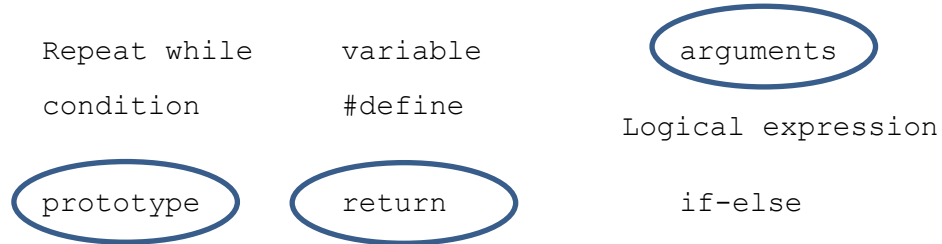


**GNG1106 – Fundamentals of Engineering Computation
Practice Questions - Solutions**

Short Answer Questions

- 1) A computer array is a collection of computer variables of the same type.
- 2) A C array is a collection of variables all of the same type which C structures is a collection of variables of different types.

3)



4) void

5)

```
012
123
234
345
456
```

6) num = rand()%10;

7) char *str;

8) Its value.

9) The nul character, '\0', ASCII code 0, decimal value 0.

10)

i)

```
if(x==3)
    printf("X is greater than 3\n");
else
    printf("X is less than 3\n");
```

if(x > 3)

ii)

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    for (i=5; i>0; i=i-1);
        printf("%d", i);
    return(0);
}
```

for (i=5; i>0; i=i-1)

iii)

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    int array (5) = {1, 2, 7, 4, 12};
    int n, result=0;
    /* sum the elements of the array */
    n = 1;
    while(n >= 5)
    {
        result = result + array(n);
        n = n + 1;
    }
    printf("Sum is %f", result);
    return (0);
}
```

```
n = 0
while(n < 5)
    result = result + array[n];

printf("Sum is %d", result);
```

11)

<u>Expression</u>	<u>Value</u>
w % x	1
a[2] >= z && y <= a[0]	TRUE
w + x/2	2
(a[4]+5.1) >= 6.5 a[1] != y	TRUE
w<=x != y<=z	FALSE

12) #define LONG_NUMBER 12345678901234567890

13)

```
typedef struct dataStr
{
    char identifier[MAX_STR_SIZE+1]; // +1 to accommodate \n
    int numPoints;
    POINT points[MAX_POINT_SIZE];
} DATA_POINTS;
```

14) Structure type definition

15)

```
void swap(int *n1, int *n2)
{
    int temp;
    temp = *n2;
    *n2 = *n1;
    *n1 = temp;
}
```

16)

Values are 100 101
Now, they are 100 172

17) vptr->values[4]

18) Its value.

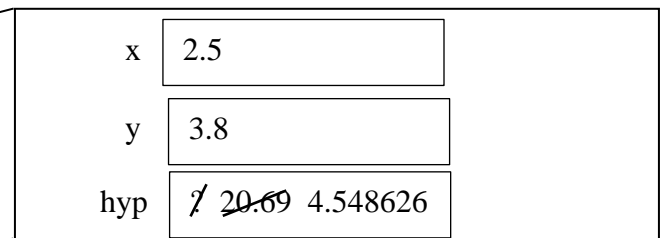
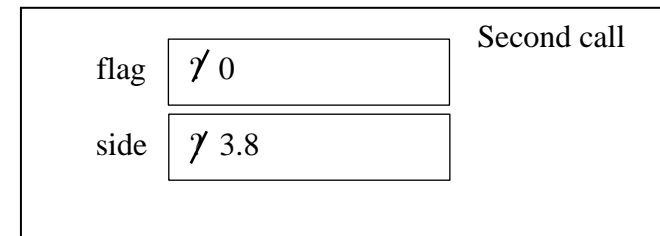
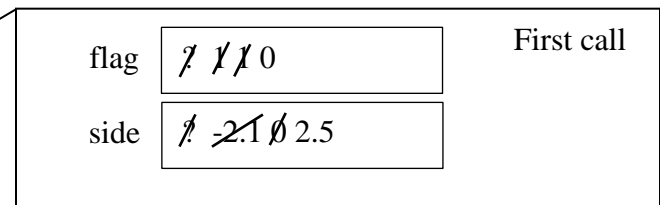
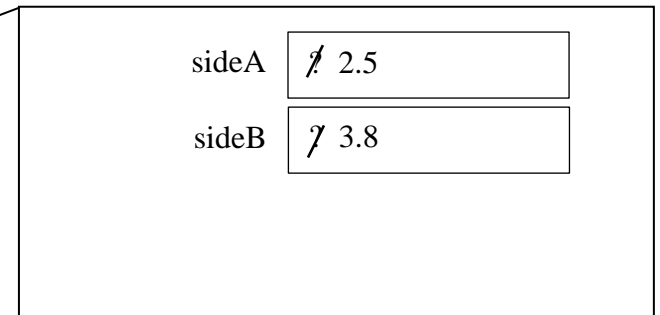
19) There are only 5 elements in the array z. The pointer is incremented past the end of this array, that is, 7 elements. The index i should only have been incremented to 4 instead of 6 ($i \leq 4$) in the for loop.

