Problem 1    Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

```c++
int main() {
    int i = 2;
    int x[5] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5};
    cout << max(2.1, i, 1.5) << endl;  // (a) prints 2.1
    cout << min(x[2], x[3]) << endl;    // (b) prints 1
    negateIt(i); cout << i + 1 << endl; // (c) prints -1
    printArray(x, 5);                    // (d) prints 31415
    if (sum(sum(2.1, 6), 1) > 0) cout << "big\n"; // (e) prints big
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `max`.

**Answer:**

```c++
double max(double x, int y, double z)
```

(b) Title line for `min`.

**Answer:**

```c++
int min(int x, int y)
```

(c) Title line for `negateIt`.

**Answer:**

```c++
void negateIt(int &x)
```

(d) Title line for `printArray`.

**Answer:**

```c++
void printArray(int a[], int cap)
```

(e) Title line for `sum`.

**Answer:**

```c++
double sum(double x, int y)
```

**Problem 2**    Consider the following C++ program.

```c++
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

double sum(int x[], int cap, int jump) {
    double ans = 0.0;
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i+= jump)
        ans += x[i];
    return ans / 10.0;
}

int main() {
    int x[6] = {2, 1, 3, 0, 4, 9};
    cout << x[2] << endl;        // line (a)
    cout << x[5/3] << endl;      // line (b)
    cout << x[x[2]] << endl;     // line (c)
    cout << sum(x, 6, 1) << endl; // line (d)
    cout << sum(x, 4, 2) << endl; // line (e)
    return 0;
}
```
(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
3

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
1

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
0

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
1.9

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
0.5

Problem 3  Write a function called maxGap that calculates the largest gap between adjacent entries of an array. (A gap between two numbers is the absolute value of their difference.)

For example, a program that uses the function maxGap follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[5] = {2, 9, 1, 6, 3};
    cout << maxGap(x, 5) << endl; // prints 8 corresponding to the gap from 1 to 9.
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int maxGap(int a[], int cap) {
    int max = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < cap; i++) {
        int gap = a[i] - a[i - 1];
        if (gap < 0) gap = -gap;
        if (gap > max) max = gap;
    }
    return max;
}
```

Problem 4  Write a function called secondDown that returns the result of decreasing the second digit of a positive integer parameter by 1. (If the second digit is already 0, then the value of the parameter is returned. If the parameter is less than 10, then the function can return any answer of your choice.)

For example, a program that uses the function secondDown follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << secondDown(243) << endl; // prints 233
    cout << secondDown(2048) << endl; // prints 2048
    cout << secondDown(1234) + 1 << endl; // prints 1135
    return 0;
}
```
Problem 5 Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

int main() {  
    int i = 3;  
    string s = "Hello";  
    int x[5] = {2, 7, 1, 8, 2};  
    cout << min(i, 2.1, x[0]) << endl; // (a) prints: 2.1  
    cout << max(x[2], 3) << endl; // (b) prints: 3  
    cout << doubleIt(i) << endl; // (c) prints: 2 x 3  
    hi(s); cout << s << endl; // (d) prints: Hi  
    cout << sum(sum(2,6,i), i, i) << endl; // (e) prints: 17  
    return 0;  
}

(a) Title line for min.
Answer:

double min(int x, double y, int z)

(b) Title line for max.
Answer:

int max(int x, int y)

(c) Title line for doubleIt.
Answer:

string doubleIt(int x)

(d) Title line for hi.
Answer:

void hi(string &s)

(e) Title line for sum.
Answer:

int sum(int x, int y, int z)

Problem 6 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

double sum(int x[], int cap, int jump) {
    double ans = 0.0;

    int secondDown(int x) { 
        if (x < 100) { 
            if (x % 10 == 0) return x;  
            else return x - 1; 
        } 
        return secondDown(x/10) * 10 + x % 10; 
    }
for (int i = 0; i < cap; i += jump)
    ans += x[i];
return ans / 5.0;
}

int main() {
    int x[6] = {5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 9};
cout << x[3] << endl;   // line (a)
cout << x[5/3] << endl; // line (b)
cout << x[x[3]] << endl; // line (c)
cout << sum(x, 6, 1) << endl; // line (d)
cout << sum(x, 5, 2) << endl; // line (e)
return 0;
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
2

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
4

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
3

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
4.8

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
1.8

**Problem 7** Write a function called `sumGaps` that calculates the sum of the gaps between adjacent entries of an array. (A gap between two numbers is the absolute value of their difference.)

For example, a program that uses the function `sumGaps` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[5] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5};
cout << sumGaps(x, 5) << endl; // prints 12 corresponding to the sum of gaps 2 + 3 + 3 + 4.
return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
int sumGaps(int a[], int cap) {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < cap; i++) {
        int gap = a[i] - a[i - 1];
        if (gap < 0) gap = -gap;
        sum = sum + gap;
    }
    return sum;
}
```
Problem 8  Write a function called thirdDown that returns the result of decreasing the third digit of a positive integer parameter by 1. (If the third digit is already 0, then the value of the parameter is returned. If the parameter is less than 100, then the function can return any answer of your choice.)

For example, a program that uses the function thirdDown follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << thirdDown(1243) << endl; // prints 1233
    cout << thirdDown(12048) << endl; // prints 12048
    cout << thirdDown(11234) + 1 << endl; // prints 11135
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int thirdDown(int x) {
    if (x < 1000) {
        if (x % 10 == 0) return x;
        else return x - 1;
    }
    return thirdDown(x/10) * 10 + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 9  Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

```cpp
int main() {
    int i = 2;
    double x[5] = {3.0, 1.1, 4.2, 1.3, 5.4};
    cout << max(4.1, x[i] / 10, i) << endl; // (a) prints 4.1
    cout << min(x[2], x[3]) << endl; // (b) prints 1.3
    squareIt(i); cout << i << endl; // (c) prints 4
    squareAll(x, 5); cout << x[0] << endl; // (d) prints 9.0
    if (f(f(x[0])) > 2) cout << "+" << endl; // (e) prints +
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for max.
Answer:

```cpp
double max(double x, double y, int z)
```

(b) Title line for min.
Answer:

```cpp
double min(double x, double y)
```

(c) Title line for squareIt.
Answer:

```cpp
void squareIt(int &x)
```

(d) Title line for squareAll.
Answer:

```cpp
void squareAll(double a[], int cap)
```

(e) Title line for f.
Answer:
double f(double x)

**Problem 10** Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void down(int x[], int cap, int gap) {
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i+= gap)
        x[i] -= gap;
}

int main() {
    int x[6] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9};
    cout << x[5]/4 << endl; // line (a)
    cout << x[5/4] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[x[5]/4] << endl; // line (c)
    down(x, 6, 1); cout << x[1] << endl; // line (d)
    down(x, 6, 3); cout << x[1] << endl; // line (e)
    return 0;
}
```

(a) What is the output at line (a)?

**Answer:**

2

(b) What is the output at line (b)?

**Answer:**

1

(c) What is the output at line (c)?

**Answer:**

4

(d) What is the output at line (d)?

**Answer:**

0

(e) What is the output at line (e)?

**Answer:**

0

**Problem 11** Write a function called `evenSum` that calculates the sum of those entries in an array that are even numbers.

For example, a program that uses the function `evenSum` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[8] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6};
    cout << evenSum(x, 8) << endl; // prints 12
    // The even entries are 4, 2, 6 and these add to 12
    return 0;
}
```
int evenSum(int a[], int cap) {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++) {
        if (a[i] % 2 == 0)
            sum = sum + a[i];
    }
    return sum;
}

Problem 12  Write a function called allEven that reports whether all the digits in a positive integer parameter are even.
For example, a program that uses the function allEven follows.

int main() {
    int x;
    cout << "Enter a number: ";
    cin >> x;
    if (allEven(x)) cout << "All digits are even." << endl;
    else cout << "Not all digits are even." << endl;
    return 0;
}

If the user entered any of 2, 242 or 2048, the program would print All digits are even. But if the user entered any of 1, 21, 1248 or 555, the program would print Not all digits are even.

Answer:

bool allEven(int x) {
    if (x % 2 == 1) return false;
    if (x < 10) return true;
    return allEven(x/10);
}

Problem 13  Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    double x = 0.0, y = 1.1, z = 2.5;
    int array[5] = {3,1,4,1,5};
    string s = "Hello";

    z = average(x, y, z); // (a) sets z to average 1.2
    addStar(s); // (b) replaces s by "Hello*"
    cout << bigger(average(x,y,z), 7.5); // (c) prints 7.5 because it is bigger
    cout << endl;
    printArray(array, 5); // (d) prints array: 3 1 4 1 5
    subtract(array[0], array, 5); // (e) subtracts array[0] from other elements
    printArray(array, 5); // output will now be 0 -2 1 -2 2
    return 0;
}

(a) Title line for average.

Answer:

double average(double a, double b, double c)
Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int x, int &y) {
    if (x < 0) y = -x;
    if (x <= 0) return 0;
    return x % 10 + 2 * fun(x/100, y);
}

int main() {
    int c, x = 1, y = 5;
    if ((x % y) > (y % x)) cout << x; // line (a)
    cout << endl;
    for(c = x; c < y; c++) cout << c; // line (b)
    cout << endl;
    cout << fun(-2, y) << endl; // line (c)
    cout << y << endl; // line (d)
    cout << fun(31459, y) << endl; // line (e)
}
```

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer: 1

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer: 1234

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer: 0
(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
2

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
29

Problem 15  Write a function called subtractFirst that subtracts the value of the first element from every element in an array.
For example, a program that uses the function subtractFirst follows.

int main() {
    int array[6] = {3,1,4,1,5,9};
    subtractFirst(array, 6);
    for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
        cout << array[i] << " "; // Output will be 0 -2 1 -2 2 6
    return 0;
}

Answer:

void subtractFirst(int array[], int c) {
    for (int i = c - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        array[i] -= array[0];
}

Problem 16  Write a function called cutAfter7 that cuts a positive integer parameter after the first digit 7 that it contains. Parameters that are not positive should be returned without any change.
For example, a program that uses the function cutAfter7 follows.

int main() {
    cout << cutAfter7(765) << endl; // prints 7
    cout << cutAfter7(765765) << endl; // prints 7
    cout << cutAfter7(666) << endl; // prints 666
    cout << cutAfter7(107) << endl; // prints 107
    cout << cutAfter7(107007) << endl; // prints 107
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int cutAfter7(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return x;
    int y = cutAfter7(x/10);
    if ((y % 10) == 7) return y;
    return x;
}

Problem 17  Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.
int main() {
    double z = 2.5;
    int array[5] = {3,1,4,1,5};
    string s = "Hello";

    z = average(array, 5); // (a) sets z to average 2.8
    addTwice(s,"**"); // (b) replaces s by "Hello**Hello**"
    cout << sum(average(array, 5), 1.2); // (c) 4.0 the sum of 1.2 and the average
    cout << endl;
    cout << someArray(array, 3); // (d) prints 3 elements: 3 1 4
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

(a) Title line for average.
Answer:
double average(int a[], int cap)

(b) Title line for addTwice.
Answer:
void addTwice(string &x, string y)

(c) Title line for sum.
Answer:
double sum(double a, double b)

(d) Title line for someArray.
Answer:
string someArray(int a[], int cap)

(e) Title line for count.
Answer:
void count(int x, int y[], int cap)

Problem 18 Consider the following C++ program.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int xy(int x, string &y) {
    if (x < 0) y = "error";
    else y = "ok";
    if (x <= 0) return 5;
    return x % 10 + 10 * xy(x/100, y);
}

int main() {
    int c = 4, x = 1;
    string y;
    if ((x % c) == (c % x)) cout << c; // line (a)
    cout << endl;
    for(c = 5; c > x; c--) cout << c; // line (b)
    cout << endl;
    cout << xy(-2, y) << endl; // line (c)
    cout << y << endl; // line (d)
    cout << xy(31459, y) << endl; // line (e)
}
(a) What is the output at line (a)?

Answer:

(b) What is the output at line (b)?

Answer:

5432

(c) What is the output at line (c)?

Answer:

5

(d) What is the output at line (d)?

Answer:

error

(e) What is the output at line (e)?

Answer:

5349

Problem 19 Write a function called subtractAverage that subtracts the average value of an array from every element in an array.

For example, a program that uses the function subtractAverage follows.

```c
int main() {
    double array[6] = {3,1,4,1,5}; // has average 2.8
    subtractAverage(array, 5);
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        cout << array[i] << " "; // Output will be 0.2 -1.8 1.2 -1.8 2.2
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c
void subtractAverage(double array[], int c) {
    double total = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < c; i++) total += array[i];
    double average = total / c;
    for (int i = 0; i < c; i++)
        array[i] -= average;
}
```

Problem 20 Write a function called cutBefore7 that cuts a positive integer parameter before the first digit 7 that it contains. Parameters that are not positive should be returned without any change.

For example, a program that uses the function cutBefore7 follows.

```c
int main() {
    cout << cutBefore7(667) << endl; // prints 66
    cout << cutBefore7(677) << endl; // prints 6
    cout << cutBefore7(666) << endl; // prints 666
    cout << cutBefore7(766) << endl; // prints 0
    cout << cutBefore7(567567) << endl; // prints 56
    return 0;
}
```
Problem 21  Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    string s; char c = 'A'; double d = 1.1;
    int a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 2};
    bool b[2][3] = {{true, false, true}, {false, true, true}};

    s = asString(c); cout << s << endl; // (a) prints: A
    doubleIt(d); cout << d << endl; // (b) prints: 2.2
    doubleThem(a, 4); cout << a[0] << endl; // (c) prints 6
    printArray(b, 2, 3); // (d) prints TFT FTT
    c = randomLetter(); cout << c << endl; // (e) prints a random letter eg Z
    return 0;
}

(a) Title line for asString.
Answer:

string asString(char x)

(b) Title line for doubleIt.
Answer:

void doubleIt(double &x)

(c) Title line for doubleThem.
Answer:

void doubleThem(int x[], int cap)

(d) Title line for printArray.
Answer:

void printArray(bool x[][3], int r, int c)

(e) Title line for randomLetter.
Answer:

char randomLetter()

Problem 22  Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

double down(int x[], int cap, int gap) {
double ans = 0.0;
for (int i = 0; i < cap; i+= gap)
    ans += x[i];
return ans / 10;
}

int main() {
    int x[4] = {3, 1, 4, 1};
    cout << x[2] << endl;       // line (a)
    cout << x[5/3] << endl;     // line (b)
    cout << down(x, 4, 1) << endl; // line (c)
    cout << down(x, 4, 3) << endl; // line (d)
    cout << down(x, x[0], x[x[1]]) << endl; // line (e)
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
4

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
1

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
0.9

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
0.4

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
0.8

Problem 23 Write a function called diff2 that returns the absolute value of the difference of the first two digits of a positive integer parameter. If the parameter has just one digit, that digit should be returned.
For example, a program that uses the function diff2 follows.

int main() {
    cout << diff2(7070);       // prints 7
    cout << diff2(7907);       // prints 2
    cout << diff2(7);          // prints 7
    return 0;
}

Answer:
Problem 24  Write a function called `evenLessOdd` that returns the sum of the even valued entries minus the sum of the odd valued entries in an array of integers.

For example, a program that uses the function `evenLessOdd` follows. The first output is $2 = 8 - 1 - 5$ and the second is $-10 = -1 - 1 - 5 - 3$.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[3] = {8, 1, 5};
    int y[4] = {1, 1, 5, 3};
    cout << evenLessOdd(x, 3) << endl; // prints 2
    cout << evenLessOdd(y, 4) << endl; // prints -10
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int evenLessOdd(int a[], int cap) {
    int answer = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++)
        if ((a[i] % 2) == 0) answer += a[i];
        else answer -= a[i];
    return answer;
}
```

Problem 25  Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

```cpp
int main() {
    string s; char c = 'A'; double d = 1.1;
    int a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 2};
    bool b[2][3] = {{true, false, true}, {false, true, true}};

d = randomNumber(); cout << d << endl; // (a) prints a random number eg 1.5
printThem(a, 4);  // (b) prints 3142
b[1][0] = majority(b, 2, 3); if (b[1][0]) cout << "true\n"; // (c) prints true
doubleIt(a[1]); cout << a[1] << endl;  // (d) prints: 2
s = asString(b[0][0]); cout << s << endl;  // (e) prints: True
return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `randomNumber`.
Answer:

double randomNumber()

(b) Title line for `printThem`.
Answer:
Problem 26  Consider the following C++ program.

```c++
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

double down(int x[], int cap, int &gap) {
    double ans = 0.0;
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i+= gap)
        ans += x[i];
    gap += 2;
    return ans / 10;
}

int main() {
    int x[4] = {3, 2, 1, 8};
    int a = 4, b = 1;
    cout << x[7/3] << endl;  // line (a)
    cout << down(x, a, b) << endl;  // line (b)
    cout << down(x, a, b) << endl;  // line (c)
    cout << down(x, x[0], x[x[2]]) << endl;  // line (d)
    cout << x[2] << endl;  // line (e)
}
```

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:

1

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:

1.4

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:

1.1

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
Problem 27    Write a function called unlucky that returns an answer of true if the first two digits of a positive integer parameter add to 13. Otherwise it returns false. (It returns false if the parameter has fewer than 2 digits.)

