CMPUT-201 Midterm Exam, Winter 2006, Group A

Instructions:

- This is a "closed book" exam.
- No conversations, please. Cheating is lame and may have unpleasant consequences.
- Print your student id on this page and your name and student id on all subsequent pages.
- Write your answers legibly in the space below or next to the questions. Use a pen. No other sheets are accepted.
- You may use the back of the sheets as scratch space.
- Skip questions you cannot answer immediately and return to them later.
- Important: I won't answer any questions regarding this exam. If unsure, state your assumptions clearly.

Good Luck!

1:	2:	3:	4:
5:	6:	7:	8:

$$\sum = /47$$

1. How many bytes in memory do the following variables occupy on a machine with 32-bit memory addresses and 4-byte ints? (6 marks)

- A) const double *x;
- B) bool x[1000];
- C) int x[20][30];
- D) struct Point { int x,y; } x[8];
- E) char *argv[10];
- F) union Foo { double a,b,c; int d; } x;
- 2. What are the decimal values of integer variable y after the following assignments have been executed (int a=b=c=23): (6 marks)
 - A) y = a \hat{a} ;
 - B) y = a & Oxff;
 - C) $y = a \gg (a \& 3);$
 - D) y = a & (a-1);
 - E) y = b *= 3;
 - F) y = *&++c;

3. The following function is supposed to convert all upper—case letters in a given string into lower—case letters. Correct all syntactic and semantic errors using a minimal number of changes. Recall that C-strings are terminated by a 0-byte. (4 marks)

```
void to_lower_case(const char *s)
{
  for (i=1; s[i] = 0; ++i) {
    if (s[i] >= "a" || s[i] <= "z")
       s[i] = s[i] + "a" - "A";
  }
}</pre>
```

4. Complete the following makefile that creates an unoptimized executable foo from foo.c which includes foo.h, Compiler warnings must be turned on. Also add phony target submit whose commands archive foo.h and foo.c into foo.tar and submit it via astep -c c201 -p asn13 files.tar

(4 marks)

5. What is the text generated by the C preprocessor when processing the following input?(4 marks)

```
#define FOR(i,n) for (int i=0; i < (n); ++i)
#define MAX(x,y) ((x)>(y)?(x):(y))
#define X(a) (a).x
FOR (j, N*M) X(a[j]) = MAX(X(a[j]),X(b[j])); // compute vector maximum
```

6. Give UNIX commands for the following tasks:

(6 marks)

- A) Create directories foo1, foo2, foo3
- B) Copy a directory foo into directory ~/backup
- C) List all files with access permissions in the current directory
- D) Display location of C++ header file ${\tt iostream}$
- E) Count the number of unique lines in file foo
- F) Display information about the CPU(s) on a Linux system

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7. Write a function that <u>rotates</u> an <u>unsigned int x (occupying 32 bits) k bits to the right. Rotation means that — unlike regular shift operations — bits that are shifted out reappear at the other end of the sequence (see example below). (6 marks)</u>

```
void rotate_right(unsigned int &x, int k)
{
  assert(k >= 0 && k < 32);
  assert(sizeof(x) == 4);</pre>
```

```
}
// Example:
unsigned int x = 5; rotate_right(x, 2); // x now 0x40000001
```

8. Indicate by circling T or F, whether the following statements are true or false. (11 marks) [**Important!** One mark for each correct answer; two wrong answers are free; one mark is deducted for any additional wrong answer; not answering is an option resulting in 0 marks for that question; mark total ≥ 0]

A) The linker reports missing function definitions		F
B) Local function parameters are stored on the heap		F
C) Floating point arithmetic is accurate	Τ	F
D) Assigning 32-bit integers to double variables may lose information		F
E) Integer overflows cause program termination		F
F) When passed to functions, C–arrays do not carry length information	Τ	F
G) Local variables in C are automatically initialized		F
H) Macro expansion can be unsafe because of unwanted additional side effects	Τ	F
I) Makefile variables are expanded recursively		F
J) The preprocessor does not know anything about C types		F
K) Arrays are passed by reference	Τ	F