Study Guide

Chapter 3

1. Name all the possible values of Boolean variables. (**True, False, 0, and 1**).
2. T or F: In C++, true and false are reserved words. (**False**)
3. A(n) **Relational** operator allows you to make comparisons in a program.
4. The **Equality** operator in C++ is ==.
5. The conditional expression portion of an if statement is sometimes called a **decision maker** because its decides whether to execute the statement that follows it.
6. What is an action statement? The statement that follows the if statement that executes the action.
7. T or F: The if…else statement is a one-way selection structure. (**False**. It’s a two way)
8. A(n) **ternary** operator takes three operands.
9. Relational operators. == (equal to), != (not equal to), < (less than), <= (less or equal), > (greater than), >= (greater or equal)

Chapter 4

1. How do you avoid an infinite loop? Include a statement that evaluates the loop to false
2. T or F: The loop control variable for a while loop must be initialized before the while loop. **True**
3. The expression in a while loop checks whether a variable called the **loop control variable**, satisfies certain conditions.
4. A **sentinel** is an arbitrary value that, when read, stops the execution of a loop.
5. How many times does the initial statement of a for loop execute? **Once**
6. T or F: A semicolon at the end of a for statement is a semantic error. (**False**)
7. What is the purpose of the third expression of the for statement? **Update statement**
8. T or F: If the loop condition in a for statement is omitted, it is assumed to be false. (**False**)