For example, a program that uses the function unlucky follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    if (unlucky(6789)) cout << "Unlucky!\n";  // prints Unlucky!
    if (unlucky(6889)) cout << "Unlucky!\n";  // prints
    if (unlucky(6)) cout << "Unlucky!\n";  // prints
    if (unlucky(49)) cout << "Unlucky!\n";  // prints Unlucky!
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
bool unlucky(int x) {
    if (x < 100)
        return x / 10 + x % 10 == 13;
    return unlucky(x / 10);
}
```

Problem 28    Write a function called lastOdd that returns the last odd valued entry in an array or returns 0 if there is no odd value.

For example,

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[3] = {8, 1, 7};
    int y[5] = {1, 2, 5, 4, 6};
    int z[2] = {2, 2};
    cout << lastOdd(x, 3) << endl;  // prints 7
    cout << lastOdd(y, 5) << endl;  // prints 5
    cout << lastOdd(z, 2) << endl;  // prints 0
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int lastOdd(int a[], int cap) {
    for (int i = cap - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        if ((a[i] % 2) == 1) return a[i];
    return 0;
}
```

Problem 29    Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.
int main() {
    string s; char c = 'A'; double d = 4.0;
    int a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 2};
    bool b[2][3] = {{true, false, true}, {false, true, true}};

    printThem(b, 2, 3); // (a) prints TFT FTT
    fixLies(b, 2, 3); printThem(b, 2, 3); // (b) prints FTF TFF
    d = cubeIt(d); cout << d << endl; // (c) prints: 64.0
    cubeInt(a[2]); cout << a[2] << endl; // (d) prints: 64
    a[1] = reverseDigits(a[2]); cout << a[1] << endl; // (e) prints: 1
    return 0;
}

(a) Title line for printThem.
Answer:

void printThem(bool x[][3], int r, int c)

(b) Title line for fixLies.
Answer:

void fixLies(bool x[][3], int r, int c)

(c) Title line for cubeIt.
Answer:

double cubeIt(double x)

(d) Title line for cubeInt.
Answer:

void cubeInt(int &x)

(e) Title line for reverseDigits.
Answer:

int reverseDigits(int x)

Problem 30  Consider the following C++ program.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

double down(int x[], int cap, int &gap) {
    double ans = 0.0;
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i += gap)
        ans += x[i];
    gap += 2;
    return ans / 10;
}

int main() {
    int x[4] = {9, 1, 3, 2};
    int a = 4, b = 2;
    cout << x[9/3] << endl; // line (a)
    cout << down(x, a, b) << endl; // line (b)
    cout << down(x, a, b) << endl; // line (c)
    cout << down(x, x[2], x[x[2]]) << endl; // line (d)
    cout << x[3] << endl; // line (e)
}
(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
2

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
1.2

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
0.9

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
1.2

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
4

**Problem 31** Write a function called `add7` that returns an answer found by putting a 7 in front of the first digit of a positive integer.

For example, a program that uses the function `add7` follows.

```cpp
text
int main() {
    cout << add7(1) << "\n";    // prints 71
    cout << add7(17) << "\n";    // prints 717
    cout << add7(456) << "\n";    // prints 7456
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
text
int add7(int x) {
    if (x == 0) return 7;
    return add7( x / 10) * 10 + x % 10;
}
```

**Problem 32** Write a function called `indexFirstOdd` that returns the index of the first odd valued entry in an array or returns -1 if there is no odd value. (The index of an entry is its position in the array.)

For example,

```cpp
text
int main() {
    int x[3] = {8, 8, 7};
    int y[5] = {7, 2, 5, 1, 9};
    int z[2] = {2, 2};
    cout << indexFirstOdd(x, 3) << endl;    // prints 2
    cout << indexFirstOdd(y, 5) << endl;    // prints 0
    cout << indexFirstOdd(z, 2) << endl;    // prints -1
    return 0;
}
```
int indexFirstOdd(int a[], int cap) {
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++)
        if ((a[i] % 2) == 1) return i;
    return -1;
}

Problem 33 Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    string fullName = "Freddy Next Door";
    int a2[2][3] = {{-2, 4, 3}, {-3, 4, 2}};
    int a[5] = {7, 6, 5, 9, 7};
    cout << middleDigit(19683) + 1 << endl; // (a) prints: 7 as 6 + 1
    cout << random(a2, 2, 3) << endl; // (b) prints random entry eg 4
    cout << initials(fullName) << endl; // (c) prints: F.N.D.
    makePositive(a2[0][0]); // (d) make a2[0][0] positive
    cout << number7s(a, 5); // (e) prints 2: the number of 7s
    return 0;
}

(a) Title line for middleDigit.
Answer:
int middleDigit(int x)

(b) Title line for random.
Answer:
int random(int x[][3], int r, int c)

(c) Title line for initials.
Answer:
string initials(string x)

(d) Title line for makePositive.
Answer:
void makePositive(int &x)

(e) Title line for number7s.
Answer:
int number7s(int x[], int cap)

Problem 34 Write the best title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    string fullName = "Freddy Next Door";
    int a2[2][3] = {{-2, 4, 3}, {-3, 4, 2}};
    int a[5] = {7, 6, 5, 9, 7};
cout << firstLetter(fullName) << endl; // (a) prints: F
cout << sumFirstCol(a2, 2, 3) << endl; // (b) prints: -5 (as -2 + -3).
cout << middleName(fullName) << endl; // (c) prints: Next
makeRandom(a2, 2, 3); // (d) reset the array with random entries
cout << round(((double) a[0]) / ((double) a[1])); // (e) prints 1
         // the nearest integer to the ratio.

return 0;
}

(a) Title line for firstLetter.
Answer:

char firstLetter(string x)

(b) Title line for sumFirstCol.
Answer:

int sumFirstCol(int x[][3], int r, int c)

(c) Title line for middleName.
Answer:

string middleName(string x)

(d) Title line for makeRandom.
Answer:

void makeRandom(int x[][3], int r, int c)

(e) Title line for round.
Answer:

int round(double x)

Problem 35 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int y) {
    x = x + 1;
    y = y - 1;
    return y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 2, y = 7, z = 10; string s = "007";
    cout << ((double) y) / x << endl; // line (a)
    if (!((x > y) && (y > 5))) s = "008";
    cout << s << endl; // line (b)
    z %= y; cout << z << endl; // line (c)
    cout << fun(z, y) << endl; // line (d)
    fun(x, y); cout << y - x * 2 << endl; // line (e)
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
Problem 36  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int x, int &y) {
    x = x + 1;
    y = y - 1;
    return y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 3, y = 9, z = 10; string s = "Yes";
    cout << ((double) x) / z << endl; // line (a)
    if (!(x > y || (y > 5))) s = "No";
    cout << s << endl; // line (b)
    z %= y; cout << z << endl; // line (c)
    cout << fun(z, y) << endl; // line (d)
    fun(x, y); cout << y - x % 2 << endl; // line (e)
}
```

(a) What is the output at line (a)?

Answer:

0.3

(b) What is the output at line (b)?

Answer:

Yes

(c) What is the output at line (c)?

Answer:
(d) What is the output at line (d)?

Answer: 8

(e) What is the output at line (e)?

Answer: 6

Problem 37  Write a function called removeLast0 that prints an integer parameter without its rightmost 0. If there is no 0, print the number itself. If the number is 0, print nothing.

For example, a program that uses the function removeLast0 follows.

```c++
int main() {
    removeLast0(7070); // prints 707
    cout << endl;
    removeLast0(7007); // prints 707
    cout << endl;
    removeLast0(777);  // prints 777
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c++
void removeLast0(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return;
    if (n % 10 == 0) cout << n/10;
    else {
        removeLast0(n/10);
        cout << n % 10;
    }
}
```

Problem 38  Write a function called removeLast7 that removes the rightmost 7 from an integer parameter. If there is no 7, it makes no change.

For example, a program that uses the function removeLast7 follows.

```c++
int main() {
    cout << removeLast7(777) << endl; // prints 77
    cout << removeLast7(1727) << endl; // prints 172
    cout << removeLast7(1234) << endl; // prints 1234
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c++
int removeLast7(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return 0;
    if (n % 10 == 7) return n/10;
    return 10 * removeLast7(n/10) + n%10;
}
```
Problem 39  Write a function called `largestGap` that returns the largest gap between two adjacent elements of an array.

For example, a program that uses the function `largestGap` follows, it prints 7 since the largest gap is between the 9 and the 2.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6};
    cout << largestGap(x, 8) << endl; // prints 7
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
int largestGap(int x[], int n) {
    int max = x[0] - x[1];
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (x[i] - x[i - 1] > max) max = x[i] - x[i - 1];
        if (x[i - 1] - x[i] > max) max = x[i - 1] - x[i];
    }
    return max;
}
```

Problem 40  Write a function called `smallestProduct` that returns the smallest product formed by two adjacent elements of an array.

For example, a program that uses the function `smallestProduct` follows, it prints 3 since the smallest product is between the 3 and the 1.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6};
    cout << smallestProduct(x, 8) << endl; // prints 3
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
int smallestProduct(int x[], int n) {
    int min = x[0] * x[1];
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
        if (x[i] * x[i - 1] < min) min = x[i] * x[i - 1];
    return min;
}
```

Problem 41  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. **Do not supply blocks for the functions.**

```cpp
int main() {
    int x = 0, y = 1, z = 2;
    double b[3] = {1.9, 2.3, 3.0};

    x = larger(x + y, z);    // (a) sets x as the larger
    x = largest(x, y, y, z); // (b) sets x as the largest
    printAll(b, x, y);       // (c) print them all
    boost(x, y);             // (d) increase x by the value of y
    boost(y, mystery(y, z)); // (e) boosts y by a mystery amount
    return 0;
}
```
Problem 42 Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x = 0, y = 1, z = 2;
    double b[3] = {1.9, 2.3, 3.0};

    larger(x + y, z); // (a) prints the larger
    x = middle(x, y, y, z, z); // (b) sets x as the middle value
    printAll(sqrt(b[1]), rand()); // (c) print them all
    swap(x, y); // (d) swap them
    cout << mystery(y, mystery(y, b[0])); // (e) a mystery function
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for larger.
Answer:

```cpp
void larger(int a, int b)
```

(b) Title line for largest.
Answer:

```cpp
int largest(int a, int b, int c, int d)
```

(c) Title line for printAll.
Answer:

```cpp
void printAll(double a[], int b, int c)
```

(d) Title line for boost.
Answer:

```cpp
void boost(int &a, int b)
```

(e) Title line for mystery.
Answer:

```cpp
int mystery(int a, int b)
```
void swap(int &a, int &b)

(e) Title line for **mystery**.

**Answer:**

double mystery(int a, double b)

**Problem 43**  Write blocks of code to perform the functions used in the following main program. Your blocks must match the given title lines. Each block should be a short function of only a few lines.

```c
int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 2, a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 1};
    // (a) Prints the sum of 3 things, here 6
    cout << sum3(1,3,c) << endl;
    // (b) Prints decimal form of fraction b/c, here 0.5
    cout << fraction(b, c) << endl;
    // (c) Fill array with random integers
    randomFill(a, 4);
    // (d) Print array backwards, with entries separated by spaces
    backPrint(a, 4);
    // (e) Print the first digit, assume argument is positive. Here 1.
    firstDigit(19683);
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

Answer:

(a)

```c
int sum3(int x, int y, int z) {
    return x + y + z;
}
```

(b)

```c
double fraction (int x, int y) {
    return ((double) x) / y;
}
```

(c)

```c
void randomFill(int x[], int cap) {
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++) x[i] = rand();
}
```

(d)

```c
void backPrint(int x[], int cap) {
    for (int i = cap - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        cout << x[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}
```

(e)
void firstDigit(int x) {
    if (x < 10) cout << x;
    else firstDigit(x / 10);
}

Problem 44  Write blocks of code to perform the functions used in the following main program. Your blocks must match the given title lines. Each block should be a short function of only a few lines.

int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 2, a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 1};
    // (a) Prints the average of 3 things, here 2.0
    cout << average3(1, 3, c) << endl;
    // (b) Print the fraction b/c as a percentage, here 50.0%
    cout << percentage(b, c) << "%" << endl;
    // (c) Fill array with random positive single digit integers
    randomFill(a, 4);
    // (d) Print array, with entries separated by spaces
    print(a, 4);
    // (e) Print the second digit, assume argument is at least 10. Here print 9.
    cout << secondDigit(19683) << endl;
    return 0;
}

Answer:
(a)

double average3(int x, int y, int z) {
    return (x + y + z) / 3.0;
}

(b)

double percentage(int x, int y) {
    return 100.0 * x / y;
}

(c)

void randomFill(int x[], int cap) {
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++)
        x[i] = rand() % 9 + 1;
}

(d)

void print(int x[], int cap) {
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++)
        cout << x[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}

(e)
int secondDigit(int x) {
    if (x < 100) return x % 10;
    else return secondDigit(x / 10);
}

Problem 45  Write a function called \textit{gcd} that returns the greatest common divisor of two positive integers.

For example, a program that uses the function \textit{gcd} follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << gcd(10, 15) << endl; // prints 5
    cout << gcd(11, 15) << endl; // prints 1
    cout << gcd(0, 15) << endl; // prints 15
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int gcd(int x, int y) {
    if (y == 0) return x;
    return gcd(y, x % y);
}
```

Problem 46  Write a function called \textit{removeFirst} that removes the first digit of a positive integer and returns

the result (or returns 0 if the integer has only one digit).

For example, a program that uses the function \textit{removeFirst} follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << removeFirst(19683) << endl; // prints 9683
    cout << removeFirst(11) << endl; // prints 1
    cout << removeFirst(1) << endl; // prints 0
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int removeFirst(int x) {
    if (x < 10) return 0;
    return 10 * removeFirst(x/10) + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 47  Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (Programs that correctly carry out some

of the tasks will receive partial credit.)

1. It asks the user to enter 250 integers.
2. It computes the average of the 250 integers that the user supplies.
3. It prints out exactly those numbers entered by the user that differ from the average by no more than 10.

Answer:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int data[250];
    int count = 250;
```
cout << "Enter 250 integers: ";
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) cin >> data[i];

int sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) sum = sum + data[i];
double average = sum / ((double) count);

for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)
    if ((average - data[i]) <= 10.0 && (data[i] - average) <= 10.0)
        cout << data[i] << endl;

return 0;

Problem 48  Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (Programs that correctly carry out some
of the tasks will receive partial credit.)
1. It asks the user to enter to enter 250 integers.
2. It prints out exactly the negative numbers entered by the user in the reverse of their order of input.
Answer:

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int data[250];
    int count = 250;

cout << "Enter 250 integers: ";
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) cin >> data[i];

for (int i = count - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    if (data[i] < 0)
        cout << data[i] << endl;

return 0;
}

Problem 49  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply
blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 4;

cout << max(a, 4) << endl;  // (a) prints: 358
reverse(a, 4);  // (b) prints: 358 265 315 314
b = add(b, c);  // (c) b becomes 5
cout << difference(a[0], a[1]) << endl;  // (d) prints: 1
a[0] = sum(a[1], c);  // (e) a[0] becomes 319
return 0;
}

(a) Title line for max.
Answer:
Problem 50  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

```cpp
int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 4, capacity = 4;

    swap(b, c); // (a) swaps values of b & c
    b = last(a, 4); // (b) b becomes 358
    c = add(a[1], a[0]); // (c) c becomes 629
    cout << max(a[1], 1) << endl; // (d) prints: 314
    cout << max(a, capacity, 700) << endl; // (e) prints 700
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for swap.
Answer:

```cpp
void swap(int &x, int &y)
```

(b) Title line for last.
Answer:

```cpp
int last(int x[], int cap)
```

(c) Title line for add.
Answer:

```cpp
int add(int x, int y)
```

(d) Title line for max.
Answer:

```cpp
int max(int x, int y)
```
Problem 51 Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

```c
int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 4;

    cout << max(4, a) << endl; // (a) prints: 358
    reverse(a, 4); // (b) a becomes 358,265,315,314
    b = add(b, b, c); // (c) b becomes 6
    cout << difference(a[1], 300) << endl; // (d) prints: 15
    addOn(a[1], c); // (e) a[1] changes to 319
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `max`.
Answer:

```c
int max(int cap, int x[])  
```