Programming Model Questions

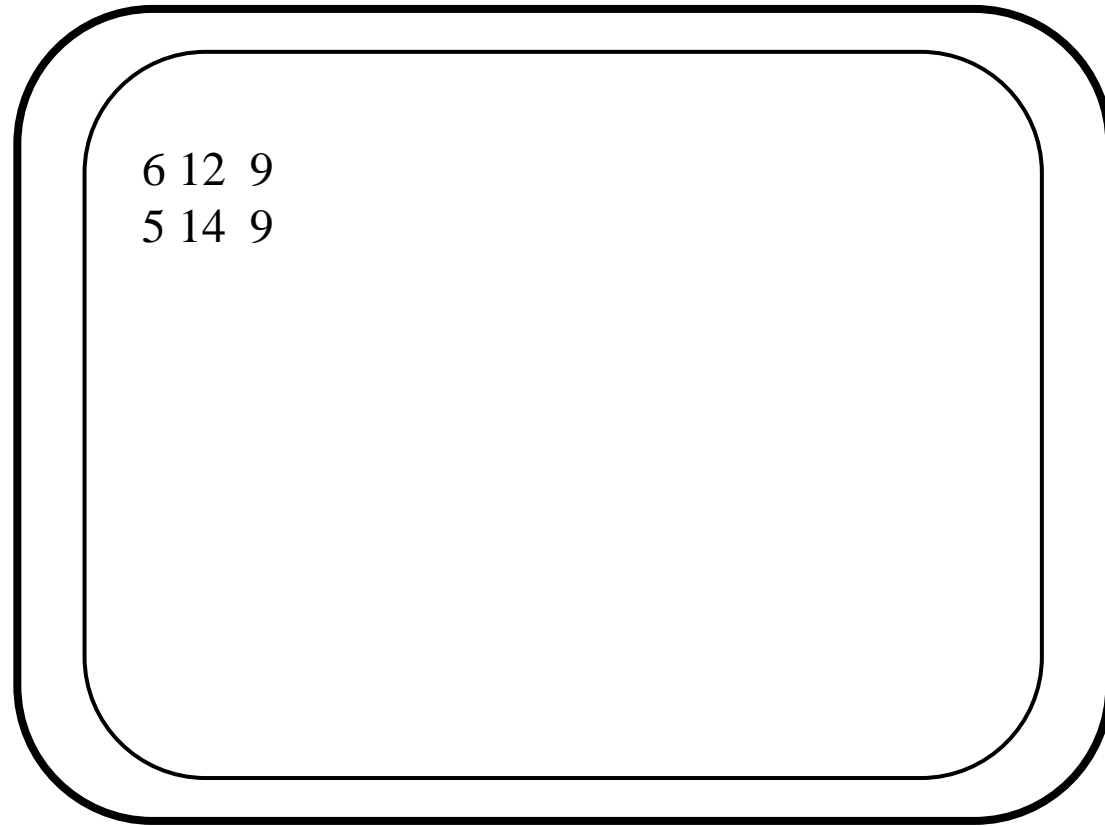
(1) Program Memory

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define TRUE 1
#define FALSE 0
double getSide(void);
double computeHyp(double, double);
/*-----*/
void main()
{
    double sideA, sideB; // Sides of triangle
    printf("Side a\n");
    sideA = getSide();
    printf("Side b\n");
    sideB = getSide();
    printf("The hypotenuse is %f\n",
        computeHyp(sideA, sideB));
}
/*-----*/
double getSide(void)
{
    int flag; // Becomes FALSE on valid value
    double side; // Value for the side of a triangle
    do
    {
        printf(" Please give a value greater than 0: ");
        scanf("%lf",&side);
