***Test***

***1-variant***

1.
cout<<s<<"\t"<<m;?

A. 8 23

B. 8 36

C. 5 29

D. 8 32

2.
C++ tilidagi  shartsiz o'tish operatori ...  hisoblanadi.?

A. If

B. switch

C. continue

D. Goto

3.
#include<iostream>using namespace std; class Inkapsulyatsiya{ private: int x; public: void set(int a) { x =a; } int get() { return x; }};int main(){ Inkapsulyatsiya obekt; obekt.set(15); cout<<obekt.get(); return 0;}Ushbu dasturni bajarish jarayonida qanday natija ko'rsatiladi.?

A. A

B. set(15)

C. set()

D. 15

4.
Quyidagi ifodaning qiymatini aniqlang:       2 – 3 \* – 1?

A. -5

B. -2

C. 1

D. 5

5.
Fayllar bilan ishlashda fayllarni ochishning "rw" rejimi vazifasi qanday??

A. Faylni o’qish va yozish uchun ochadi

B. Fayllar bilan ishlashda bunday rejim mavjud emas

C. Faylni o’qish uchun ochiladi;

D. Fayl davomiga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

6.
Agar asosiy sinf va merosxo'r sinf o'rtasidagi murojatlar public bo'lsa, unda nima bo'ladi:?

A. Asosiy sinfning protected va public xususiyatlari va usullari mod ravishda merosxo'r sinf uchun protected va public bo'ladi.

B. Asosiy sinfning protected va public xususiyatlari va usullari merosxo'r sinf uchun private bo'ladi.

C. Asosiy sinfning protected xususiyatlari va usullari merosxo'r sinf uchun public bo'ladi.

D. Asosiy sinfning public va private xususiyatlari va usullari merosxo'r sinf uchun public bo'ladi

7.
Quyidagi dasturda std nimani anglatadi?#include <iostream> int main() {   std::cout << "Hello, World!\n";}?

A. Bu static bo’lmagan cout funksiyasiga ega sinf nomi

B. Bu static cout funksiyasiga ega sinf nomi

C. Bu cout funksiyasi joylashgan nomlar fazosi

D. Bu cout obyekti joylashgan nomlar fazosi

8.
Meros klass konstruktorini yaratishda:?

A. Voris sinfi uchun konstruktor yaratishda u merosxo'r sinf nomi bilan bir xil nomga ega bo'lishi kerak.

B. Voris sinfini yaratganingizda, konstruktor yaratilmaydi. Voris sinfi konstruktori asosiy sinfning xossasi sifatida qabul qilinadi

C. Merosli sinf uchun konstruktor yaratishda u asosiy sinf nomi bilan bir xil nomga ega bo‘lishi kerak

D. Barcha javoblar to'g'ri

9.
C++ tilida shartli operatorni to‘g‘ri yozish usulini ko‘rsating??

A. if (x>0) Do y:=sqrt (x)

B. IF x>0 then y:=sqrt (x);

C. if y=sqrt (x) then x>0

D. if (x>0)  y=sqrt (x);

10.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int I =1;while ( I \* ( I – 1 ) < 120 ){        …….        I += 5;}?

A. Bir marta ham bajarilmaydi

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

11.
Qaysi javobda dinamik ikki o‘lchovli massiv e’loni to'gri ko'rsatilgan??

A. const int n=100;double mas[n][n];

B. double \*\*mas; int n; cin>>n;mas=new double \*[n];for(in i=0;i<n;i++) mas[i]= new double [n];

C. double \*\*mas; mas=new double \*[n];for(in i=0;i<n;i++) mas[i]= new double [n];

D. int n; cin>>n; mas[n][n];

12.
int X ning qaysi qiymatlarda quyidagi ifoda true qiymat qabul qiladi :X < 3 | | X >= 4 & & X < 5?

A. [4;INT\_MAX]

B. Ifoda har doim false

C. x=4

D. [INT\_MIN;2] va 4

13.
C++ da yozilgan quyidagi satrlardan birida massivning yettinchi elementiga murojat qilinadi, massivning o'lchami 10??

A. Mas[7]

B. Mas(7)

C. Mas[8]

D. Mas[6]

14.
Dasturning bajarilishi natijasida ekranda qanday qiymat ko'rsatiladi?char s[] = "Toshkent Axborot Texnologiyalari Universiteti talabalari";char c='a'; int k=0;for(int i=0; i<strlen(s); i++)if(s[i]==c) k++;cout<<k;?

A. 7

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

15.
Quyidagi dastur qismi natijasini aniqlang   int x = 0;   int y = 0;    if (x++ && y++){      y += 2;   }   std::cout << x + y;?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 2

D. 1

16.
Kod fragmenti bajargandan so'ng  x qiymatini toping:int x=0, y=0;while(y<10)y=3\*(++x)+1;?

A. 4

B. 3

C. Cheksil sikl

D. 1

17.
Chiqarish oqimi uchun qanday belgi ishlatiladi??

A. <=

B. >=

C. <<

D. >>

18.
Quyidagi dastur qismiga n soniga 10 kiritilsa dastur natijasini chop eting int get(int n){   return n < 2 ? n : get(n-1) + get(n-2);}int main(){   int n;   cin >> n;   cout << get(n);   return 0;}?

A. 55

B. 34

C. 13

D. 21

19.
Kod fragmentini bajargandan so'ng x o'zgaruvchining qiymatini aniqlangint x = 1, y = 0;while ( y < 10 )        y = 3 \* ( ++x ) + 1;?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 1

D. 4

20.
To'g'ri e’lon qilingan 23 belgidan iborat satr o’zgaruvchisi A ni aniqlang?

A. A:array [1..25]

B. A:array [1..23]

C. of string;

D. char A[23];

21.
Massivning eng katta elementini topish dasturining qismini toping?

A. double max=a[0]; int n,i; cin>>n;for (int i=1; i<n; i++) { if (a[i]>max) max=a[i];}cout<<"max: "<<max<<endl;

B. int min=abs(a[0]);for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) { if (min>abs(a[i])) min=a[i];}cout<<"abs min: "<<min<<endl;

C. int imax=0, imin=0;for (int i=1; i < n; i++) { if (a[i]>a[imax]) imax=i; if (a[i]<a[imin]) imin=i;}cout<<"answer: "<<imin+imax<<endl;

D. int imin=-1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++) { if ((!(a[i]%2) && (imin==-1 || a[imin]>a[i])) imin=i;}if (imin==-1) cout<<a[0];else cout<<a[imin]<<endl;

22.
Quyidagi dastur qismi natijasini aniqlang.    int \*x = new int;   /\* x ko'rsatgichi 0x100607000 xotira adresini ko'rsatib turibdi deb hisoblaylik\*/   cout << x << ‘ ’;   cout << x + 6;?

A. 0x100607000 0x100607024

B. 0x100607000 0x100607006

C. To’g’ri javob yo’q

D. 0x100607000 0x100607018

23.
C++ da scanf operatori uchun qaysi kutubxona ishlatiladi??

A. stdio.h

B. stdlib.h

C. iomanip

D. conio.h

24.
Kod fragmenti bajarish natijasida monitorga nima  chop qilinadi    int x,y;  x=2; y=3;  if (y/x>1) y+=2;  else if (y/x<1) y-=2;  else y\*=2;            cout<<"\n y="<<y<<endl;?

A. y=5

B. y=1

C. y=11

D. y=6

25.
Toʻgʻri aniqlangan satr oʻzgaruvchisini e’loni toping??

A. char mystr;

B. string []mystr;

C. string[20] mystr;

D. string mystr;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***2-variant***

1.
Agar fayl yozish operatsiyalari uchun ochilgan bo'lsa va u avvaldan mavjud bo'lsa, avvalgi tarkib o'chishi va yangisi bilan almashtirish uchun qaysi rejim(mode)dan foydalaniladi??

