{{{questionNumber}}}. What does the following code print out?

```
#include
<iostream> using
namespace std;

int main() {
    int *a = new int[2];
for(int i = 0; i < a.length();
i++) {         cout << a[i];
    }
    return 0;
}
```

A. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] The code does not compile.
B. Two garbage values.
C. The code will segfault.
D. None of the other answers is true.
E. 00

{{{questionNumber}}}. Consider this simple code, and assume the `puppy` class has default and copy constructors defined:

```
puppy * plantANew(puppy &
orig) {     puppy * seedling
= new puppy(orig);     return
seedling;
}

int main()
{     puppy f1;
puppy * f2;     f2
= plantANew(f1);
return 0;
}
```

How many times is a `puppy` constructor called in the example above?

A. Three times.
B. One time.
C. Never, because this code has a compiler error.
D. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] Twice.
E. Never, but the code executes with no errors.

{{{questionNumber}}}. Consider the following code:

```
#include
<iostream> using
namespace std;

void foo(int
bar) {   bar =
5;
}

int main()
{     int
bar = 9;
foo(bar);
    cout << bar <<
endl;     return 1;
}
```

What is the result of compiling and running this code?

A. [Correct Answer] The number 9 is printed to the screen.
B. The number 1 is printed to the screen. C. The number 5 is printed to the screen.
D. Nothing is printed to the screen.
E. [Your Answer] This code has a compilation error.

{{{questionNumber}}}. Examine the following program and determine the output.

```
#include
<iostream> using
namespace std; int
foo (int &a, int
&b)
{
  b = b +
a;   a++;
return a;
}

int main()
{
  int x=5, y=2;   int z =
foo(x,y);   cout << z
<<"\t" << y << "\t" << x;

return 0;
}
```

Which of the following options below would be printed out by the program?

A. `6 7 5`

B. None of the other answers are correct.

C. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] `6 7 6`

D. `6 2 6` E. `5 2 5`