6MIDSI9

Midterm Review



Save and Exit

Align Quiz to Standard

Enable Sharing SOC-54989153

1. Given a vector **v** and an array **a**, both with a size of 5, which one always generates an error?



A a[0] = v.at(2);



v.at(5) = a[10];



 \mathbf{C} v[3] = 30;



D v[0] = a[4];

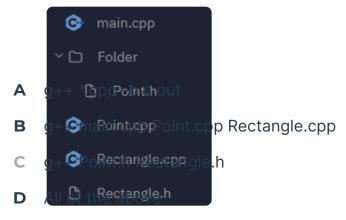


- Out of range; a list of size 5 has indices 0-4
- 2. Which of the following will not successfully compile a runnable program with the following files?









- i Compiling multiple files should be done with .cpp files *.cpp compiles ALL .cpp files
- **3.** What is the correct way to declare an array **a**?
- A array a;
- **B** int a;
- **c** int a[3];
- **D** array<int> a;











4. Given this code, what is the correct way to declare an object?

```
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    class Rectangle {
    private:
    public:
      Rectangle();
                                                                                                                (
      explicit Rectangle(int);
      explicit Rectangle(int, int);
    };
    Rectangle r = 3;
    Rectangle r(3, 4);
    Rectangle r = \{3,4\};
    Rectangle r = new r;
(i) explicit specifier requires the object be created like you would normally (no A or B)
    D is an attempted, and incorrect, declaration of a dynamic object.
5. Which line of code is the correct way to overload the unary operator ++?
    void operator++();
    operator operator++();
    int ++();
    Point operator+(Point);
```

6.	Which line of code is the best code for declaring a good input string stream?	
A	istringstream ssout(name);	Ŵ
В	ostringstream ssin(name);	^
С	ssin(name);	\
D	istringstream ssin(name);	Ĺ ∔
i	The question asks for the best code, this means it must have a good variable name as well; thus, D is better than A.	
7.	When we're done reading/writing a file, what is the best thing to do with the file?	
Α	Delete it	
В	Close it	^
С	Open it	\
D	None of the above	(
8.	What is the difference between Classes and Structs in C++?	
Α	Structs cannot have member functions.	

В	A class is private by default while a struct is public by default	\uparrow
C	, ,	\downarrow
	variables.	ΓŢ
D	All of the above	
9	Which set of code is a valid header guard?	
A	#ifndef POINT_H	
	 	^
	#endif	
В	#ifndef POINT_H #define POINT_H	\
		+
	#endif	
С	#define POINT_H	
	#ifndef POINT_H	
	 #endif	
D		
	#ifndef point.h #define point.h	
		
	#endif	

10. What does the following code do?

vector<vector<Point>> Graphs;



A Create a vector of Point objects labeled Graphs



B Create a vector of graphs (i.e. has multiple points) labeled Graphs



C Create a 2D vector holding graph objects labeled Graphs



D Generate a syntax error



- i C could've been right if it was Graph in the vector rather than Point
- **11.** What type of function is the following code? Point::Point (int x, int y) : x(x), y(y) {}



A A destructor for the Point class



B An overloaded constructor for the Point class



C A helper function for the Point class



D A object function for the Point class



- 12. Which code is the correct way to get the length of an array a
- A a.size()



B len(a)



c a.length()



- **D** len(a.size())
- E none of the above

(±)

- (i) Arrays do not have functions... oof
- 13. Given the code and compilation below, which option will run the code without errors?

```
main(int argc, char** argv) {
  if (argc > 3) {
    ...
  }
  else
    throw std::run_time("Bad Use");
  }
}
```





- ~/root/: g++ main.cpp -o a.out
- A ./a.out grades.txt students.csv test.txt
- B ./a.out students.csv test.txt
- **C** ./a.out grades.txt test.txt students.csv schools.csv
- D a.exe grades.txt test.txt
- E Both A and C
- F All of the above
- i Different look, but does the same thing-- it checks to make sure there's enough arguments

14. Does this code work properly?

```
void Point::setPoints(int x, int y) {
   x = x;
   y = y;
}
```







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- A Yes
- **B** No, the function does not compile as there are syntax errors
- **C** No, this \rightarrow should be appended to the rhs of x and y in the function.
- No, this \rightarrow should be appended to the lhs of x and y in the function.
- **E** No, this → should be appended to the x and y in the parameter of the function.
- 15. Given the code below, what would be stored in Name after the function ends?

```
const name Student::foo(const string& name) const {
  name = name;
  name = "\t\"Bob Ross\""

return name;
}
```







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- **A** Unknown
- **B** "Bob Ross"

C "Bob Ross"

D Bob Ross

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- **F** Error
- (i) Question asks for Name, we don't know what Name is as it does not appear in this code

16. Which pseudo code should replace /* HELP */ for this algorithm to perform its task?

```
Algorithm UnknownAlg (vector<double>& v)
      sz = v size
      for i=0 to sz-1
         min = i
         for j=i+1 to sz-1
           /* HELP */
         end
         temp = v[i]
         v[i] = v[min]
         v[min] = temp
      end
    end
A if v.at(min) < v[j]
      min = j
  if v.at(j) < v[min]
      j = min
```







```
c if v.at(j) < v[min] min = j
```

- D temp = v[i]
 v[i] = v[min]
 v[min] = temp
- temp = v[i]
 v[temp] = v[min]
 v[min] = v[i]
- i Fun fact: Selection sort has a worst case run-time of $O(n^2)$
- 17. Bonus: What might be a reason to use namespaces
- A To avoid variable name conflicts



B To avoid class name conflicts



C To organize class and function uses into more groups



D If you feel like it



- E All of the above
- i Don't worry, no optional readings will be on the test, although its syntax might be used, you won't be tested on it.

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18. Coding Portion: https://docs.google.com/document/d/18eM1sNLwHuae5Pz-

1.7/51 / -1:40

I MKCTKYY FTKTOSISMKZXOZNLVNW/eait?usp=snaring



Note: The grading breakdown is not the same as your actual midterm (to my knowledge), it is simply a way for you to grade yourself and see a potential score.



1

A Got it



B Don'ts Gots Its

Add a Question

Multiple Choice

True / False

Short Answer

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