

Homework Assignment 8

Part A (35%)

1. Declare a variable named myPointer as a pointer of type int, initializing the pointer to NULL in the declaration.

Answer:

2. Write a statement that allocates memory for a new double value using the pointer variable newPointer.

Answer:

3. Write a statement that resize the memory block pointed to by newPointer (in last question) to two times larger as the previous memory size.

Answer:

4. Write a statement that deallocates memory for the pointer variable newPointer.

Answer:

5. Given time1 is of type TimeHrMin defined earlier. What is the value of variable min after the following statements?

```
time1.hourValue = 5;  
time1.minuteValue = 4;  
min = (60 * time1.hourValue) + time1.minuteValue;
```

- A. 301
- B. 302
- C. 303
- D. 304

6. What REALLY happens when you don't free after malloc?

7. What is difference between Structures and Union in C?

Part B (65%) Programming Exercises:

1. (35%) Below is a source code to show 4 students exam grades saved in a structure array. Copy the source code, compile it, and confirm the output by executing it.

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct student{
    char name[20];
    int eng;
    int math;
    int phys;
};

struct student data[]={
    {"Jack", 82, 72, 78},
    {"Kim", 87, 82, 89},
    {"Steve", 92, 62, 79},
    {"Mark", 80, 82, 88}
};

int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<4; i++){
        printf("%7s: Eng = %3d  Math = %3d  Phys = %3d\n",
            data[i].name, data[i].eng, data[i].math, data[i].phys);
    }
    return (0);
}
```

The output should be

Jack:	Eng =	82	Math =	72	Phys =	78
Kim:	Eng =	87	Math =	82	Phys =	89
Steve:	Eng =	92	Math =	62	Phys =	79
Mark:	Eng =	80	Math =	82	Phys =	88

Write a program to calculate mean of three courses of each students.

a. The expected output:

```
Jack: Eng = 82  Math = 72  Phys = 78: Mean = 77.3
Kim: Eng = 87  Math = 82  Phys = 89: Mean = 86.0
Steve: Eng = 92  Math = 62  Phys = 79: Mean = 77.7
Mark: Eng = 80  Math = 82  Phys = 88: Mean = 83.3
```

2. (30%) Write a program in C to find the largest element using **Dynamic Memory Allocation**.

- You can use either calloc or malloc function to allocate the memory for your input array
- Use pointer to reference the content of your input array.
- The expected output:

```
Input total number of elements (1 to 10): 5
```

```
Number 1: 1
```

```
Number 2: 2
```

```
Number 3: 3
```

```
Number 4: 4
```

```
Number 5: 5
```

```
The Largest element is: 5
```

Please reference the assignment submission guide on the iLearn for submission.