

Chapter 2: Introduction C++ Quiz

1. Every complete statement ends with a

- A) period
- B) # symbol
- C) semicolon
- D) ending brace

2. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A) #include (iostream)
- B) #include <iostream>
- C) #include {iostream}
- D) #include [iostream]
- E) All of the above

3. Every C++ program must have a

- A) cout statement
- B) function main
- C) #include statement
- D) All of the above

4. Preprocessor directives begin with a

- A) #
- B) !
- C) <
- D) *
- E) None of the above

5. The following data

72
'A'
"Hello World"
2.8712

are all examples of

- A) Variables
- B) Literals or constants
- C) Strings
- D) None of the above

6. A group of statements, such as the contents of a function, is enclosed in

- A) Parentheses ()
- B) Brackets <>
- C) Braces {}
- D) All of the above will do

7. Which of the following are not valid assignment statements? (Circle all that apply.)

- A) total = 9;
- B) 72 = amount;
- C) profit = 129
- D) letter = 'W';

8. Which of the following are not valid cout statements? (Circle all that apply.)

- A) cout << "Hello World";
- B) cout << "Have a nice day"\n;
- C) cout < value;
- D) cout << Programming is great fun;

9. Assume w = 5, x = 4, y = 8, and z = 2. What value will be stored in result in each of the following statements?

- A) result = x + y;
- B) result = z * 2;
- C) result = y / x;
- D) result = y - z;
- E) result = w % 2;

10. The negation operator is

- A) Unary
- B) Binary
- C) Ternary
- D) None of the above

11. A(n) _____ is like a variable, but its value is read-only and cannot be changed during the program's execution.

- A) secure variable
- B) uninitialized variable
- C) named constant
- D) locked variable

12. When do preprocessor directives execute?

- A) Before the compiler compiles your program
- B) After the compiler compiles your program
- C) At the same time as the compiler compiles your program
- D) None of the above

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Answers:

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. B
- 6. C

{ } Opening and closing braces Encloses a group of statements, such as the contents of a function.

- 7. B, C
- 8. B, C, D
- 9. A = 12, B = 4, C = 2, D = 6, E = 1
- 10. A

Unary operators only require a single operand. For example, consider the following expression:

-5

Of course, we understand this represents the value negative five. The literal 5 is preceded by the minus sign. The minus sign, when used this way, is called the *negation operator*. Since it only requires one operand, it is a unary operator.

Question 10, was confusing because the books wording was ambiguous. Since right after this statement the book had this chart.

Operator	Meaning	Type	Example
+	Addition	Binary	total = cost + tax;
-	Subtraction	Binary	cost = total - tax;
*	Multiplication	Binary	tax = cost * rate;
/	Division	Binary	salePrice = original / 2;
%	Modulus	Binary	remainder = value % 3;

- 11. C
- 12. A

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