        if(side > 0) flag = FALSE;
        else flag = TRUE;
    } while(flag == TRUE);
    return(side);
}
/*-----*/
double computeHyp(double x, double y)
{
    double hyp;
    hyp = x*x + y*y;
    hyp = sqrt(hyp);
    return hyp;
}
/*-----*/
```

Working Memory



(2)



Program Memory

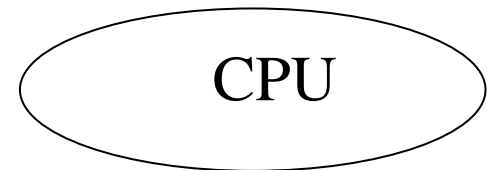
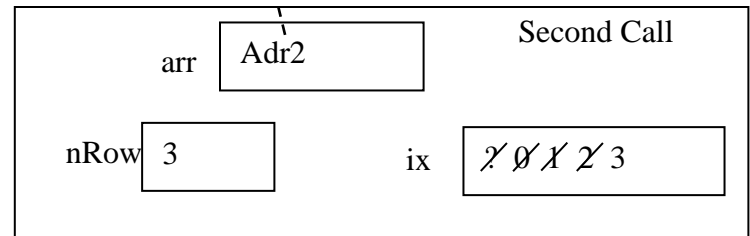
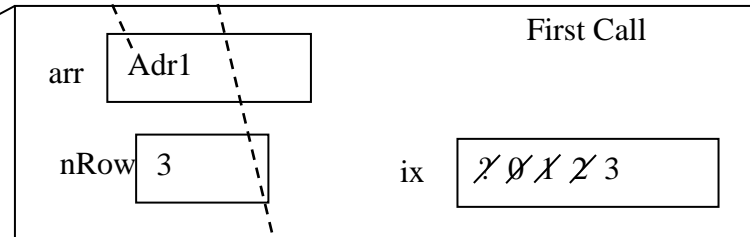
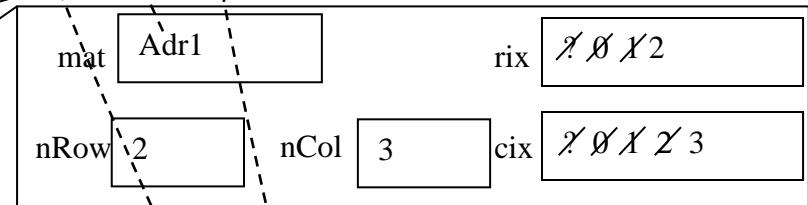
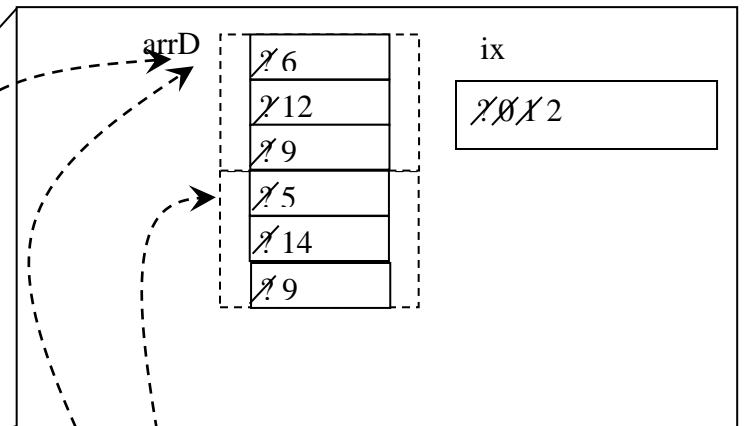
```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define NROWS 2
#define NCOLS 3
void fill_random(int, int ncols, int[][ncols]);
void print1D(int, int[]);
/*-----*/
void main()
{
    int arr2D[NROWS][NCOLS];
    int ix;

