03-60-340-30

2016 Winter, Tues. Feb. 9, 2016 in TC 204 University of Windsor, School of Computer Science

Midterm 1 Examination

Mr. Paul Preney

Student ID:	
FIRST Name:	
LAST Name:	
	er given nor received unauthorized help with this examination. Any of cheating will automatically void my mark on this examination."
	Signature Unsigned examination booklets will not be graded. Signature implies agreement with the above statement in quotes.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. You have **1 hour** maximum to complete this examination. Pace yourself accordingly.
- 2. Write your answers in the space provided. No additional space will be provided.
- 3. Do **not** remove any papers from this booklet or add new ones.
- 4. You may **not** use any reference material(s) **except** what has been provided within this examination booklet and the course text books *The C++ Programming Language*, 4th *Edition* and/or *The C++ Standard Library: A Tutorial and Reference*.
- **5.** You may not use the C Standard Library unless given explicit permission to do so. C++ coding techniques and the C++ Standard Library without the C Standard Library subset must always be used.
- 6. **Document your code where appropriate.** Unclear answers may not receive partial marks. Ensure any written English uses proper spelling, grammar, and can be understood. Answers must be neat and legible to receive marks.
- 7. **Be sure** that you have printed your name and student number on all pages of this examination.
- 8. Ensure that you have all **10 pages** of this examination (including this page) before starting to write this exam. If you don't, bring this to the attention of the instructor immediately.
- 9. Ensure the proper case, spelling, syntax, grammar, and punctuation marks are correctly used in all answers involving code.

EXAMINATION MARK:	
MAXIMUM MARK:	49

For each que completes/an the appropria	stion in this s swers the sta ate answer(s)	oice and Short Answer Questions (ection, neatly and plainly circle or underline tement/question given for multiple choice or in the space provided. Read carefully! Unifor that question, so ensure that your answer is	the single response which most correctly True/False questions, otherwise, write in ntelligible or ambiguous responses will
Q1) C++ was	` ,		
			[1 mark]
Q2) Indicate C++ standard		riate cell row whether or not the year shown is	s a year associated with an official ISO
	Year	Year Is Associated with Official ISO C++ Standard	Year Is Not Associated with ISO Official C++ Standard
	1979		
	1983		
	1990		
	1998		
	1999		
	2009		
	2014		
	2016		
(exact equiva	alent) type be?	ose to implement a variable of type int& as a p	•
Q4) If a C++	compiler cho	ose to implement a variable of type float const nt) type be? [1 mark]	
Ansv	ver:		
variable's (ex	kact equivaler	ose to implement a variable of type double&& nt) type be? [1 mark]	

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Q6) Match the appropriate term with the best definition. The possible terms to choose from are:

imperative, modular, object-based, object-oriented, generic, functional [6 marks]

Definition	Write Term Associated With Definition In Row
Computation is defined in terms of state strongly associated with operations and the expression of the next operation to be performed it often expressed in terms of the data state.	
Computation is defined in terms of state strongly associated with operations and other hierarchically associated state.	
Computation (and state) is defined in terms of operations that have no side effects.	
Computation is defined in terms of action patterns where each occurs on common aspects of groups of types' interfaces rather than on hierarchical relationships.	
Computation is defined in terms of programming statements that describe changes in state in terms of how something is to be done.	
Computation is defined in terms of programming statements that describe changes in state with the ability for statements to be exposed of hidden to other statements in the program.	

- /	SO C++ rules, r in C++. [2 n	to use C's <math.h> header in a C++ program, explain what one has to narks]</math.h>	do to #include
_			
_			
_			
Q8) All C	Standard Lib	rary functions are contained in the cstd namespace. [1 mark]	
(6	a) True	(b) False	
Q9) All C	C++ Standard I	Library functions are contained in the cxxstd namespace. [1 mark]	
(6	a) True	(b) False	
Q10) Brie	efly, what is th	e difference between cerr and clog?	
A	ınswer:		_ [1 mark]

