

## CPSC 231, Midterm Review: Spring 2004

### **Short answer**

In the space provided below trace the output of the following program.

```
program practiceFun (output);

var
  var1 : integer;
  var2 : integer;

procedure proc (var3 : integer; var var4 : integer);
var
  var2 : integer;
begin
  var2 := 10;
  var3 := 20;
  var4 := 30;
  writeln('3:', var2);
  writeln('4:', var3);
  writeln('5:', var4);
end;

function fun (var2 : integer):integer;
begin
  fun := var2 + 1;
end;

begin
  var var2 : integer;

  var1 := 1;
  var2 := 2;
  writeln('1:', var1);
  writeln('2:', var2);
  proc(var1, var2);
  writeln('6:', var1);
  writeln('7:', var2);

  begin
    var var2 : integer;

    var2 := 0;
    var2 := fun(var2);
    writeln('8:', var1);
    writeln('9:', var2);
  end;

  writeln('10:', var1);
  writeln('11:', var2);
end.
```

<< Put your answer here >>

<< End of answer space >>

## Multiple choice

1. How does the Turing test work?
  - a. Because it is important to consider the human and the technological perspective when developing software the Turing test requires that the developer visit each potential user onsite.
  - b. The software program asks a test participant a series of questions, if the questions are deemed as appropriate then an artificial intelligence has been created.
  - c. A test participant asks another person a series of questions in order to determine how people solve problems (thus employing the top down approach to creating an artificial intelligence).
  - d. A test participant asks another person and a software program a series of questions. If from the answers given, the test participant cannot tell the difference between the person and the program then an artificial intelligence has been created.
  - e. None of the above.
  
2. What would be a reasonable amount of hard drive space that you would expect for a new computer?
  - a. 1 KB
  - b. 1 MB
  - c. 120 MB
  - d. 80 GB
  - e. 100 TB

3. What will be the output of the following program?

```
program decision (output);
begin
  var x : integer;
  x := 1;
  if (x < 1) then
    write('x under 1;');
  if (x < 2) then
    write('x under 2;');
  if (x < 3) then
    write('x under 3;');
  if (x < 4) then
    write('x under 4;');
end.
```

- a. x under 1
- b. x under 2
- c. x under 2;x under 3;x under 4;
- d. x under 1; x under 2;x under 3;x under 4;
- e. None of the above