    fill_random(NROWS, NCOLS, arr2D);
    for(ix=0 ; ix < NROWS ; ix = ix + 1)
        print1D(NCOLS, arr2D[ix]);
}
/*-----*/
void fill_random(int nRow, int nCol,
                int mat[][nCol])
{
    int rix, cix; /* index for rows and columns */
    for(rix = 0 ; rix <= nRow - 1; rix= rix + 1)
        for(cix = 0 ; cix <= nCol-1 ; cix = cix + 1)
            mat[rix][cix] = 5 + rand()%10 ;
}
/*-----*/
void print1D(int num, int arr[])
{
    int ix; /* index for array */
    for(ix = 0 ; ix < num; ix = ix + 1)
    {
        printf("%3d", arr[ix]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}
/*-----*/

```

Working Memory



Program Memory

(3)

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#define LEN 10
void print1(char *, int );
void print2(char [][], int, int);

/*-----*/
int main( )
{
    char days[7][LEN] = {"Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday",
                        "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday", "Sunday"};

    print1(days[1], 4);
    print2(days, 4, 3);
    system("pause");
    return (0);
}

/*-----*/
void print1(char *ptr, int size)
{
    char day[LEN]= "";

    strcpy(day, ptr);
    *(day+size) = '\0';
    puts(day);
}

/*-----*/
void print2(char ptr[][LEN], int index, int size)
{
    char day[LEN]= "";

    strcpy(day, ptr[index]);
    *(day+size) = '\0';
    puts(day);
}

/*-----*/

```

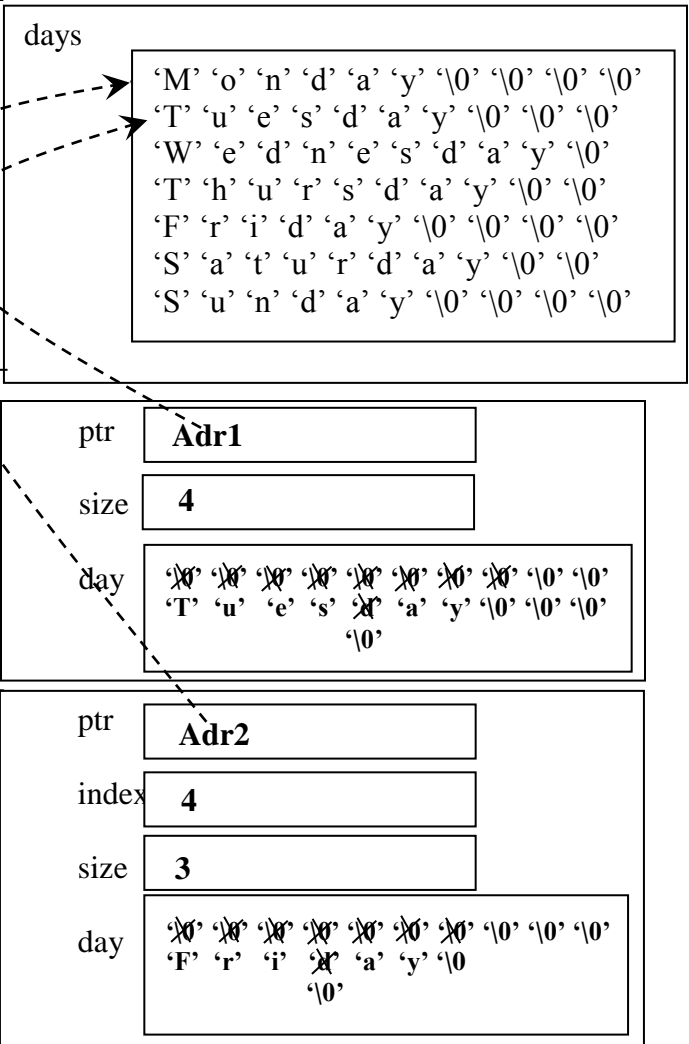
Terminal/Output

```

Tues
Fri

```

Working Memory



CPU

Program Memory

(4)