A. ios::end

B. ios::trunc

C. ios::beg

D. ios::out

2.
Quyidagi dastur qismi natijasini aniqlang.int foo(int x, int y){ return x+y;} int foo(const int x, const int y){ return x+y+1;} int main(){ const int x = 3; const int y = 2; std::cout << foo(x,y) << std::endl; return 0;}?

A. 3

B. 5

C. Kompilyatsiyada xatolik

D. 6

3.
Oqim boshlanishiga nisbatan joylashishni aniqlashda quyidagilardan qaysi biri ishlatiladii ??

A. ios :: beg

B. ios :: beginning

C. ios :: begin

D. os :: start

4.
Quyidagi dastur qismi bajarilganda ekranga nimani chop qiladi int x = 2;if ( x < 4 | | x > 6 )     if ( x > 2 && x <8 )          if ( !( x < 5 ) )               printf ( “ 1 ” );          else printf ( “ 2 ” );    else printf ( “ 3 ” );else printf ( “ 4 ” );?

A. 3

B. 1

C. 4

D. 13

5.
Quyidagi dastur qism kodidan 1 ta belgini o’zgartirib(yoki qo’shib) dastur natijasida 20 ta \* (yulduzcha) belgisini chiqaringint i, N = 20;for(i = 0; i < N; i--)    printf("\*");?

A. int i, N = 40;for(i = 0; i < N; i--)    printf("\*");

B. int i, N = 20;for(i = 19; i < N; i--)    printf("\*");

C. int i, N = 20;for(i = 0; i < N; N--)    printf("\*");

D. int i, N = 20;for(i = 20; i < N; i--)    printf("\*");

6.
Quyidagi dastur natijasini aniqlang#include <iostream>using namespace std;template<class T>class Val{public: T val; Val operator ++(){ val ++; return \*this; }};template<>class Val<char>{public: char val; Val operator ++(){ val = (val - 96) % 26 + 97; return \*this; }};int main(){ Val<int>a; Val<char>b; a.val = 6; b.val = 'v'; for(int i = (++a).val; i > 0; i --) cout << (++b).val; return 0;}?

A. wxyzabc

B. wxyz{|}

C. vwxyzab

D. vwxyz{|

7.
Funksiya parametrlariga nechta argument berish mumkin??

A. 30

B. 10

C. Cheklanmagan miqdorda

D. 5

8.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang?int i=0;do{i++;…}while(i/3>0);?

A. 2

B. Sikl bajarilmaydi

C. 10

D. 1

9.
Fayllar bilan ishlashda fayllarni ochishning wb rejimi vazifasi qanday??

A. Fayl davomiga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

B. Ikkilik faylini yozish uchun hosil qiladi.

C. Ikkilik faylini o’qish uchun ochadi;

D. Ikkilik faylini oxiriga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

10.
include kalit so’zining vazifasini aniqlang ??

A. Kutubxonalarni kiritadi

B. Maxsus so'z

C. Dasturning boshini bildiradi

D. Ichki buyurtmalarni chaqiradi

11.
case operatoridan keyin qanday ishchi belgi qo’yiladi ??

A. “;” – nuqtali vergul

B. “-“ - tire

C. “:” – Ikki nuqta

D. “.” - nuqta

12.
Ushbu dastur qismi bajarilgandan so'ng ekranda qanday natija paydo bo'ladi:int k;int main(){k = 321;printf("%d", k ++);return 0;}?

A. 322

B. 324

C. 321

D. 320

13.
Quyidagi dastur qismi bajarilganda ekranga nimani chop qiladi :int x = 3;if ( x > 7 | | x < 5 )     if ( x < 6 && x > 1 )          if ( ( x > 2 ) )               printf ( “ 1 ” );          else printf ( “ 2 ” );    else printf ( “ 3 ” );else printf ( “ 4 ” );?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 1

D. 4

14.
Fayllar bilan ishlashda fayllarni ochishning w+ rejimi vazifasi qanday??

A. Faylni yozish uchun hosil qiladi;

B. Faylni o’chirish va yozish uchun ochadi

C. Yozish va o’qish uchun fayl hosil qiladi;

D. Faylni o’qish uchun ochiladi;

15.
Agar continue operatori sikl operatori ichida bo‘lsa, u holda:?

A. boshqaruvni siklning oldingi iteratsiyasining oxiriga o'tkazadi

B. siklik operatordan keyin boshqaruvni uzatadi

C. boshqaruvni siklning keyingi iteratsiyasining boshiga o'tkazadi

D. belgidan keyingi siklning takrorlanishini boshqaradi

16.
Qaysi javobda massivning eng kichik juft elementini topish uchun bajarilgan dastur qismi va agar bunday element bo'lmasa, birinchi elementni chop etish dasturini toping?

A. int max=0;for (int i=1; i<n; i++) {   if (a[i]>max)   max=a[i];}cout<<"max: "<<max<<endl;

B. int imin=-1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {     if ((!(a[i]%2) && (imin==-1 || a[imin]>a[i]))        imin=i;}if (imin==-1)  cout<<a[0];else  cout<<a[imin]<<endl;

C. int imax=0, imin=0;for (int i=1; i < n; i++) {      if (a[i]>a[imax])         imax=i;    if (a[i]<a[imin])         imin=i;}cout<<"answer: "<<imin+imax<<endl;

D. int min=abs(a[0]);for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {       if (min>abs(a[i]))         min=a[i];}cout<<"abs min: "<<min<<endl;

17.
Quyidagi funksiyalardan qaysi biri ikki satrni taqqoslaydi??

A. Stringcompare();

B. compari();

C. strcmp();

D. cmp();

18.
Sikl  operatori ko'rsatilgan to'g'ri qatorni belgilangif <shart> then elsefor( int i=1;i> a;)for(sikl parametri>:=<oxirgi qiymat>; shart ;) for( ; ; ) if (a<0) break; else {s +=a; cin>> a;}  for(sikl parametri >:=< oxirgi qiymat > ) downto <oxirgi qiymat>; do <operator?

A. 2,4

B. 3,4

C. 1,2

D. 2,3

19.
Inkapsulyatsiya bu :?

A. Boshqa sinf a'zolariga so'rov yuboring

B. Ob'ekt ma'lumotlarni konstruktor sifatida yuboradi.

C. Ob'ektga tegishli ma'lumotlarni tashqi omillardan himoya qiladi

D. Ob'ektga tegishli ma'lumotlarni tashqi omillardan himoya qilmaydi

20.
C++ tilida ishlatiladigan sikl operatorining to'g'ri versiyasini ko'rsating.?

A. cout, getch, return

B. cin, gets, char

C. for,while,do while

D. while, NULL, type

21.
String dan char ga o`tish uchun ....... funksiyalaridan foydalaniladi ??

A. Strcpy

B. c\_str()

C. B va C

D. Assign

22.
Quyidagilardan qaysi biri satrni to‘g‘ri kiritish qatori??

A. char matn[15]; getline(cin, matn);

B. char matn[15]; cin.getline(matn15);

C. char matn[15]; gets(matn);

D. char matn[15]; cin.getline(matn);

23.
Quyidagi dastur qismida s satriga 243 kiritilsa dastur natijasini chop eting   char s[100];   cin >> s;   int n = (int)strlen(s);   for(int i = 0; i < n; i ++)       cout << int(s[i]);?

A. 495150

B. 505251

C. 341

D. 243

24.
To'g'ri sintaksis qaysi javobda to’g’ri ko’rsatilgan??

A. myfile :: open ("misol.bin", ios :: out);

B. myfile.open ("misol.bin", ios :: out);

C. open ("misol.bin", ios: out);

D. myfile: open ("misol.bin", ios :: out);

25.
...- bu xotirada tartiblangan va nomga ega bo'lgan bir xil turdagi elementlardir.?

A. O’zgaruvchi

B. Struktura

C. Birlashma

D. Massiv

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***3-variant***

1.
Quyidagi dastur natijasini aniqlang#include <iostream>int f(int a){   return ++a;}int f(unsigned int a){   return --a;}int main(){   std::cout << f(5);   return 0;}?

