

**Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering**  
**EE 553 – Engineering Programming: C++**  
**Quiz3 2022**

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Total points 100

**Question 1: Pointer (20 points)**

What is the expected output of the following code? Explain why?

```
#include<iostream>
#include<string.h>
using namespace std;

class String
{
    char *str;
public:
    String(const char *s);
    void change(int index, char c) { str[index] = c; }
    char *get() { return str; }
};

String::String(const char *s)
{
    int l = strlen(s);
    str = new char[l+1];
    strcpy(str, s);
}

int main()
{
    String s1("stevensQuiz");
    String s2 = s1;
    s1.change(0, 'G');
    cout << s1.get() << " ";
    cout << s2.get();
}
```

**Question2: C++ Concepts - True/False (20 points)**

1. The expressions \*ptr++ and ++\*ptr are equivalent. [ ]
2. A multithreaded process can be more efficient but less secure than the multi-process (by creating child processes for multiple instruction flows) approach [ ]
3. All exceptions need to be reported to avoid complications errors. [ ]
4. In multi-threading, the c++ code between lock and unlock called a non-mutex code [ ]
5. Preprocessor directive are not c++ statements and as such should not end with semicolon. [ ]

### Question 3 C++ code (20 points)

Trace the following c++ code to answer the below questions

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  template <typename T>
4  void fun(const T&x)
5  {
6      static int count = 0;
7      cout << "x = " << x << " count = " << count << endl;
8      ++count;
9      return;
10 }
11
12 int main()
13 {
14     fun<int> (1);
15     cout << endl;
16     fun<int>(1);
17     cout << endl;
18     fun<double>(1.1);
19     cout << endl;
20     return 0;
21 }
22
23
```

What is the expected output of line #15,#17,#19 (the three lines include cout function)?

### Question 4 Pointers and Access Specifiers (20 points)

Given the below code, try to answer the following questions

```
#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

class Test {
private:
    int y;
    int x;
public:
    Test() : x(10), y(x + 10) {}
    void print();
};

void Test::print()
{
    cout<<"x = "<<x<<" y = "<<y;
}

int main()
{
    Test t;
    t.print();
    getchar();
    return 0;
}
```

1. What is the expected final output?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2. Propose c++ code to fix the problem of printing the variables given on the above code. |  |
|---|--|

**Question 5 Multiple Choices (20 points)**

1. Abstract class cannot be instanced
- a. True
  - b. False

2. Trace the following code

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

```
template <int i>
void fun()
{
    i = 20;
    cout << i;
}
```

```
int main()
{
    fun<10>();
    return 0;
}
```

- a. Compilation error due to lvalue
  - b. Compilation error due to rvalue
  - c. 10
  - d. None of the above
3. Base class and derived class relationship comes under
- a. Inheritance
  - b. Polymorphism
  - c. Encapsulation
  - d. None of the above
4. Functions that can be inherited from base class in C++ program
- a. Constructor
  - b. Destructor
  - c. Static function
  - d. None