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#define LEN 10
void displayTruncated(char *, int );
void displaySubstring(char [][], int, int);

/*-----*/
int main( )
{
    char months[12][LEN] = {"January", "February", "March",
        "April", "May", "June", "July", "August",
        "September", "October", "November", "December"};
    displayTruncated(months[3], 4);
    displaySubstring((months+(8*10)), 2, 7);
    return (0);
}
/*-----*/

void displayTruncated(char *ptr, int size)
{
    char string[LEN]= "";

    strcpy(string, ptr);
    string[size] = '\0';
    puts(string);
}
/*-----*/

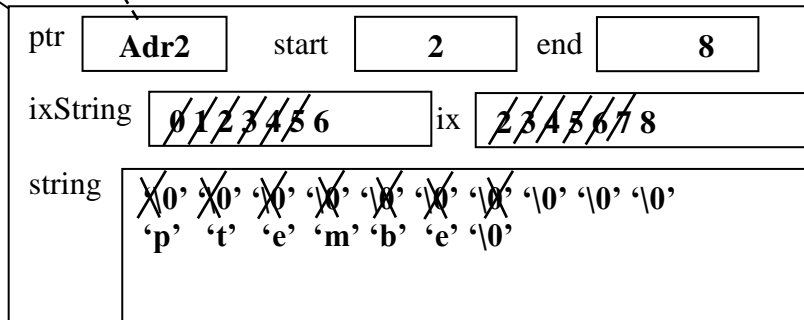
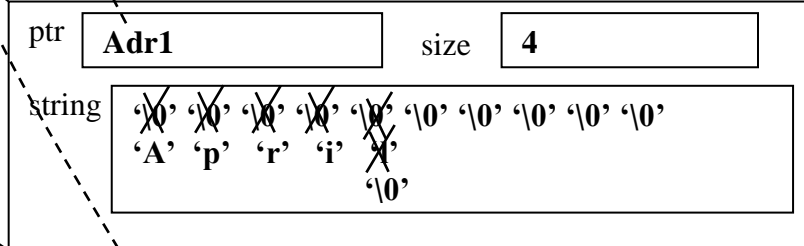
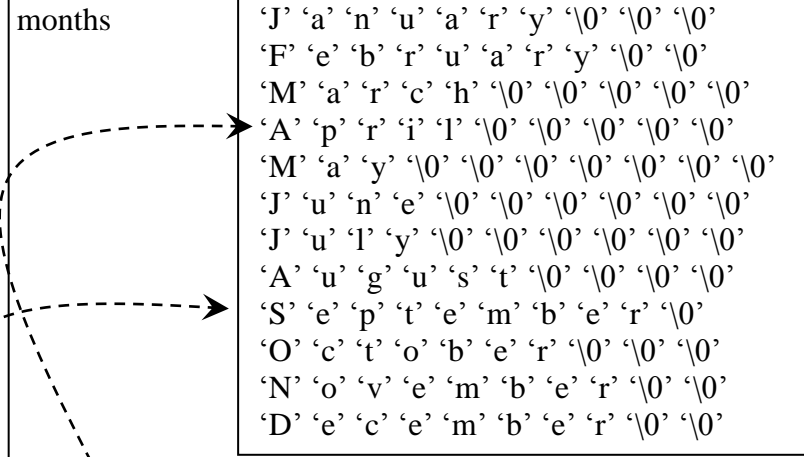
void displaySubstring(char *ptr, int start, int end)
{
    char string[LEN]= "";
    int ixString = 0, ix = start;
    while(ix <= end)
    {
        string[ixString] = ptr[ix];
        ixString = ixString + 1;
        ix = ix + 1;
    }
    string[ixString] = '\0';
    puts(string);
}
/*-----*/

```

Terminal/Output

Apri
ptembe

Working Memory



CPU

(5)

Enter value:

0.5

Array[4] = 5.0

Array of SIZE 5 gives 300.0

Program Memory

