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1. Section, Date and Time:
TIC, TAC, and TOE. Due ##-##-#### at ##:## PM

Full Name in CAPITAL LETTERS | SFSU ID

2. (1 exam, 0 dropped): 100 points

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3. To prepare for this exam, please review all the related materials including the packages, slides, mock-up exam(s), reading assignments, in-class practices, sample programs posted in the File Manager, and assignments.
4. You do not need to print this exam. No papers. No handwriting. No scanned images. No screenshots. Please type up all your answers in the answer space available in the exam. The provided exam will be in Microsoft Word format. Please submit a single PDF via Canvas.
5. All the rules of an actual exam apply to this exam such as: closed books, closed notes, closed IDEs, and no communication with anyone except the course instructor. The course instructor will be available on Zoom (zoom.ducta.net) or via email during the exam time. You cannot use any other materials or tools but only the provided exam which will be in Microsoft Word format.
6. Please ask all your questions, if any, during the review sessions. Thank you.

HONOR CODE:

- Please follow the CS Department's policies: <https://cs.sfsu.edu/student-policies>
- Please follow the course's policies: http://csc340.ducta.net/00-README-StudentConduct_AcademicHonesty.pdf

PART A – 90 Points

A.1 - 5 pts - How is a **pointer** different from a **reference variable**? And please give a code example.

Would these statements cause an error? Why or why not?

```
int year = 2019;
int yearNext = 2020;
int & ref = year;
ref = yearNext;
```

A.2 - 5 pts - What is a **dangling/stale pointer**? And please give a code example.

Does ~~delete~~ delete a pointer? [Yes] [No]

Please explain why. Then please give instructions how to properly deallocate an object allocated on Free-Store. Please use a code example to demonstrate.

A.3 - 10 Points

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

string type = "Credit";

class credit_card {
public:
    credit_card() = default;

    explicit credit_card(const double& balance, string com = "Disney") :
        com_(move(com)), balance_(balance) {}

    void display_info() const {
        cout << credit_card::type_ << " [" << this->com_ << "]: " << this->balance_ << endl;
    }

    void set_com(const string& com) {
        this->com_ = com;
    }

private:
    static string type_;
    string com_{ "N/A" };
    double balance_{ 0 };
};

string credit_card::type_ = type;

credit_card& update_credit_card(const double& balance) {
    credit_card cc1{ balance };
    static credit_card* cc2 = new credit_card{ 100 };
    cc1.set_com("Tesla");
    *cc2 = cc1;
    return *cc2;
}

int main()
{
    credit_card cc3 = update_credit_card(300);
    cc3.display_info();

    credit_card cc4 = credit_card{ cc3 };
    cc4.set_com("Zoom");
    cc4.display_info();

    credit_card* cc5 = new credit_card{ update_credit_card(500) };
    cc5->display_info();

    cc3.set_com("Google");
    cc4.display_info();

    return 0;
}
```

For each element listed below, please answer:

- In which **memory area** is this element stored? Why?
- The **lifetime**, begin & end, of this element? Why?

- ~~Memory Area 1: Environment~~ (not tested in this exam)
- Memory Area 2: Runtime Stack
- Memory Area 3: Free-store
- Memory Area 4A: Uninitialized Data (global, static...)
- Memory Area 4B: Initialized Data (global, static...)
- ~~Memory Area 5: Binary Program~~ (not tested in this exam)

type

Which area: [1] [2] [3] [4a] [4b] [5]

Why is that area?

What is its lifetime and why?

cc2

Which area: [1] [2] [3] [4a] [4b] [5]

Why is that area?

What is its lifetime and why?

cc3, the object

Which area: [1] [2] [3] [4a] [4b] [5]

Why is that area?

What is its lifetime and why?

cc4, the object

Which area: [1] [2] [3] [4a] [4b] [5]

Why is that area?

What is its lifetime and why?

c. What is the **output** of the program?

A.4 - 15 pts – Please **explain each** parameter passing method, **when to use** it, and **code a function** prototype example.

Pass-by-lvalue-reference

Pass-by-const-rvalue-reference

A.5 - 15 pts