A. 4

B. 5

C. Kompilyatsiyada xatolik

D. 6

2.
Funktsiya shabloni bu .?

A. parametr nomlari oʻrniga shartli turga ega funksiya prototipi

B. qayta ishlangan parametrlar turlarining mumkin bo'lgan variantlarini ko'rsatadigan funksiya ta'rifi

C. funktsiya ta'rifi, bunda prototip shartli turni ko'rsatadi va ta'rif qayta ishlangan parametrlar turlari uchun variantlarni ko'rsatadi.

D. qayta ishlanayotgan ma'lumotlar turiga shartli belgi berilgan funksiyaga aytiladi.

3.
Agar C++ tilidagi bir o‘lchovli massiv N ta elementdan iborat bo‘lsa, uning indeksi qiymatlarni qabul qilishi mumkin.?

A. 0 dan N gacha

B. 0 dan N-1 gacha

C. 0 dan N+1 gacha

D. 1 dan N gacha

4.
#include <iostream>using namespace std;int a[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};class A{            public:                        int display()                        {                                   int s = 0;                                   for (int i=0; i<5; i++)                                   s+=a[i];                                   return s;                        }                        int summa(int n)                        {                                   int S = 0;                                   for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)                                   S+=i;                                   return S;                        }};class B:public A{            public:                        void result()                        {                                   cout << "Result: " << display() << endl;                                   cout << " Result: " << summa(100) << endl;                        }                       }; int main(){            B x;            x.result();}Ushbu dasturni bajarish jarayonida qanday natija ko'rsatiladi.?

A. Result: 5050

B. Result: 15

C. Result: 625

D. Result: 15Result: 5050

5.
Quyidagi dastur qiymati 1 dan n gacha bo’lgan oraliqdagi 2 ning darajalariga teng bo’lgan sonlarni chop etishi uchun sikl tanasidagi qadam qismida nima yozilishi kerakligini aniqlang #include <iostream>using namespace std; int main(){ int n; cin >> n; for(int i = 1; i <= n; qadam) cout << i << ' '; return 0;}?

A. i++

B. i += 2

C. i \*= 2

D. i--

6.
Dastur qismining bajarilishi natijasida ekranda qanday qiymat ko'rsatiladi? int sum = 0; int array[3][3] = {{2, 1, 2}, {3, 4, 5}, {6, 7, 8}}; for (int i = 0; i < 3 ; ++i) { for (int j = 0; j < 3 ; j++) { sum += array[i][j]; }}cout<<sum?

A. 35

B. 38

C. 30

D. 28

7.
Dastur qismi bajarilgandan keyin k nimaga teng?k=1;        while (k<10)   k=k+k;     сout<< k;?

A. 8

B. 4

C. 16

D. 10

8.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int i=1;while ( i\*i<64 ) {      ……      i\*=2;}?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

9.
Quyidagi funksiyalardan qaysi biri kirish oqimidan x qatorga 100 ta belgini o‘qiydi??

A. readline (x, 100, 'n');

B. cin.getline(x, 100, 'n');

C. readline (100)

D. cin.getline(x, 100, '\n');

10.
Ekranda qanday natija paydo bo'ladi?int s = 0; for (int i = 0; i<= 7; i++)s=s+i;сout<<s;?

A. 22

B. 20

C. 28

D. 25

11.
Massivning manfiy elementlari yig'indisini topish dasturining qismini toping?

A. int sum=0;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (a[i]>0) { sum+=a[i]; }} if (!sum){ cout<<"no numbers < 0";}else

B. int p=1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (i%2==1) p\*=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

C. int p=1;for (int i=1; i<n; i+=2){ p\*=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

D. double  sum=0;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){   if (a[i]<0)   {      sum+=a[i];   }} if (!sum){   cout<<"no numbers < 0";}else{  cout<<"sum = "<<sum;}

12.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int i = 0;do {       i++;       ….} while ( i / 2 > 0);?

A. 3

B. 1

C. Bir marta ham bajarilmaydi

D. 4

13.
satrni qanday e'lon qilishimiz mumkin??

A. a va c javoblar o'g'ri

B. char satr[] = "Institut";

C. char satr = "Institut";

D. char &satr[] = "Institut";

14.
Dasturning bajarilishi natijasida ekranda qanday qiymat ko'rsatiladi?     int i=2;           switch (i)          { case 1: i += 2;      case 2: i \*= 3;      case 6: i /= 2;         default:    cout<<i  ;     }?

A. 4

B. 6

C. 3

D. 2

15.
Quyidagi dastur qismi natijasini aniqlangchar s[] = "Aka";   \*s = 'U';   cout << s;?

A. Aka

B. A

C. Uka

D. U

16.
Quyidagilardan qaysi biri C++ da sikl operatori emas??

A. do while

B. For

C. While

D. repeat until

17.
Quyidagi dastur qismi bajarilganda ekranga nimani chop qiladi int x = 5;if ( x < 2 | | x > 4 )     if ( x > 4 && x <6 )          if ( !( x < 5 ) )               printf ( “ 1 ” );          else printf ( “ 2 ” );    else printf ( “ 3 ” );else printf ( “ 4 ” );?

A. 1

B. 24

C. 4

D. 2

18.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int I;for ( I = -7; I % 3 < -1; ++I ){      ……}?

A. Cheksiz sikl

B. 2

C. Bir marta ham bajarilmaydi

D. 7

19.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int i=1;while ( i\*i<50 ) {      ……      i+=3;}?

A. 3

B. 2

C. 6

D. 4

20.
Do'st funksiya bu -?

A. boshqa sinfda bu funksiyaga mos deb e'lon qilingan funksiya

B. sinf a'zosi bo'lgan va do'st atributi bilan e'lon qilingan funksiya

C. friend atributiga ega sinfda e'lon qilingan funksiya, lekin sinf a'zosi bo’lmagan

D. argumentlari orasida ushbu sinfning elementlari mavjud bo'lgan boshqa sinfning funksiyasi

21.
Funksiyani qayta aniqlashga nisbatan quyidagi fikrlardan qaysi biri noto‘g‘ri?

A. Qayta aniqlangan funksiya bir xil qaytish turiga va bir xil parametrlar ro'yxatiga ega bo'lishi kerak.

B. Statik funktsiyani bekor qilib bo'lmaydi

C. Funksiyani faqat bir marta qayta aniqlash mumkin.

D. Qayta aniqlangan funktsiyani sinf ichida bajarib bo'lmaydi.

22.
Qaysi javobda juft indeksli massiv elementlarining ko'paytmasini topish dasturining qismini toping.?

A. int p=1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){   if (i%2==0) p\*=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

B. int p=1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (i%2==0) p+=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

C. int sum=0;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (a[i]>0) { sum+=a[i]; }} if (!sum){ cout<<"no numbers < 0";}else{ cout<<"sum = "<<sum;}

D. int p=1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (i%2==1) p\*=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

23.
Qaysi funksiya  matnli fayllar bilan ishlashda mavjud get(olish) pozitsiyasini ifodalaydigan streampos turdagi qiymatni qaytaradi??

A. seekp()

B. tellp()

C. tellg()

D. seekg()

24.
Massivning musbat elementlari yig'indisini topish dasturining qismini toping?

A. int p=1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (i%2==1) p\*=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

B. int p=1;for (int i=1; i<n; i+=2){ p\*=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

C. int sum=0;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (a[i]<0) { sum+=a[i]; }} if (!sum){ cout<<"no numbers < 0";

D. int sum=0;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (a[i]>0) { sum+=a[i]; }} if (!sum){ cout<<"no numbers < 0";}else{ cout<<"sum = "<<sum;}

25.
C ++ tanlash operatori ...?

A. exit()

B. switch ... case

C. if ...else

D. continue

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***4-variant***

1.
Fayllar bilan ishlashda fayllarni ochishning ab rejimi vazifasi qanday??

A. Ikkilik faylini yozish uchun hosil qiladi.

B. Fayl davomiga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

C. Ikkilik faylini o’qish uchun ochadi;

D. Ikkilik faylini oxiriga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

2.
Kod fragmentiini bajarish natijasida     int i=2;           switch (i)          { case 1: i += 2; break;      case 2: i \*= 3; break;      case 6: i /= 2; break;          default:      ;     }?

