

## CS 2150 Exam 1

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

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If you are still writing when “pens down” is called, your exam will be ripped up and not graded – even if you are still writing to fill in the bubble form. So please do that first. Sorry to have to be strict on this!

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There are 6 pages to this exam. Once the exam starts, please make sure you have all the pages. Questions are worth different amounts of points.

**If you do not bubble in this first page properly, you will not receive credit for the exam!**

This exam is CLOSED text book, closed-notes, closed-calculator, closed-cell phone, closed-computer, closed-neighbor, etc. Questions are worth different amounts, so be sure to look over all the questions and plan your time accordingly. Please sign the honor pledge below.

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**Page 3: Lists**

5. [3 points] What is an abstract data type? Why do we use them?
6. [6 points] Consider four primary operations for a list: `insert()`, `delete()`, `find()`, and `findKth()`. Assume that an `insert()` occurs at the end of the list, `delete()` takes in an iterator (i.e., the element has already been found), and that `find()` is passed the element to be searched for. What are the running times for each of those four operations when implemented with linked lists and when implemented with a vector? Please fill the running times into the table below.

Data type	<code>insert()</code>	<code>delete()</code>	<code>find()</code>	<code>findKth()</code>
Linked lists				
Vector				

7. [3 points] We don't write templated code in this course because of the horrendous error messages that are created from a programming mistake. Why does the compiler have such issues detecting errors in template code? (Note: claiming that `g++` is a bad compiler is not a valid answer here, even though that may be true)



**Page 5: Number conversions**

Consider the code listed to the right. The questions on this page have to do with determining its output, which will be done in two steps. Assume that the code is properly inserted into a `main()` function, and that it compiles and runs. Note that a `short` is a 2-byte two's complement integer. Everything in this question is in big-Endian.

```
union {  
    float f;  
    int *p;  
    short s[2];  
} b;  
b.f = -0.421875;  
cout << b.p << endl;  
cout << b.s[0] << endl;  
cout << b.s[1] << endl;
```

12. [6 points] To determine what is output by the first `cout` line in the program, you have to convert  $-0.421875 = -27/64$  to its IEEE 754 hexadecimal encoding. Recall that everything in this problem is in big-Endian. Show your work!
13. [6 points] What are the values output by the last two `cout` lines? You do not need to worry which of the shorts is the "upper" end of the float and which is the "lower" end of the float, as we will accept the answers in either order. You may leave your answer as a sum of powers of 2, if that is easier.