(b) Title line for `reverse`.
Answer:

```c
void reverse(int x[], int cap)  
```

(c) Title line for `add`.
Answer:

```c
int add(int x, int y, int z)  
```

(d) Title line for `difference`.
Answer:

```c
int difference(int x, int y)  
```

(e) Title line for `addOn`.
Answer:

```c
void addOn(int &x, int y)  
```

Problem 52 Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

```c
int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 4, capacity = 4;

    swap(a[3], c); // (a) swaps values of a[3] & c
    b = first(a); // (b) b becomes 314
    a[3] = add(a[1], a[0]); // (c) a[3] becomes 629
    cout << min(a, capacity) << endl; // (d) prints: 265
    printMin(a, capacity); // (e) prints: 265
    return 0;
}
```
Problem 53  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

```c
int main() {
    int a[2][2] = {{314, 315}, {265, 358}};
    int b = 1, c = 4;

    cout << max(a, 2, 2) << endl; // (a) prints: 358
    reverse(a, 2, 2); // (b) prints: 358 265 315 314
    b = add(b, c); // (c) b becomes 5
    cout << difference(a[0][0], a[0][1]) << endl; // (d) prints: 1
    a[0][0] = sum(a[0][1], c); // (e) a[0][0] becomes 319
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for **max**.
**Answer:**

```
int max(int x[][2], int r, int c)
```

(b) Title line for **reverse**.
**Answer:**

```
void reverse(int x[][2], int r, int c)
```

(c) Title line for **add**.
**Answer:**

```
int add(int x, int y)
```

(d) Title line for **difference**.
**Answer:**
int difference(int x, int y)

(e) Title line for sum.
Answer:
int sum(int x, int y)

Problem 54  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    int a[2][2] = {{314, 315}, {265, 358}};
    int b = 1, c = 4, rows = 2, cols = 2;

    swap(b, c);                               // (a) swaps values of b & c
    b = last(a, rows, cols);                  // (b) b becomes 358
    c = add(a[0][1], a[0][0]);                // (c) c becomes 629
    cout << max(a[0][1], 1) << endl;          // (d) prints: 315
    cout << max(a, rows, cols, 700) << endl;   // (e) prints 700
    return 0;
}

(a) Title line for swap.
Answer:
void swap(int &x, int &y)

(b) Title line for last.
Answer:
int last(int x[][2], int r, int c)

(c) Title line for add.
Answer:
int add(int x, int y)

(d) Title line for max.
Answer:
int max(int x, int y)

(e) Title line for max.
Answer:
int max(int x[][2], int r, int c, int z)

Problem 55  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    int a[2][2] = {{314, 315}, {265, 358}};
    int b = 1, c = 4;

    cout << max(2, 2, a) << endl;                                // (a) prints: 358
    reverse(a, 2, 2);                                            // (b) a becomes 358,265,315,314
    b = add(b, b, c);                                             // (c) b becomes 6
    cout << difference(a[0][1], 300) << endl;                    // (d) prints: 15
    addOn(a[0][1], c);                                            // (e) a[0][1] changes to 319
    return 0;
}
(a) Title line for **max**.

**Answer:**

```c
int max(int r, int c, int x[][2])
```

(b) Title line for **reverse**.

**Answer:**

```c
void reverse(int x[][2], int r, int c)
```

(c) Title line for **add**.

**Answer:**

```c
int add(int x, int y, int z)
```

(d) Title line for **difference**.

**Answer:**

```c
int difference(int x, int y)
```

(e) Title line for **addOn**.

**Answer:**

```c
void addOn(int &x, int y)
```

---

**Problem 56**  
Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. **Do not supply blocks for the functions.**

```c
int main() {
    int a[2][2] = {{314, 315}, {265, 358}};
    int b = 1, c = 4, row = 2, col = 2;

    swap(a[1][1], c);  // (a) swaps values of a[1][1] & c
    b = first(a);     // (b) b becomes 314
    a[1][1] = add(a[0][1], a[0][0]);  // (c) a[1][1] becomes 629
    cout << min(a, row, col) << endl;  // (d) prints: 265
    printMin(a, row, col);  // (e) prints: 265
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for **swap**.

**Answer:**

```c
void swap(int &x, int &y)
```

(b) Title line for **first**.

**Answer:**

```c
int first(int x[][2])
```

(c) Title line for **add**.

**Answer:**

```c
int add(int x, int y)
```

(d) Title line for **min**.

**Answer:**

```c
int min(int x, int y)
```
int min(int x[][2], int r, int c)

(c) Title line for printMin.

Answer:

void printMin(int x[][2], int r, int c)

Problem 57  Write blocks of code to perform the functions used in the following main program. Your blocks must match the given title lines. Each block should be a short function of only a few lines.

int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 2, a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 1};
    // (a) Prints the difference (ignoring sign), here 1
    cout << absoluteDifference(7, 8) << endl;
    // (b) Prints random integer in range from b to c, assume b < c
    cout << random(b, c) << endl;
    // (c) Print square root of sum of squares of arguments, here 5.0
    cout << hyp(3, 4) << endl;
    // (d) Print array backwards, here 1413
    backPrint(a, 4);
    // (e) Print the last digit, assume argument is positive. Here 3.
    lastDigit(19683);
    return 0;
}

Answer:

(a)

int absoluteDifference(int x, int y) {
    if (x < y) return y - x;
    return x - y;
}

(b)

int random(int x, int y) {
    return rand() \% (y - x + 1) + x;
}

(c)

double hyp(int x, int y) {
    return sqrt(x * x + y * y);
}

(d)

void backPrint(int x[], int cap) {
    for (int i = cap - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        cout << x[i];
    cout << endl;
}

(e)
Problem 58 Write blocks of code to perform the functions used in the following main program. Your blocks must match the given title lines. Each block should be a short function of only a few lines.

```cpp
void lastDigit(int x) {
    cout << x % 10;
}
```

```cpp
Problem 58 Write blocks of code to perform the functions used in the following main program. Your blocks must match the given title lines. Each block should be a short function of only a few lines.

```cpp
int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 2, a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 1};
    // (a) Prints the max, here 8
    cout << max(7, 8) << endl;
    // (b) Swaps values
    swap(b, c);
    // (c) Print ratio, here 0.75
    cout << ratio(3, 4) << endl;
    // (d) Print number of even entries, here 1
    cout << countEven(a, 4) << endl;
    // (e) Print the first digit, assume argument is positive. Here 1.
    firstDigit(19683);
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

(a)

```cpp
int max(int x, int y) {
    if (x < y) return y;
    return x;
}
```

(b)

```cpp
void swap(int &x, int &y) {
    int temp = x;
    x = y;
    y = temp;
}
```

(c)

```cpp
double ratio(int x, int y) {
    return ((double) x) / y;
}
```

(d)

```cpp
int countEven(int x[], int cap) {
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++)
        if (x[i] % 2 == 0) ans++;
    return ans;
}
```

(e)
Problem 59  Write blocks of code to perform the functions used in the following main program. Your blocks must match the given title lines. Each block should be a short function of only a few lines.

```cpp
void firstDigit(int x) {
    while (x >= 10) x = x / 10;
    cout << x;
}
```

```cpp
Problem 59  Write blocks of code to perform the functions used in the following main program. Your blocks must match the given title lines. Each block should be a short function of only a few lines.

```cpp
int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 2, a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 1};
    // (a) Prints the absolute value (ignore sign), here 7
    cout << absolute(-7) << endl;
    // (b) Prints a random id number with the given length, here 007 may be printed
    random(3);
    // (c) Prints the ratio as a percentage, here 12.5% for 1/8
    cout << percentage(1, 8) << "%" << endl;
    // (d) Print every second entry of the array here 34
    skipPrint(a, 4);
    // (e) Print the last two digit, assume argument is at least 10. Here 83.
    lastTwoDigits(19683);
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

(a)
```cpp
int absolute(int x) {
    if (x < 0) return - x;
    return x;
}
```

(b)
```cpp
void random(int x) {
    for (int i = 0; i < x; i++)
        cout << rand() % 10;
    cout << endl;
}
```

(c)
```cpp
double percentage(int x, int y) {
    return 100.0 * x / y;
}
```

(d)
```cpp
void skipPrint(int x[], int cap) {
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i += 2)
        cout << x[i];
    cout << endl;
}
```

(e)
void lastTwoDigits(int x) {
    cout << x % 100;
}

Problem 60  Write blocks of code to perform the functions used in the following main program. Your blocks must match the given title lines. Each block should be a short function of only a few lines.

```cpp
int main() {
    int b = 1, c = 2, a[4] = {3, 1, 4, 1};
    // (a) Print the number of odd arguments, here 1
    cout << numberOdd(7, 8) << endl;
    // (b) Reorder arguments so that they increase, here swap them
    sort(c, b);
    // (c) Print closest integer here 4
    cout << closest(3.75) << endl;
    // (d) Print maximum entry, here 4
    cout << max(a, 4) << endl;
    // (e) Print the first digit, assume argument is positive. Here 1.
    cout << firstDigit(19683) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:
(a)
```cpp
int numberOdd(int x, int y) {
    return x % 2 + y % 2;
}
```

(b)
```cpp
void sort(int &x, int &y) {
    if (x <= y) return;
    int temp = x;
    x = y;
    y = temp;
}
```

(c)
```cpp
int closest(double x) {
    return (int) (x + 0.5);
}
```

(d)
```cpp
int max(int x[], int cap) {
    int ans = x[0];
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++)
        if (x[i] > ans) ans = x[i];
    return ans;
}
```

(e)
int firstDigit(int x) {
    while (x >= 10) x = x / 10;
    return x;
}

Problem 61  Write a function called `numEven` that returns the number of even digits in a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function `numEven` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << numEven(23) << endl;       // prints 1
    cout << numEven(1212) << endl;     // prints 2
    cout << numEven(777) << endl;      // prints 0
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int numEven(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return 0;
    if (x % 2 == 0) return numEven(x / 10) + 1;
    return numEven(x / 10);
}
```

Problem 62  Write a function called `lastEven` that returns the last even digit in a positive integer parameter. It should return 0 if there are no even digits.

For example, a program that uses the function `lastEven` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << lastEven(23) << endl;       // prints 2
    cout << lastEven(1214) << endl;     // prints 4
    cout << lastEven(777) << endl;      // prints 0
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int lastEven(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return 0;
    if (x % 2 == 0) return x % 10;
    return lastEven(x / 10);
}
```

Problem 63  Write a function called `sumEven` that returns the sum of the even digits in a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function `sumEven` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << sumEven(23) << endl;        // prints 2
    cout << sumEven(1212) << endl;      // prints 4
    cout << sumEven(777) << endl;       // prints 0, because there are none
    return 0;
}
```
Answer:

```c++
int sumEven(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return 0;
    if (x % 2 == 0) return x%10 + sumEven(x/10);
    return sumEven(x/10);
}
```

**Problem 64** Write a function called `lastOdd` that returns the last odd digit in a positive integer parameter. It should return 0 if there are no odd digits.

For example, a program that uses the function `lastOdd` follows.

```c++
int main() {
    cout << lastOdd(23) << endl; // prints 3
    cout << lastOdd(1254) << endl; // prints 5
    cout << lastOdd(666) << endl; // prints 0
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```c++
int lastOdd(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return 0;
    if (x % 2 != 0) return x%10;
    return lastOdd(x/10);
}
```

**Problem 65** Write a function called `firstEven` that returns the first even digit in a positive integer parameter. It should return -1 if there are no even digits.

For example, a program that uses the function `firstEven` follows.

```c++
int main() {
    cout << firstEven(23) << endl; // prints 2
    cout << firstEven(1416) << endl; // prints 4
    cout << firstEven(777) << endl; // prints -1
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```c++
int firstEven(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return -1;
    if (firstEven(x/10) >= 0) return firstEven(x/10);
    if (x % 2 == 0) return x % 10;
    return -1;
}
```

**Problem 66** Write a function called `evenLessOdd` that returns the sum of the even valued digit minus the sum of the odd valued digits in a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function `evenLessOdd` follows.

```c++
int main() {
    cout << evenLessOdd(43) << endl; // prints 1
    cout << evenLessOdd(9876) << endl; // prints -2
    cout << evenLessOdd(777) << endl; // prints -21
    return 0;
}
```
Answer:

```cpp
int evenLessOdd(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return 0;
    if (x % 2 == 0) return evenLessOdd(x/10) + x % 10;
    return evenLessOdd(x/10) - x % 10;
}
```

**Problem 67** Write a function called `firstOdd` that returns the first odd digit in a positive integer parameter. It should return -1 if there are no odd digits.

For example, a program that uses the function `firstOdd` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << firstOdd(21) << endl;       // prints 1
    cout << firstOdd(3456) << endl;     // prints 3
    cout << firstOdd(666) << endl;      // prints -1
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int firstOdd(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return -1;
    if (firstOdd(x/10) >= 0) return firstOdd(x/10);
    if (x % 2 == 1) return x % 10;
    return -1;
}
```

**Problem 68** Write a function called `oddLessEven` that returns the sum of the odd valued digits minus the sum of the even valued digits in a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function `oddLessEven` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << oddLessEven(23) << endl;     // prints 1
    cout << oddLessEven(1234) << endl;   // prints -2
    cout << oddLessEven(777) << endl;    // prints 21
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int oddLessEven(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return 0;
    if (x % 2 == 1) return x % 10 + oddLessEven(x/10);
    return oddLessEven(x/10) - x % 10;
}
```

**Problem 69** Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int up(int a[][3], int x, int y) {
    if (a[x][y] % 2 == 0) cout << a[x][y] << endl;
    a[x][y]++;
}
```
return a[x][y];
}

int main()
{
    int x[2][3] = {{1,2,3}, {3,4,5}};
    cout << x[1][1] << endl; // line (a)
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) cout << x[i][i] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[x[0][0]][x[0][1]] << endl; // line (c)
    up(x,1,1); // line (d)
    cout << up(x,1,2) << endl; // line (e)
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
4

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
1
4

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
5

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
4

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
6

Problem 70 Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int up(int a[][3], int x, int y) {
    if (y < 2) return a[x][y+1];
    cout << a[x][y] << endl;
    return a[x][y];
}

int main()
{
    int x[2][3] = {{3,2,1}, {0,3,6}}, a = 0;
    cout << x[a][a] << endl; // line (a)
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) cout << x[i][2 - i] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[x[x[0][2]][0]][0] << endl; // line (c)
    up(x,1,1); // line (d)
    cout << up(x,1,2) << endl; // line (e)
}
```
(a) What is the output at line (a)？
Answer:
3

(b) What is the output at line (b)？
Answer:
1
3

(c) What is the output at line (c)？
Answer:
3

(d) What is the output at line (d)？
Answer:

(e) What is the output at line (e)？
Answer:
6
6

Problem 71  Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int up(int a[][3], int x, int y) {
    if (a[x][y] % 2 == 1) cout << a[x][y] << endl;
    a[x][y]++;
    return a[x][y];
}

int main() {
    int x[2][3] = {{0,1,2}, {4,5,6}}, a = 0;
    cout << x[1][1] << endl; // line (a)
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) cout << x[i][i] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[x[0][0]][x[0][1]] << endl; // line (c)
    cout << up(x,1,1) << endl; // line (d)
    up(x,1,2); // line (e)
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)？
Answer:
5

(b) What is the output at line (b)？
Answer:
Problem 72 Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int up(int a[][3], int x, int y) {
    if (y < 2) return a[1-x][y+1];
    cout << a[x][y] << endl;
    return a[x][y];
}

int main() {
    int x[2][3] = {{2,1,0}, {0,4,8}}, a = 0;
    cout << x[a][2*a] << endl; // line (a)
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) cout << x[i][i] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[0][x[0][1]][0] << endl; // line (c)
    up(x,1,2); // line (d)
    cout << up(x,1,1) << endl; // line (e)
}
```

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
```
2
```

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
```
2
4
```

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
```
2
```

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
Problem 73  Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int up(int a[][2], int x, int y) {
    if (a[x][y] % 2 == 0) cout << a[x][y] << endl;
    a[x][y]++;
    return a[x][y];
}

int main() {
    int x[3][2] = {{1,2}, {3,3}, {4,5}};
    cout << x[1][1] << endl; // line (a)
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) cout << x[i][i] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[x[0][1]][x[0][0]] << endl; // line (c)
    up(x,1,1); // line (d)
    cout << up(x,2,1) << endl; // line (e)
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:

3

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:

1
3

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:

5

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:

6

Problem 74  Consider the following C++ program.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int up(int a[][2], int x, int y) {
    if (y < 1) return a[x][y+1];
    cout << a[x][y] << endl;
    return a[x][y];
}

int main() {
    int x[3][2] = {{3,2},{4,5},{0,1}}, a = 0;
    cout << x[a][a] << endl; // line (a)
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) cout << x[2 - i][i] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[x[x[2][0]][0]][0] << endl; // line (c)
    up(x,1,1); // line (d)
    cout << up(x,2,1) << endl; // line (e)
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
3

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
0
5

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
No output:
Code error, sorry

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
5

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
1
1

Problem 75 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int up(int a[][2], int x, int y) {
    if (a[x][y] % 2 == 0) cout << a[x][y] << endl;
    a[x][y]++;
    return a[x][y];
}
int main() {
    int x[3][2] = {{0,1}, {3,4}, {5,7}};
    cout << x[1][1] << endl; // line (a)
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) cout << x[i][i] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[x[0][1]][x[0][0]] << endl; // line (c)
    up(x,1,1); // line (d)
    cout << up(x,2,1) << endl; // line (e)
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
4

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
0
4

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
3

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
4

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
8

Problem 76 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int up(int a[][2], int x, int y) {
    if (y < 1) return a[x][y+1];
    cout << a[x][y] << endl;
    return a[x][y];
}

int main() {
    int x[3][2] = {{2,3},{0,4},{1,5}}, a = 0;
    cout << x[a][a] << endl; // line (a)
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) cout << x[2 - i][i] << endl; // line (b)
    cout << x[x[x[2][0]][0]][0] << endl; // line (c)
    up(x,1,1); // line (d)
    cout << up(x,2,1) << endl; // line (e)
}
Problem 77   Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions. Your title lines must allow for any indicated types of output.

