#### **Exam 1 Review**

CS 2308 Fall 2011

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#### Exam 1

- Thursday, October 6
- In class, closed book, closed notes, clean desk
- 20% of your final grade
- 80 minutes to complete it
- I recommend using a pencil (and eraser)
- I will bring scratch paper.
- No calculators.

#### **Exam Format**

- 100 points total
  - Plenty of writing programs/functions/code
  - \* Some combination of:
    - Multiple choice
    - Fill-in-the-blank
    - Tracing code/finding errors in code
    - Short answer

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### **Example Programming Problem**

Write a function that accepts an array of integers and the size of the array and prints out a table listing how many values in the array fall in each of the following ranges:

less than 50

50 to 59

60 to 69

70 to 84

85 to 99

over 100

### **Example Tracing Problem**

What will the EXACT output of the following program be?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main () {
  int *ptr1, *ptr2;
  int foo1, foo2 = 13;
   foo1 = 42;
  ptr1 = &foo1;
   ptr2 = ptr1;
   cout << "*ptr1 - " << *ptr1 << endl;</pre>
   cout << "foo1 - " << foo1 << endl;</pre>
   cout << "*ptr2 - " << *ptr2 << endl;
   *ptr1 = 100;
   *ptr2 = 200;
   cout << endl;</pre>
   cout << "*ptr2 - " << *ptr2 << endl;
   cout << "what? " << foo1%10 << endl;</pre>
   return EXIT_SUCCESS;
```

# Chapters 1-7 Review

- Know how to program with arrays and functions
- Passing parameters by reference
- Passing arrays to functions
- Understand Programming Assignment 1

## Ch.8: Searching and Sorting Arrays

- Searching
  - Linear Search
  - Binary Search
- Sorting
  - Bubble Sort
  - Selection Sort
  - Quicksort (algorithm and efficiency only)
- Efficiency
  - Growth rate functions, which are faster/slower
  - Efficiency of searching/sorting

#### Ch 11: Structured Data

- Data Types:
  - Set of values + operations
  - Scalar vs composite data types
- Structures:
  - Definition (new data type)
  - Variable definitions
  - How to access members (fields)
  - Operations (which are valid)
  - Arrays of structures
  - Nested structures
  - Structures as function args, return values

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#### Ch 9: Pointers

- Address operator (&)
- Pointer variables: how to define (data type)
- Dereferencing operator (\*)
- Pointers and arrays
  - \* an array variable IS a pointer to its first element
  - \* array[index] = \*(array + index)
- Pointer arithmetic (if ptr points to a var of type d):
  - \* ptr + n = address in ptr + n \* sizeof(d)
- Initializing Pointers

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#### Ch 9: Pointers, cont.

- Comparing pointers
- Pointers as function parameters
- Pass by reference using pointers as parameters
- Pointers used as parameters accepting arrays as arguments
- Dynamic memory allocation
  - \* new operator
  - \* new with arrays
  - \* delete
  - \* return pointers from functions (watch outs) 10

# C++ Programming on Linux

- What is Linux, Linux file system
- Basic shell commands
- edit, compile, run (nano, g++, a.out)
- Programming with multiple files
  - Why and How to split program up
  - \* Header files
  - \* How to compile multiple file program:
    - g++ (g++ a.cpp b.cpp)
    - separate compilation (g++ -c a.cpp, g++ -c b.cpp, g++ a.o b.o)
    - makefile: understand the example

## How to Study

- Start with the slides/presentations
- Read book to understand slides
- Review assignments + solutions
- Do some exercises from the book
  - \* Fill-in-the-Blank
  - Algorithm workbench
  - \* Find the Error
  - Programming Challenges (first few of these)
  - \* T/F
  - \* Short Answer