```

#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 5

double suprog(double *, double *, int);
double compress(double *, int);

void main()
{
    double value, fit, seg[SIZE] =
        {3.0, 6.0, 4.0, 8.0, 5.0};
    printf("Enter value:\n"); /*Enter 0.5*/
    scanf("%lf",&value);
    fit=suprog(seg, &value, SIZE);
    printf("Array of SIZE %d gives %f\n", SIZE, fit);
}

double suprog(double *array, double *num, int size)
{
    int i;

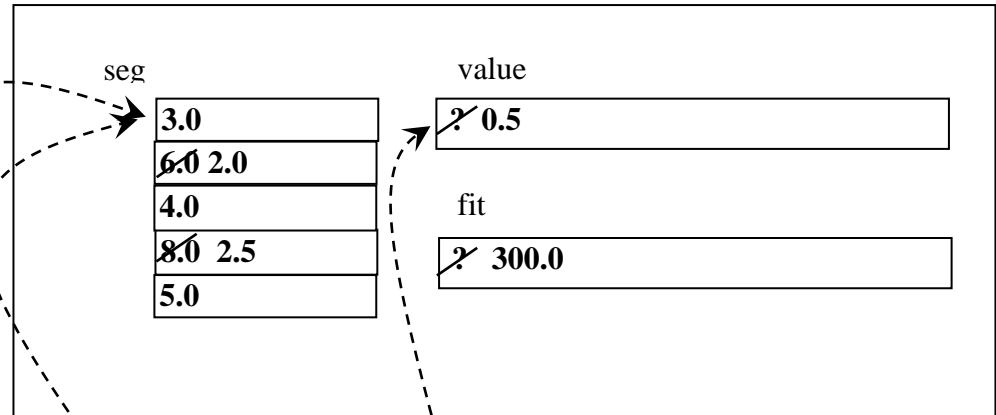
    for(i = 1; i <= size - 1; i = i + 1 )
        if (array[i-1] > array[i])
            {
                array[i-1] = (*num)*array[i];
            }
    printf("Array[%d]=%f\n",4, array[4]);

    return(compress(array, size));
}

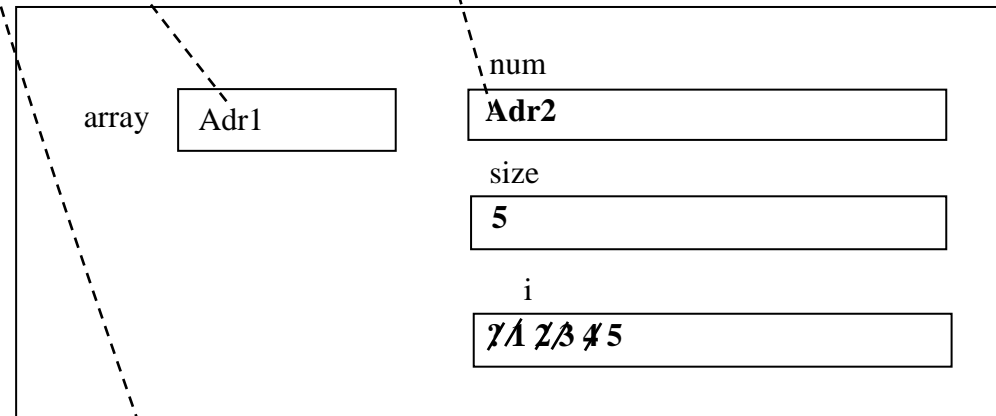
double compress(double *arr, double size)
{
    int i;
    double temp;
    temp=1;
    for(i=0;i<size;i++)
    {
        temp=temp*arr[i];
    }
    return(temp);
}

```

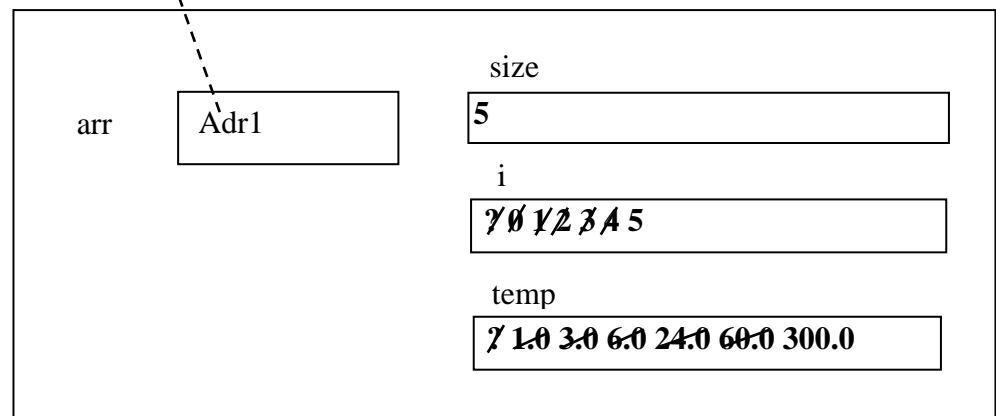
Working Memory (main)



Working Memory (suprog)



Working Memory (compress)



Programming Exercises

1)

(a)