A. i o'zgaruvchisi 1 ga o'rnatiladi

B. switch  operator kalitining tanasi i o'zgaruvchining qiymatini o'zgartirmaydi

C. i o'zgaruvchisi 3 ga o'rnatiladi

D. i o'zgaruvchisi 6 ni teng bo’ladi

3.
Agar siz asosiy sinfda konstruktor yaratsangiz va merosxo'r sinf uchun konstruktor yaratsangiz, merosxo'r sinf ob'ektini e'lon qilganingizda, merosxo'r sinfning konstruktori chaqiriladi va o'sha paytda asosiy sinf konstruktori chaqiriladimi. ??

A. Barcha javoblar to'g'ri

B. Ha. Chunki u asosiy sinfning merosxo'ri hisoblanadi, usullarini meros qilib olganida meros qilib oladi.

C. Merosxo’r sinflar uchun sinf konstruktorlari yaratilmaydi.

D. Ha. Chunki u asosiy sinfning merosxo'ri hisoblanadi, chunki merosxo'r asosiy sinfning barcha xossalari va usullarini meros qilib olganida meros qilib oladi.

4.
Quyidagi dastur qismida n ning qiymatiga 36 soni kiritilsa dastur natijasi nimaga teng bo’ladi? int n, cnt = 0; cin >> n; for(int i = 2; i \* i <= n; i ++){ if(n % i == 0){ while(n % i == 0) n /= i; cnt ++; } } cout << cnt;?

A. Kompilyatsiyada xatolik

B. 2

C. 4

D. 3

5.
To'plamli vorislik … uchun qo'llaniladi.?

A. Bir nechta shablon sinfni bazaviy (ota) sinflari bilan ta'minlash uchun.

B. Algoritmni u bilan ishlaydigan konkret ma'lumot turlaridan ajratish.

C. Shablonlarni bir nechta bazaviy (ota) sinflari bilan ta'minlash.

D. Voris sinfni ikkita va undan ortiq ota sinf xususiyatlari bilan ta'minlash.

6.
Fayllar bilan ishlashda fayllarni ochishning a rejimi vazifasi qanday??

A. Faylni o’qish uchun ochiladi;

B. Faylni o’qish va yozish uchun ochadi

C. Faylni yozish uchun hosil qiladi;

D.  Fayl davomiga malumot  qo’shish uchun ochadi;

7.
Destruktorga nechta parametr jo’natish mumkin??

A. Ko’pi bilan 3 ta

B. Ko’pi bilan 10 ta

C. Ko’pi bilan 1 ta

D. Destruktorga parametr jo’natish mumkin emas

8.
Sikl operatori turlarining to'g'ri sonini ko'rsating??

A. 4

B. 3

C. 1

D. 2

9.
Quyidagi dastur qismi to’g’ri ishlashi uchun dasturchi tomonidan tuzilgan Complex sinfi ichida qaysi operator overload qilingan bo’lishi kerakligini aniqlang class Complex{public: int real, imag; Complex(int real, int imag):real(real), imag(imag){} // operator overload uchun joy};int main(){ Complex a(3, 4); a = -a; cout << a.real << ' ' << a.imag; return 0;}?

A. Complex friend operator -(Complex a, Complex b)

B. Complex operator —-()

C. Complex operator -(Complex a)

D. Complex operator -()

10.
Dasturning bajarilishi natijasida ekranda qanday qiymat ko'rsatiladi?string s="Shkoli", s1="\_Deti", s3="Student";s.swap(s1);s.erase(0,4);s1.assign(s);cout<<s3.append(s1);?

A. Studenti

B. Deti

C. Shkoli

D. DetiStudent

11.
Satrni bildiruvchi ma'lumotlar turini belgilang??

A. string

B. double

C. char

D. int

12.
Quyidagi dastur qismida a = 24, b = 20 kiritilsa javob nechchi chiqishini aniqlang. int a, b, c; cin >> a >> b; c = a \* b; while(a != b){ if(a > b) a -= b; else b -= a; } c /= a; cout << c;?

A. 4

B. 100

C. 5

D. 120

13.
#include <iostream>using namespace std;class A{ private: int a = 25; int funk\_1() { return a -10; } int funk\_2() { return a\*a; } public: int display() { return funk\_1() + funk\_2(); }};class B:public A{ public: void result() { cout << " Result: " << display(); } }; int main(){ B x; x.result();}Ushbu dasturni bajarish jarayonida qanday natija ko'rsatiladi.?

A. Result: 40

B. Result: 625

C. Result: 640

D. Result: 15

14.
Massivning manfiy elementlarining summasini topish dasturining qismi qaysi javobda to'gri ko'rsatilgan?

A. …long product = 1;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) { if (ary[i] < 0) { product \*= ary[i]; }}cout << product << endl;…

B. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) {    if (ary[i] < 0) {        sum += ary[i];    }}cout <<  sum << endl;…

C. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 1; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) { sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;…

D. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) { sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;…

15.
Qaysi javob varianti ikki o‘lchovli massivni e’lon qiladi??

A. char array[20];

B. int anarray[20][20];

C. array anarray[20][20];

D. int array[20, 20];

16.
Quyidagi dastur qismida s satriga 123 kiritilsa Nima chiqishini chop eting   char s[100];   cin >> s;   int n = (int)strlen(s);   for(int i = 0; i < n; i ++)       cout << int(s[i]);?

A. 123

B. 495051

C. 321

D. 484950

17.
Belgilar turini oladigan o‘zgaruvchini qanday kalit so‘z bilan e’lon qilish mumkin??

A. void

B. bool

C. int

D. char

18.
Qaysi funksiya matnli fayllar bilan ishlashda mavjud put(joylashtirish) pozitsiyasini o’zgartirishga imkon beradi??

A. seekp()

B. tellg()

C. seekg()

D. tellp()

19.
Funksiyalar virtual deb ataladi:?

A. Asosiy sinfdan olingan voris sinfda qayta aniqlanishi mumkin bo'lgan funksiyalar

B. asosiy sinfda bekor qilib bo'lmaydigan asosiy sinf funksiyalari

C. asosiy sinfda bekor qilib bo'lmaydigan asosiy sinf funksiyalari;

D. olingan sinfda ishlatilmaydigan asosiy sinf funksiyalari;

20.
Qaysi javob varianti bir o‘lchovli statik massivni e’lon qiladi??

A. int array[20, 20];

B. int anarray[20];

C. array \*anarray[20]

D. char \*array[20];

21.
Faylni ikkilik rejimda ochishda quyidagilardan qaysi biri ishlatiladi??

A. ios::in

B. ios:app

C. ios::out

D. ios::binary

22.
Dasturning bajarilishi natijasida ekranda qanday qiymat ko'rsatiladi?    int x=1, y=3;   if (x++ && y++) y+=2;   cout<<”\n x+y=”<<x+y<<endl;?

A. x+y=7

B. x+y=8

C. x+y=4

D. x+y=6

23.
Dasturning bajarilishi natijasida ekranda qanday qiymat ko'rsatiladi?string s1="A", s2="B", s3="C"; int i=1; s1.insert(i,s3); s1.append(s2); s2.insert(i,s3); s1.erase(1,2); s3=s1+s2; cout<<s3;?

A. BBC

B. ACB

C. CAB

D. ABC

24.
Fayllar bilan ishlashda fayllarni ochishning r rejimi vazifasi qanday??

A. Faylni yozish uchun hosil qiladi;

B. Fayl davomiga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

C. Faylni o’qish uchun ochiladi;

D. Faylni o’qish va yozish uchun ochadi

25.
To'g'ri  massiv e’lonini aniqlang ??

A. int anarray;

B. int anarray[10];

C. anarray{10};

D. array an array[10];

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***5-variant***

1.
class A{ private: int a = 25; int minus() { return a -10; } public: void display() { cout << minus(); }};class B:public A{ public: }; int main(){ B x; x.display();}Ushbu dastur qismini bajarish jarayonida qanday natija ko'rsatiladi.?