```c
int main() {
    cout << sqrt("FFreedd") << endl;  // prints: Fred
    cout << firstLetter("Freddy") << endl; // prints: F
    sort(a, 4);                        // prints: 159 265 314 358
    oddElements(a, 4);                // prints: odd: 159 265
    a[0] = sum(a[1], a[2]);           // adds elements
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `sqrt`.

*Answer:*

`string sqrt(string x)`

(b) Title line for `firstLetter`.

*Answer:*

`char firstLetter(string x)`

(c) Title line for `sort`.

*Answer:*

`void sort(int a[], int capacity)`
Problem 78  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int &y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x;
    x = x + 2;
    cout << x << y << endl;
    return x * y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 5, y = -1;
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl; // line a
    fun(y, x); // line b
    fun(x, y); // line c
    fun(y, x); // line d
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl; // line e
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:
(a) line a:
5

(b) line b:
15

(c) line c:
71

(d) line d:
37

(e) line e:
93

Problem 79  Write a function called `addThrees` that inserts a 3 after each digit of a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function `addThrees` follows.
int main() {
    cout << addThrees(3) << endl; // prints 33
    cout << addThrees(1313) << endl; // prints 13331333
    cout << addThrees(777) << endl; // prints 737373
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int addThrees(int x) {
    if (x == 0) return 0;
    return 100 * addThrees(x / 10) + 10 * (x % 10) + 3;
}

Problem 80 Write a C++ function called *halfs* that divides each element of a 2-dimensional array (with two columns) by 2.
It should be possible to use your function in the following program.

```cpp
main() {
    double data[2][2] = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}};
    halfs(data, 2, 2);
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
        cout << data[1][i] << " "; // prints 1.5 2.0
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
void halfs(double d[][2], int r, int c) {
    for (int i = 0; i < r; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < c; j++)
            d[i][j] = d[i][j] / 2;
}
```

Problem 81 Write *title lines* for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions. Your title lines must allow for any indicated types of output.

```cpp
int main() {
    sqrt("Frreedd"); // prints: Fred
    firstLetter("Freddy"); // prints: F
    sort(a, 4); // prints: 159 265 314 358
    cout << oddElements(a, 4); // prints: odd: 159 265
    swap(a[1], a[2]); // swaps elements
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for *sqrt*.
Answer:

```cpp
void sqrt(string x)
```

(b) Title line for *firstLetter*.
Answer:

```cpp
void firstLetter(string x)
```
Problem 82  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int &y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x;
    x = x + 2;
    cout << x << y << endl;
    return x * y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 4, y = 0;
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl; // line a
    fun(y, x); // line b
    fun(x, y); // line c
    fun(y, x); // line d
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl; // line e
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:

(a) line a:

4

(b) line b:

24

(c) line c:

62

(d) line d:

46

(e) line e:

84 32
Problem 83  Write a function called addThrees that inserts a 3 before each digit of a positive integer parameter. For example, a program that uses the function addThrees follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << addThrees(3) << endl;   // prints 33
    cout << addThrees(1313) << endl; // prints 31333133
    cout << addThrees(777) << endl;  // prints 373737
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int addThrees(int x) {
    if (x == 0) return 0;
    return 100 * addThrees(x / 10) + 30 + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 84  Write a C++ function called roots that replaces each element of an array by its root. It should be possible to use your function in the following program.

```cpp
main() {
    double data[3] = {1.0, 4.0, 9.0};
    roots(data, 3);
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        cout << data[i] << " "; // prints 1 2 3
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
#include <cmath>

void roots(double d[], int cap) {
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++)
        d[i] = sqrt(d[i]);
}
```

Problem 85  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions. Your title lines must allow for any indicated types of output.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << firstLetter("Freddy") << endl; // prints: F
    cout << sqrt("FFrreedd") << endl;      // prints: Fred
    oddElements(a, 4);                     // prints: odd: 159 265
    sort(a, 4);                            // prints: 159 265 314 358
    a[0] = sum(a[1], a[2]);                // adds elements
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for firstLetter.
Answer:

```cpp
char firstLetter(string x)
```

(b) Title line for sqrt.
Answer:
string sqrt(string x)

(c) Title line for oddElements.

Answer:

void oddElements(int a[], int capacity)

(d) Title line for sort.

Answer:

void sort(int a[], int capacity)

(e) Title line for sum.

Answer:

int sum(int x, int y)

Problem 86  Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int &y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x;
    x = x + 2;
    cout << x << y << endl;
    return x * y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 3, y = -1;
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl;   // line a
    fun(y, x);                  // line b
    fun(x, y);                  // line c
    fun(y, x);                  // line d
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl;  // line e
    return 0;
}

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:
(a) line a:

3

(b) line b:

13

(c) line c:

51

(d) line d:

35

(e) line e:
Problem 87  Write a function called \texttt{addTwos} that inserts a 2 after each digit of a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function \texttt{addTwos} follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << addTwos(3) << endl; // prints 32
    cout << addTwos(1212) << endl; // prints 12221222
    cout << addTwos(777) << endl; // prints 727272
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int addTwos(int x) {
    if (x == 0) return 0;
    return 100 * addTwos(x / 10) + 10 * (x % 10) + 2;
}
```

Problem 88  Write a C++ function called \texttt{squares} that replaces each element of a 2-dimensional array (with two columns) by its square.

It should be possible to use your function in the following program.

```cpp
main() {
    int data[2][2] = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}};
    squares (data, 2, 2);
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
        cout << data[1][i] << " "; // prints 9 16
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
void squares(int d[][2], int r, int c) {
    for (int i = 0; i < r; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < c; j++)
            d[i][j] = d[i][j] * d[i][j];
}
```

Problem 89  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions. Your title lines must allow for any indicated types of output.

```cpp
int main() {
    firstLetter("Freddy"); // prints: F
    sqrt("Fredd\textcolor{red}{reed"); // prints: Fred
    cout << oddElements(a, 4); // prints: odd: 159 265
    sort(a, 4); // prints: 159 265 314 358
    swap(a[1], a[2]); // swaps elements
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for \texttt{firstLetter}.

Answer:
Problem 90  Consider the following C++ program.

```c++
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int &y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x;
    x = x + 2;
    cout << x << y << endl;
    return x * y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 2, y = 0;
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl;    // line a
    fun(y, x);  // line b
    fun(x, y);  // line c
    fun(y, x);  // line d
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl;    // line e
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:
(a) line a:

```
2
```

(b) line b:

```
22
```

(c) line c:

```
42
```
Problem 91  Write a function called *addTwos* that inserts a 2 before each digit of a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function *addTwos* follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << addTwos(3) << endl;       // prints 23
    cout << addTwos(1212) << endl;    // prints 21221222
    cout << addTwos(777) << endl;     // prints 272727
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int addTwos(int x) {
    if (x == 0) return 0;
    return 100 * addTwos(x / 10) + 20 + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 92  Write a C++ function called *cubes* that replaces each element of an array by its cube. It should be possible to use your function in the following program.

```cpp
main() {
    int data[3] = {1, 2, 3};
    cubes(data, 3);
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        cout << data[i] << " "; // prints 1 8 27
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
void cubes(int d[], int cap) {
    for (int i = 0; i < cap; i++)
        d[i] = d[i] * d[i] * d[i];
}
```

Problem 93  Write *title lines* for the functions that are called by the following main program. **Do not supply the blocks for the functions.** Your title lines must allow for any indicated types of output.

```cpp
int main() {
    undouble(11223344);          // prints: 1234
    firstDigit(65536);           // prints: Six
    printSorted(a, 4);           // prints: Freddy Jack Kelly Max
    cout << join(a[1], a[3]) << endl;   // prints: MaxJack
    randomWords(a, 4);          // assigns new random values to array
    return 0;
}
```
Problem 94 Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x;
    x = x + 1;
    y = y + 1;
    cout << x << y << endl;
    return x * y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 5, y = -1;
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl; // line a
    fun(x, 1); // line b
    fun(y, 1); // line c
    fun(y, x); // line d
    cout << fun(x, 2) << endl; // line e
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:

(a) line a:

5

(b) line b:

62
Problem 95  Write a function called *killTwos* that deletes all digits that are multiples of 2 from a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function *killTwos* follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << killTwos(11) << endl; // prints 11
    cout << killTwos(1212) << endl; // prints 11
    cout << killTwos(2400) << endl; // prints 0, because no digits are left
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
int killTwos(int x) {
    if (x == 0) return 0;
    if ((x % 10) % 2 == 0) return killTwos(x / 10);
    return 10 * killTwos(x / 10) + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 96  Write a C++ function called *numOdd* that returns the number of odd elements in a 2-dimensional array (with 4 columns).

It should be possible to use your function in the following program. (The output from this program is 2 because only the two 11s are odd).

```cpp
main() {
    int data[2][4] = {{11, 12, 14, 0}, {32, 12, 132, 11}};
    int x;
    x = numOdd(data, 2, 4);
    // data is the 2-d array, 2 and 4 are its capacities
    cout << "The number of odds is: " << x << endl;
}
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
int numOdd(int d[][4], int r, int c) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < r; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < c; j++) {
            if ((d[i][j] % 2) != 0) count++;
        }
    return count;
}
Problem 97    Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions. Your title lines must allow for any indicated types of output.

```c++
int main() {
    cout << undouble(11223344); // prints: 1234
    cout << firstDigit(65536) << endl; // prints: Six
    sort(a, 4); // prints: Freddy Jack Kelly Max
    cout << halfString(a[0]) << endl; // prints: Fre
    a[1] = randomWord(); // assigns a random value
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for **undouble**.

**Answer:**

```c++
int undouble(int x)
```

(b) Title line for **firstDigit**.

**Answer:**

```c++
string firstDigit(int x)
```

(c) Title line for **sort**.

**Answer:**

```c++
void sort(string a[], int capacity)
```

(d) Title line for **halfString**.

**Answer:**

```c++
string halfString(string x)
```

(e) Title line for **randomWord**.

**Answer:**

```c++
string randomWord()
```

Problem 98    Consider the following C++ program.

```c++
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x;
    x = x + 1;
    y = y + 1;
    cout << x << y << endl; // prints: 1 1
    return x * y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 4, y = 0;
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl; // line a // prints: 4 0
    fun(x, 1); // line b // prints: 5 1
    fun(y, 1); // line c // prints: 0 1
    fun(y, x); // line d // prints: 1 4
    cout << fun(x, 2) << endl; // line e // prints: 6 1
    return 0;
}
```
Problem 99  Write a function called twos that deletes all digits that are not multiples of 2 from a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function twos follows.

```c
int main() {
   cout << twos(23) << endl; // prints 2
   cout << twos(1212) << endl; // prints 22
   cout << twos(777) << endl; // prints 0, because nothing is left
   return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c
int twos(int x) {
   if (x == 0) return 0;
   if ((x % 10) % 2 != 0) return twos(x / 10);
   return 10*twos(x / 10) + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 100  Write a C++ function called range that returns the difference between the largest and smallest elements in a 2-dimensional array (with 4 columns).

It should be possible to use your function in the following program. (The output from this program is 10 because the difference between the largest element 13 and the smallest element 3 is $13 - 3 = 10$).

```c
main() {
   int data[2][4] = {{11, 12, 11, 5}, {6, 3, 12, 13}};
   int x;
   x = range (data, 2, 4);
   // data is the 2-d array, 2 and 4 are its capacities
   cout << "The range is: " << x << endl;
}
```

Answer:
int range(int d[][4], int r, int c) {
    int max = d[0][0];
    int min = d[0][0];
    for (int i = 0; i < r; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < c; j++) {
            if (d[i][j] < min) min = d[i][j];
            if (d[i][j] > max) max = d[i][j];
        }
    return max - min;
}

Problem 101 Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions. Your title lines must allow for any indicated types of output.

int main() {
    firstDigit(65536); // prints: Six
    undouble(11223344); // prints: 1234
    cout << join(a[1], a[3]) << endl; // prints: MaxJack
    printSorted(a, 4); // prints: Freddy Jack Kelly Max
    randomWords(a, 4); // assigns new random values to array
    return 0;
}

(a) Title line for firstDigit.
Answer:
void firstDigit(int x)

(b) Title line for undouble.
Answer:
void undouble(int x);

(c) Title line for join.
Answer:
string join(string x, string y)

(d) Title line for printSorted.
Answer:
void printSorted(string a[], int capacity)

(e) Title line for randomWords.
Answer:
void randomWords(string a[], int capacity)

Problem 102 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x;
```cpp
int main() {
    int x = 3, y = -1;
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl;  // line a
    fun(x, 1);                  // line b
    fun(y, 1);                  // line c
    fun(y, x);                  // line d
    cout << fun(x, 2) << endl;  // line e
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:
(a) line a:
3

(b) line b:
42

(c) line c:
02

(d) line d:
15

(e) line e:
53
15

**Problem 103** Write a function called `killTwos` that deletes all digits that are equal to 2 from a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function `killTwos` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << killTwos(11) << endl; // prints 11
    cout << killTwos(1212) << endl; // prints 11
    cout << killTwos(222) << endl; // prints 0, because no digits are left
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
int killTwos(int x) {
    if (x == 0) return 0;
    if (x % 10 == 2) return killTwos(x / 10);
    return 10 * killTwos(x / 10) + x % 10;
}
```
Problem 104  Write a C++ function called `numEven` that returns the number of even elements in a 2-dimensional array (with 3 columns).
It should be possible to use your function in the following program. (The output from this program is 2 because only the two 12s are even).

