Exam 2 Review

CS 1428 Spring 2018

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1

Exam 2

- Thursday, April 12
- In class, closed book, closed notes, clean desk
- 15% of your final grade
- 80 minutes to complete it
- Bring your ID card!!!!
- Bring a number 2 pencil! (and eraser)
- NO: calculators or cell phones.
- NO: headphones/earbuds.

2

Exam Format

- 100 Points total
 - ▶ 50 points: 25 multiple choice and T/F (scantron form)
 - ▶ 50 points: writing code on the test paper
 - ⇒ programs, functions and individual statements
- Tasks:
 - Tracing code (what is the output)
 - > Finding errors in code
 - Demonstrate general knowledge about C++ and programming
 - Programming (writing code, like in the PAs)

Content from Textbook

Units 4 through 6:

• Chapter 5: 5.2-12

• Chapter 6: 6.1-5, 7-10,13

• Chapter 7: 7.1-3, 5 and 7

See reading list online for specific topics of each section

Primarily loops, arrays, and functions

Loops

- while loop
 - general purpose
- do-while
 - ▶ body always done once
 - good for menus, repeating a process
- for loop
 - ▶ init; test; update
 - all are optional
- · Which loops are good for which situations

5

Loops

- Using a while loop for input validation
- Counters/count controlled loop
- Keeping a running total
- Sentinel controlled loop
- Nested loops
- Reading data from a file of unknown length
 - while (fin >> number)
- · Break and continue
- Infinite loops

6

Arrays

- Array declaration/definition:
 - int list[10];
 - size declarator must be a constant (in the C++ standard)
- Array elements
 - > list[i]
 - range of subscripts
 - types
- Array initialization:
 - int list[] = {6,7,8};

Arrays

- Processing arrays
 - input and output
 - sum, average
 - finding max, min (and index of which one)
 - counting values that pass a test
 - array assignment (copy)
- · Lack of bounds checking

Functions

- Function definition
 - name, return type, parameter list, body
- Function call
 - name, argument list
- Function prototype, when it is required
- Function parameters and arguments
 - Understand how they work

9

calling a function that returns a value

Pass by value

The return statement

returning a value from a function

- Pass by reference
- Scope and Lifetime
 - local and global variables
 - parameters
 - global constants

10

Functions and Arrays

- Passing array **elements** to functions
 - parameter type matches element type
- Passing entire arrays to functions
 - parameter type is an array (no size declarator)
 - separate int parameter for size (usually)
 - argument is name of the array (no brackets)
 - arrays are ALWAYS passed by reference

Software Development Process

Functions

- Top Down Design
 - Break tasks into subtasks
 - Make a hierarchy of tasks
- Incremental Development
 - Implement one piece at a time
- Testing
 - Test cases: input values and expected output
- Debugging
 - Strategy: output values of variables
 - Strategy: output literals to trace execution path

Sample problem: multiple choice

What is output by the following statements?

```
A) x = 10
```

B) x = 7

C) x = 8

D) x = 6

```
int list[] = {8,10,3,55,1,22,3,17};
int x = 10;
int i = 3;

while (i < 8) {
   int t = list[i];
   if (t < 10) {
      x = 7;
   } else if (t < 20) {
      x++;
   } else {
      x--;
   }
   i = i+3;
}
cout << "x = " << x << endl;</pre>
```

How to study

- Review the slides (Units 4 6, TDD, Programming)
 - understand all the concepts, quiz yourself
- Use the book to help understand the slides
 - there will be no questions over material that is in the book but not on the slides
- Review programming assignments (fix yours!)
 - get printouts of solutions 4, 5 and 6 up front or in my office
- Review the Squarecap questions
- Try some exercises from the book
- Practice, practice! Write code! Sleep!

Sample problem: Programming

The formula for the volume of a sphere is

$$A = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

where π is 3.14159 and r is the radius of the sphere. Write a function named volume that accepts a radius as an argument. The function should return the volume of a sphere having that radius. Demonstrate the function by calling it in a loop in the main function that displays a table of volumes of circles with radius values 1 through 10. Your function should work properly if the radius has a fractional part (i.e. 5.89).