CISS240: Introduction to Programming
Quiz q0101

Name: YOUR EMAIL Score:

This is a closed-book, no compiler, 5 minute quiz.

This is a closed book quiz. You have 5 minutes (that is from beginning to the end including the submission of your work.)

If you are using Microsoft Visual Studio, you must clear all the auto-generated code and write the program on your own.

Q1. The goal is to write a C++ program.

The FIRST FEW LINES of your C++ source file must look like this:

```
// Name: John Doe
// File: main.cpp

#include <iostream>
```

with "John Doe"replaced by your name (of course).

Write a C++ program that produces the following output in the console window (when you execute the program):

```
hello master ...
```

Your output must following the above *exactly* as given. For instance, your program is *wrong* if the output is

```
Hello master ...
```

or

```
hello master.
```

or

```
hello    master ...
```

or any other variation.

Your coding style must following the coding style as used in class. That includes the spacing, the blank lines, etc.

After you have tested your code, open `main.tex` (using emacs). Look for `ANSWER` (in emacs search is `C-s`). Copy-and-paste your code between `\begin{answercode}`

and `\end{answercode}`. Save `main.tex` (in emacs do `C-x C-s`). In your bash shell, execute `make` and view the pdf. Submit using the `alex` program.

Answer:

```
// Name: Seth Thurman
// File: main.cpp

#include <iostream>

int main()
{
  std::cout << "hello master ...\n";

  return 0;
}
```

Grading.

1. If your program was not received in time: 0/2
2. If your program contains error(s) and does not run: 0/2
3. If your program is error-free, does run, but produces no output: 0/2
4. If your program is error-free, does run, produces an output, but the output does not match the given output: 0/2
5. If your program is error-free, does run, and produces an output that matches the given output: 2/2
6. After the points from above, point(s) will be taken off for incorrect coding style.

Instructions

In the file `thispreamble.tex` look for

```
\renewcommand\AUTHOR{}
```

and enter your email address:

```
\renewcommand\AUTHOR{jdoe5@cougars.ccis.edu}
```

(This is not really necessary since alex will change that for you when you execute `make`.) In your bash shell, execute "`make`" to recompile `main.pdf`. Execute "`make v`" to view `main.pdf`.

Enter your answers in `main.tex`. In the bash shell, execute "`make`" to recompile `main.pdf`. Execute "`make v`" to view `main.pdf`.

For each question, you'll see boxes for you to fill. For small boxes, if you see

```
1 + 1 = \answerbox{}.
```

you do this:

```
1 + 1 = \answerbox{2}.
```

`answerbox` will also appear in "true/false" and "multiple-choice" questions.

For longer answers that need typewriter font, if you see

```
Write a C++ statement that declares an integer variable name x.
\begin{answercode}
\end{answercode}
```

you do this:

```
Write a C++ statement that declares an integer variable name x.
\begin{answercode}
int x;
\end{answercode}
```

`answercode` will appear in questions asking for code, algorithm, and program output. In this case, indentation and spacing is significant. For program output, I do look at spaces and newlines.

For long answers (not in typewriter font) if you see

```
What is the color of the sky?
\begin{answerlong}
\end{answerlong}
```

you can write

```
What is the color of the sky?
\begin{answerlong}
The color of the sky is blue.
\end{answerlong}
```

A question that begins with "T or F or M" requires you to identify whether it is true or false, or meaningless. "Meaningless" means something's wrong with the question and it is not well-defined. Something like "$1 + 2 = 4$" is either true or false (of course it's false). Something like "$1+_2 = 4$?" does not make sense.

When writing results of computations, make sure it's simplified. For instance write 2 instead of $1 + 1$.

Higher level classes.

For students beyond 245: You can put LaTeX commands in `answerlong`.

More examples of meaningless statements: Questions such as "Is $42 = 1+_2$ true or false?" or "Is $42 = \{2\}^{\{3\}}$ true or false?" does not make sense. "Is $P(42) = \{42\}$ true or false?" is meaningless because $P(X)$ is only defined if X is a set. For "Is $1 + 2 + 3$ true or false?", "$1 + 2 + 3$" is well–defined but as a "numerical expression", not as a "proposition", i.e., it cannot be true or false. Therefore "Is $1 + 2 + 3$ true or false?" is also not a well-defined question.

More examples of simplification: When you write down sets, if the answer is $\{1\}$, do not write $\{1, 1\}$. And when the values can be ordered, write the elements of the set in ascending order. When writing polynomials, begin with the highest degree term.

When writing a counterexample, always write the simplest.