```cpp
main() {
    int data[2][3] = {{11, 12, 11}, {3, 12, 13}};
    int x;
    x = numEven (data, 2, 3);
    // data is the 2-d array, 2 and 3 are its capacities
    cout << "The number of evens is: " << x << endl;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int numEven(int d[][3], int r, int c) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < r; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < c; j++) {
            if ((d[i][j] % 2) == 0) count++;
        }
    return count;
}
```

Problem 105  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions. Your title lines must allow for any indicated types of output.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << firstDigit(65536) << endl;  // prints: Six
    cout << undouble(11223344);         // prints: 1234
    cout << halfString(a[0]) << endl;   // prints: Fre
    sort(a, 4);                         // prints: Freddy Jack Kelly Max
    a[1] = randomWord();                // assigns a random value
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `firstDigit`.
Answer:

```cpp
string firstDigit(int x)
```

(b) Title line for `undouble`.
Answer:

```cpp
int undouble(int x)
```

(c) Title line for `halfString`.
Answer:

```cpp
string halfString(string x)
```

(d) Title line for `sort`.
Answer:

```cpp
void sort(string a[], int capacity)
```
Problem 106  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x;
    x = x + 1;
    y = y + 1;
    cout << x << y << endl;
    return x * y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 2, y = 0;
    cout << fun(x, y) << endl;  // line a
    fun(x, 1);                  // line b
    fun(y, 1);                  // line c
    fun(y, x);                  // line d
    cout << fun(x, 2) << endl;  // line e
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:
(a) line a:

2

(b) line b:

32

(c) line c:

12

(d) line d:

24

(e) line e:

43

Problem 107  Write a function called `twos` that deletes all digits that are not equal to 2 from a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function `twos` follows.
int main() {
    cout << twos(23) << endl;  // prints 2
    cout << twos(1212) << endl; // prints 22
    cout << twos(777) << endl; // prints 0, because nothing is left
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int twos(int x) {
    if (x == 0) return 0;
    if (x % 10 != 2) return twos(x / 10);
    return 10*twos(x / 10) + 2;
}

Problem 108   Write a C++ function called range that returns the difference between the largest and smallest elements in a 2-dimensional array (with 3 columns).
It should be possible to use your function in the following program. (The output from this program is 10 because
the difference between the largest element 13 and the smallest element 3 is 13 – 3 = 10).

main() {
    int data[2][3] = {{11, 12, 11}, {3, 12, 13}};
    int x;
    x = range (data, 2, 3);
    // data is the 2-d array, 2 and 3 are its capacities
    cout << "The range is: " << x << endl;
}

Answer:

int range(int d[][3], int r, int c) {
    int max = d[0][0];
    int min = d[0][0];
    for (int i = 0; i < r; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < c; j++) {
            if (d[i][j] < min) min = d[i][j];
            if (d[i][j] > max) max = d[i][j];
        }
    return max - min;
}

Problem 109   Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    int a[5] = {3,1,4,1,5};
    int x[2][3] = {{0,1,3},{2,4,5}};
    string s = "Hello";
    string t;

cout << average(a, 5) << endl;  // prints the average: 2.8
    t = reverse(s); cout << t << endl; // prints: olleH
    reverseRows(x, 2, 3); // prints: 2 4 5, 0 1 3
    if (hasRepeat(a, 5)) cout << "Has repeat" << endl;
    // prints: Has repeat
    t = entries(a, 5); cout << t << endl; // prints: 3,1,4,1,5
    return 0;
}
Problem 110  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

char f(string s, int n) {
    if (n >= s.length()) return 'A';
    return s[n];
}

int mystery (int x) {
    if (x > 5) return 0;
    cout << -x;
    return x;
}

int main () {
    cout << f("Hello", 20) << endl;  //line A
    cout << f("Hello", 1) << endl;   //line B
    cout << mystery(19683) << endl;  //line C
    cout << mystery(2) << endl;      //line D
    mystery(-5);                    //line E
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

(a) What is the output at line A?
Answer:
A

(b) What is the output at line B?
Answer:
(c) What is the output at line C?  
Answer: 0

(d) What is the output at line D?  
Answer: -22

(e) What is the output at line E?  
Answer: 5

Problem 111  
Write a function called extraOne that places an initial 1 at the start of an integer parameter. (Assume that the input parameter is not negative.)

For example, a program that uses the function extraOne follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x = extraOne(729);
    cout << x << endl; // prints 1729
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int extraOne(int x) {
    if (x < 10) return 10 + x;
    return 10 * extraOne(x / 10) + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 112  
Write a function called dropDimension that copies the entries from a 2-dimensional array row by row as the entries of a 1-dimensional array. Assume that the 1-dimensional array has more than enough capacity for these entries. (The function should use capacities of the 2-dimensional array but not the 1-dimensional array as input parameters.)

For example, a program that uses the function follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[100];
    int y[2][3] = {{3,1,4}, {1,5,9}};
    int yrows = 2, ycols = 3;
    dropDimension(y, yrows, ycols, x);
    for (int i = 0; i <= 5; i++) cout << x[i];
    // 314159 is printed
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
void dropDimension(int y[][3], int rows, int cols, int x[]) {
    int i = 0;
    for (int r = 0; r < rows; r++)
        for (int c = 0; c < cols; c++) {
            x[i] = y[r][c];
            i++;
        }
}
```
Problem 113  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

```cpp
int main() {
    int a[5] = {3,1,4,1,5};
    int x[2][3] = {{0,1,3},{2,4,8}};
    string s = "Hello";
    string t;
    cout << average(x, 2, 3) << endl;       // prints the average: 3.0
    t = doubleIt(s); cout << t << endl;     // prints: HelloHello
    reverseCols(x, 2, 3);                   // prints: 3 0 1, 8 4 2
    if (isPositive(a[0])) cout << "Positive" << endl;     // prints: Positive
    cout << midEntry(a, 5) << endl;         // prints: 4
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `average`

Answer:

double average(int x[][3], int r, int c)

(b) Title line for `doubleIt`

Answer:

string doubleIt(string s)

(c) Title line for `reverseCols`

Answer:

void reverseCols(int x[][3], int r, int c)

(d) Title line for `isPositive`

Answer:

bool isPositive(int x)

(e) Title line for `midEntry`

Answer:

int midEntry(int a[], int cap)

Problem 114  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

string f(string s, int n) {
    if (n >= s.length()) return "XYZ";
    return s.substr(n);
}

int mystery (int x) {    
    if (x > 5) return 0;
    return x;
}
```
int main () {
    cout << mystery(19683) << endl; //line A
    cout << mystery(2) << endl; //line B
    cout << f("Hello", 20) << endl; //line C
    cout << f("Hello", 1) << endl; //line D
    mystery(-5); //line E
    return 0;
}

(a) What is the output at line A?
Answer:
0

(b) What is the output at line B?
Answer:
2

(c) What is the output at line C?
Answer:
XYZ

(d) What is the output at line D?
Answer:
ello

(e) What is the output at line E?
Answer:

Problem 115    Write a function called doubleEight that places an extra digit 8 after the last 8 in an integer parameter. If there is no 8 present, nothing is done. (Assume that the input parameter is not negative.)

For example, a program that uses the function doubleEight follows.

int main() {
    int x = doubleEight(19683);
    cout << x << endl; // prints 196883
    cout << doubleEight(271828) << endl; // prints 2718288
    cout << doubleEight(314159) << endl; // prints 314159
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int doubleEight(int x) {
    if (x % 10 == 8) return 10 * x + 8;
    if (x < 10) return x;
    return 10 * doubleEight(x / 10) + x % 10;
}
Problem 116 Write a function called dropDimension that copies the entries from a 2-dimensional array column by column as the entries of a 1-dimensional array. Assume that the 1-dimensional array has more than enough capacity for these entries. (The function should use capacities of the 2-dimensional array but not the 1-dimensional array as input parameters.)

For example, a program that uses the function follows.

```c
int main() {
    int x[100];
    int y[2][3] = {{3,4,5}, {1,1,9}};
    int yrows = 2, ycols = 3;
    dropDimension(y, yrows, ycols, x);
    for (int i = 0; i <= 5; i++) cout << x[i];
    // 314159 is printed
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c
void dropDimension(int y[][3], int rows, int cols, int x[]) {
    int i = 0;
    for (int c = 0; c < cols; c++)
        for (int r = 0; r < rows; r++) {
            x[i] = y[r][c];
            i++;
        }
}
```

Problem 117 Write a function called extraTwo that inserts an extra digit 2 as the second digit of an integer parameter. (Assume that the input parameter is positive.)

For example, a program that uses the function extraTwo follows.

```c
int main() {
    int x = extraTwo(79);
    cout << x << endl; // prints 729
    cout << extraTwo(1) << endl; // prints 12
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c
int extraTwo(int x) {
    if (x < 10) return 10 * x + 2;
    return 10 * extraTwo(x / 10) + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 118 Write a function called fill2D that fills the entries of a 2-dimensional array column by column from the entries of a 1-dimensional array. Assume that the 1-dimensional array has more than enough capacity for these entries. (The function should use capacities of the 2-dimensional array but not the 1-dimensional array as input parameters.)

For example, a program that uses the function follows.

```c
int main() {
    int x[11] = {3,1,4,1,5,9,2,6,5,3,5};
    int y[2][3];
    int yrows = 2, ycols = 3;
```
Problem 119  Write a function called `doubleFour` that places an extra copy of the 4th digit right after that digit in an integer parameter. If there is no 4th digit, nothing is done. (Assume that the input parameter is not negative.)

For example, a program that uses the function `doubleFour` follows.

```c++
int main() {
    int x = doubleFour(19683);
    cout << x << endl; // prints 196883
    cout << doubleFour(271828); // prints 2718828
    cout << doubleFour(314159); // prints 3141159
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c++
int doubleFour(int x) {
    if (x < 1000) return x;
    if (x < 10000) return 10 * x + x % 10;
    return 10 * doubleFour(x / 10) + x % 10;
}
```

Problem 120  Write a function called `fill2D` that fills the entries of a 2-dimensional array row by row from the entries of a 1-dimensional array. Assume that the 1-dimensional array has more than enough capacity for these entries. (The function should use capacities of the 2-dimensional array but not the 1-dimensional array as input parameters.)

For example, a program that uses the function follows.

```c++
int main() {
    int x[11] = {3,1,4,1,5,9,2,6,5,3,5};
    int y[2][3];
    int yrows = 2, ycols = 3;
    fill2D(y, yrows, ycols, x);
    for (int i = 0; i < yrows; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < ycols; j++) cout << y[i][j];
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```
Answer: Answer:

```cpp
def fill2D(int y[][3], int rows, int cols, int x[])
{
    int i = 0;
    for (int r = 0; r < rows; r++)
        for (int c = 0; c < cols; c++)
        {
            y[r][c] = x[i];
            i++;
        }
}
```

Problem 121 Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

```cpp
int main()
{
    int i = 3, j = 5;
    int a[9] = {3,1,4,1,5,9,2,6,5};
    int x[3][2] = {{0,1},{3,2},{4,5}};

    cout << min(i, j) << endl; // prints minimum
    printArray(x, 3, 2); // prints array
    cout << average(a, 9) << endl; // prints average
    swap(a, 3, 5); // swap elements 3 and 5
    reverse(a[1]); // reverse the digits in a[1]
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `min`
Answer:

```cpp
int min (int i, int j) {
```

(b) Title line for `printArray`
Answer:

```cpp
void printArray(int a[][2], int rows, int cols)
```

(c) Title line for `average`
Answer:

```cpp
double average(int a[], int cap)
```

(d) Title line for `swap`
Answer:

```cpp
void swap(int a[], int i, int j )
```

(e) Title line for `reverse`
Answer:

```cpp
void reverse(int &a)
```
Problem 122  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int recursive (int n) {
    if (n < 10) return n;
    return 100 * recursive (n / 100) + 10 * (n % 10);
}

int mystery (int x) {
    cout << x << "54321";
    return x;
}

int main () {
    cout << recursive (7) << endl; //line A
    cout << recursive (135) << endl; //line B
    cout << recursive (19683) << endl; //line C
    cout << mystery (2) << endl; //line D
    mystery (2); //line E
    return 0;
}
```

(a) What is the output at line A?
**Answer:**
7

(b) What is the output at line B?
**Answer:**
150

(c) What is the output at line C?
**Answer:**
16030

(d) What is the output at line D?
**Answer:**
2543212

(e) What is the output at line E?
**Answer:**
254321

Problem 123  Write a function called `smallestDigit` that finds the smallest digit in an integer parameter. (Assume that the input parameter is not negative.)

For example, a program that uses the function `smallestDigit` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << smallestDigit(29) << endl;  // prints 2
    cout << smallestDigit(31415) << endl;  // prints 1
    cout << smallestDigit(7) << endl;  // prints 7
    return 0;
}
```
Answer:

```c
int smallestDigit(int x) {
    if (x < 10) return x;
    int ans = smallestDigit(x/10);
    if (ans < x % 10) return ans;
    return x % 10;
}
```

**Problem 124**  Write a function called `lastIndex` that finds the largest index of an entry in an array of integers that matches a given target. If the target is not present the function should return an answer of $-1$.

For example, a program that uses the function follows.

```c
int main() {
    int x[6] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9};
    int capacity = 6;
    int target = 5;
    cout << lastIndex(x, capacity, target) << endl;
    // prints 4 because the target 5 is found as element number 4
    cout << lastIndex(x, capacity, 1) << endl;
    // prints 3 because the target 1 is last found as element number 3
    cout << lastIndex(x, capacity, 8) << endl;
    // prints -1 because the target 8 is not found.
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c
int lastIndex(int a[], int capacity, int target) {
    for (int i = capacity - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        if (a[i] == target) return i;
    return -1;
}
```

**Problem 125**  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

```c
int main() {
    int i = 3, j = 5;
    int a[9] = {3,1,4,1,5,9,2,6,5};
    int x[3][2] = {{0,1},{3,2},{4,5}};
    cout << average(i, j) << endl; // prints average
    printArray(a, 9); // prints array
    cout << min(x, 3, 2) << endl; // prints minimal element
    reverse(a, 9); // reverse the order of elements
    swap(a[1], a[2]); // swap two values
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `average`

**Answer:**

```c
double average(int i, int j)
```
Problem 126  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int recursive (int n) {
    if (n < 10) return n;
    return 100 * recursive (n / 100) + 11 * (n % 10);
}

int mystery (int x) {
    cout << x << "12345";
    return x;
}

int main () {
    cout << recursive (7) << endl;  //line A
    cout << recursive (135) << endl;  //line B
    cout << recursive (19683) << endl;  //line C
    cout << mystery (2) << endl;  //line D
    mystery (2);  //line E
    return 0;
}
```

(a) What is the output at line A?
Answer:
7

(b) What is the output at line B?
Answer:
155

(c) What is the output at line C?
Answer:
(d) What is the output at line D?
Answer:
2123452

(e) What is the output at line E?
Answer:
212345

Problem 127   Write a function called biggestDigit that finds the biggest digit in an integer parameter. (Assume that the input parameter is not negative.)

For example, a program that uses the function biggestDigit follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << biggestDigit(29) << endl; // prints 9
    cout << biggestDigit(31415) << endl; // prints 5
    cout << biggestDigit(7) << endl; // prints 7
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int biggestDigit(int x) {
    if (x < 10) return x;
    int ans = biggestDigit(x/10);
    if (ans > x % 10) return ans;
    return x % 10;
}
```

Problem 128   Write a function called firstIndex that finds the smallest index of an entry in an array of integers that matches a given target. If the target is not present the function should return an answer of -1.

For example, a program that uses the function firstIndex follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x[6] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9};
    int capacity = 6;
    int target = 5;
    cout << firstIndex(x, capacity, target) << endl;
    // prints 4 because the target 5 is found as element number 4
    cout << firstIndex(x, capacity, 1) << endl;
    // prints 1 because the target 1 is first found as element number 1
    cout << firstIndex(x, capacity, 8) << endl;
    // prints -1 because the target 8 is not found.
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int firstIndex(int a[], int capacity, int target) {
    for (int i = 0; i < capacity; i++)
        if (a[i] == target) return i;
    return -1;
}
```
Problem 129  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

```cpp
int main() {
    int a[4] = {3,1,4,1}, i = 3, j = 5, k = 4;
    int b[4] = {2,7,1,8};
    int x[2][2] = {{0,1},{3,2}};
    
    cout << max(i, j, k) << endl;       // prints maximum
    printMax(a, 4);                     // prints maximum
    cout << max2d(x, 2, 2) << endl;     // prints maximum
    swap(i, j);                         // swap
    swapArrays(a, b, 4);               // swap first 4 elements in arrays
    return 0;
}
```

(a) Title line for `max`

**Answer:**

```cpp
int max(int a, int b, int c)
```

(b) Title line for `printMax`

**Answer:**

```cpp
void printMax(int a[], int cap)
```

(c) Title line for `max2d`

**Answer:**

```cpp
int max2d(int a[][2], int r, int c)
```

(d) Title line for `swap`

**Answer:**

```cpp
void swap(int &a, int &b)
```

(e) Title line for `swapArrays`

**Answer:**

```cpp
void swapArrays(int a[], int b[], int n)
```

Problem 130  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int x;
    cout << "Enter an integer:"; cin >> x;
    if (x > 0) cout << "Goodbye" << endl;
    if (x < -10) {
        cout << x + 2 << endl;
        return 0;
    }
}
```
else if (x % 2 != 0) cout << "odd" << endl;

for (int i = 1; i < x; i++) cout << i;
cout << endl;
for (int i = 1; i <= -x; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++) cout << "*";
    cout << endl;
}

return 0;
}

(a) What is the output if the user enters -729?
Answer:
-727

(b) What is the output if the user enters 4?
Answer:
Goodbye
123

c) What is the output if the user enters -5?
Answer:
odd
***
***
***
***

(d) What is the output if the user enters -4?
Answer:
***
***
***
***

(e) What is the output if the user enters 3?
Answer:
Goodbye
odd
12

Problem 131   Write a function called doubleFirst that places an extra copy of the first digit at the start of a number.

