Quiz

1. Which of the following statements are correct to delete a dynamic object from a pointer p?

A. delete [] p; B. delete [] \*p; C. delete \*p; D. delete p;

Answer: D

1. Suppose you declare the following: double radius = 5; const double const\* pValue = &radius;

Which of the following statements are allowed?

A. pValue = &radius; B. cout << \*pValue;

C. radius++; D. \*pValue = 0; E. (\*pValue)++;

Answer: A, B, C

1. What is the output of the following code?

int main(){

int list[] = { 10, 20, 30, 40 };

cout << \*(list + 1) << " " << \*list + 1 << endl;

return 0; }

Answer: 20 11

1. Suppose you declare int count = 5; which of the following is true?

A. &count is 5 B. \*count is the address of count C. \*count is 5

D. &count is the address of count

Answer: D

1. Suppose you declare an array double list[] = {1, 3.4, 5.5, 3.5}. &list[1] is same as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. list[1] B. list C. list[0] D. list + 1 E. list + 2

Answer: D

Exercise Quiz

What is the output of the following code?

void f1(int x, int& y, int\* z){

x++;

y++;

(\*z)++;

}

int main(){

int i = 1, j = 1, k = 1;

f1(i, j, &k);

cout<< "i is " << i << endl;

cout << "j is " << j << endl;

cout << "k is " << k << 두이;

return 0;

}

Answer: i is 1 \n j is 2 \n k is 2

포인터 (주소) : 같은 유형의 변수 주소 할당

-간접참조 : \*pointer count++ == (\*pCount)++

-초기화 : 지역 포인터는 초기화 안하면 임의의값 저장, 0으로 초기화 가능, 간접참조할 때 포인터 초기화 되어있어야 함.

-typedef: int I =0, j =1 (o) int\* pl,pj (x) => typedef int\* intPointer; intPointer pl,pj;

- 배열: void m(int list[], int size) ⬄ void m(int\* list, int size)

void m(char c\_string[]) <=> void m(char\* c\_string)