

Nathan Chism  
5371572795  
Lab 03  
27 FEB 22

## Part 1

A)

swap.cpp

For part a I wrote a script with a function that takes two integers as pointers and swaps their values. I coded lines 17-18 using the following source:

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/swap-two-numbers-without-using-temporary-variable/>

These lines check the addresses of the two pointers to ensure that they are not pointing to the same location. The function adds the value of the first int to the second, then subtracts the value of the second int from itself, then subtracts the value of the second from the first.

B)

arith\_ops.cpp

For this section I wrote four functions that take two pointers of float type and perform the four basic arithmetic operations on them. The first function adds the two values, the second subtracts the second value from the first, the third multiplies the two values and the fourth divides the first value by the second.

## Part 2

matrix.cpp

This program prompts the user to enter values for two 3x3 matrices. The program then multiplies the two matrices by one another. Lines 64-74 of the file were coded directly using

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/936687/how-do-i-declare-a-2d-array-in-c-using-new>

These lines declare and populate a 2-Dimensional array using pointer notation, meaning the array can be dynamically allocated. Passing these values as pointers also allows us to keep variable values when passing them to functions such as the mul\_matrix() function. The resulting matrix is then written to the file result.txt. See matrix.pdf for samples of the file outputs.

## Part 3

display\_cost.cpp

A) This file prompts the user to enter a number n. This then creates a dynamic array of size n. The user is then prompted to enter n 'prices' which are then stored in the array. The program then prints the n sizes the user entered, and deletes the previously allocated memory.

string\_355.cpp

B) This file creates a class similar to the C++ class string. This class (called str\_class) stores an array of character pointers and the size of the string. There are 3 constructors for this class, one that fills the value with a nullptr of size 0, one takes an array of character pointers and a size, and one is a copy constructor that creates a deep copy of the str\_class value. The function add\_new\_item appends a new character to the end of the string. The function delete\_last\_item removes the last character from the string. There are also two functions str\_size() returns the

size of the string and `str_data()` returns a character array that contains the contents of the string. Lines 33 - 38 of the file were directly coded using [https://github.com/bryangoodrich/cpp\\_String/blob/master/String.cpp](https://github.com/bryangoodrich/cpp_String/blob/master/String.cpp). This creates a deep copy of the new `str_class` variable being created when this copy constructor is called.

#### Part 4

##### greater\_than\_k.cpp

This file contains a program that reads the contents of a text file (`input.txt`). The program prompts the user for a value `k`. The program then compares every word in `input.txt` and checks if its value is greater than or equal to `k`. If the word is  $\geq k$ , the word is written to the file `gt_k.txt`. If not, the word is written to `lt_k.txt`. Below are some examples of the same file being evaluated with different values for `k`.