```
int cs = 340;  
int *pointer = &cs;
```

Please **code** a constant pointer which points to **pointer**

Please **code** an **lvalue** reference to reference ***pointer**

Please **code** an **rvalue** reference to reference ***pointer**

Please use what you created, if legal, to change the value of **cs** to 413. **Provide your code or reasoning:**

A.6 - 20 Points

```
...
static int x = 1;
int y = x * 2;

void t1() {
    y++;
    cout << "x: " << x << " | y: " << y << endl;
    y += 1;
    x -= -1;
}

void t2() {
    int* x = &y;
    cout << "x: " << x << " | y: " << y << endl;
}

void t3() {
    int y = x;
    static int x = 2;
    cout << "x: " << x + 1 << " | y: " << y + x << endl;
    x += y;
}

void t4() {
    int y = x + 1;
    int& z = y;
    z += -1;
    cout << "x: " << x + z << " | y: " << y << endl;
}

int main() {
    vector<int> vec1{ 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 };
    vector<int> vec2{ 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 };
    vec1.swap(vec2);
    int * ptr = &vec1[1];
    y = *(ptr + 2);

    t1();
    t2();
    t3();
    t3();
    t4();
    return 0;
}
```

This program **outputs** 5 lines. What are they?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

A.7 - 20 Points

```
int x = 1, y = -1;

void swapplus1(int n1, int n2) {
    int temp = n1 + 1;
    n1 = n2 - 1;
    n2 = temp;
    x = x + n1;
}

void swapplus2(int& n1, int& n2) {
    int temp = n1 + 1;
    n1 = n2 - 1;
    n2 = temp;
}

void swapplus3(const int& n1, const int& n2) {
    int n1val, n2val, temp = n1 + 1;
    n1val = n2 - 1;
    n2val = temp;
    y -= n2;
}

void swapplus4(int* p1, int* p2) {
    int temp = *p1 + 1;
    *p1 = *p2 + 1;
    *p2 = temp;
    x = *p1 + y;
}

void swapplus5(int* &p1, int* &p2) {
    int* temp = p1 + 1;
    p1 = p2 - 1;
    p2 = temp;
}

void print(const int& x, const int& y) {
    cout << "\n x: " << x << " |y: " << y;
}

int main() {
    int arr[] { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 };
    y = arr[3] / size(arr);

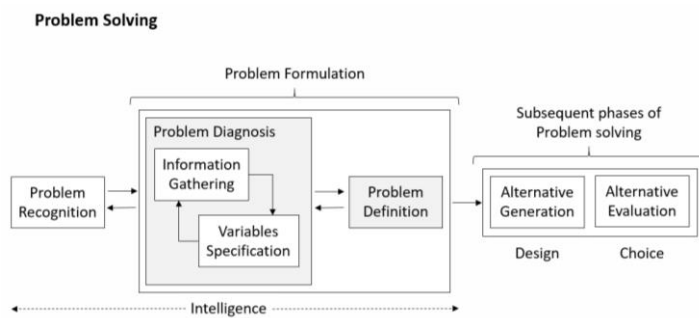
    swapplus1(x, y);    print(x, y);
    swapplus2(x, y);    print(x, y);
    swapplus3(x, y);    print(x, y);
    swapplus4(&x, &y);  print(x, y);
    int *px = &x, *py = &y;
    (*px)--;
    (*py) -= -7;
    swapplus5(px, py);  print(x, y);
    return 0;
}
```

This program **outputs** 5 lines. What are they?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

PART B – 10 Points

B.1 - 5 pts



What did the IDEO team do during the Problem Formulation phase? Did you use the problem-solving steps in ASMT 2 and ASMT 3? How or why not?

B.2 - 5 pts

IDEO: In the future, if you will be a CEO of a software company, will you fire people who are better than you are? How will you feel sitting in a meeting with these people? What are the risks if any?