OHJ-1106 Programming I

Class Exam Monday 30 January 2012

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Make sure you read the questions carefully before giving your answer. Put your name and student number on each answer sheet.

This exam consists of 3 pages / 7 exercises. The maximum amount of points is 70. Each exercise is worth 10 points.

Written material, mobile phones and calculators are NOT allowed in the exam.

Good luck!

Exercise 1

Briefly differentiate between the following terms.

- a. Precedence versus associativity
- b. Lifetime versus scope
- c. Declaration versus definition
- d. Type coercion versus type casting
- e. Compilation versus linking

Exercise 2

Consider the following program, which is missing a function named func:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// missing function func goes here
int main ()
{
        int r, s, t;
        r = 6;        s = 8;
        t = func(r, s);
        cout << r << " " << s << " " << t << endl;
        return 0;
}</pre>
```

a. Show the output generated by this program if we add the following function func to the program?

```
int func (int &x, int y)
{
     x = x + 3;
     y = y + 4;
     return (x+y);
}
```

b. Show the output generated by this program if we instead add the following function func to the program?

```
int func (int x, int y)
{
    int z;
    z = x + y;
    x = x + 3;
    y = y + 4;
    return (z);
}
```

c. Show the output generated by this program if we instead add the following function func to this program?

```
int func (int &x, int &y)
    x = x + 3;
    y = y + 4;
    return (x+y);
```

Exercise 3

Given the declarations int a[5][10][15]; int b[2][5][6][3];

a.	Array a has dimension	and size
	Array b has dimension	and size

Remembering that a multidimensional array is stored as a single dimension array, given the definition

float twoD[4][4];

Make a drawing which shows how the array is stored. Indicate on the drawing the positions of twoD[0][3] and twoD[3][2]

Exercise 4 For each of the following expressions indicate its value and type. If invalid, circle the expression.

Expression	Value	Туре
10 + 3		
-9.4 - 6.2 * 2		
10.0 / 3.0		
10/3		
10 % 3		
10.0 % 3.0		
4/8		
(6 = = 9) && (5 != 2)		
7-5/2.0		11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11
!(2 == 2.0)		

Exercise 5

Given the declarations

```
typedef char CodeString[26];
enum StyleType {FORMAL, BRIEF};
struct RefType
        CodeString
                        token[2000];
        CodeString
                        symbol[20];
};
```

```
struct MapType
        CodeString
                         mapCode;
        StyleType
                         style;
        RefType
                         chart;
};
МарТуре
                guide[200];
МарТуре
                aMap;
RefType
                aRef;
int
                count:
CodeString
                aCode;
```

a. mark each of the following statements as valid or invalid. (Assume that all the valid variables have been assigned values.)

Statement	Valid	Invalid
<pre>if (aMap.style == BRIEF) count++;</pre>		
guide[1].chart.token[2] = aMap;		
guide[6].chart = aRef;		
aMap.chart = aRef;		

- b. Using the declarations above, write a single statement to do each of the following:
- i. Assign the value of the chart member of the seventy-first element of guide to the value aRef.
- ii. Assign the value 'X' to the first element of the twenty-third element of the token member of the chart member of the ninety-fourth element of guide.

Exercise 6

- a. Binary search assumes something on the list to be searched. What is it?
- b. Using a sequence of figures, show the execution steps of binary search on the following list when searching for a target of value 10. Please mention in your drawing the important variables binary search uses (low, mid, high).

Input list:

1 4 7 10 11 19 21 24 30				Y					
	1	4	7	10	11	19	21	24	30

Exercise 7

Write a C++ function that will calculate average gas mileage for a car. The function should prompt the user to input a starting mileage. Then, the user will be prompted to enter how many gallons were entered at each fill up. The user will continue to enter fill-up amounts until they enter a sentinel value of 999 at which point they should be prompted for the ending mileage. Calculate the miles per gallon based upon the amount of fuel used and the number of miles travelled and display the result neatly formatted to 2 decimal places.