For example, a program that uses the function doubleFirst follows.

int main() {
    cout << doubleFirst(29) << endl;   // prints 229
    cout << doubleFirst(19683) << endl; // prints 119683
    cout << doubleFirst(9) << endl;   // prints 99
    return 0;
}
int doubleFirst(int x) {
    if (x < 10) return 11*x;
    return doubleFirst(x / 10) * 10 + x % 10;
}

Problem 132  Write a function called findLargest that finds the largest possibility for the sum of the entries in a row of a 2-dimensional array of integers. The array and the capacities are parameters.

For example, a program that uses the function follows.

int main() {
    int d[2][3] = {{2,4,6}, {1,3,5}};
    cout << findLargest(d, 2, 3) << endl;
    // prints 12, because the sum 12 = 2+4+6 is larger than 1+3+5
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int findLargest(int d[][3], int r, int c) {
    int value = 0;
    for (int col = 0; col < c; col++)
        value = value + d[0][col];
    for (int row = 0; row < r; row++) {
        int rowValue = 0;
        for (int col = 0; col < c; col++)
            rowValue = rowValue + d[row][col];
        if (rowValue > value) value = rowValue;
    }
    return value;
}

Problem 133  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    int a[4] = {3,1,4,1}, i = 3, j = 5, k = 4;
    int x[2][2] = {{0,1},{3,2}};

    cout << average(i, j, k) << endl; // prints average
    printAverage(a, 4);               // prints average
    cout << average2d(x, 2, 2) << endl; // prints average
    sort(i, j,k );                   // sort into order
    sort3(a, 4);                     // sort into order
    return 0;
}

(a) Title line for average
Answer:

double average(int a, int b, int c)

(b) Title line for printAverage
Answer:
void printAverage(int a[], int cap)

(c) Title line for average2d
Answer:

double average2d(int x[][2], int r, int c)

(d) Title line for sort
Answer:

void sort(int &a, int &b, int &c)

(e) Title line for sort3
Answer:

void sort3(int a[], int cap)

Problem 134 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
  int x;
  cout << "Enter an integer:"; cin >> x;
  if (x < 0) cout << "Goodbye" << endl;
  if (x > 10) {
    cout << x % 10 << endl;
    return 0;
  }
  else if (x % 2 != 0) cout << "odd" << endl;

  for (int i = 1; i <= x; i++) cout << i;
  cout << endl;
  for (int i = 1; i < -x; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j < 3; j++) cout << "*";
    cout << endl;
  }
  return 0;
}

(a) What is the output if the user enters 729?
Answer:
9

(b) What is the output if the user enters 9?
Answer:
odd
123456789

(c) What is the output if the user enters 5?
Answer:
(d) What is the output if the user enters 4?

**Answer:**

1234

(e) What is the output if the user enters -3?

**Answer:**

Goodbye

odd

**

**

**Problem 135**  Write a function called *dropSecond* that removes the second digit of an integer parameter. (Assume that the input parameter is not negative. If the parameter has just one digit, return that digit.)

For example, a program that uses the function *dropSecond* follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << dropSecond(29) << endl; // prints 2, the 9 dropped
    cout << dropSecond(19683) << endl; // prints 1683, the 9 dropped
    cout << dropSecond(9) << endl; // prints 9
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
int dropSecond(int x) {
    if (x < 10) return x;
    if (x < 100) return x / 10;
    return dropSecond(x / 10) * 10 + x % 10;
}
```

**Problem 136**  Write a function called *findLargest* that finds the largest entry in a specified column of a 2-dimensional array of integers. The array, the capacities, and the specified column are parameters.

For example, a program that uses the function follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    int d[2][3] = {{2,4,6}, {1,3,5}};
    cout << findLargest(d, 2, 3, 0) << endl;
    // prints 2, because this is the largest entry in column 0
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
int findLargest(int d[][3], int r, int c, int x) {
    int ans = d[0][x];
    for (int row = 0; row < r; row++)
        if (d[row][x] > ans) ans = d[row][x];
    return ans;
}
```
Problem 137  Write title lines (header lines or prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.
(a) A function called \texttt{num7s} which returns the number of digits equal to 7 in an input integer.
Answer:

\begin{verbatim}
int num7s(int x)
\end{verbatim}

(b) A function called \texttt{num7s} which returns the number of elements equal to 7 in an input array of integers.
Answer:

\begin{verbatim}
int num7s(int x[], int capacity)
\end{verbatim}

(c) A function called \texttt{num7s} which returns the number of characters equal to 7 in an input string.
Answer:

\begin{verbatim}
int num7s(string x)
\end{verbatim}

(d) A function called \texttt{num7s} which changes an integer parameter to be the number of 7’s in its decimal expansion. (For example if the input is 777111 it would be changed to 3 because it has 3 digits equal to 7.)
Answer:

\begin{verbatim}
void num7s(int &x)
\end{verbatim}

(e) A function called \texttt{num7s} which returns the number of elements equal to 7 in a 2-dimensional array of integers with size 7 \times 7.
Answer:

\begin{verbatim}
int num7s(int x[][7], int rows, int cols)
\end{verbatim}

Problem 138  Consider the following C++ program.

\begin{verbatim}
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int x) {
    if (x <= 0) return 0;
    if (x >= 9 && x % 2 == 1) return x - 1;
    if (x >= 9 || x % 3 == 0) return x - 2;
    return 7;
}

int rec(int x) {
    if (x < 10) return fun(x);
    return rec(x / 10) + rec(x % 10);
}

int main() {
    cout << fun(3) << endl;  // line (a)
    cout << fun(30) << endl; // line (b)
    cout << fun(33) << endl; // line (c)
    cout << rec(33) << endl; // line (d)
    cout << rec(999) << endl; // line (e)
}
\end{verbatim}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
Problem 139  Write a function called \textit{startBinary} that returns a number giving the first 2 digits in the binary expansion of an integer parameter. (Assume that the input parameter is not negative. If the parameter has just one binary digit, return that digit.)

For example, a program that uses the function \textit{startBinary} follows.

\begin{verbatim}
int main() {
    int x = startBinary(6);
    cout << x << endl; // prints 11 because 6 in binary is 110
    cout << startBinary(23) << endl; // prints 10 because 23 is 10111 in binary
    cout << startBinary(3) << endl; // prints 11 because 3 is 11 in binary
    cout << startBinary(1) << endl; // prints 1 because 1 is 1 in binary
    return 0;
}
\end{verbatim}

Answer:

\begin{verbatim}
int startBinary(int x) {
    if (x < 2) return x;
    if (x == 2) return 10;
    if (x == 3) return 11;
    return startBinary(x/2);
}
\end{verbatim}

Problem 140  Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (Programs that correctly carry out some of the tasks will receive partial credit.)

The program asks the user to enter a positive integer \( n \) that is less than 100. If the user enters an incorrect value, the program terminates. The program next asks the user to enter \( n^2 \) strings to be stored in a 2-dimensional array with size \( n \times n \). The program then reports the maximum number of times that it can find the string \textit{Kamil} in any row or column of the array.

For example, if the user enters 4 for \( n \) and then enters the 16 strings:

\begin{verbatim}
Kamil Peter Dustin Kamil
Kamil Andrew Carl Phil
Rat Rat Rat Rat
Kamil Peter Dustin Kamil
\end{verbatim}
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n;
    cout << "Enter a positive integer that is less than 100: ";
    cin >> n;
    if (n < 1 || n > 99) exit(1);

    string data[100][100];
    cout << "Enter " << n * n << " data items (each is a string)\n";
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
            cin >> data[i][j];

    int max = 0;
    for (int row = 0; row < n; row++)
        for (int col = 0; col < n; col++)
            if (data[row][col] == "Kamil") rowKamils ++;
    if (rowKamils > max) max = rowKamils;

    cout << "The maximal number of Kamils in a row or column is " << max << endl;
    return 0;
}

Problem 141 Write header lines (prototypes) for the following functions. Do not attempt to supply the blocks for the functions.

(a) A function called isNegative that tests whether a decimal number is negative.
Answer:

bool isNegative(double x)

(b) A function called thirdChar which uses a string as input and returns the third character in the string.
Answer:

cchar thirdChar(string s)

c(c) A function called swapLast2 which modifies an array of integers. The task of the function is to swap the last two elements of the array.
Answer:

void swapLast2(int a[], int cap)

d) A function called printPic which uses as input an 6 × 6 array of characters that represents a picture. The task of the function is to print the picture.
Answer:
void printPic(char pic[][6], int rows, int cols)

(e) A function called `reverseArray` which is to reverse the order of elements in an array of integers.

**Answer:**

```c
void reverseArray(int x[], int cap)
```

**Problem 142** Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void mystery(int data[], int p, int q) {
    data[p] = data[q];
    data[q] = data[p];
}

void m2(int &p, int q) {
    int temp = p;
    p = q;
    q = temp;
}

void print(int data[], int p) {
    for (int i = 0; i < p; i++)
        cout << data[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}

int x[8] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7};
int y[7] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};
int a = 3, b = 4;

main() {
    print(x, 3); // line (a)
    mystery(x, 1, 2); print(x, 5); // line (b)
    for (int i = 1; i <= 7; i++) mystery(x, 0, i);
    print(x, 8); // line (c)
    m2(a, b); cout << a << b << endl; // line (d)
    m2(y[3], 7); print(y, 6); // line (e)
}
```

(a) What is the output at line (a)?

**Answer:**

```
0 1 2
```

(b) What is the output at line (b)?

**Answer:**

```
0 2 3 4
```

(c) What is the output at line (c)?

**Answer:**

```
7 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

(d) What is the output at line (d)?

**Answer:**
(e) What is the output at line (e)?

Answer:
0 1 2 7 4 5

Problem 143  Write a function called doubleDigit that makes each digit of an input parameter repeat twice.
For example, a program that uses the function doubleDigit follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << doubleDigit(9) << endl;  // prints 99
    cout << doubleDigit(81) << endl; // prints 8811
    cout << doubleDigit(243) << endl; // prints 224433
    cout << doubleDigit(244) << endl; // prints 224444
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:
```cpp
int doubleDigit(int n) {
    if (n < 10) return n * 11;
    return 100 * doubleDigit(n / 10) + doubleDigit(n % 10);
}
```

Problem 144  Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (Programs that correctly carry out some of the tasks will receive partial credit.)
The program asks the user to enter 1000 single digit integers. It then outputs the digit or digits that appears least often.
For example, if the user enters 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, ..., 9, 8 where 0 appears 93 times, 1 appears 116 times, 2 appears 103 times, 3 appears 103 times, 4 appears 93 times, 5 appears 97 times, 6 appears 94 times, 7 appears 95 times, 8 appears 101 times, 9 appears 105 times the output would be:
The digits 0 and 4 are least frequent.

Answer:
```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int count[10];
    int x;
    for (int c = 0; c < 10; c++)
    count[c] = 0;

    cout << "Enter 1000 single digit integers: ";
    for (int c = 1; c <= 1000; c++) {
        cin >> x;
        count[x]++;
    }

    int min = count[0];
    for (int c = 1; c <= 9; c++) {
        if (count[c] < min) min = count[c];
    }
```
bool found = false;
cout << "The digits ";
for (int c = 0; c <= 9; c++) {
    if (count[c] == min) {
        if (found) cout << "and ";
        cout << c << " ";
    }
    found = true;
} 
cout << "are least frequent.\n";
return 0;
}

Problem 145 Write title lines (header lines or prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

(a) A function called detectAge which returns a user's age (by asking for input and rejecting negative values).
   Answer:

   int detectAge()

(b) A function called sortString that sorts an array of strings into alphabetical order.
   Answer:

   void sortString(string a[], int cap)

(c) A function called sort4 that sorts 4 integer parameters into increasing order.
   Answer:

   void sort4(int &a, int &b, int &c, int &d)

(d) A function called printCode that prints the ASCII code for a character.
   Answer:

   void printCode(char x)

(e) A function called delete7 which alters an integer parameter by deleting every occurrence of the digit 7.
   Answer:

   void delete7(int &x)

Problem 146 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void mystery(int x[][4], int a, int b, int k) {
    for (int r = a; r <= b; r++) for (int c = a; c <= b; c++)
       x[r][c] = k;
}

void print(int x[][4], int s) {
    for (int r = 0; r < s; r++) {
        for (int c = 0; c < s; c++) cout << x[r][c];
        cout << endl;
    }
}
cout << endl;
}

int main() {
    int x[4][4] = {{0,0,0,0}, {0,0,0,0}, {0,0,0,0}, {0,0,0,0}};
mystery(x, 3, 2, 1); print(x, 4); // line (a)
mystery(x, 0, 1, 2); print(x, 4); // line (b)
mystery(x, 1, 2, 3); print(x, 4); // line (c)
mystery(x, 1, 3, 4); print(x, 4); // line (d)
mystery(x, 0, 3, 5); print(x, 2); // line (e)
    return 0;
}

(a) What is the output at line (a)?
Answer:
0000
0000
0000
0000

(b) What is the output at line (b)?
Answer:
2200
2200
0000
0000

(c) What is the output at line (c)?
Answer:
2200
2330
0330
0000

(d) What is the output at line (d)?
Answer:
2200
2444
0444
0444

(e) What is the output at line (e)?
Answer:
55
55

Problem 147   Write a function called cutNine that prints the part of a number that follows its last 9 digit. (If there is no 9 digit, the whole number is printed. If the last digit is a 9, nothing is printed.)

For example, a program that uses the function cutNine follows.

int main() {
    cutNine(770); cout << endl; // prints 770
}


Problem 148  Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (Programs that correctly carry out some of the tasks will receive partial credit.)
The program asks the user to enter 1000 single digit integers. It then outputs the number of times that each digit was seen.
For example, if the user enters 3,1,4,1,5,9,....,9,8 where 0 appears 93 times, 1 appears 116 times, ..., 9 appears 105 times, the output would be:

0 count 93, 1 count 116, 2 count 103, 3 count 103, 4 count 93, 5 count 97, 6 count 94, 7 count 95, 8 count 101, 9 count 105.

Answer:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int count[10] = {0};
    int x;
    for (int c = 0; c < 10; c++)
        count[c] = 0;

    cout << "Enter 1000 single digit integers: ";
    for (int c = 1; c <= 1000; c++) {
        cin >> x;
        count[x]++;
    }

    for (int c = 0; c < 10; c++) {
        cout << c << " count " << count[c] << (c % 5 < 4) ? " ", " : " 
"
        return 0;
    }
}
```

Problem 149  Write title lines (header lines or prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.
(a) A function called `add3` which returns the sum of three double parameters.

Answer:

double add3 (double a, double b, double c)
(b) A function called `reverseIt` that returns the number obtained by reversing the digits of an integer parameter.
Answer:
```cpp
int reverseIt (int x)
```

(c) A function called `randomArray` that sets the values in an array of doubles to have random values.
Answer:
```cpp
void randomArray (double arr [], int capacity)
```

(d) A function called `add5` that adds 5 to every entry in a 2-dimensional array each of whose rows has 35 columns.
Answer:
```cpp
void add5 (int arr [] [35], int rows, int columns)
```

(e) A function called `deleteX` which alters a string parameter by deleting every occurrence of the letter X.
Answer:
```cpp
void deleteX (string &str)
```

Problem 150 Consider the following C++ program.
```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

string fun(string x[], int y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x[1];
    if (y == 1) return x[0] + x[2];
    if (y == 2) return "illegal";
    if (y <= 4) return " 4";
    return "X" + fun(x, y - 6);
}

int main() {
    string array[3] = { "1", "2", "3"};
    cout << fun(array,0) << endl;       // line a
    cout << fun(array,1) << endl;       // line b
    cout << fun(array,2) << endl;       // line c
    cout << fun(array,4) << endl;       // line d
    cout << fun(array,12) << endl;      // line e
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:
(a) line a:
```
2
```
(b) line b:
```
13
```
(c) line c:
```
illegal
```
Problem 151 Write a function called makeOne that returns the result of turning every odd valued digit in an integer parameter to a 1.