```
/*-----*/
Fonction: averageTemp
Parameters:
    numDays - number of daily temperatures stored in the array.
    temps - reference to an array that contains the temperatures
Returns: Average temperature of the month.
Description: Computes the average number of temperatures stored in the
             referenced array.
-----*/
double averageTemp(int numDays, double temps[])
{
    // variable declarations
    int ix; // for indexing into the arrays
    double avgTemp; // for calculating the average temperature
    // Instructions
    // Scan the array and sum all temperature values
    avgTemp = 0.0;
    for(ix = 0; ix < numDays; ix = ix +1)
    {
        avgTemp = avgTemp + temps[ix];
    }
    // Divide by numDays to get average
    avgTemp = avgTemp/numDays;
    return(avgTemp);
}
```

(b)

```
/*-----*/
Fonction: numHotDays
Parameters:
    thresholdTemp - threshold temperature for determining hot days
    numDays - number of daily temperatures stored in the array.
    temps - reference to an array that contains the temperatures
Returns: Number of days where the temperature exceeded thresholdTemp.
Description: Scans the referenced arrays counting the number of temperatures
             whose value exceeded the threshold temperature.
-----*/
int numHotDays(double thresholdTemp, int numDays, double temps[])
{
    // variable declarations
    int ix; // for indexing into the arrays
    int numHotDays; // for counting number of hot days
    // Instructions
    // Scan the array and count number of hot days
    numHotDays = 0;
    for(ix = 0; ix < numDays; ix = ix +1)
    {
        if(temps[ix] > thresholdTemp)
            numHotDays = numHotDays + 1;
    }
    return(numHotDays);
}
```

(2)

```
/*-----*/
Function: squareRoot
Parameters:
    x - value of x
Return: The square root of x.
Description: Computes the square root of x using the Newton Method.
-----*/
double squareRoot(double x)
{
    // Variable declarations
    double sqrt; // For computing the square root
    double sqrtOld; // for comparison
    // Instructions
    sqrt = x;
    do
    {
        sqrtOld = sqrt; // Saves current value for computing difference
        sqrt = (x + sqrtOld*sqrtOld)/(2*sqrtOld);
    } while(fabs(sqrt - sqrtOld) > x/1000.0);
    return(sqrt);
}
```

(3)

```
/*-----*/
Function: computeE
Parameters:
    n - gives number of terms to use to compute e
Return: The value of e.
Description: Computes the value of e using the n terms (added to 1).
-----*/
double computeE(int n)
{
    // Variable declarations
    double e;
    int i;
    double term; // for saving value of previous term
    // Instructions
    e = 1.0;
    term = 1; // start at 1
    for(i = 1; i <= n; i = i+1)
    {
        term = term/i; // promotion of value of i to a double
        e = e + term;
    }
    return(e);
}
```

(4)

