

CS 225, Spring 2017: Quiz #2 Feedback

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1. What is the error in the following code?

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

class LegoMovie{
public:
    bool getEverythingIsAwesome();
    void setEverythingIsAwesome(bool b);
private:
    bool everythingIsAwesome;
};

int main() {
    LegoMovie movie;
    movie.setEverythingIsAwesome(true);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. The main method does not call the LegoMovie's member functions correctly.
- B. **Correct Answer** **Your Answer** There is no implementation for LegoMovie's member functions.
- C. The LegoMovie class is missing a constructor.
- D. The LegoMovie class is missing a destructor.
- E. None of the other answers is true of this code.

2. Consider the following code:

```
int main() {
    int p = 6;
    int *q;
    q = new int(p);
    // here {{#line}}
    delete q;
    return 0;
}
```

Suppose that variable q has location 0xdeadbeef, variable p has location 0xcafebabe, and the memory address of the new int is 0x00bae000.

What is the value of *q at line {{@line}}?

- A. None of these.
- B. 0xcafebabe
- C. **Correct Answer** **Your Answer** 6
- D. The default value of an integer.
- E. 0x00bae000
- F. 0xdeadbeef

3. Suppose you have the following code:

```
class Coffee{
public:
    bool awesome;
    void setSugar();
private:
    int oz;
    bool sugar;
};

void Coffee::setSugar() { // code code code }

void serveCoffee() { // code code code }

int main() {
    Coffee c;
    return 0;
}
```

Where could the assignment awesome = true; occur?

- A. None of the other options is correct.
- B. In the serveCoffee function.
- C. Only in the constructor for the class, if we were to write one.
- D. In another file that does not include a declaration of the class Coffee.
- E. **Correct Answer** **Your Answer** In the main function if we made it c.awesome = true;.

4. Why do we care about encapsulation?

- A. It makes code look more impressive.
- B. It keeps everything in the same file to prevent files from getting lost or not included.
- C. It allows variables to be changed in a way that will cause internal inconsistencies in the data structure.
- D. It reduces the amount of code we have to write.
- E. **Correct Answer** **Your Answer** It prevents others from seeing the implementations of our functions, which helps with security and protection of intellectual property.

```
class Foo {
public:
    Foo();
private:
    int bar;
};

Foo::Foo() { bar = 0; }

int main() {
    Foo *x = new Foo();
    Foo *y = new Foo(12);
    return 1;
}
```

5. What is the result when this code is compiled and run?

- A. A compiler error, because `bar` is private.
- B. No output
- C. **Correct Answer** A compiler error, because the proper constructor doesn't exist for the assignment to `y`.
- D. **Your Answer** The number 1 is printed to the screen.
- E. A runtime error, because `bar` is private.
- F. A runtime error, because the proper constructor doesn't exist for the assignment to `y`.