

CISS240: Introduction to Programming
Quiz q0104

Name: _____

Score:

This is a closed-book, no compiler, 2 minute quiz.

First trace the following program and write down the The console window output of the following program

```
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    std::cout << 'I' << 't' << "was a" << '\n' << "dark\n"
               << std::endl << std::endl << "and  \"stormy\"" << ' ' << " "
               << "night\n";

    return 0;
}
```

is (use one square for each printed character):

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0	I																				
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					

The first output character 'I' has already been filled for you.

Characters graded are in the shaded cells. Now write down the character (remember your single quotes!) printed at the row number and column number. The row and column numbering starts with 0.

Q1. Character at row 0, column 2:

Q2. Character at row 1, column 0: ☐

Q3. Character at row 3, column 1: ☐

Q4. Character at row 4, column 5: ☐

Q5. Character at row 4, column 15: ☐

INSTRUCTIONS

In `main.tex` change the email address in

```
\renewcommand\AUTHOR{jdoe5@cougars.ccis.edu}
```

yours. In the bash shell, execute “make” to recompile `main.pdf`. Execute “make v” to view `main.pdf`. Execute “make s” to create `submit.tar.gz` for submission.

For each question, you’ll see boxes for you to fill. You write your answers in `main.tex` file. For small boxes, if you see

```
1 + 1 = \answerbox{}
```

you do this:

```
1 + 1 = \answerbox{2}.
```

`answerbox` will also appear in “true/false” and “multiple-choice” questions.

For longer answers that needs typewriter font, if you see

```
Write a C++ statement that declares an integer variable name x.  
\begin{answercode}  
\end{answercode}
```

you do this:

```
Write a C++ statement that declares an integer variable name x.  
\begin{answercode}  
int x;  
\end{answercode}
```

`answercode` will appear in questions asking for code, algorithm, and program output. In this case, indentation and spacing is significant. For program output, I do look at spaces and newlines.

For long answers (not in typewriter font) if you see

```
What is the color of the sky?  
\begin{answerlong}  
\end{answerlong}
```

you can write

```
What is the color of the sky?  
\begin{answerlong}  
The color of the sky is blue.  
\end{answerlong}
```

For students beyond 245: You can put \LaTeX commands in `answerbox` and `answerlong`.

A question that begins with “T or F or M” requires you to identify whether it is true or false, or meaningless. “Meaningless” means something’s wrong with the statement and it is not well-defined. Something like “ $1+2$ ” or “ $\{2\}^{\{3\}}$ ” is not well-defined. Therefore a question such as “Is $42 = 1+2$ true or false?” or “Is $42 = \{2\}^{\{3\}}$ true or false?” does not make sense. “Is $P(42) = \{42\}$ true or false?” is meaningless because $P(X)$ is only defined if X is a set. For “Is $1 + 2 + 3$ true or false?”, “ $1 + 2 + 3$ ” is well-defined but as a “numerical expression”, not as a “proposition”, i.e., it cannot be true or false. Therefore “Is $1 + 2 + 3$ true or false?” is also not a well-defined question.

When writing results of computations, make sure it’s simplified. For instance write 2 instead of $1 + 1$. When you write down sets, if the answer is $\{1\}$, I do not want to see $\{1, 1\}$.

When writing a counterexample, always write the simplest.

Here are some examples (see `instructions.tex` for details):

1. T or F or M: $1 + 1 = 2$ T
2. T or F or M: $1 + 1 = 3$ F
3. T or F or M: $1+^2 =$ M

4. $1 + 2 =$ 3

5. Write a C++ statement to declare an integer variable named `x`.

`int x;`

6. Solve $x^2 - 1 = 0$.

Since $x^2 - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1)$, $x^2 - 1 = 0$ implies $(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0$. Therefore $x - 1 = 0$ or $x = -1$. Hence $x = 1$ or $x = -1$.

7. Which is true? C

- (A) $1 + 1 = 0$
- (B) $1 + 1 = 1$
- (C) $1 + 1 = 2$
- (D) $1 + 1 = 3$
- (E) $1 + 1 = 4$