



What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int num = 7;
switch (num) {
    case 1:
    case 3:
    case 5:
        cout << "Odd";
        break;
    case 2:
    case 4:
    case 6:
        cout << "Even";
        break;
    default:
        cout << "Out of range";
}
```

☒ Out of range

☐ Even

☐ Odd

☐ No output is generated



What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int num = 0;  
if (num) {  
    cout << "The number is non-zero";  
} else {  
    cout << "The number is zero";  
}
```

☐ No output is generated

☐ Error: Incompatible types

☒ The number is zero

☐ The number is non-zero

MCQ



Question No. 3 of 35 2 Marks



Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
    if (i % 2 == 0) {
        sum += i;
        goto end;
    }
end:
cout << i << " ";
}
```

☐ 1 2 3 4 5☒ 2 4☐ Error: Invalid use of "goto"☐ 1 3 5

Next Question

Clear Answer

MCQ



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Question No. 4 of 35 2 Marks



Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int day = 4;
switch (day) {
    case 1:
        cout << "Sunday";
        break;
    case 2:
        cout << "Monday";
        break;
    case 3:
        cout << "Tuesday";
        break;
    case 4:
        cout << "Wednesday";
        break;
    default:
        cout << "Other day";
}
```

☒ Wednesday☐ Tuesday☐ Monday☐ Sunday

Next Question

Clear Answer



MCQ



Question No. 5 of 35 2 Marks



Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int age = 17;  
if (age >= 18) {  
    cout << "You are an adult";  
} else {  
    cout << "You are a minor";  
}
```

☐ You are an adult☒ You are a minor☐ Error: Incompatible types☐ No output is generated

Next Question

Clear Answer

MCQ



Question No. 6 of 35 2 Marks

⚡ Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {  
    for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++) {  
        if (j == 2) {  
            continue;  
        }  
        cout << i * j << " ";  
    }  
}
```

☐ Error: Infinite loop☐ 1 2 3 4 6 9☐ 2 4 6☒ 1 3 2 6 3 9

Next Question

Clear Answer

MCQ



Question No. 7 of 35 2 Marks



Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int x = 5;
int y = 10;
if (x < y) {
    cout << "x is less than y";
} else {
    cout << "x is greater than or equal to y";
}
```

☒ x is less than y☐ Error: Incompatible types☐ No output is generated☐ x is greater than or equal to y

Next Question

Clear Answer



MCQ



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Question No. 8 of 35 2 Marks



Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int x = 5;
switch (x) {
    case 1:
    case 2:
        cout << "One or Two";
        break;
    case 3:
    case 4:
        cout << "Three or Four";
        break;
    default:
        cout << "Other";
}
```

☒ Other☐ One or Two☐ No output is generated☐ Three or Four

Next Question

Clear Answer



What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
    if (i == 3) {  
        continue;  
    }  
    cout << i << " ";  
}
```

☐ Error: Infinite loop

☐ 12

☒ 1 2 4 5

☐ 1 2 3 4 5

MCQ



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12



Next Question

Question No. 10 of 35 2 Marks

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int x = 20;  
int y = 20;  
if (x > y) {  
    cout << "x is greater than y";  
} else if (x < y) {  
    cout << "x is less than y";  
} else {  
    cout << "x is equal to y";  
}
```

☒ x is equal to y☐ x is greater than y☐ x is less than y☐ No output is generated

Next Question

Clear Answer

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
    if (i == 3) {  
        break;  
    }  
    cout << i << " ";  
}
```

☐ Error: Infinite loop

☐ 1 2 3

☐ 1 2 4 5

☒ 1 2



What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int x = 10;  
if (x > 5) {  
    goto label;  
}  
cout << "Hello, ";  
label:  
cout << "World!";
```

- ☐ No output is generated
- ☐ Error: Invalid use of "goto"
- ☒ Hello, World!
- ☐ World!



Which of the following statements is true regarding nested "if-else" statements in C++?

- ☒ They allow the nesting of "if-else" statements inside other "if-else" statements.
- ☐ They are used for creating loops.
- ☐ They cannot be used in C++.
- ☐ They can only have one "if" block and one "else" block.

How can you exit a loop prematurely in C++?

- ☐ Using the goto statement
- ☐ Using the return statement
- ☐ Using the continue statement
- ☒ Using the break statement

What is the primary purpose of the "switch-case" statement in C++?

- ☒ To perform conditional execution of code based on the value of an expression
- ☐ To create loops
- ☐ To define functions
- ☐ To declare variables



MCQ



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Question No. 16 of 35 2 Marks



Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int a = 15;
int b = 10;
if (a != b) {
    cout << "a is not equal to b";
} else {
    cout << "a is equal to b";
}
```

☐ No output is generated☐ Error: Incompatible types☐ a is equal to b☒ a is not equal to b

Next Question

Clear Answer



Which data type can be used as the expression in a "switch-case" statement?

- ☒ char
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ string
- ☐ float

MCQ



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Question No. 18 of 35 2 Marks



Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
char grade = 'B';
switch (grade) {
    case 'A':
    case 'B':
        cout << "Good";
        break;
    case 'C':
        cout << "Average";
        break;
    default:
        cout << "Below Average";
}
```

☐ Average☐ Error: Invalid switch condition☒ Good☐ Below Average

Next Question

Clear Answer

In C++, which statement is used to transfer control to a labeled statement within the same function, potentially leading to unstructured and hard-to-maintain code?

