Quiz >

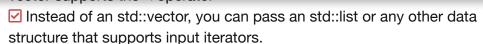
Review answers

Start date:	9 minutes ago
Complete date:	A moment ago
Question 1:	Which statement is <u>false</u> about sequence containers?
	 ✓ A dequeu can insert elements at the beginning and extract elements from the end but can also insert elements at the end and extract elements from the beginning. ✓ The std::/ist class supports the square bracket [] operator. ✓ Inserting elements in an std::/ist is faster than inserting elements in an std::vector. ✓ Traversing to a certain element in a vector is faster than in a list.
Question 2:	Which statement is <u>false</u> about sequence containers?
	 ○ Sequence containers store their data linearly. ○ A vector is like an array that can add elements at the end but not at the beginning of the array. ○ The list<t>::pop_front() function does only remove the first element but does not return the first element.</t> ○ Sequence containers order their data.
Question 3:	Which statement is <u>false</u> about iterators?
	 ○ A begin iterator points to the first element of a container. ○ An end iterator points to the last element of a container. ○ A regular pointer in a regular array is also an STL compatible iterator. ○ To access the data an iterator is pointing to, you must dereference the iterator (*).
Question 4:	Which statement is true about predicates?
	⊘ A predicate is one of the two main parts of a sentence, the other being the subject, which the predicate modifies.

	 A predicate is a functor (function object or global function) that returns a boolean. A predicate is a brand of dog food. A predicate is a (function object or global function) that changes an element.
Question 5:	Which statement is <u>false</u> about iterators?
	 ○ With the correct use of iterators (in combination with templates) you can write functions that work with every STL container. ○ Stream iterators are adapters that allows us to use a stream as source or destination in code that uses iterators. ○ On iterators you can only use the pre-increment (++it) operator and not the post-increment (it++). ○ Insert iterators are adaptors that transform an assignment (*it=value) to an insert, push_back or push_front operation on a container.
Question 6:	Which two statements are <u>false</u> about STL containers?
	 ☐ Arguments STL container operations are checked for correctness. ☑ STL containers cannot store pointers. ☐ Vectors generally allocate more memory than needed for the elements it stores. ☑ Elements stored in an STL container must be copyable (must provide a copy constructor).
Question 7:	Which statements are <u>false</u> about algorithms?
	 ✓ STL algorithms accept a start- and end-iterator instead of the complete container. ✓ Removing algorithms are a special kind of mutating algorithms. ☐ Mutating algorithms change the order of elements but not the elements themself. ☐ Modifying algorithms can modify the elements of data structures and change the order.
Question 8:	Which statements are true about the following code?
	C++:
	<pre>1 // Print the list contents. 2 template <typename t=""> 3 void Print(const T& ds) 4 { 5 // Typedef for the iterator to simplify code.</typename></pre>

```
6
         typedef T::const_iterator iterator;
7
8
         // Print the list elements.
9
         cout<<"Data: ";
10
         iterator end=ds.end();
11
         for (iterator it=ds.begin(); it!=end; it++) cout<
12
         cout<<endl;
13
    }
14
15
    int main()
16
                             888
```





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- ☐ For the typedef we can also use *list<T>::iterator* instead of *const_iterator*.
- ☐ To make this code more flexible, you can change the *Print()* function to accept two iterators.

Question 9:

Which statement is <u>false</u> about iterators?

- O An output iterator can only write to the current position once and must then be incremented. The current position cannot be read from.
- O An input iterator can only read from the current position once and must then be incremented. The current position cannot be written to.
- On a random access iterator you can use the square bracket operator [] to access elements a few steps before or after the current iterator position.

Question 10:

Which statement is **false** about the following code?

```
C++:
                                                            ſħ
    // Predicate determining if the value satisfies a cri
 1
     struct Predicate
 2
 3
 4
         bool operator()(int v)
 5
         {
 6
             return (v%2)>0;
 7
 8
     };
 9
```

```
10  int main()
11  {
12    vector<int> v(5);
13    v[0]=10; v[1]=14; v[2]=9; v[3]=15; v[4]=8;
14
15    // Find the first number satisfying the given cri
```

- O Instead of a class with an operator round bracket (function object) we can also pass a global function to the *find_if()* function.
- O The same *Predicate* struct can be used when finding elements in a list<int> instead of a vector<int>.
- O The predicate determines what element will be found.

Score:

3 (30.00%)

Pass/Fail:

Failed

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