A. 25

B. 15

C. 35

D. 40

2.
Quyidagi dastur qismi natijasini aniqlang   char s[] = "C++";   cout << s << " ";   s ++;   cout << s << " ";?

A. C++ +

B. C++ C++

C. Kompilyatsiyada xatolik

D. C++ ++

3.
Fayllar bilan ishlashda fayllarni ochishning r+ rejimi vazifasi qanday??

A. Faylni yozish uchun hosil qiladi;

B. Fayl davomiga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

C. Faylni o’qish va yozish uchun ochadi.

D. Faylni o’qish uchun ochiladi;

4.
Berilgan dasturda s qiymatini toping?s=1;n=5;while (n>0) { s\*=n; n-=2;}?

A. 5

B. 25

C. 20

D. 15

5.
Quyidagi ifodaning qiymatini aniqlang:      3 – 4 \* – 2?

A. 2

B. -14

C. -11

D. 11

6.
Quyidagi dasturda n ning qiymatiga 125 soni kiritilsa dastur natijasi nechchiga teng bo’ladi?#include <iostream>using namespace std;int phi (int n) {   int result = n;   for (int i=2; i\*i<=n; ++i)       if (n % i == 0) {           while (n % i == 0)               n /= i;           result -= result / i;       }   if (n > 1)       result -= result / n;   return result;}int main(){   int n;   cin >> n;   cout << phi(n);   return 0;}?

A. 50

B. 38

C. 100

D. 40

7.
Agar merosxo'r sinfini yaratishda asosiy sinfga murojaat qilishda kirish darajasi (Kirish) ko'rsatilmagan bo'lsa, u holda qaysi kirish darajasi ishlaydi?

A. Protected

B. Public

C. Kirish darajasi belgilanishi kerak

D. Private

8.
Quyidagi dastur natijasini aniqlang. #include <iostream> int foo(int x, int y){ return x+y;} double foo(double x, double y){ return x+y;} int main(){ int (\*ptr)(int, int);  ptr = foo;  std::cout << ptr(3.5,8.7);  return 0;}?

A. Kompilyatsiyada xatolik

B. 12.2

C. 12

D. 11

9.
Kod fragmentini bajargandan so'ng x o'zgaruvchining qiymatini aniqlang:int x=1, y=0;while ( y < 12 )          y = 3 \* ( ++x ) + 1;?

A. 5

B. 13

C. 2

D. 4

10.
"while (condition\_expression) {…}" bu konstruksiya nimani anglatadi??

A. So’ng shartli sikl operatori

B. Parametrik sikl

C. Old shartli sikl operatori

D. Tanlash operatori

11.
Kod fragmentini bajargandan so'ng x o'zgaruvchining qiymatini aniqlangint x = 1, y = 0;while ( y < 10 )        y = 3 \* ( ++x ) + 1;?

A. 2

B. 1

C. 4

D. 3

12.
Juft indeksli massiv elementlarining ko'paytmasini topish dasturining qismini ko’rsating?

A. int p=1;for (int i=0; i<n; i+=2){ p\*=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

B. int sum=0;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (a[i]<0) { sum+=a[i]; }}

C. int sum=0;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (a[i]>0) { sum+=a[i]; }} if (!sum){ cout<<"no numbers < 0";}else{ cout<<"sum = "<<sum;}

D. int p=1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++){ if (i%2==1) p\*=a[i];}cout<<"answer: "<<p<<endl;

13.
Massivning manfiy elementlari yig'indisini topish dasturining qismi qaysi javobda to'gri ko'rsatilgan?

A. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 1; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) { sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;…

B. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) { if (ary[i] < 0) { sum += ary[i]; }}cout << sum << endl;…

C. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) { sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;…

D. …long product = 1;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) { if (ary[i] < 0) { product \*= ary[i]; }}cout << product << endl;…

14.
Voris sinfi ko'rinish strukturasining umumiy ko'rinishini ko'rsating?

A. Access derived:access derived{ voris sinf tanasi };

B. Class derived:access base{ voris sinf tanasi };

C. Class Base:access Derived{ voris sinf tanasi };

D. Class Base{ sinf tanasi };

15.
Dinamik xotirani ajratish uchun qaysi operator ishlatiladi??

A. Break

B. New

C. continue

D. delete

16.
Ushbu dasturda a nimaga teng bo'ladi?int a = 10, n = 6;for(int i = 0; i < n; i ++) a += i;?

A. 35

B. 25

C. 30

D. 31

17.
Quyidagi dastur qismi bajarilganda ekranga nimani chop qiladi int x = 3;if ( x > 7 | | x < 5 )     if ( x < 6 && x > 1 )          if ( !( x > 2 ) )               printf ( “ 1 ” );          else printf ( “ 2 ” );    else printf ( “ 3 ” );else printf ( “ 4 ” );?

A. 1

B. 4

C. 2

D. 3

18.
a\_file nomli ochiq faylga natijani qanday yoziladi??

A. printf("Output");

B. out("Output");

C. a\_file<<"Output";

D. a\_file="Output";

19.
Quyidagi dasturda nechta “Salom” so’zi chiqadi:#includeint main(){float a = 45, b = a / 10 + 3; for (int I = 0; I < 2; I ++)  for(int j = 0; j < -2; j ++)   puts("Salom"); return 0;}?

A. 0

B. 9

C. 1

D. 5

20.
Bir nechta sinflardan meros olish jarayonini ko'rsating.?

A. class Derived:{ Access Base1, Base2, …}{ };

B. class Derived: Access Base\_1, Access Base\_2, …{ };

C. class Derived: Access Derived\_2: Access:Base{};

D. class Base\_1, Base\_2, …:Access Derived{};

21.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int i;for ( i = -8; i % 3 <= -2; ++i ){     …..}?

A. Bir marta ham bajarilmaydi

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

22.
Quyidagi dastur qismi natijasini aniqlang template<class T>class Val{public:   T val;   Val operator ++(){       val ++;       return \*this;   }};template<>class Val<char>{public:   char val;   Val operator ++(){       val = (val - 96) % 26 + 97;       return \*this;   }};int main(){   Val<int>a;   Val<char>b;   a.val = 5;   b.val = 'x';   for(int i = (++a).val; i > 0; i --)       cout << (++b).val;   return 0;}?

A. yz{|}~

B. yzabcd

C. xyzabc

D. xyz{|}

23.
Quyidagi sinflardan qaysi biri vositasida fayllarga kiritishni amalga oshiradi??

A. ofstream

B. Instream

C. ifstream

D. Inputfile

24.
Toq indeksli massiv elementlari ko'paytmasini topish dasturining qismi qaysi javobda to'gri ko'rsatilgan?

A. long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) {    sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;

B. long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) {    sum \*= ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;

C. long product = 1;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) {    if (ary[i] < 0) {        product \*= ary[i];    }}cout <<  product << endl;

D. long p= 1;for (unsigned int i = 1; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) {    sum \*= ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;

25.
Polimorfizm quyidagi mexanizm orqali amalga oshiriladi:?

A. funksiyalarni qayta yuklash, merosxo’rlik , virtual funksiyalar

B. yuklash funksiyalari qayta yuklash, virtual funksiyalar, qoliplar

C. usullarni meros qilish , virtual funksiyalar, qoliplar

D. funksiyalarni qayta yuklash, metodlarni vorislik bilan yuborish, qoliplar

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***6-variant***

1.
Qaysi turdagi ma'lumotlar uzunligi 32 bitdan oshmaydigan haqiqiy sonlarni qabul qiladi ??

A. Float

B. long long

C. Double

D. long

2.
goto operatori nimaga mo’ljallangan ??

A. O'tish uchun

B. Saqlash uchun

C. E'lon uchun

D. O’zlashtirish

3.
"Xayr maktab" iborasi n ta elementdan iborat belgilar qatorida saqlanishi mumkin. n ning qiymati  nimaga teng??