- ☒ goto
  - ☐ break
  - ☐ continue
  - ☐ return
- Next Question Clear Answer



MCQ



17

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Question No. 20 of 35 2 Marks



Next Question

What is the output of the following C++ code snippet?

```
int choice = 2;
switch (choice) {
    case 1:
        cout << "One";
        break;
    case 2:
        cout << "Two";
        break;
    case 3:
        cout << "Three";
        break;
    default:
        cout << "Default";
}
```

☒ Two☐ One☐ Default☐ Three

Next Question

Clear Answer



Which loop in C++ is executed at least once, even if the condition is false initially?

- ☐ for loop
- ☐ switch loop
- ☒ do-while loop
- ☐ while loop

Which symbol is used for equality comparison in an "if" statement?

- ☐ =
- ☐ !=
- ☐ <
- ☒ ==

What is the primary purpose of the break statement in C++?

- ☐ To terminate the program
- ☐ To skip the current iteration of a loop and continue with the next iteration
- ☐ To create a labeled code block
- ☒ To exit a switch-case statement or loop prematurely

What is the purpose of the "if-else" statement in C++?

- ☐ To define classes
- ☐ To create loops
- ☐ To create recursion
- ☒ To perform conditional execution of code



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MCQ

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Question No. 25 of 35 1 Marks

Next Question

Which loop is best suited when you want to execute a block of code a specific number of times in C++?

☐ switch loop

☐ do-while loop

☒ for loop

☐ while loop

Next Question

Clear Answer

Which of the following statements about the goto statement in C++ is true?

- ☐ It is not supported in C++.
- ☐ It is considered good practice to use goto for regular control flow.
- ☒ It is used to jump to a labeled statement within the same function.
- ☐ It can only be used to exit loops.

In a while loop, if the loop condition is initially false, what happens?

- ☐ The loop becomes an infinite loop.
- ☐ The loop is executed once.
- ☐ The program throws an error.
- ☒ The loop is skipped entirely.



What is the primary purpose of a for loop in C++?

- ☒ To iterate over elements in an array
- ☐ To exit a loop prematurely
- ☐ To define a function
- ☐ To create an infinite loop



What is the role of the "break" statement within a "case" block in a "switch-case" statement?

- ☐ It does not affect the flow of execution within a "case" block.
- ☐ It indicates the end of the "switch" statement.
- ☒ It exits the "switch" statement and continues with the code after it.
- ☐ It transfers control to the next "case" block.

What is the purpose of the "else" block in an "if-else" statement in C++?

- ☐ It is executed when the condition in the "if" block is true.
- ☐ It is used to create a loop.
- ☐ It is used to define a new condition.
- ☒ It is executed when the condition in the "if" block is false.

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MCQ

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Question No. 31 of 35 1 Marks

Next Question

How does the "switch-case" statement differ from a series of "if-else if" statements?

☒ "switch-case" provides a more concise way to handle multiple conditions.

☐ "if-else if" statements can have a "default" case, but "switch-case" cannot.

☐ "switch-case" is more efficient and always faster.

☐ "switch-case" can only be used for integer values, while "if-else if" can handle any type.

Next Question

Clear Answer



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Question No. 32 of 35 1 Marks

Next Question

What happens if the condition in an "if" statement is false and there is no "else" block?

☒ The program continues executing the code after the "if" block.

☐ The program terminates.

☐ The program throws an error.

☐ None of the above.

Next Question

Clear Answer



What does the continue statement do in C++?

- ☐ Skips the rest of the statement in loop and continues with the next iteration
- ☐ Exits the program
- ☐ Jumps to a labeled code block
- ☒ Skips the current case in a switch-case statement

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MCQ

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Question No. 34 of 35 1 Marks

Next Question

What happens if you use the break statement within a nested loop (i.e., a loop inside another loop) in C++?

☐ It causes a compilation error.

☒ It exits only the innermost loop.

☐ It exits all loops, including the outer ones.

☐ It continues with the next iteration of the innermost loop.

Next Question

Clear Answer

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Question No. 35 of 35 1 Marks

In a "switch-case" statement, what happens if none of the "case" values match the expression?

☐ The program throws an exception.

☐ The program terminates.

☐ It results in a compilation error.

☒ The code in the "default" case block is executed.

Clear Answer

Click the "Finish Section 1" on the top right corner to finish the section.



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C Program to check whether a number is a perfect cube or not

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Coding

Learn how your code will be evaluated

Utility codes for quick start

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Question No. 1 of 5 | 5 Marks

Next Question

CPP (gcc 4.8.3)

Compile & Run

O/P

The total number of dimensions selected by the designers (N).

The second line of input consists of N space-separated integers - dimsens1, dimsens2, ..... dimsensN-1 representing the value of the dimensions selected by the designers.

**Output Format**

Print an integer value representing the total count of the dimensions that are perfect cube numbers.

