << zip << '\n';

return(0);

}

Answer:

1. Is it a legal code?

size = 5;

result = ++size;

The first statement assigns size the value of 5. The second statement:

1. Increments size (side effect)

2. Assigns result the value of size (main operation)

But in what order?

1. result is assigned the value of size (5), and then size is incremented.

result is 5 and size is 6.

2. size is incremented, and then result is assigned the value of size (6).

result is 6 and size is 6.

3. The answer is compiler dependent and varies from computer to computer.

4. If you don't write code like this, you don't have to worry about these sorts of questions.

Answer:

1. How will you change the program to print ch as int?

#include <iostream.h>

signed char ch; // Very short integer

// Range is -128 to 127

int main()

{

ch = 37;

cout << "The number is " << ch << '\n';

return (0);

}

Answer:

1. For some strange reason, the program here thinks that everyone owes a balance of O dollars. Why?

#include <iostream.h>

int balance\_owed; // amount owed

main ()

{

cout << "Enter number of dollars owed:";

cin >> balance\_owed;

if (balance\_owed = 0)

cout << "You owe nothing.\n";

else

cout << "You owe " << balance\_owed << " dollars.\n";

return (0);

}

*Sample output:*

Enter number of dollars owed: 12

You owe 0 dollars.

Answer:

1. What is the error in this program?

#include <iostream.h>

/\*

\* This program produces a Celsius to Fahrenheit conversion

\* chart for the numbers 0 to 100.

\*

\* Restrictions:

\* This program deals with integers only, so the

\* calculations may not be exact.

\*/

// The current Celsius temperature we are working with

int celsius;

main() {

for (celsius = 0; celsius <= 100; ++celsius);

cout << "Celsius: " << celsius <<

" Fahrenheit: " << ((celsius \* 9) / 5 + 32) << '\n';

return (0);

}

When run, this program prints out:

Celsius: 101 Fahrenheit: 213

and nothing more. Why?

Answer:

1. This program reads a list of five numbers and counts the number of threes and sevens in the data. Why does it give us the wrong answers?

include <iostream.h>

int seven\_count; // Number of sevens in the data

int data[5]; // The data to count 3 and 7 in

int three\_count; // Number of threes in the data

int index; // Index into the data

main() {

seven\_count = 0;

three\_count = 0;

cout << "Enter 5 numbers\n";

cin >> data[1] >> data[2] >> data[3] >>

data[4] >> data[5];

for (index = 1; index <= 5; ++index)

if (data[index] == 3)

++three\_count;

if (data[index] == 7)

++seven\_count;

}

cout << "Threes " << three\_count << " Sevens " << seven\_count << '\n';

return (0);

}

When we run this program with the data 3 73 0 2, the results are:

Threes 4 Sevens 1

(Your results may vary.)

Answer:

1. The following program generates the answer 47 instead of the expected answer 144. Why?

#include <iostream.h>

#define FIRST\_PART 7

#define LAST\_PART 5

#define ALL\_PARTS FIRST\_PART + LAST\_PART

main()

{

cout << "The square of all the parts is " <<

ALL\_PARTS \* ALL\_PARTS << '\n';

return (0);

}

Answer:

1. This program generates a warning that counter is used before it is set.

This is a surprise because the for loop should set it. You also get a very strange warning, "null effect, "for line 11.

1 // Warning, spacing is VERY important

2

3 #include <iostream.h>

4

5 #define MAX 10

6

7 main()

8 {

9 int counter;

10

11 for (counter = MAX; counter > 0;

12 --counter)

13 cout << "Hi there\n";

14

15 return (0);

16 }

Answer:

1. This Example computes the wrong value for size. Why?

#include <iostream.h>

#define SIZE 10;

#define FUDGE SIZE -2;

main ()

{

int size; // Size to really use

size = FUDGE;

cout << "Size is " << size << '\n';

return (0);

}

Answer:

1. The following program is supposed to print the message "Fatal Error:

Abort" and exit when it receives bad data. But when it gets good data, it exits. Why?

1 #include <iostream.h>

2 #include <stdlib.h> /\* ANSI Standard only \*/

3

4 #define DIE \

5 cerr << "Fatal Error: Abort\n"; exit(8);

6

7 main() {

8 // A random value for testing

9 int value;

10

11 value = 1;

12 if (value < 0)

13 DIE;

14

15 cerr << "We did not die\n";

16 return (0);

17 }

Answer:

1. What does the above program output? (Try running it on your machine.). Why did it output what it did? (Try checking the output of the preprocessor.)

#include <iostream.h>

#define SQR(x) ((x) \* (x))

main ()

{

int counter; /\* Counter for loop \*/

counter = 0;

while (counter < 5)

cout << "x << counter + 1 <<

" x squared" << SQR(++counter) << '\n';

return (0);

}

Why does this not produce the expected output? How much does the counter go up each time.

Answer:

1. The following program tells us we have an undefined variable, but our only variable name is counter. Why?

#include <iostream.h>

#define RECIPROCAL (number) (1.0 / (number))

main()

}

float counter;

for (counter = 0.0; counter < 10.0;

counter += 1.0)

cout << "1/" << counter << " = "<<

RECIPROCAL(counter) << "\n";

}

return (0);

}

Answer:

1. In the following program, the HIGH\_SPEED flag works, but the DIRECT\_CONNECT flag does not. Why?

#include <iostream.h>

const int HIGH\_SPEED = (1<<7); /\* modem is running fast \*/

// we are using a hardwired connection

const int DIRECT\_CONNECT = (1<<8);

char flags = 0; // start with nothing

main()

{

flags |= HIGH\_SPEED; // we are running fast

flags |= DIRECT\_CONNECT; // because we are wired together

if ((flags & HIGH\_SPEED) != 0)

cout <<"High speed set\n";

if ((flags & DIRECT\_CONNECT) != 0)

cout <<"Direct connect set\n";

return (0);

}

Answer:

1. In Example the first loop works, but the second fails. Why?

#include <iostream.h>

main ()

{

short int i;

// Works

for (i = 0x80; i !=0; i = (i >> 1)) {

cout << "i is " << hex << i << dec << '\n';

}

signed char ch;

// Fails

for (ch = 0x80; ch!=0; ch = (ch >> 1))

cout << "ch is " << hex << int(ch) << dec << '\n';

}

return (0);

}

Answer: