

CH 1

The basic commands that a computer performs are input (get data), output (display result), storage, and performance of arithmetic and logical operations.	T
Main memory is directly connected to the CPU.	T
When the computer is turned off, everything in secondary memory is lost.	F
The devices that feed data and programs into computers are called output devices.	F
Information stored in main memory must be transferred to some other device for permanent storage.	T
The device that stores information permanently (unless the device becomes unusable or you change the information by rewriting it) is called primary storage.	F
The command that does the linking on Visual C++ 2012 Express and Visual Studio 2012 is Make or Remake.	F
When you compile your program, the compiler identifies the logic errors and suggests how to correct them.	F

CH 1 (cont)

To develop a program to solve a problem, you start by analyzing the problem.	T
C++ programs have always been portable from one compiler to another.	F
Several categories of computers exist, such as ____.	mainframe, midsize, and micro
The basic commands that a computer performs are ____, and performance of arithmetic and logical operations.	input, output, storage
Main memory is called ____.	random access memory
The ____ is the brain of the computer and the single most expensive piece of hardware in your personal computer.	CPU
Main memory is an ordered sequence of items, called ____.	memory cells
The devices that feed data and programs into computers are called ____ devices.	input
The devices that the computer uses to display results are called ____ devices.	output
____ programs perform a specific task.	Application
The ____ monitors the overall activity of the computer and provides services.	operating system

CH 1 (cont)

____ represent information with a sequence of 0s and 1s.	Digital Signals
A sequence of eight bits is called a ____.	byte
The digit 0 or 1 is called a binary digit, or ____.	bit
The term GB refers to ____.	gigabyte
____ consists of 65,536 characters.	Unicode
A program called a(n) ____ translates instructions written in high-level languages into machine code.	compiler
A program called a(n) ____ combines the object program with the programs from libraries.	linker
A program that loads an executable program into main memory is called a(n) ____.	loader
A step-by-step problem-solving process in which a solution is arrived at in a finite amount of time is called a(n) ____.	algorithm
Dividing a problem into smaller subproblems is called ____ design.	structured
A(n) ____ consists of data and the operations on those data.	object



CH 1 (cont)

The programming language C++ evolved from _____. C

CH 2.

The memory allocated for a float value is ____ bytes. four

In C++, reserved words are the same as predefined identifiers. F

The maximum number of significant digits in values of the double type is 15. T

The maximum number of significant digits in float values is up to 6 or 7. T

An operator that has only one operand is called a unique operator. F

If a C++ arithmetic expression has no parentheses, operators are evaluated from left to right. T

A mixed arithmetic expression contains all operands of the same type. F

Suppose a = 5. After the execution of the statement ++a; the value of a is 6. T

The escape sequence \r moves the insertion point to the beginning of the next line. F

CH 2. (cont)

A comma is also called a statement terminator. F

Suppose that sum is an int variable. The statement sum += 7; is equivalent to the statement sum = sum + 7; T

The ____ rules of a programming language tell you which statements are legal, or accepted by the programming language. Syntax

Which of the following is a reserved word in C++? char

Which of the following is a legal identifier? program_1

____ is a valid int value. 46259

____ is a valid char value. 'A'

An example of a floating point data type is ____ double

(2X) The value of the expression 33/10, assuming both values are integral data types, is ____ // 3

The value of the expression 17 % 7 is ____.

The expression static_cast(9.9) evaluates to ____ 9

CH 2. (cont)

The expression static_cast(6.9) + static_cast(7.9) evaluates to ____ 13

The length of the string "computer science" is ____ . Question 22 options: 16

In a C++ program, one and two are double variables and input values are 10.5, 10.5 and 30.6. After the statement cin >> one >> two; executes, ____ . one = 10.5, two = 30.6

Suppose that count is an int variable and count = 1. After the statement count++; executes, the value of count is ____ . 2

Choose the output of the following C++ statement: cout << "Sunny " << '\n' << "Day " << endl; Sunny Day

Which of the following is the newline character? \n

____ are executable statements that inform the user what to do. prompt lines

The declaration int a, b, c; is equivalent to which of the following? int a,b,c;



By **ghostroque**
cheatography.com/ghostroque/

Published 6th October, 2015.
Last updated 6th October, 2015.
Page 2 of 5.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**
Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!
<http://crosswordcheats.com>

CH 2. (cont)

Suppose that alpha and beta are int variables and alpha = 5 and beta = 10. After the statement alpha *= beta; executes, ____.

alpha = 50

Suppose that sum and num are int variables and sum = 5 and num = 10. After the statement sum += num executes, ____.

sum = 15

Insertion Point 1

alpha = beta;
beta = beta + 1;

CH 3

It is a good idea to redefine cin and cout in your programs

F

In the statement cin >> x; , x can be a variable or an expression

F

The following statements will result in input failure if the input values are not on a separate line. (Assume that x and y are int variables.) cin >> x; cin >> y;

F

The number of input data extracted by cin and >> depends on the number of variables appearing in the cin statement.

T

CH 3 (cont)

The extraction operator >> skips only all leading blanks when searching for the next data in the input stream.

F

When reading data into a char variable, after skipping any leading whitespace characters, the extraction operator >> finds and stores only the next character; reading stops after a single character.

T

Entering a char value into an int variable causes serious errors, called input failure.

T

If input failure occurs in a C++ program, the program terminates immediately and displays an error message.

F

In an output statement, each occurrence of endl advances the cursor to the end of the current line on an output device.

F

You can use the function getline to read a string containing blanks

T

CH 3 (cont)

Suppose that x is an int variable and y is a double variable and the input is: 10 20.7. Choose the values after the following statement executes: cin >> x >> y;.

x = 10, y = 20.7

Suppose that x and y are int variables. Which of the following is a valid input statement?

cin >> x >> y;

Suppose that x is an int variable, y is a double variable and ch is a char variable and the input is: 15A 73.2. Choose the values after the following statement executes: cin >> x >> ch >> y;

x = 15, ch = 'A', y = 73.2

Suppose that x is an int variable, ch is a char variable, and the input is: 276.

B ch = '2', x = 76

Suppose that alpha is an int variable and ch is a char variable and the input is: 17A. What are the values after the following statements execute? cin » alpha; cin » ch;

alpha = 17, ch = 'A'



By **ghostroque**
cheatography.com/ghostroque/

Published 6th October, 2015.
Last updated 6th October, 2015.
Page 3 of 5.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**
Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!
<http://crosswordcheats.com>

CH 3 (cont)

Suppose that x is an int variable, y is a double variable, z is an int variable, and the input is: 15 76.3 14 Choose the values after the following statement executes: cin >> x >> y >> z;

x = 15, Y = 76.3, z = 14

Suppose that ch1, ch2, and ch3 are variables of the type char and the input is: A B C Choose the value of ch3 after the following statement executes: cin >> ch1 >> ch2 >> ch3;

'C'

Suppose that x and y are int variables, z is a double variable, and the input is: 28 32.6 12

x = 28, Y = 32, z = 0.6

Suppose that x and y are int variables, ch is a char variable, and the input is: 4 2 A 12 Choose the values of x, y, and ch after the following statement executes: cin >> x >> ch >> y;

This statement results in input failure

CH 3 (cont)

Suppose that ch1 and ch2 are char variables, alpha is an int variable, and the input is: A 18 What are the values after the following statement executes? cin.get(ch1); cin.get(ch2); cin >> alpha;

ch1 = 'A', ch2 = ', ' alpha = 18

Suppose that ch1, ch2, and ch3 are variables of the type char and the input is: A B C What is the value of ch3 after the following statements execute? cin.get(ch1); cin.get(ch2); cin.get(ch3);

'B'

When you want to process only partial data, you can use the stream function _____ to discard a portion of the inp

ignore

CH 3 (cont)

Suppose that alpha, beta, and gamma are int variables and the input is: 100 110 120 200 210 220 300 310 320 What is the value of gamma after the following statements execute? cin >> alpha; cin.ignore(100, '\n'); cin >> beta; cin.ignore(100, '\n'); cin >> gamma;

300

Suppose that ch1 and ch2 are char variables and the input is: WXYZ What is the value of ch2 after the following statements execute? cin.get(ch1); cin.putback(ch1); cin >> ch2;

W

Suppose that ch1 and ch2 are char variables and the input is: WXYZ What is the value of ch2 after the following statements execute? cin >> ch1; ch2 = cin.peek(); cin >> ch2;

X

In C++, the dot is an operator called the _____ operator.

member access



By **ghostroque**
cheatography.com/ghostroque/

Published 6th October, 2015.
 Last updated 6th October, 2015.
 Page 4 of 5.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**
 Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!
<http://crosswordcheats.com>

CH 3 (cont)

Suppose that $x = 25.67$, $y = 356.876$, and $z = 7623.9674$.

What is the output of the following statements? `cout << fixed << showpoint; cout << setprecision(2); cout << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << z << endl;`

$x = 55.68$, $y = 476.859$, and $z = 23.8216$. statements? `cout << fixed << showpoint; cout << setprecision(3); cout << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << setprecision(2) << z << endl;`

Suppose that $x = 1565.683$, $y = 85.78$, and $z = 123.982$.

What is the output of the following statements? `cout << fixed << showpoint; cout << setprecision(3) << x << ' '; cout << setprecision(4) << y << ' ' << setprecision(2) << z << endl;`

What is the output of the following statements? `cout << setfill('*'); cout << "12345678901234567890" << endl; cout << setw(5) << "18" << setw(7) << "Happy" << setw(8) << "Sleepy" << endl;`

What is the output of the following statements? `cout << "1234567890123456789012345678901234567890" << endl; cout << setfill('#') << setw(10) << "Mickey" << setfill(' ') << setw(10) << "Donald" << setfill('*') << setw(10) << "Goofy" << endl;`

_____ is a parameterized stream manipulator.

setfill

Manipulators without parameters are part of the _____ header file.

iostream

CH 3 (cont)

Consider the following program segment. `ifstream inFile; //Line 1 int x, y; //Line 2 ... //Line 3 inFile >> x >> y; //Line 4` Which of the following statements at Line 3 can be used to open the file `progdata.dat` and input data from this file into x and y at Line 4?

Suppose that `outFile` is an `ofstream` variable and output is to be stored in the file `outputData.out`. Which of the following statements opens the file `outputData.out` and associates `outFile` to the output file?

`inFile.open("progdata.dat");`
`inFile.open("outputData.out");`
`outFile.open("outputData.out");`
`outFile.open("progdata.dat");`