**Example**

**Input**

9

23 1 8 56 27 67 64 125 232

**Output**

5

**Explanation**

The cube numbers are 1, 8, 27, 64, 125. Hence the output is 5.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3 #include <list>
4 using namespace std;
5 int main () {
6     int n;
7     int arr[100];
8     int count=0;
9     cin>>n;
10    for(int i=0;i<=n-1;i++)
11    {
12        cin>>arr[i];
13    }
14    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
15    {
16        for(int j=1;j<=arr[i];j++)
17        {
18            if(j*j*j==arr[i])
19            {
20                count+=1;
21            }
22        }
23    }
24    cout<<count;
25    return 0;
26 }
```



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Coding

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Question No. 2 of 5 5 Marks

Next Question

CPP (gcc 4.8.3)

↺

0

Compile & Run

O/P »

User Points Rating

30 - 50 Average

51 - 60 Good

61 - 80 Excellent

81 - 100 Outstanding

The whole process is automated and is carried out by the company's system.

Write an program to find the rating of the given user's channel based on the user points.

Input Format

The input consists of integer userPoints, representing the calculated user points.

Output Format

Print a string representing the rating of the user's channel based on the user points.

1 #include <iostream>

2 #include <string>

3 #include <list>

4 using namespace std;

5 int main () {

6 int n;

7 cin>>n;

8 if(n>=30 && n<=50)

9 {

10 cout<<"Average";

11 }

12 else if(n>=51 && n<=60)

13 {

14 cout<<"Good";

15 }

16 else if(n>=61 && n<=80)

17 {

18 cout<<"Excellent";

19 }

20 else if(n>=81 && n<=100)

21 {

22 cout<<"Outstanding";

23 }

24 return 0;

25 }

size integers separated by spaces.

**Output Format**

it will print merged array.

**Sample Input**

```
3
10 20 30
40 50 60
```

**Sample Output**

```
10 60 20 50 30 40
```

**Sample Input**

```
4
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
```

**Sample Output**

```
1 8 2 7 3 6 4 5
```

```
4 using namespace std;
5 int main () {
6     int n;
7     int arr1[100];
8     int arr2[100];
9     int arr3[100];
10    cin>>n;
11    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
12    {
13        cin>>arr1[i];
14    }
15    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
16    {
17        cin>>arr2[i];
18    }
19    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
20    {
21        arr3[2*i]=arr1[i];
22    }
23    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
24    {
25        arr3[2*i+1]=arr2[n-i-1];
26    }
27    for(int i=0;i<2*n;i++)
28    {
29        cout<<arr3[i]<<" ";
30    }
31    return 0;
32 }
```



The new bank, "YoursPay", has a list of N customers' bank account balances. The list consists of both positive and negative balances. The positive balance signifies the current year's customers and the negative balance signifies last year's customers. The bank has decided to offer shortlisted customers credit scores to their credit cards. The credit score will be the sum of the two balances from the list with the smallest product when multiplied. If the credit score is positive then the credit will be provided to the current year's customer, otherwise, it will go to the last year's customer. Write an C++ program to find the credit score.

**Input Format**  
The first line of input consists of an integer - numCustomers, representing the number of banking customers (N).  
The second line of input consists of N space-separated integers - balance0, balance1, ..... balanceN-1 representing the customers' bank balances.

**Output Format**  
Print an integer representing the credit score.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3 #include <list>
4 #include<vector>
5 using namespace std;
6 int main () {
7     int n;
8     int arr[100];
9
10    cin>>n;
11    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
12    {
13        cin>>arr[i];
14    }
15    int pro=arr[0]*arr[1];
16    int sum=arr[0]+arr[1];
17    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
18    {
19        for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++)
20        {
21            if(arr[i]*arr[j]<pro)
22            {
23                pro=arr[i]*arr[j];
24                sum=arr[i]+arr[j];
25            }
26        }
27    }
28    cout<<sum;
29    return 0;
```



Coding

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« 1 2 3 4 5 »

Question No. 4 of 5 5 Marks

Next Question

CPP (gcc 4.8.3)

Compile & Run

O/P »

input

Number of Groups: 3

Number of Responses each group : 4

Group1: 8 4 2 6

Group2: 7 3 1 9

Group3: 11 10 5 12

Output

2 4 6 8 20

1 3 7 9 20

5 10 11 12 38

Note: in output 5<sup>th</sup> Number from each group is sum of responses of that particular row.

```
15 }
16 int temp;
17 for(int i=0;i<r;i++)
18 {
19     for(int j=0;j<c-1;j++)
20     {
21         for(int k=j+1;k<c;k++)
22         {
23             if(arr[i][j]>arr[i][k])
24             {
25                 temp=arr[i][j];
26                 arr[i][j]=arr[i][k];
27                 arr[i][k]=temp;
28             }
29         }
30     }
31 }
32 for(int i=0;i<r;i++)
33 {
34     int sum=0;
35     for(int j=0;j<c;j++)
36     {
37         sum=sum+arr[i][j];
38         cout<<arr[i][j]<<" ";
39     }
40     cout<<sum<<endl;
41 }
42 return 0;
43 }
```