

## Paper answer

### Q no 1:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

### Q no 2:

False

True

Depends on a and b

False

False

False

### Q no 3:

Double

Int

String

String

### Q no 4:

1. HelloltworldinC++programing
2. 2
3. 7
4. 23

5. Error
6. Your age is 18
7. Error undeclared variable
8. 14
9. 4
10. 32
11. 10.5
12. Error undeclared variable
13. Garbage value
14. She said “hello”
15. Error
16. Syntax error
17. Error undeclared variable
18. Error undefined variable
19. Error undefined variable
20. Equal if num is equal to 10
21. Error
22. 25
23. Error
24. Path:C/new folder

### **Q no 6:**

```
#include <iostream>

Using namespace std;

int main() {

    Int year;

    Cout << “Enter a year: “;

    Cin >> year;

    If (year >= 2000 && year <= 2015) {

        Cout << “Sum of 2000 and 2015 = “ << 2000 + 2015;
```

```
} else if (year >= 2016 && year <= 2025) {  
    Cout << "Sum of 2016 and 2025 = " << 2016 + 2025;  
}  
else {  
    Cout << "Year is not in the range";  
}  
Return 0;  
}
```

### **Q no 5:**

1. “cin” is the standard input stream used to read data from the keyboard while “cout” is the standard output stream used to display data on the screen.
2. It leaves the variable unchanged. The input buffer retains the invalid data.
3. “float” is a single-precision floating-point type while “double” is double-precision provides greater precision and range.
4. Using an uninitialized variable leads to undefined behavior because its value is indeterminate.
5. An escape sequence is a special character combination that represents non-printable or special characters.
6. “\n” explicitly inserts a newline character in the output.
7. The modulus operator gives the remainder of an integer division.
8. No. “else” must follow an “if” or “else if” statement it has no independent meaning.
9. The semicolon terminates the “if” statement making the conditional block empty the subsequent code executes unconditionally.
10. The “sizeof” operator returns the size in bytes of a data type or variable.
11. The expression has undefined behavior in C++ because it modifies “I” multiple times between sequence points.

12. When operators have the same precedence, their associativity (left-to-right or right-to-left) determines the order of evaluation.

13. Syntax:

condition ? expression1 : expression2

condition is evaluated; if true, expression1 is returned otherwise expression2 is returned.

14. Must start with a letter or underscore.

Can contain letters, digits, and underscores.

Case-sensitive.

Cannot be a reserved keyword.