A. 9

B. 12

C. 11

D. 10

4.
Asosiy dasturda ham, boshqa funksiyalarda ham ishlashi mumkin bo'lgan o'zgaruvchilar ...??

A. Parametrli funksiyalar

B. Global o'zgaruvchilar

C. Parametrsiz o'zgaruvchi

D. Lokal o'zgaruvchilar

5.
Agar asosiy sinf va merosxo'r sinf o'rtasidagi murojat private bo'lsa, nima bo'ladi:?

A. Asosiy sinfning public xususiyatlari va usullari merosxo'r sinf uchun protected bo'ladi

B. Asosiy sinfning protected va public xususiyatlari va usullari merosxo'r sinf uchun private bo'ladi.

C. Asosiy sinfning protected xususiyatlari va usullari merosxo'r sinf uchun public bo'ladi

D. Asosiy sinfning public xususiyatlari va usullari merosxo'r sinf uchun public bo'ladi.

6.
C++ dasturlash tilida qanday ma'lumotlar turini mantiqiy ma'noda to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'rnatish mumkin emas??

A. Int

B. Char

C. long long

D. String

7.
Qaysi operator bir nechta muqobil tanlov uchun mo'ljallangan??

A. switch ...case

B. Struct

C. Public

D. Throw

8.
Qaysi javob ikki o‘lchovli dinamik massiv to'gri e’lon qilingan va o'chirilgan??

A. double \*\*mas; int n; cin>>n;mas=new double \*[n];for(in i=0;i<n;i++) mas[i]= new double [n];

B. double \*\*mas; int n; cin>>n;for(in i=0;i<n;i++) mas[i]= new double [n];

C. double \*\*mas; int n; cin>>n;mas=new double \*[n];for(in i=0;i<n;i++) mas[i]= new double [n]; //......delete [] mas;

D. double \*\*mas; cin>>n;mas=new double \*[n];for(in i=0;i<n;i++) mas[i]= new double [n];

9.
stringstream funksiyasini chaqirish uchun qanday sarlavha faylidan foydalaniladi??

A. sstream

B. iomanip

C. ifstream.h

D. conio.h

10.
Qaysi mulohoza to'g'ri? ?

A. switch tanlash operatorida case dan keyin dastur kodi uchun bloki uchun keyingi kod bloklari har doim ochiladigan figurali qavs bilan boshlanishi kerak {va yopilish figurali qavs bilan tugashi kerak.

B. switch tanlash operatorida case dan keyin bir nechta operator berilgan bo’lsa ular figurali qavslarga olinadi.

C. to'g'ri mulohoza mavjud emas

D. switch tanlash operatorida  bloklarini yozish uchun figurali qavslardan foydalanish shart emas.

11.
Meros klass konstruktorini yaratishda:?

A. Merosli sinf uchun konstruktor yaratishda u asosiy sinf nomi bilan bir xil nomga ega bo‘lishi kerak

B. Barcha javoblar to'g'ri

C. Voris sinfini yaratganingizda, konstruktor yaratilmaydi. Voris sinfi konstruktori asosiy sinfning xossasi sifatida qabul qilinadi

D. Voris sinfi uchun konstruktor yaratishda u merosxo'r sinf nomi bilan bir xil nomga ega bo'lishi kerak.

12.
To'g'ri e’lon qilingan 25 ta qatordan iborat satr o’zgaruvchisi A ni aniqlang?

A. string A[25];

B. string A;

C. char A[26]

D. char A[25]

13.
Juft indeksli massiv elementlari yig'indisini topish dasturining qismi qanday javobda to'gri ko'rsatilgan?

A. …long product = 1;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) { if (ary[i] < 0) { product \*= ary[i]; }}cout << product << endl;…

B. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 1; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) { sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;…

C. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) { if (ary[i] < 0) { sum += ary[i]; }}cout << sum << endl;…

D. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) { sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;…

14.
So’ng shartli sikl operatorining to'g'ri variantni ko'rsating??

A. For

B. Switch

C. do while

D. While

15.
Quyidagi dastur natijasini aniqlang#include<iostream> using namespace std; int main() {   class student {       int rno = 10;   } v;   cout << v.rno;   return 0;}?

A. 10

B. Kompilyatsiyada xatolik

C. Tasodifiy qiymat

D. Bajarilish vaqtida xatolik

16.
C ++ dasturlash tilida massivni indekslash qanday qiymatdan boshlanadi?

A. 0 dan

B. 1 dan

C. To'gri javob mavjud emas

D. Dasturchi aniqlagan sondan

17.
Toq indeksli massiv elementlari yig'indisini topish dasturining qismi qaysi javobda to'gri ko'rsatilgan?

A. …long product = 1;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) { if (ary[i] < 0) { product \*= ary[i]; }}cout << product << endl;…

B. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i++) {    if (ary[i] < 0) {        sum += ary[i];    }}cout <<  sum << endl;…

C. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 0; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) {    sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;…

D. …long sum = 0;for (unsigned int i = 1; i < ARRSIZE; i += 2) { sum += ary[i];}cout << sum << endl;…

18.
eof()funksiyasining tarifi to’g’ri keltirilgan javobni ko’rsating??

A. Agar o'qish yoki yozish jarayoni muvaffaqiyatsiz bo'lsa funksiya true qaytaradi .

B. Agar o'qish uchun ochilgan fayl oxiriga yetgan bo'lsa, true(rost) qiymatni qaytaradi.

C. Agar o'qish uchun ochilgan fayl oxiriga yetgan bo'lsa, false(yolg’on) qiymatni qaytaradi.

D. Agar o'qish yoki yozish jarayoni muvaffaqiyatsiz bo'lsa funksiya false qaytaradi .

19.
Dastur natijasi ekranda qanday qiymat ko'rsatadi?string s1="A", s2="B", s3="C"; int i=1; s2.insert(i,s3); s2.append(s3); i=3; s2.insert(i,s2); s1.erase(1,2); s3=s2; cout<<s3;?

A. ABC

B. BCCBCC

C. CBBB

D. BCCA

20.
Shartli operator noto'g'ri yozilgan javob variantini tanlang??

A. if (x==1) y=1; else y=2;

B. if (x==1) y=1; else {y=2;}

C. if (x=1) {y=1;} else {y=2; }

D. if (x=1) {y=1} else y=2;

21.
C++ tilidagi shartli o'tish operatori ... hisoblanadi.?

A. goto

B. if

C. break

D. switch

22.
Matnli fayllar bilan ishlashda mavjud get(olish) pozitsiyasini yoki put(joylashish) pozitsiyasini ifodalaydigan streampos turdagi qiymatni qaytaradigan funksiyalar parametrga ega bo’ladimi??

A. bool va int toifasidagi parametrlarga ega

B. Yo’q

C. Bunday funksiya mavjud emas

D. Ha

23.
Kod fragmenti bajarish natijasida monitorga nima  chop qilinadi   int x=1, y=3;   if (--x || ++y) y+=3;   cout<<”\n x=”<<x<<endl;?

A. x=0

B. x+y=7

C. x=1

D. x+y=6

24.
Ushbu dastur qismi bajarilgandan so'ng ekranda qanday natija paydo bo'ladi:int k;int main(){k = 321;printf("%d",++k);return 0;}?

A. 322

B. 320

C. 324

D. 321

25.
E'lon  qilingan char a o'zgaruvchisining qaysi biri to'g'ri emas??

A. a = 3;

B. a = '3';

C. a=(int)3

D. a = "3";

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***7-variant***

1.
Satr bu -?

A. Chiqish ketma-ketligi

B. Belgilar ketma-ketligi

C. Ustunlar ketma-ketligi

D. Kirish ketma-ketligi

2.
getch () funksiyasi qaysi fayl (kutubxona) sarlavhasiga  tegishli?

A. <iostream>

B. <stdlib.h>

C. <conio.h>

D. <math.h>

3.
Dasturning natijasi qanday bo'ladi?int main() { int a,b,c; double d;a=0; b=2; c=1;d=(a+b)/c+pow(b,a)/b;cout << d << endl;return 0;}?

A. 25

B. 2,5

C. 5

D. 2

4.
Matnli fayllar bilan ishlashda EOL tushunchasi bu nima??

A. faylning oxiri

B. qatorning boshi

C. faylning boshi

D. qatorning oxiri

5.
Massivning modul bo'yicha minimal elementini topish dastur qismini ko'rsating?

A. int imin=-1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++) { if ((!(a[i]%2) && (imin==-1 || a[imin]>a[i])) imin=i;}if (imin==-1) cout<<a[0];else cout<<a[imin]<<endl;

B. int imax=0, imin=0;for (int i=1; i < n; i++) { if (a[i]>a[imax]) imax=i; if (a[i]<a[imin]) imin=i;}cout<<"answer: "<<imin+imax<<endl;

C. int max=0;for (int i=1; i<n; i++) { if (a[i]>max) max=a[i];}cout<<"max: "<<max<<endl;

D. int min=abs(a[0]);for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) { if (min>abs(a[i])) min=a[i];}cout<<"abs min: "<<min<<endl;

6.
Ushbu dasturni bajarish jarayonida qanday natija ko'rsatiladi.#include <iostream>using namespace std;class A { public: A() { f(); } virtual void f() { cout << "A::f"; } }; class B : public A { public: void f() { cout << "B::f"; } }; int main( ) { A \* a = new B(); delete a; return 0; }?

A. f

B. А

C. A::f

D. B::f

7.
Quyidagi dastur qismida n ning qiymatiga 20 soni kiritilsa dastur natijasi nimaga teng bo’ladi? int n, cnt = 0; cin >> n; for(int i = 2; i \* i <= n; i ++){ if(n % i == 0){ while(n % i == 0) n /= i; cnt ++; } } cout << cnt;?

A. 1

B. 4

C. 2

D. 3

8.
Vorislik bu-?

A. Ob'ektlarni boshqa ob'ektga ko'chiradi

B. Bir ob'ekt boshqa ob'ektning xossalari va usullarini oladi, ya'ni bir sinf boshqa sinfdan meros oladi.Birinchi sinfning barcha atributlari va usullari ikkinchi sinfga o'tadi.

C. Ob'ektlar tashqi omil ta'siridan himoyalanmagan, ya'ni ob'ektning o'zi boshqa ob'ektlarga tegishli, huquqlar berilmaydi.

D. Kirish huquqlari har doim ochiq bo'lgan yangi yaratilgan sinf.

9.
Quyidagi dastur qismi natijasini aniqlang for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) { switch (i) { case 0 : std::cout << "0"; case 1 : std::cout << "1"; continue; case 2 : std::cout << "2"; break; default : std::cout << "D"; break; } std::cout << "."; }?

A. 0.1.2.

B. 011.2.D.

C. 01.2.D.

D. 0112.D.

10.
Dastur qismi bajarilishi natijasida ekranda qanday qiymat ko'rsatiladi?  int sum = 0;   int array[3][3] = {{0, 1, 2}, {3, 4, 5}, {6, 7, 8}};   for (int i = 0; i < 3 ; ++i)  {    for (int j = 2; j < 3 ; j++)    {      sum += array[i][j];    }  }   std::cout << sum << std::endl;?

A. 36

B. 9

C. 15

D. 21

11.
Quyidagi ifodaning qiymatini aniqlang:   5 + 15 / 5 \* 2?

A. 11

B. 8

C. 7

D. 6

12.
Qaysi funksiya  matnli fayllar bilan ishlashda mavjud get(olish) pozitsiyasini o’zgartirishga imkon beradi??

A. seekg()

B. tellp()

C. seekp()

D. tellg()

13.
Quyidagi dasturda n ning qiymatiga 100 soni kiritilsa dastur natijasi nechchiga teng bo’ladi?#include <iostream>using namespace std;int phi (int n) { int result = n; for (int i=2; i\*i<=n; ++i) if (n % i == 0) { while (n % i == 0) n /= i; result -= result / i; } if (n > 1) result -= result / n; return result;}int main(){ int n; cin >> n; cout << phi(n); return 0;}?

A. 100

B. 50

C. 38

D. 40

14.
Quyidagi dastur qismiga a = 24, b = 20 kiritilsa javob nechchi chiqishini aniqlang.   int a, b;   cin >> a >> b;   while(a != b){       if(a > b) a -= b;       else b -= a;   }   cout << a;?

A. 20

B. 4

C. 5

D. 24

15.
Ushbu funksiya fayldan bitta belgini o'qiydi.?

A. get

B. put

C. read

D. input

16.
Qaysi operator bir konstanta ifodadan boshqasiga o'tishga ruxsat bermaydi??

A. ;

B. break

C. stop

D. endl

17.
Quyidagi funksiyalardan qaysi biri ikkinchi qatorning oxiriga bir qator qo‘shadi(char toifasi)? ?

A. append ();

B.  strcat ();

C. stradd();

D. stringadd ();

18.
Fayl oxirida boshlang'ich pozitsiyasini o'rnatish uchun qaysi rejim(mode)dan foydalaniladi??

A. ios::beg

B. ios::ate

C. ios::out

D. ios::end

19.
Massivning eng katta elementini topish dasturining qismini toping?

A. int imin=-1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++) { if ((!(a[i]%2) && (imin==-1 || a[imin]>a[i])) imin=i;}if (imin==-1) cout<<a[0];else cout<<a[imin]<<endl;

B. int max=a[0];for (int i=1; i<n; i++) {   if (a[i]>max)   max=a[i];}cout<<"max: "<<max<<endl;

C. int imax=0, imin=0;for (int i=1; i < n; i++) { if (a[i]>a[imax]) imax=i; if (a[i]<a[imin]) imin=i;}cout<<"answer: "<<imin+imax<<endl;

D. int min=abs(a[0]);for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) { if (min>abs(a[i])) min=a[i];}cout<<"abs min: "<<min<<endl;

20.
Quyidagi ibora qanday yoziladi "Agar o'zgaruvchi indeks sizedan katta bo'lsa, biz o'zgaruvchilar sonini (count) oshiramiz"??

A. if index>size { count++; }

B. if (index>size) { count++ }

C. if (index>size)  count++;

D. if (index>=size) { ++count; }

21.
Quyidagi dastur qiymati 1 dan n gacha bo’lgan oraliqdagi 2 ga karrali sonlarni chop etishi uchun sikl tanasidagi qadam qismida nima yozilishi kerakligini aniqlang #include <iostream>using namespace std; int main(){ int n; cin >> n; for(int i = 2; i <= n; qadam) cout << i << ' '; return 0;}?

A. i \*= 2

B. i -= 2

C. ++i

D. i += 2

22.
Ushbu kodni bajargandan so'ng o'zgaruvchining ekvivalenti nima?int a; for(a = 0; a < 10; a++) {}?

A. 9

B. 10

C. 11

D. 1

23.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int i=1;while ( i \* i < 81 ){ ….i += 4;}?

A. 1

B. Bir marta ham bajarilmaydi

C. 9

D. 2

24.
Quyidagi funksiyalardan qaysi biri ikki satrni taqqoslaydi??

A. cmp

B. erase

C. compare

D. stringcmp

25.
To'g'ri mulohozani tanlang:?

A. do'st funktsiya boshqa sinf metodi bo'lishi mumkin emas

B. do'stona funksiya sinf ichida e'lon qilinadi, sinf elementlariga murojat qilish imkoni mavjud bo’ladi

C. bitta funktsiya ko'p sinfga do’st bo’lishi mumkin

D. do'st funksiya oddiy funktsiya bo'lishi mumkin emas, faqat boshqa sinfning usuli

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***8-variant***

1.
Quyidagi dastur qismiga  a = 25, b = 20 kiritilsa javob nechchi chiqishini aniqlang.   int a, b, c;   cin >> a >> b;   c = a \* b;   while(a != b){       if(a > b) a -= b;       else b -= a;   }   c /= a;   cout << c;?