For example, a program that uses the function makeOne follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    cout << makeOne(770) << endl; // prints 110
    cout << makeOne(13579) << endl; // prints 11111
    cout << makeOne(1000) << endl; // prints 1000
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
int makeOne (int x) {
    if (x < 10 && x % 2 == 1) return 1;
    if (x < 10) return x;
    return 10 * makeOne (x / 10) + makeOne (x % 10);
}
```

Problem 152 Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (Programs that correctly carry out some of the tasks will receive partial credit.)

The program asks the user to enter 3 positive integers. It then outputs the least frequently encountered digit or digits in those 3 numbers.

For example, if the user enters the integers 123, 45678, and 200 the program should output 9 which occurs less often than any other digit in these numbers.

Answer:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void getDigits (int n, int count []) {
    while (n > 0) {
        int digit = n % 10;
        count [digit]++;
        n /= 10;
    }  //while
}

int main () {
    int n1, n2, n3;
    cout << "Enter three positive integers: ";
    cin >> n1 >> n2 >> n3;
    int count [10];
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        count [i] = 0;
    getDigits (n1, count);
    getDigits (n2, count);
    getDigits (n3, count);
    // Find the digit that occurs least frequently
    int least = 0;
    int leastFreq = 10;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        if (count [i] < leastFreq) {
            least = i;
            leastFreq = count [i];
        }
    // Output the digit(s)
    if (least == 0)
        cout << "All digits occur at least once.
```

```cpp
```
```cpp
```cpp
getDigits (n1, count);
getDigits (n2, count);
getDigits (n3, count);

int min = count[0];
for (int i = 1; i < 10; i++)
    if (count[i] < min) min = count[i];

cout << "The following digits occur least often:" << endl;
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    if (count[i] == min) cout << i << endl;

return 0;
}

**Problem 153**  Write title lines (header lines or prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

(a) A function called **add3** which returns the sum of three integer parameters.

**Answer:**

```cpp
int add3(int a, int b, int c)
```

(b) A function called **reverseString** that returns the reverse of a string.

**Answer:**

```cpp
string reverseString(string str)
```

(c) A function called **randomArray** that sets the values in an array of integers to have random values.

**Answer:**

```cpp
void randomArray (int arr [], int capacity)
```

(d) A function called **add3** that adds 3 to every entry in a 2-dimensional array each of whose rows has 25 columns.

**Answer:**

```cpp
void add3 (int arr [][25], int rows, int columns)
```

(e) A function called **deleteX** which alters a string parameter by deleting every occurrence of the letter X.

**Answer:**

```cpp
void deleteX (string &str)
```

**Problem 154**  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

string fun(string x[], int y) {
    if (y <= 0) return x[0];
    if (y == 1) return x[1] + x[2];
    if (y == 2) return "illegal";
    if (y <= 4) return " <= 4";
    return "X" + fun(x, y - 5);
}
```
int main() {
    string array[3] = { "1", "2", "3"};
    cout << fun(array,0) << endl;       // line a
    cout << fun(array,1) << endl;       // line b
    cout << fun(array,2) << endl;       // line c
    cout << fun(array,4) << endl;       // line d
    cout << fun(array,12) << endl;      // line e
    return 0;
}

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:
(a) line a:
1
(b) line b:
23
(c) line c:
Illegal
(d) line d:
<= 4
(e) line e:
XXillegal

Problem 155  Write a function called makeOne that returns the result of turning every non-zero digit in an integer parameter to a 1.

    For example, a program that uses the function makeOne follows.

    int main() {
        cout << makeOne(770) << endl;   // prints 110
        cout << makeOne(13579) << endl; // prints 11111
        cout << makeOne(1000) << endl;  // prints 1000
        return 0;
    }

    Answer:

    int makeOne(int x)
    {
        if (x == 0) return 0;
        if (x < 10) return 1;
        return 10 * makeOne (x / 10) + makeOne (x % 10);
    }

Problem 156  Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (Programs that correctly carry out some of the tasks will receive partial credit.)

    The program asks the user to enter 3 positive integers. It then outputs the most frequently encountered digit or digits in those 3 numbers.

    For example, if the user enters the integers 737, 13579, and 246 the program should output 7 which occurs more often than any other digit in these numbers.

Answer:
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void getDigits (int n, int count []) {
    while (n > 0) {
        int digit = n % 10;
        count [digit]++;
        n /= 10;
    } //while
}

int main () {
    int n1, n2, n3;
    cout << "Enter three positive integers: ";
    cin >> n1 >> n2 >> n3;

    int count [10];
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        count [i] = 0;

    getDigits (n1, count);
    getDigits (n2, count);
    getDigits (n3, count);

    int max = count[0];
    for (int i = 1; i < 10; i++)
        if (count[i] > max) max = count[i];

    cout << "The following digits occur most often: " << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        if (count[i] == max) cout << i << endl;

    return 0;
}

Problem 157  Write title lines for the functions that are called by the following main program. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

int main() {
    int a[4] = {3,1,4,1}, b[5] = {2,7,1,8,1}, i = 3, j = 5, k = 4;
    int x[2][2] = {{0,1},{3,2}};
    cout << max(x, 2 , 2); // outputs: 3
    printArray(a, 4); // outputs: 3,1,4,1
    reverse(a, 0, 3); // changes a to 1,4,1,3
    sort1(b, 5);
    printArray(b, 5); // outputs: 1,1,2,7,8
    sort2(i, j, k);
    cout << i << j << k << endl; // outputs: 345
return 0;
}

(a) Title line for max
Answer:
int max(int x[] [2], int a, int b)

(b) Title line for printArray
Answer:
void printArray(int array[], int cap)
(c) Title line for reverse
Answer:
void reverse(int array[], int from, int to)
(d) Title line for sort1
Answer:
void sort1(int array[], int n)
(e) Title line for sort2
Answer:
void sort2(int &a, int &b, int &c)

Problem 158  Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void rec(int a[], int start, int stop) {
    if (stop <= start) return;
    a[start] = a[stop];
    rec(a, start + 1, stop -1);
}

void printA(int a[], int cap) {
    for (int c = cap - 1; c >= 0; c--) cout << a[c] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}

int main() {
    int x[6] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

    printA(x, 6); // line (a)
    printA(x, 4); // line (b)
    rec(x, 3, 3); printA(x, 4); // line (c)
    rec(x, 3, 4); printA(x, 6); // line (d)
    rec(x, 0, 5); printA(x, 6); // line (e)

    return 0;
}

What is the output at each of the following lines?
(a) line (a)
5 4 3 2 1 0

(b) line (b)
3 2 1 0

(c) line (c)
3 2 1 0
Problem 159 Write a function called maxMid that determines the maximum value in the middle column of a 2-dimensional array of numbers of type double. (You should assume that the 2-dimensional array has an odd number of columns.)

For example, a program that uses the function maxMid follows. Your function must complete this program.

```cpp
int main() {
    double x[4][5] = {{0,1,2,3,4}, {1,2,3,4,5}, {2,3,4,5,6}, {5,6,7,8,9}};
    cout << maxMid(x, 4, 5) << endl; // prints 7.0
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
double maxMid(double x[][5], int rows, int cols) {
    double ans = x[0][cols / 2];
    for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++)
        if (x[i][cols / 2] > ans) ans = x[i][cols / 2];
    return ans;
}
```

Problem 160 Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (In your program, you do not need to check whether the user enters legal input.)

1. It asks the user to enter a positive integer n that is at most 100.
2. The program reads n single digit integers entered by the user. (A single digit integer is an integer n with 0 ≤ n ≤ 9.)
3. The program prints a list of all single digit integers that were not entered at all by the user.

For example, the following represents one run of the program.

Enter a positive integer (at most 100): 11
Enter 11 single digit integers:
1 1 7 3 3 2 0 3 7 7 7
The following were not entered: 4 5 6 8 9

Answer:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n, c, x, count[10];
    for (int c = 0; c <= 9; c++) count[c] = 0;
    cout << "Enter a positive integer (at most 100): ";
    cin >> n;
    cout << "Enter " << n << " single digit integers: ";
```
for (int c = 0; c < n; c++) {
    cin >> x;
    count[x]++;
}

cout << "The following were not entered:";
for (int c = 0; c <= 9; c++)
    if (count[c] == 0) cout << " " << c;
cout << endl;

return 0;
}

Problem 161 Write title lines (header lines or prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.
(a) A function called welcome which prints the word "Hello" to the screen.
Answer:

void welcome()

(b) A function called addTwo that adds 2 to every entry in an array of integers.
Answer:

void addTwo(int array[], int cap)

(c) A function called randomTruth which determines and returns a random true/false result.
Answer:

bool randomTruth()

(d) A function called numberPrimes which returns the number of prime numbers that lie between a specified pair of input values.
Answer:

int numberPrimes(int a, int b)

(e) A function called biggerAverage which determines which of two arrays of integers has the bigger average. It should return the value of this bigger average.
Answer:

double biggerAverage(int array1[], int cap1, int array2[], int cap2)

Problem 162 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fun(int &x, int y) {
    x = y + 1;
    y = x + 1;
    cout << x << y << endl;
    return x * y;
}

int main() {
    int x = 2, y = 0;
    fun(x, 8); // line a
fun(x, y);          // line b
fun(y, x);          // line c
fun(y, x);          // line d
cout << fun(x, 3) << endl; // line e
return 0;
}

What is the output from the program at each of the following lines:
(a) line a:
910
(b) line b:
12
(c) line c:
23
(d) line d:
23
(e) line e:
45
20

Problem 163    Write a function called \textit{alternates} that prints every second digit of an integer parameter, starting from the right.

For example, a program that uses the function \textit{alternates} follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    alternates(10); cout << endl;  // prints 0
    alternates(123456); cout << endl; // prints 642
    alternates(1000); cout << endl;   // prints 00
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```cpp
void alternates(int n) {
    cout << n % 10;
    if (n >= 100) alternates(n/100);
}
```

An alternative solution that does not use recursion follows:

```cpp
void alternates (int x) {
    while (x > 0) {
        cout << x % 10;
        x /= 100;
    }
}
```
Problem 164  Write a complete C++ program that does the following. (Programs that correctly carry out some of the tasks will receive partial credit.)
1. It asks the user to enter a positive integer that is between 1 and 26.
2. The program reads a value \( n \) entered by the user. If the value is not legal, the program exits.
3. The program prints an \( n \times n \) pattern of characters, in which the top left character is an 'A'. The top left \( 2 \times 2 \) block is completed by three 'B' characters. The top left \( 3 \times 3 \) block is completed by five 'C' characters, and so on.

For example, if the user enters 5 for \( n \) the program should print the following picture.

```
ABCDE
BBCDE
CCCDE
DDDDE
EEEEE
```

Answer:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int r, c, x, n;
    char pic[26][26];

    cout << "Enter an integer between 1 and 26: ";
    cin >> n;
    if (n < 1 || n > 26) exit(1);

    for (x = n - 1; x >= 0; x--)
        for (r = 0; r <= x; r++)
            for (c = 0; c <= x; c++) pic[r][c] = 'A' + x;

    for (r = 0; r <= n - 1; r++)
        for (c = 0; c <= n - 1; c++) cout << pic[r][c];
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Problem 165  Write title lines (header lines or prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.
(a) A function called \texttt{firstDigit} which returns the first digit of an integer.
Answer:

```
int firstDigit(int x)
```

(b) A function called \texttt{sqrt} that returns the square root of a double precision parameter.
Answer:

```
double sqrt(double x)
```

(c) A function called \texttt{oddString} which returns a string made up of the characters in odd position of an input string.
Answer:

```
string oddString(string s)
```

(d) A function called \texttt{randomWord} which is to create and return a random word.
Answer:
A function called sort which is to sort an array of strings into alphabetical order.

Answer:

```c++
void sort(string data[], int cap)
```

**Problem 166**  
Consider the following C++ program.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int recursive(int n) {
    if (n < 10) return n;
    if (n < 100) return n/10;
    return 10 * recursive(n / 100) + n % 10;
}

main() {
    int x;
    cout << "Enter an integer: ";
    cin >> x;
    cout << recursive(x) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program in response to the following user inputs.

(a) The user enters 5 for x.

**Answer:**

5

(b) The user enters 16 for x.

**Answer:**

1

(c) The user enters 123 for x.

**Answer:**

13

(d) The user enters 1234 for x.

**Answer:**

14

(e) The user enters 19683 for x.

**Answer:**

163

**Problem 167**  
Write a function called evens that deletes all odd digits from a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function evens follows.
```cpp
int main() {
    cout << evens(16) << endl;  // prints 6
    cout << evens(666) << endl;  // prints 666
    cout << evens(777) << endl;  // prints 0
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int evens(int n){
    if (n % 2 == 1) return evens(n / 10);
    if (n < 10) return n;
    return 10 * evens(n / 10) + n % 10;
}

Problem 168  Write a complete C++ program that does the following.
1. It asks the user to enter a positive integer n that is at most 100.
2. The program reads in a 2-dimensional array with n rows and n columns of integers entered by the user.
3. The program prints out the average of the entries for each column of the array.
For example, the following represents one run of the program.

Enter a positive integer (at most 100):   3
Enter 3 rows of 3 integers:
   3 -1 4
   10 30 -100
   2 -2 99
The averages of the 3 columns are: 5.0 9.0 1.0

Answer:

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int num;
    int arr [100] [100];
    cout << "Give a number that's at most 100: ";
    cin >> num;

    cout << "Give me " << num << " rows of " << num << " integers: ";
    for (int r = 0; r < num; r++)
        for (int c = 0; c < num; c++)
            cin >> arr[r][c];

    cout << "The averages of the " << num << " columns are:";
    for (int c = 0; c < num; c++)
    {
        int colSum = 0;
        for (int r = 0; r < num; r++)
            colSum += arr[r][c];
        cout << ((double) colSum) / num << " ";
    }
    cout << endl << endl;
    return 0;
} //main
```
Problem 169  Write C++ statements to carry out the following tasks. Do not write complete programs, just give a single line, or a few lines of C++ instructions. Include declarations for any variable that you use.

(i) Print the remainder when 101 is divided by 17 to the file out.txt. Answer:

```cpp
ofstream out("out.txt");
out << 101 % 17;
```

(ii) Print a random lower case letter to the screen. (The random letter should be determined by using an appropriate C++ function.) Answer:

```cpp
cout << (char) ('a' + rand() % 26);
```

(iii) Read a line of text from the user and print the word Yes if it contains the character 7. Answer:

```cpp
string input;
getline(cin, input);
if (input.find("7") >= 0) cout << "Yes";
```

(iv) Print the middle character of the string s. (Assume that the string has odd length.) Answer:

```cpp
cout << s[s.length() / 2];
```

(v) Swap the values of integer variables called x and y. Answer:

```cpp
int temp = y;
y = x;
x = temp;
```

Problem 170  Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int recursive(int n) {
    if (n < 10) return n;
    return 100 * recursive(n / 100) + 11 * (n % 10);
}

main() {
    int x;
    cout << "Enter an integer: ";
    cin >> x;
    cout << recursive(x) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program in response to the following user inputs.

(a) The user enters 5 for x. Answer:

5

(b) The user enters -10 for x. Answer:

-10

(c) The user enters 65 for x. Answer:
(d) The user enters 123 for \( x \).

Answer:

133

(e) The user enters 19683 for \( x \).

Answer:

16633

**Problem 171**  Write a function called *twoPart* that returns the largest power of 2 that divides a positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function *twoPart* follows.

```c++
int main() {
    cout << twoPart(16) << endl; // prints 16
    cout << twoPart(666) << endl; // prints 2
    cout << twoPart(777) << endl; // prints 1
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

```c++
int twoPart(int x) {
    if (x % 2 == 1) return 1;
    return 2 * twoPart(x / 2);
}
```

**Problem 172**  Write a complete C++ program that does the following.
1. It asks the user to enter a positive integer \( n \) that is at most 100.
2. The program reads in a 2-dimensional array with \( n \) rows and \( n \) columns of integers entered by the user.
3. The program prints out the maximum entry found for each row of the array.

For example, the following represents one run of the program.

Enter a positive integer (at most 100): 3
Enter 3 rows of 3 integers:
3 -1 4
10 30 -100
0 0 0
The maximum entries in the 3 rows are: 4 30 0

Answer:

```c++
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int num;
    int arr [100] [100];
    cout << "Give a number that's at most 100: ";
    cin >> num;
    cout << "Give me " << num << " rows of " << num << " integers: ";
```
Problem 173 Write C++ statements to carry out the following tasks. Do not write complete programs, just give a single line, or a few lines of C++ instructions. Assume that the following variables have been declared, and if necessary have values, for each part:

int x[10], z[10][10], r, c;
string s;

(i) Print the remainder when \( r \) is divided by \( c \).

\texttt{cout \ll r \% c;} \\

(ii) Set \( r \) to be a random integer between 1 and 10. (The random integer should be determined by an appropriate C++ function.)

\texttt{r = rand() \% 10 + 1;} \\

(iii) Print the sum of all 10 entries of the array \( x \).

\texttt{int sum = 0;}
\texttt{for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) sum += x[i];}
\texttt{cout \ll sum;} \\

(iv) Print the last character of the string \( s \).

\texttt{cout \ll s[s.size() - 1];} \\

(v) Swap row number 0 with row number 4 in the 2-dimensional array \( z \).

