Due No due date Points 15 Questions 15 Time Limit 30 Minutes Allowed Attempts Unlimited

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Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
KEPT	Attempt 2	16 minutes	15 out of 15
LATEST	Attempt 3	12 minutes	14 out of 15
	Attempt 2	16 minutes	15 out of 15
	Attempt 1	21 minutes	14 out of 15

① Correct answers are hidden.

Submitted Jul 22 at 11:08pm

```
All of these are legal C++ statements; which of them uses the C++ dereferencing operator?

int a = 3, b = 4;

None of these use the dereferencing operator.

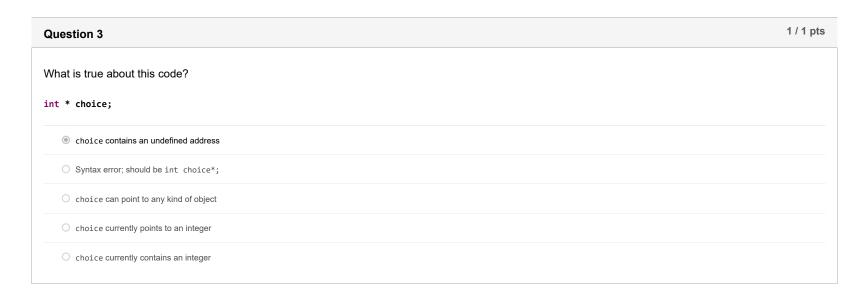
int y = a * b;

z *= a;

int x = *p;

int *p = &b;
```

Question 2	1 / 1 pts
What is true about this code?	
<pre>int n{500}; int *p = &n</pre>	
*p is the value of n	
O p stores the same value as n	
O &p is the direct or explicit value of n	
O &n is the indirect value of p	
O &p represents the indirect value of n	



```
Question 4

Assume that ppi correctly points to pi. Which line prints the size (in bytes) of pi?

int main()
{
    double pi = 3.14159;
    double *ppi;
    // code goes here
    // code goes here
}

    cout << sizeof(ppi);

    None of these

    cout << sizeof(&ppi);
```



Assume that ppi correctly points to pi. Which line prints the value stored inside pi?

int main()
{
 double pi = 3.14159;
 double *ppi;
 // code goes here
 // code goes here
}

© None of these

cout << *ppi;

cout << *ppi;

cout << *ppi;

cout << *ppi;

Which of these is the preferred way to initialize a pointer so that it points to "nothing"?

All are equally preferred.

int *pi = nullptr;

double *pd = 0;

vector<int> *vp(NULL);

Star *ps = NULL;

Question 7

What is printed when you run this code?

int n();
int *p = &n;
*p = 10;
n = 20;
cout << *p << end1;

The address of n

10

20

None of these

0

What is true about an uninitialized pointer?

Dereferencing it will cause a program crash

Dereferencing it is undefined behavior

It is set to the nullptr value

Dereferencing it is safe, but has no effect.

Question 9

Which expression obtains the value that *p* points to?

int x(100);
int *p = &x;

```
    &(*p)
    p
    &p
    &p
    *p
    *(&p)
```

```
Assume that ppi correctly points to pi. Which line prints the address of ppi?

int main()
{
    double pi = 3.14159;
    double *ppi;
    // code goes here
    // code goes here
}

    cout << *ppi;
    cout << &ppi;
    None of these
    cout << ppi;
```

Question 11	1 / 1 pts
What is printed when you run this code?	
<pre>int num = 0; int *ptr = # num = 5; *ptr += 5; cout << num << " " << *ptr << endl;</pre>	
• 10 10	
O 5 5	
O 10 5	
O Undefined; none of these	
O 5 10	

```
Assume that p1 is a pointer to an integer and p2 is a pointer to a second integer. Both integers appear inside a large contiguous sequence in memory, with p2 storing a larger address. How many total integers are there in the slice between p1 and p2?

One of these

p1 - p2;

p2 - p1 - 1;

p2 - p1;
```

|--|

Question 14	1 / 1 pts
Here is a fragment of pseudocode for the <i>negative()</i> function from your homework. What statement represents the underlined portion of code?	
Let p point to beginning of the image Let end be pixel one past the end of the image While p != end Invert the red component Move p to next component	
○ *p++;	
O None of these	
p++;	
O *p = p + 1;	
○ &p++;	

Question 15	1 / 1 pts
Assume that p is a pointer to the first of 50 contiguous integers stored in memory. What is the address of the first integer appearing after this sequent integers?	ce of
O &p + 50;	
O None of these	
<pre>O p + sizeof(int) * 50;</pre>	
<pre>O sizeof(p) + 50;</pre>	
<pre> p + 50; </pre>	