A. 4

B. 120

C. 5

D. 100

2.
Satrni o'chirish usulini belgilang?

A. assign

B. Back

C. Front

D. Erase

3.
toupper () funksiyasi qanday vazifani bajaradi??

A. Belgilar qatoridagi barcha harflarni raqamlar bilan almashtiradi

B. Belgilar qatorida kichik harfni katta harf bilan almashtiradi

C. Belgilar qatoridagi barcha raqamlarni harflar bilan almashtiradi

D. Belgilar qatorida katta harfni kichik harf bilan almashtiradi

4.
int x ning qaysi qiymatlarda quyidagi ifoda true qiymat qabul qiladi :x<3  &&  x<=5  ||  x>4?

A. [INT\_MIN;2] va [5; INT\_MAX]

B. x=5

C. Ifoda har doim false

D. [5; INT\_MAX]

5.
Quyidagi dasturda n soniga 9 kiritilsa dastur natijasini chop eting#include <iostream>using namespace std;int get(int n){ return n < 2 ? n : get(n-1) + get(n-2);}int main(){ int n; cin >> n; cout << get(n); return 0;}?

A. 55

B. 21

C. 34

D. 13

6.
Kod fragmenti bajarish natijasida monitorga nima  chop qilinadi          int x=1, y=3;        if (--x && ++y) y+=3;        cout<<”\n x+y=”<<x+y<<endl;?

A. x+y=4

B. x+y=7

C. x+y=9

D. x+y=3

7.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int i=1;while ( i\*(i-1)<81 ) {      ……      i\*=3;}?

A. 9

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

8.
C ++ dasturlash tilida ishlatiladigan operatorlar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan qatorni aniqlang?

A. begin , include, clrscr

B. cout, getch, return

C. while, NULL, type

D. cin, gets, char

9.
Xotira hajmini o'lchaydigan operatorni ko'rsating??

A. Struct

B. Sizeof

C. Typedef

D. Define

10.
Sikl operatori turlarining to'g'ri sonini ko'rsating??

A. 1

B. 5

C. 3

D. 2

11.
Ushbu dastur qismi nimani topadi? int i, res = 0, f [20];for (i = 0; i < 20; i++)scanf ("%d", &f[i] );for (i = 1; i < 20; i++ )if (f[res]>f[i])res = i;printf ("%d", res );?

A. Maxsimal element indeksi

B. Minimal element indeksi

C. Minimal element

D. Maxsimal element

12.
Quyidagi kirish modifikatorlarining qaysi birida inkapsulyatsiya ma'lumotlarni tashqi omillardan himoya qiladi?

A. Protected и public

B. private и protected

C. public

D. hidden

13.
C++ da char tipidagi belgilar ma’lumotlari uchun qanday standart koddan foydalaniladi??

A. Kod ASCI

B. Kod ASCII

C. Kod cp-1251

D. Kod UTF-8

14.
Qaysi javobda dasturning minimal va maksimal elementlarning indekslari yig'indisini topish dastur  qismi keltirilgan?

A. int max=0;for (int i=1; i<n; i++) { if (a[i]>max) max=a[i];}cout<<"max: "<<max<<endl;

B. int min=abs(a[0]);for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) { if (min>abs(a[i])) min=a[i];}cout<<"abs min: "<<min<<endl;

C. int imin=-1;for (int i=0; i<n; i++) { if ((!(a[i]%2) && (imin==-1 || a[imin]>a[i])) imin=i;}if (imin==-1) cout<<a[0];else cout<<a[imin]<<endl;

D. int imax=0, imin=0;for (int i=1; i < n; i++) { if (a[i]>a[imax]) imax=i; if (a[i]<a[imin]) imin=i;}cout<<"answer: "<<imin+imax<<endl;

15.
Qaysi mulohoza to'g'ri??

A. default tarmog'i switch operatori tanasida { …..} oxirida joylashishi shart yoki bo’lmasligi mumkin

B. default tarmogi switch operatori tanasida { …..} ixtioriy joyda ishlatilishi mumkin yoki umuman ishlatilmasligi mumkin

C. default tarmog'i switch operatori tanasida { …..}  ishlatilishi  va oxirida joylashishi shart.

D. default tarmogi switch operatori tanasida { …..} boshida joylashishi shart yoki umuman bo’lmasligi mumkin

16.
siklning tanasi necha marta bajarilishini aniqlang:int i;for ( i = -8; i % 3 <= -1; ++i ){      …….}?

A. 3

B. 1

C. 2

D. 8

17.
Aniq o'lchamdagi formatlash operatori ...?

A. internal

B. scientifi

C. showpoint

D. fixed

18.
Noto'g'ri berilgan ifodani aniqlang ??

A. A==5

B. A!%5

C. A!=5

D. A=5

19.
Fayllar bilan ishlashda fayllarni ochishning rb rejimi vazifasi qanday??

A. Faylni o’qish va yozish uchun ochadi

B. Ikkilik faylini oxiriga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

C. Ikkilik faylini o’qish uchun ochadi ;

D. Fayl davomiga qo’shish uchun ochadi;

20.
while ( takrorlash\_sharti) {…} " kostruksiyasininig to’gri tarifini ko'rsating ??

A. Old shartni tekshirish sikli

B. Parametrik sikl

C. So'ng shartli sikl operatori

D. Ko'p muqobil operator

21.
tolower () funksiyasi qanday vazifani bajaradi??

A. Belgilar qatorida katta harfni kichik harf bilan almashtiradi

B. Belgilar qatoridagi barcha raqamlarni harflar bilan almashtiradi

C. Belgilar qatorida kichik harfni katta harf bilan almashtiradi

D. Belgilar qatoridagi barcha harflarni raqamlar bilan almashtiradi

22. Polimorfizm bu:?

A. har xil turdagi yoki boshqa miqdordagi argumentlar bilan ishlash uchun funksiyalarni ortiqcha yuklashga imkon beruvchi vosita.

B. turdosh sinflar uchun umumiy harakatlarni belgilash uchun bitta nomdan foydalanishga ruxsat berishni anglatadi

C. bir sinfda bir xil nomdagi usullardan foydalanish imkonini beruvchi vosita;

D. bir sinfda bir xil amallarni bajarish uchun turli nomdagi usullardan foydalanish imkonini beruvchi vosita

23.
Ushbu dastur qismi bajarilgandan so'ng ekranda qanday natija paydo bo'ladi:int k;int main(){k = 123;printf("%d", k ++);return 0;}?

A. 124

B. 123

C. 121

D. 122

24.
C++ tilida  satr qanday belgi bilan tugaydi ??

A. /0

B. “

C. \0

D. .

25.
Kod fragmentini bajargandan so'ng x o'zgaruvchining qiymatini aniqlang:int x=0, y=0;while ( y<6 )         y=2\*(++x)+1;?

A. 1

B. 4

C. 5

D. 3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-Javob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Javoblar***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variant | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 1 | B | D | D | D | B | A | D | A | D | D | B | D | D | D | D | B | C | A | B | D | A | D | A | D | D |
| 2 | B | C | A | A | C | A | C | D | B | A | C | C | C | C | C | B | C | A | C | C | B | C | B | B | D |
| 3 | D | D | B | D | C | B | C | C | D | C | D | B | B | C | C | D | A | C | A | C | C | A | C | D | B |
| 4 | D | D | D | B | D | D | D | B | D | A | A | D | C | B | B | B | D | A | A | B | D | B | D | C | B |
| 5 | B | C | C | D | D | C | D | D | D | C | D | A | B | B | B | B | C | C | A | B | D | B | A | D | A |
| 6 | A | A | B | B | B | D | A | C | A | D | D | A | D | C | B | A | D | B | B | D | B | B | A | A | D |
| 7 | B | C | B | D | D | C | A | B | D | C | A | A | D | B | A | B | B | B | B | C | D | B | D | C | B |
| 8 | D | D | B | A | C | D | B | B | B | C | B | B | B | D | B | C | D | B | C | A | A | B | B | C | D |