\texttt{for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    int temp = z[0][i];
    z[0][i] = z[4][i];
    z[4][i] = temp;
} \\

Problem 174 Consider the following C++ program.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void x1(int a[][6], int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) cout << a[n][i];
    cout << endl;
}

void x2(int b[][6], int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        cout << b[i][i] << " ";
    x1(b, n);
}

main() {
    int x[6][6], a[6][6], b[6][6];
    for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) for (int j = 0; j < 6; j++) {
        x[i][j] = i + j;
        a[i][j] = i * j;
        b[i][j] = (i + 1) / (j + 1);
    }
    cout << "Part a: " << x[5][4] << endl;
    cout << "Part b: " << a[5][4] << endl;
    cout << "Part c: "; x1(x, 5);
    cout << "Part d: "; x2(x, 5);
    cout << "Part e: "; x2(b, 3);
    return 0;
}

Complete the line of output that begins:
Answer:

Part a: 9
Part b: 20
Part c: 56789
Part d: 0 2 4 6 8 56789
Part e: 1 1 1 42110

Problem 175  Write a function called sixCount that returns a count of the number of digits that are equal to 6 in its positive integer parameter.

For example, a program that uses the function sixCount follows.

int main() {
    cout << sixCount(16) << endl; // prints 1
    cout << sixCount(666) << endl; // prints 3
    cout << sixCount(777) << endl; // prints 0
    return 0;
}

Answer:

int sixCount(int x) {
    if (x == 6) return 1;
    if (x < 10) return 0;
    return sixCount(x % 10) + sixCount(x / 10);
}
Problem 176  Write a complete C++ program that does the following.
1. It asks the user to enter a positive integer \( n \) that is at most 100.
2. The program reads in an array \( n \) integers entered by the user.
3. The program prints the negative entries from the array, in order.
4. The program prints the positive entries from the array in reverse order.

For example, the following represents one run of the program.

Enter a positive integer (at most 100): 8
Enter 8 integers: 3 -1 4 -10 17 18 19 -11
-1 -10 -11
19 18 17 4 3

Answer:

```c++
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int x[100];
    int count;
    cout << "Enter a positive integer (at most 100): ";
    cin >> count;
    cout << "Enter " << count << " integers: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) cin >> x[i];

    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)
        if (x[i] < 0) cout << x[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
    for (int i = count - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        if (x[i] > 0) cout << x[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Problem 177  Write C++ statements to carry out the following tasks. Do not write complete programs, just give a single line, or a few lines of C++ instructions. Assume that the following variables have been declared, and if necessary have values, for each part:

```c++
int x[10], y[10], z[10][10], r, c;
```

(i) Read 10 integers into the array \( x \).

Answer:

```c++
for (c = 0; c <= 9; c++) cin >> x[c];
```

(ii) Set all the entries of the array \( z \) so that the entry in row \( r \) and column \( c \) stores the product of \( r \) and \( c \).

Answer:

```c++
for (r = 0; r <= 9; r++) for (c = 0; c <= 9; c++)
    z[r][c] = r * c;
```

(iii) Print the smallest value in the array \( x \).

Answer:
int min = x[0];
for (c = 1; c <= 9; c++) if (x[c] < min) min = x[c];
cout << min;

(iv) Print the word *Divides* if \( r \) divides exactly into \( c \) otherwise do nothing.
Answer:
if (c % r == 0) cout << "Divides";

(v) Swap each entry of the array \( x \) with the corresponding entry of array \( y \).
Answer:
for (c = 0; c <= 9; c++) {
    int temp = x[c];
    x[c] = y[c];
    y[c] = temp;
}

**Problem 178**  Consider the following C++ program.
```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int recursive(int n) {
    if (n < 100) return n%10;
    return 10 * recursive(n / 100) + n % 10;
}

main() {
    int x;
    cout << "Enter an integer: ";
    cin >> x;
    cout << recursive(x) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program in response to the following user inputs.
(a) The user enters -10 for \( x \).
Answer: 0
(b) The user enters 5 for \( x \).
Answer: 5
(c) The user enters 55 for \( x \).
Answer: 5
(d) The user enters 123 for \( x \).
Answer: 13
(e) The user enters 19683 for \( x \).
Answer: 163

**Problem 179**  Write a function called *toTen* that calculates how many entries of an array need to be added to make a sum of 10 or more. (Start adding from index 0.)

For example, a program that uses the function *toTen* follows.
```cpp
int main() {
    int x[8] = {5, 3, 1, 6, 10, 1, -30, -100};
    cout << toTen(x, 8) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```
The output from this program would be 4, because the sum of the first 4 entries $5 + 3 + 1 + 6$ is the first sum that exceeds 10.

**Answer:**
The following function returns an answer of -1 in case no sum of entries in the array reaches a value of 10. Exam solutions are not required to deal with this possibility.

```c
int toTen(int x[], int c) {
    int sum = x[0];
    int col = 1;
    while (sum < 10 && col < c) {
        sum = sum + x[col];
        col ++;
    }
    if (sum < 10) return -1;
    return col;
}
```

**Problem 180** Write a complete C++ program that does the following.
1. It asks the user to enter their name as a string `name`.
2. The program reads the name entered by the user.
3. The program converts all letters in the name to uppercase and prints the name.
4. The program prints the uppercase characters of the name in reverse.
For example, the following represents one run of the program.

```
What is your name: Freddy
FREDDY
YDDERF
```

**Answer:**

```c
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string name;
    cout << "What is your name: ";
    getline(cin, name);
    for (int i = 0; i < name.size(); i++)
        name[i] = toupper(name[i]);
    cout << name << endl;
    for (int i = name.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        cout << name[i];
    return 0;
}
```

**Problem 181** Write header lines (prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

(a) A function called `sumDigits` which returns the sum of the digits of an integer.

**Answer:**

```c
int sumDigits(int x)
```

(b) A function called `isSmall` that returns an answer of true if a double precision parameter has a value between 0 and 0.001. (It returns false otherwise.)

**Answer:**
bool isSmall(double x)

(c) A function called **randomLetter** which generates and returns a random letter of the alphabet. (The output is to be a single character between 'A' and 'Z'.)

**Answer:**

char randomLetter()

(d) A function called **sort3** which is to change a collection of three input values so that they appear in increasing order.

**Answer:**

void sort3(int &x, int &y, int &z)

(e) A function called **total** which is to determine the sum of all the entries in an array.

**Answer:**

int total(int x[], int capacity)

---

**Problem 182** Consider the following C++ program.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int recursive(int n) {
    if (n < 10) return n;
    return n % 10 - recursive(n/10);
}

main() {
    int x;
    cout << "Enter a positive integer: ";
    cin >> x;
    if (x <= 0) cout << "Error" << endl;
    else cout << recursive(x) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output from the program in response to the following user inputs.

(a) The user enters 0 for x.

**Answer:**

**Error**

(b) The user enters 5 for x.

**Answer:**

5

(c) The user enters 55 for x.

**Answer:**

0

(d) The user enters 555 for x.

**Answer:**

5
(c) The user enters 19683 for x.

**Answer:**

-7

**Problem 183** Write a function called *quadratic* that calculates the value of a quadratic function \( ax^2 + bx + c \). For example, a program that uses the function *quadratic* follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    double a = 1.0, b = 2.2, c = 1.21, x = 0.1;
    cout << quadratic(a, b, c, x) << endl;
    return 0;
}

**Answer:**

double quadratic(double a, double b, double c, double x) {
    return c + b * x + a * x * x;
}
```

**Problem 184** Write a complete C++ program that does the following.
1. It asks the user to enter a positive integer value, \( n \).
2. The program reads a value entered by the user. If the value is not positive, the program should terminate.
3. The program should consider every number \( x \) between 1 and \( n \) and print out any value of \( x \) that divides exactly into \( n \).

The printed values should all appear on a single line, separated by spaces.

For example, the following represents one run of the program. (The user chooses the number 28.)

```
Enter a positive integer: 28
1 2 4 7 14 28
```

**Answer:**

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n, x;
    cout << "Enter a positive integer value for n: ";
    cin >> n;
    if (n <= 0) exit(1);
    for (x = 1; x <= n; x++)
        if (n % x == 0) cout << x << " ";
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

**Problem 185** Write header lines (prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.

(a) A function called *sum* which returns the sum of 4 double precision values.

**Answer:**
double sum(double a, double b, double c, double d)

(b) A function called midDigit that is used to return the middle digit of an integer.

Answer:

int midDigit(int x)

(c) A function called isPositive which is to return an answer of true if the sum of the entries of an array of double precision data is positive (and return false otherwise).

Answer:

bool isPositive(double x[], int capacity)

(d) A function called average2DArray which is to print (to cout) the average of the entries in a 2-dimensional array (the array stores integers and has 10 rows and 15 columns).

Answer:

void average2DArray(int array[][15], int rows, int cols)

(e) A function called makeZero which is to use two integer input variables and change their values to zero. (After the function ends, the input variables must be zero.)

Answer:

void makeZero(int &x, int &y)

Problem 186 Consider the following C++ program.

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void mystery(int n) {
    cout << n % 100;
    if (n < 1000) return;
    mystery(n/10);
}

main() {
    int x;
    cout << "Enter an integer: ";
    cin >> x;
    mystery(x);
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

What is the output from the program in response to the following user inputs.

(a) The user enters 5 for x.

Answer: 5

(b) The user enters 512 for x.

Answer: 12

(c) The user enters 4370 for x.

Answer: 7037

(d) The user enters 175560 for x.

Answer: 60565575
Problem 187  Write a function called \textit{sum2D} that returns the sum of all elements in a 2-dimensional array that has 4 columns of integer entries.
For example, a program that uses the function \textit{sum2D} follows.

```cpp
int main() {  
  int array[3][4] = {{1,2,3,4},{1,2,3,4},{1,2,3,4}};
  cout << sum2D(array, 3, 4) << endl;
  return 0;
}
```
The input values 3 and 4 specify the number of rows and columns in the array. The program should print an answer of 30 (since this is the sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, and 4).

\textbf{Answer:}

```cpp
int sum2D(int a[][4], int r, int c) {
  int ans = 0;
  for (int row = 0; row < r; row++)
    for (int col = 0; col < c; col++)
      ans += a[row][col];
  return ans;
}
```

Problem 188  Write a complete C++ program that does the following.
1. It asks the user to enter a 5-digit integer value, \( n \).
2. The program reads a value entered by the user. If the value is not in the right range, the program should terminate.
3. The program calculates and stores the 5 individual digits of \( n \).
4. The program outputs a “bar code” made of 5 lines of stars that represent the digits of the number \( n \).
For example, the following represents one run of the program. (The user chooses the number 16384.)

```
Enter a 5 digit integer: 16384
*
******
***
*******
****
```

\textbf{Answer:}

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int bar(int l) {
  for (int c = 0; c < l; c++) cout << "*";
  cout << endl;
}

int main() {
  int i, n;
  int digit[5];

  cout << "Enter a 5 digit integer: ";
  cin >> n;
  if (n < 10000 || n > 99999) exit(0);

  for (i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    digit[i] = n % 10;
  }
  for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
    bar(digit[i]);
```
n = n / 10;
}

for (i = 4; i >= 0; i--)
bar(digit[i]);
return 0;
}

Here is an alternative solution that is shorter, but makes use of recursion:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void bars(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return;
bars(n/10);
    for (int c = 0; c < n % 10; c++) cout << "*";
    cout << endl;
}

int main() {
    int n;
cout << "Enter a 5 digit integer: ";
cin >> n;
    if (n < 10000 || n > 99999) exit(0);
bars(n);
    return 0;
}

Problem 189 Write header lines (prototypes) for the following functions. Do not supply the blocks for the functions.
(a) A function called lastDigit that is used to find the last digit of an integer.
Answer:

int lastDigit(int x)

(b) A function called average which determines the average of 3 integer values.
Answer:

double average(int x, int y, int z)

(c) A function called largest which is used to find the largest value in an array of double precision data.
Answer:

double largest(double array[], int cap)

(d) A function called print2DArray which is to print out all of the data in a 2-dimensional array of integers (the array has 100 columns).
Answer:

void print2DArray(int array[][100], int rows, int cols)

(e) A function called sort which is to sort an array of strings into alphabetical order.
Answer:

void sort(string array[], int cap)

Problem 190 Consider the following C++ program.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void mystery(int data[], int p, int q) {
    data[p] = data[q];
    data[q] = data[p];
}

void m2(int p, int q) {
    int temp = p;
    q = p;
    p = temp;
}

void print(int data[], int p) {
    for (int i = 0; i < p; i++)
        cout << data[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}

main() {
    int scores[8] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6};
    int quiz[7] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};
    print(scores, 3);
    print(quiz, 4);
    mystery(scores, 1, 2);
    print(scores, 5);
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        m2(quiz[i], quiz[i+1]);
    print(quiz, 6);
}

What is the output from the program?

Answer:

3 1 4
0 1 2 3
3 4 4 1 5
0 1 2 3 4 5

Problem 191 Write a function called `countChange` that uses four parameters `q, d, n,` and `p` and converts the value of `q` quarters, `d` dimes, `n` nickels, and `p` cents into dollars.

For example, a program that uses the function `countChange` follows.

```cpp
int main() {
    int q = 10, d = 5, n = 1, p = 2;
    double x = countChange(q, d, n, p);
    cout << "You have $" << x << endl;
}
```

It should print:

You have $3.07

Answer:

double countChange(int quarters, int dimes, int nickels, int pennies) {
    return quarters * 0.25 + dimes * 0.1 + nickels * 0.05 + pennies * 0.01;
}
Problem 192  Write a complete C++ program that does the following.
1. It asks the user to enter a positive integer value, \( r \) that is at most 100.
2. The program reads a value entered by the user. If the value is not in the right range, the program should terminate.
3. The program reads and stores \( r \) integers from the user and then prints a pattern of \( r \) rows of stars, the lengths of which are the other integers entered by the user.

For example, the following represents one run of the program.

```
How many rows? 4
Enter 4 row lengths:  2 7 1 5
**
******
*
*****
```

Answer:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int arr[100];
    int r, i, j;

    cout << "How many rows? ";
    cin >> r;
    if (r < 1 || r > 100) exit(1);

    cout << "Enter " << r << " row lengths: ";
    for (i = 0; i < r; i++) cin >> arr[i];

    for (i = 0; i < r; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < arr[i]; j++) cout << "*";
        cout << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Problem 193  Write a C++ program that asks a user how many times it should say hello and then says hello the required number of times. For example, a run of the program might produce the following output:

```
How many hellos do you want: 6
Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello
```

Answer:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n;
    cout << " How many hellos do you want: ";
    cin >> n;
    for (int c = 1; c <= n; c++) cout << "Hello ";
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```
Problem 194  Two numbers are considered as very different if they differ by more than 10. Write a C++ function called areVeryDifferent that determines whether two integers are very different.

For example, your function could be used in the following program.

```cpp
int main() {
    int x = 4, y = 10, z = -4;
    if (areVeryDifferent(x, y)) cout << "x and y are very different" << endl;
    if (areVeryDifferent(x, z)) cout << "x and z are very different" << endl;
    if (areVeryDifferent(y, z)) cout << "y and z are very different" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

The output from this program would be:

```
y and z are very different
```

Answer:

```cpp
bool areVeryDifferent(int x, int y) {
    if ((x - y) > 10 || (y - x) > 10) return true;
    return false;
}
```

Problem 195  Write a complete C++ program that does the following.

1. It asks the user to enter a positive integer value, \( x \) that is at most 100.
2. The program reads a value entered by the user. If the value is not in the right range, the program should terminate.
3. The program reads and stores \( x \) words from the user and then prints them in reverse order.

For example, the following represents one run of the program.

```
How many words? 5
Freddy and Max were absent
absent were Max and Freddy
```

Answer:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string data[100];
    int n;
    cout << "How many words (between 1 and 100): ";
    cin >> n;
    if (n <= 0 || n > 100) exit(0);
    for (int c = 0; c < n; c++) cin >> data[c];
    for (int c = (n - 1); c >= 0; c--) cout << data[c] << " ";
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Problem 196  Consider the following C++ program.
```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void mystery(int data[], int p, int q) {
    data[p] = data[q] + data[p];
    data[q] = 0;
}

void print(int data[], int p) {
    for (int i = 0; i < p; i++)
        cout << data[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}

main() {
    int scores[8] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6};
    int quiz[7] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};
    print(quiz, 7);
    print(scores, 8);
    mystery(scores, 3, 4);
    print(scores, 8);
    for (int i = 1; i < 7; i++)
        mystery(quiz, 0, i);
    print(quiz, 7);
}
```

What is the output from the program?

**Answer:**

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
3 1 4 1 5 9 2 6
3 1 4 6 0 9 2 6
21 0 0 0 0 0
```