## 2016 Spring COP 3502 Quiz #1

## Date: 1/26/2016

## Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Please answer all coding questions with valid C code. You may assume for any question that the appropriate includes have been made and that i, j and k are declared and ready to use as integer variables (as loop indexes).

Part I - Dynamic Memory Allocation

For each of the following questions, you may assume that both size1 and size2 are integer variables that have been assigned to values prior to the line of code you are to write.

1) (4 pts) Write a single line of code that dynamically allocates an array of size1 variables of type double. Assign the memory allocated to a pointer called nums.

2) (2 pts) Write a single line of code that frees the memory allocated in question 1.

3) (7 pts) Write a segment of code that dynamically allocates a two dimensional array of characters based on a set of integers read in from standard input. In particular, the first integer, size1, will represent the number of strings the array will store. The following size1 integers will represent the lengths of each of the strings, in order. For example, if the input were 3, 8, 5 and 10, then array ought to be prepared to store three strings of length 8, 5 and 10, respectively. Assign the memory allocated to a pointer called words. Please leave room for the null character.

4) (4 pts) Write a segment of code that frees the memory allocated in question 3.

5) (8 pts) Consider a situation where we have a variable, myclass, of type struct student\*\* that is pointing to an array of sizel pointers of type struct student\*, each of which is pointing to a single struct student. In addition, assume that within each struct, both name and gradePtr are pointing to memory that is dynamically allocated. Write a segment of code to free all of the memory pointed to by the double pointer myclass. (Note: Look on the overhead to see a picture of what the allocated memory looks like.) The struct is defined below.

```
struct student {
    char* name;
    struct grades* gradePtr;
    int ID;
    double balance;
};
```

6) (5 pts) Using a binary search on a sorted array of 16,000,000 items, how many comparisons are necessary to determine whether or not a value is stored in the array? (Note:  $2^{20} \sim 1,000,000$ .) Briefly explain your reasoning.

void printMissing(int\* list, int length) {

<sup>7) (10</sup> pts) Write a function that takes in a sorted array, list, of length distinct integers and prints out each positive integer in between 1 and 1,000,000 that does NOT appear on the list. It's guaranteed that all of the values stored in list are in between 1 and 1,000,000, inclusive.