



The King Hussein School for Computing Sciences
Department of Computer Science
11103 - Structured Programming - Spring 2024

Final Exam

Full Name:

Student ID:

Circle your section:

Question	Points	Score
1	5	
2	10	
3	6	
4	4	
5	6	
6	9	
Total	40	

- Dr. Rawan Ghnemath (SuTuTh 9-10)
 Dr. Rawan Ghnemath (SuTuTh 12-13)
 Dr. Rawan Ghnemath (MoWe 8-9½)

- Dr. Samer Sawalha (SuTuTh 8-9)
 Dr. Samer Sawalha (SuTuTh 10-11)

- Dr. Ahmad Klaib (SuTuTh 11-12)
 Dr. Ahmad Klaib (SuTuTh 14-15)
 Dr. Ahmad Klaib (MoWe 12½-14)

- Mr. Alaa Altarazi (SuTuTh 13-14)
 Mr. Alaa Altarazi (MoWe 9½-11)
 Mr. Alaa Altarazi (MoWe 11-12½)

- Dr. Osama Alhaj Hasan (MoWe 11-12½)
 Dr. Mohammad Abu Snober (SuTuTh 11-12)
 Dr. Abdullah Aref (MoWe 14-15½)
 Dr. Amer Al-Badarneh (SuTuTh 12-13)

Question 1. Basic Code Reading and Debugging

(5 marks)

- A. [2 points] Find the output of each row independently. Use **ERROR** if the code leads to a compilation or a runtime error. Assume that `x`, `y` and `a` are defined as: `int x = 1, y = 2, a[3] = {9, 2, 5};`

	CODE	OUTPUT
1	<pre>double w = 1 / 2; printf("%f", w);</pre>	
2	<pre>for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) { printf("%d ", a[i]); break; continue; }</pre>	
3	<pre>for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) { printf("%d ", a[i]); continue; break; }</pre>	
4	<pre>printf("%d", *a);</pre>	
5	<pre>printf("%d", a[a[1]]);</pre>	
6	<pre>if (y < x < a[0]) printf("YES"); else printf("NO");</pre>	
7	<pre>int w = 5; void f() { int w = 3; } int main() { f(); printf("%d", w); }</pre>	
8	<pre>void f(int* w) { w++; } int main() { f(&x); printf("%d", x); }</pre>	
9	<pre>int f(int w) { return w+1; } int main() { int w = 5; f(w); printf("%d", w); }</pre>	
10	<pre>int f(int w) { return w+1; } int main() { printf("%d", f(f(x))); }</pre>	

Question 2. Basic Code Writing

(10 marks)

- A. [1 point] Complete the function by writing a single line of code that *prints* the result of the equation:

$$\frac{3y - 3}{7x} + x^3$$

```
void compute(int x, int y) {
```

```
}
```

- B. [1 point] Rewrite the following **if**-statement of code without using an **if**-statement.

```
if (x > 7) return 1;  
else return 0;
```

- C. [2 point] Rewrite the following using only a **single if** statement.

```
if (x == 1)  
    return 0;  
if (y == 2)  
    if (x == 3)  
        return 0;  
    return 1;
```

- D. [3 point] Write a piece of code that prints the following shape (assuming **n** is defined and accessible):

```
0 0 0 0 0 0  
1 1 1 1 1 1  
2 2 2 2 2 2  
3 3 3 3 3 3  
...  
n n n n n n
```

- E. [3 point] Write a piece of code that swaps the first row in an array **a[N][M]** with the last row. Assume that **N** and **M** are defined and accessible.

Question 3. Code Tracing and Comprehension

(6 Marks)

- A. Show the output of the code on the right in each of the following cases:

1. If **N** = 3 and **a[]** = {1, 2, 3}

2. If **N** = 3 and **a[]** = {3, 2, 1}

3. If **N** = 1000 and **a[]** = {1000, 1, 2, 3, ..., 998, 999}

4. If **N** = 1000 and **a[]** = {1000, 999, 998, ..., 3, 2, 1}

```
for (int i = 1; i < N; i++)  
    if (a[i] < a[0]) {  
        int temp = a[i];  
        a[i] = a[0];  
        a[0] = temp;  
    }  
  
print("%d %d %d", a[0], a[1], a[2]);
```

- B. What is the output of the following piece of code?

```
int x = 10;  
for (int i = 1; i < x; x--) {  
    printf("%d ", i++);  
}
```

- C. What is the output of the following piece of code?

```
int sum = 0;  
for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {  
    for (int j = i; j <= 3; j++)  
        sum += j;  
    printf("%d ", sum);  
}
```

Question 4. Recursion

(4 marks)

1. [2 marks] Complete the following *recursive* function, which bubble-sorts the array `a[]`.
(You can pick any number of parameters and use them in your implementation.)

```
void bubbleSort(int arr[], [ ] ) {  
    [ ] base case  
  
    for ( [ ] ) {  
        if (arr[i] > arr[i + 1]) {  
            int temp = arr[i];  
            arr[i] = arr[i + 1];  
            arr[i + 1] = temp;  
        }  
    }  
    [ ] recursive call  
}
```

2. [2 marks] What is the output of the following function if called with **n=3** and **a=1**?

```
void mystery(int n, int a) {  
    if (n <= 0) {  
        printf("%d\n", a);  
        return;  
    }  
    mystery(n-1, a+1);  
    mystery(n-2, a+2);  
}
```

Question 5. Strings and Pointers

(6 marks)

Implement function **void remove_prefix(char* str, int n)**, which removes the first **n** characters of the string **str**. If **n** is larger than the size of the string, the function removes all the characters in **str**. If **n** is ≤ 0 , the function does nothing.

Examples.	str before	n	str after
	"ABCDEF"	2	"CDEF"
	"ABCDEF"	10	" "
	"ABCDEF"	0	"ABCDEF"

Notes.

- You are not allowed to use the array [] notation. You must use pointer arithmetic only.
- You are not allowed to use the **string.h** library.

Question 6. 2D Arrays

(9 marks)

Implement function `int HasZeroSquare(int a[H][W], int N, int M)`, which receives a 2D array of size $H \times W$ (where H and W are defined globally) and a size $N \times M$. The function returns 1 if the array has a subarray of size $N \times M$ that is made of all zeroes. The function returns 0 otherwise.

Examples.

The function returns 1 if called with the following array of size $H=6 \times W=5$ and the following values for N and M (for example).

$N=3 \times M=3$

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	2
1	0	0	2	2

$N=2 \times M=4$

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	2
1	0	0	2	2

$N=4 \times M=2$

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0

$N=2 \times M=2$

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0

The function returns 0 if called on the same array but with values for $N \times M$ like: 5×5 , 1×5 , 5×1 , 6×5 , 5×4 , etc.

NOTE. You are allowed to define and use other functions in your solution if this helps you.

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