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	-		
Q11) The Standard I	_ibrary uses the	bit shift operator to write formatted data out to an ostre	am.
Answer:			[1 mark]
Q12) The Standard I	Library uses the _	bit shift operator to read in formatted data from an istre	eam.
Answer:			[1 mark]
Q13) The Standard I but such is disabled		n classes (e.g., istream and ostream) support the ability to \mathbf{r}	hrow exceptions
(a) True	(b) False		
Q14) Originally in Ovariable was automa		word prefixed in front of a variable declaration in a function the heap. [1 mark]	n meant that the
(a) True	(b) False		
Q15) In the current (in C++? [1 mark]	C++ standard, usir	ng the auto keyword to declare a variable allows a program	mer to do what
			_
Q16) Using the currewhy it will not comp		will writing auto i; in main() compile? Answer yes or no.	If no, explain
			_
		ar c) { return 3; } to use the new C++ function suffix declared to use -> .) [2 marks]	rator syntax.
			_
Q18) Rewrite the fu	nction int foo(cha	r c) { return 3; } to to be a C++ lambda function. [2 mark	.s]
			_

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Q19) Explain what the expression decltype(foo('a')) valuemarks]	
Q20) For each table row, indicate if the run-time type resulsyntax error (E). [5 marks]	lt of the expression is a lvalue (L), rvalue (R), or a
C++ Expression	lvalue (L), rvalue (R), error (E)
int{};	
decltype(x+y) z;	
auto $x = 5$;	
q += 5;	
++a; (a is an int variable.)	
b++; (b is an int variable.)	
int&& q = 56;	
double&& r = z;	
int& s = 56;	
double& t = z;	
Q21) Prof. Preney communicated in class there is a simple lvalue or an rvalue. In C++, a variable is an Ivalue if it	
Answer:	
Q22) Prof. Preney communicated in class there is a simple lvalue or an rvalue. In C++, a variable is an rvalue if it	
Answer:	

Part II: General Questions (10 Marks)

Answer all parts of each question in the space provided below each question. The number of marks assigned to each question is indicated at the end of each question. You are expected to answer questions using complete sentences and proper grammar. If the answer is program code, simply write the code fragment that answers the question **unless you are explicitly asked to write a full-and-complete program**.

Q23) Your boss has asked you to convert his C99 program into either a C++11 or C++14 program as specified below. Although the C99 program:

- reads the data into an array, you must read all data into a linked list (i.e., use std::list),
- reads up to 5 elements into the data array, you must read in as many elements as possible from standard input,
- uses pointers with the bubble_sort function, you must change bubble sort to use iterators instead of pointers, i.e., the prototype for your bubble_sort() will become:
 - template <typename Iter> void bubble_sort(Iter first, Iter last);
 - NOTE: You are not allowed to called std::swap() in bubble_sort(). You are also not allowed to use std::list::sort() in main() --bubble_sort() must be preserved and implemented.

You must preserve all remaining aspects of program logic converting C99 code to use appropriate equivalent C+ + language constructs and C++ Standard Library functions where possible. You don't need to rewrite any comments in your answer –just translate the code.

```
#include <stddef.h>
                      // For size t
#include <stdio.h>
void bubble_sort(int* first, int* last)
  bool swapped;
  do
    swapped = false;
    int *prev = first;
    int *cur = first; ++cur; // cur is one ahead of prev
    for (; cur != last; ++prev, ++cur)
      if (*cur < *prev)
        int tmp = *cur; *cur = *prev; *prev = tmp; // Swap values
        swapped = true;
  while (swapped);
int main()
  // Declare the data container...
  int data[5];
  size_t num_read_in = 0;
  // Read in the data...
  for (int i; scanf("%i", &i) == 1 && num_read_in < 5; ++num_read_in)</pre>
    data[num_read_in] = i;
  // Sort the data...
  bubble_sort(data, data+num_read_in);
```

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```
// Output the data...
for (size_t i=0; i != num_read_in; ++i)
  printf("%i ", data[i]);
printf("\n");
return 0;
```

Important:

}

- You cannot use the C Standard Library at all in your answer unless there is no C++ equivalent for such.
- You need to replace everything that can be to a suitable C++ language or C++ Standard Library construct –provided it is semantically correct to do so and it simplifies the code/syntax unless otherwise instructed.
- Except when implementing the required changes, the steps the code performs else must remain as-is or be equivalent to the original program code, i.e., don't transform the program logic to use different algorithms, optimize the code, or "make the program better", etc.

Your answer must be a **full and complete valid C++11 or C++14 program. [10 marks]**

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