

# Module 4 Chapter 8 Homework

Ashton Hellwig

April 22, 2020

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Question 1</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Solution . . . . .	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Question 2</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Solution . . . . .	2
<b>3</b>	<b>Question 3</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Solution . . . . .	3
<b>4</b>	<b>Question 4</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Solution . . . . .	4
<b>5</b>	<b>Question 5</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1	Solution . . . . .	5
	<b>Works Consulted</b>	<b>6</b>

## Listings

1	Question 3 Program . . . . .	3
2	Question 3 Solution . . . . .	3
3	Question 4 Program . . . . .	4
4	Question 4 Solution . . . . .	4

## 1 Question 1

Determine whether the following array declarations are valid. If a declaration is invalid, explain why.

- A. `string customers [];`
- B. `int numArray[50];`
- C. `const int SIZE = 30; double list [20 - SIZE];`
- D. `int length = 50; double list [length - 50];`
- E. `int ids[-30];`
- F. `colors [30] string ;`

### 1.1 Solution

- a. **Invalid** – Static array declarations require a size specifier or to be initialized.
- b. **Valid**
- c. **Invalid** – Cannot declare an array with a negative size.
- d. **Valid**
- e. **Invalid** – Cannot declare an array with a negative size.
- f. **Invalid** – `typename` (`std :: string`) should come before the declaration / `string` is a reserved word.

## 2 Question 2

Determine whether the following array declarations are valid. If a declaration is valid, determine the size of the array.

- A. `int list [] = {18, 13, 14, 16};`
- B. `int x[10] = {1, 7, 5, 3, 2, 8};`
- C. `double y[4] = { 2.0, 5.0, 8.0, 11.0, 14.0};`
- D. `double lengths [] = { 8.2, 3.9, 6.4, 5.7, 7.3};`
- E. `int list [7] = {12, 13, , 14, 16, , 8};`
- F. `string names[8] = {"John", "Lisa", "Chris", "Katie"};`

### 2.1 Solution

- a. placeholder
- b. placeholder
- c. placeholder
- d. placeholder

e. placeholder

f. placeholder

### 3 Question 3

What is the output of the following C++ code?

```

1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main() {
4      int list1[5];
5      int list2[15];
6
7      for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
8          list1[i] = i * i - 2;
9      cout << "list1: ";
10
11     for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
12         cout << list1[i] << " ";
13     cout << endl;
14
15     for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
16         list2[i] = list1[i] * i;
17         list2[i + 5] = list1[4 - i] + i;
18         list2[i + 10] = list2[9 - i] + list2[i];
19     }
20     cout << "list2: ";
21
22     for (int i = 0; i < 7; i++)
23         cout << list2[i] << " ";
24     cout << endl;
25
26     return 0;
27 }
```

Listing 1: Question 3 Program

#### 3.1 Solution

1 Placeholder .

Listing 2: Question 3 Solution

## 4 Question 4

What is the output of the following program?

```

1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main() {
4      int j;
5      int one[5];
6      int two[10];
7      for (j = 0; j < 5; j++)
8          one[j] = 5 * j + 3;
9
10     cout << "One contains: ";
11     for (j = 0; j < 5; j++)
12         cout << one[j] << " ";
13     cout << endl;
14     for (j = 0; j < 5; j++) {
15         two[j] = 2 * one[j] - 1;
16         two[j + 5] = one[4 - j] + two[j];
17     }
18
19     cout << "Two contains: ";
20     for (j = 0; j < 10; j++)
21         cout << two[j] << " ";
22     cout << endl;
23
24     return 0;
25 }
```

Listing 3: Question 4 Program

### 4.1 Solution

```

1 Placeholder .
```

Listing 4: Question 4 Solution

## 5 Question 5

Assume that you have the following statements:

```
1 char name[21];  
2 char yourName[21];  
3 char studentName[31];
```

Mark the following statements as valid or invalid. If invalid, explain why.

- A. Placeholder.
- B. Placeholder.
- C. Placeholder.
- D. Placeholder.
- E. Placeholder.
- F. Placeholder.
- G. Placeholder.
- H. Placeholder.

### 5.1 Solution

a. placeholder

b. placeholder

c. placeholder

d. placeholder

e. placeholder

f. placeholder

g. placeholder

h. placeholder

**Works Consulted**

Malik, D. S. (2015). *C programming: Program design including data structures* (7th ed.). Cengage Learning.