Homework 1 Solutions

Question 1

(a) Here are the values of m, n, and $*_p$ after each of lines 3 - 8 of the code:

5, 7, 7 5, 19, 19 5, 43, 43 5, 43, 5 53, 43, 53 149, 43, 149

The output would be m = 149, n = 43, *p = 149.

(b) The value of ptr would be 3173315908. Since ptr is an integer pointer, incrementing it increases the value by the number of bytes in a single integer, which is typically four (32 bits).

(c) This line implicitly calls the Graph constructor. Since the Graph class did not define a default constructor, no appropriate constructor will be found, and the line will not compile.

(d) ptr is intially set to the address of the first element in arr. Adding two causes it to point to the *third* element of arr. Thus, the code will print the value "3".

Question 2

(a) leo.Eats()

(b) lionPtr->Sleep()

(c) There are several reasons:

- It helps to differentiate the scope for the variable
- Distinguishes private variables from public
- Avoid name conflicts with functions like getters/setters.

(d) The Eats() method of the Animal class will be called, so the output will be "Eats food." If the Eats() function were polymorphic (declared virtual), then the Eats() method of the Lion class would be called.

Question 3

(a) The begin and end iterators must have access to m_data, a private variables of WideArray. If they were part of Walterator, they would not be able to access this variable.

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(b) void operator++(int dummy) { m_ptr += 2 ; }
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(C) walterator waEnd() { return walterator(m_data + 2*m_size) ; }

Question 4

(a) This code would probably result in a *segmentation fault* or other memory error. The address Oxfeedbeef is almost certainly not one that the user's program is permitted to access, and may not be a valid address at all. Attempting to write to it on the second line will result in a fault.

(b) This code fails to delete the array that data points to initially before reassigning data to point to the new, larger array. Since the address of the original array will be lost, it will not be possible to delete it, resulting in a memory leak.