```
/*-----  
Function: isArrowhead  
Parameters:  
    dim - dimension of square matrix  
    mat - reference to a 2D array (matrix)  
Return:  TRUE if matrix is an arrow head matrix and FALSE otherwise.  
Description:  Scans the elements of the matrix to ensure that first column  
              first row and the diagonal contain no zeros and all other  
              elements contain zeros.  
-----*/  
int isArrowhead(int dim, int mat[][dim])  
{  
    int rix; // row index  
    int cix; // column index  
    int isArrHd = TRUE; // assume that it's arrowhead  
    // Scan the matrix  
    // Note that the value of isArrHd must remain TRUE  
    // to continue looping - this makes the function efficient  
    for(rix = 0 ; rix < dim && isArrHd ; rix = rix+1)  
    {  
        for(cix = 0 ; cix < dim && isArrHd ; cix = cix+1)  
        {  
            if(rix==0 || cix== 0 || rix==cix) // first row/column and diagonal  
            {  
                if(mat[rix][cix] == 0) isArrHd = FALSE;  
            }  
            else // zero elements  
            {  
                if(mat[rix][cix]!=0) isArrHd = FALSE;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    return(isArrHd);  
}
```

(5)

```
/*-----  
Function: isUnit  
Parameters:  
    dim - dimension of square matrix  
    mat - reference to a 2D array (matrix)  
Return:  TRUE if matrix is a unit matrix and FALSE otherwise.  
Description: Scans the elements of the matrix to ensure that the diagonal  
             elements contain 1 and all other elements contain 0.  
-----*/  
int isUnit(int dim, int mat[][dim])  
{  
    int rix; // row index  
    int cix; // column index  
    int flag = TRUE; // assume that it's arrowhead  
  
    for(rix = 0 ; rix < dim && flag ; rix = rix+1)  
    {  
        if(mat[rix][rix] != 1) flag = FALSE; // diagonal  
        for(cix = 0 ; cix < dim && flag ; cix = cix+1)  
        {  
            if(rix!=cix && mat[rix][cix] != 0) // non-diagonal  
                if(mat[rix][cix] !=0 ) flag = FALSE;  
        }  
    }  
    return(flag);  
}
```

(6)

(a)

```
/*-----  
Function: transpose  
Parameters:  
    mat - reference to matrix to transposed  
    matT - reference to matrix for storing the transpose  
Description: Transposes the matrix referenced by mat and stores  
             the transpose into the matrix referenced by matT.  
-----*/  
void transpose(MATRIX *mat, MATRIX *matT)  
{  
    int rix; // row index  
    int cix; // column index  
  
    // First set the dimensions in the transposed matrix  
    matT->nrows = mat->ncols;  
    matT->ncols = mat->nrows;  
  
    // Copy values to tranpose matrix  
    // Scan each element in mat and  
    // save into matT by exchanging rix and cix indexes  
    for(rix = 0; rix < mat->nrows; rix = rix + 1)  
        for(cix = 0; cix < mat->ncols; cix = cix + 1)  
            matT->mat[cix][rix] = mat->mat[rix][cix];  
}
```

(b)

```
/*-----  
Function: printMat  
Parameters:  
    mat - reference to matrix  
Description: Displays formatted output of the matrix. Uses 3 significant  
             digits in the output and aligns numbers.  
-----*/  
void printMat(MATRIX *mat)  
{  
    int rix; // row index  
    int cix; // column index  
  
    // save into matT by exchanging rix and cix indexes  
    for(rix = 0; rix < mat->nrows; rix = rix + 1)  
    {  
        // print all values of same row on a single line  
        for(cix = 0; cix < mat->ncols; cix = cix + 1)  
            printf("%10.3f ", mat->mat[rix][cix]);  
        putchar('\n'); // go to next line  
    }  
}
```