

[Quiz](#) >

Review answers

Start date: 10 minutes ago

Complete date: A moment ago

Question 1: What is the result of the following expression?

C++:

```
1 | a+=b;
```

- ☒ The variable a is assigned the value $a+b$.
- ☐ The variable a is assigned the value of b .
- ☐ $a+b$ is calculated but the result is discarded.
- ☐ This is not valid C code.

Question 2: Which two statements are true about data types?



- ☒ C/C++ supports both signed and unsigned integers.
- ☒ C/C++ is a strong typed language. Variables must have a fixed data type.
- ☐ The size of C/C++ primitive data types (*int*, *double*, etc) are strictly defined.

Question 3: Which statement is false about global variables?

- ☐ Static variables within a function are global variables that are only accessible in that function.
- ☐ Global variables are accessible by all functions even if they are in another source file.
- ☒ When referring a global variable that is in another file, we need to declare that variable as external in that other file.
- ☐ Static global variables are only accessible by static global functions.

Question 4: What are the building steps from C/C++ source code to executable?

- ☐ Pre-processing, compiling, linking and post-processing.
- ☒ Pre-processing, compiling and linking.
- ☐ Pre-processing and compiling.
- ☐ Compiling and linking.

Question 5: Which two statements are true about literal values?

- ☒ To make an integer literal unsigned, you must append the letter "u" to it: `123u`
- ☒ An integer literal is by default interpreted as the data type `int`.
- ☐ A single character literal is defined within double quotes: `"a"`
- ☐ A floating point literal is by default interpreted as the data type `float`.

Question 6: Which statement is true about the following C code?

C++:

```
1  int a=0, b=0;
2
3  if (a<b) a=10; b=20;
4
5  printf("%d, %d\n", a, b);
```

- ☐ This program does not compile.
- ☐ The output of this program is: 10, 20
- ☐ The output of this program is: 0, 20
- ☒ The output of this program is: 0, 0

Question 7: Which statement is true about printing text to the console?

- ☒ Text output is done by the `printf()` C keyword.
- ☐ Text output is done by the `print()` library function.
- ☐ Text output is done by the `print()` C keyword.
- ☐ Text output is done by the `printf()` library function.

Question 8: How do you define the section of a `switch` statement in case the value of the expression does not match any of the other cases?

- ☒ default:
- ☐ case default:
- ☐ else:

☐ case else:

Question 9: Which two statements are true about the following program?

C++:

```
1 | int main()
2 | {
3 |     int i=2; int j=4;
4 |     printf("%d^%d=%d\n", i, j, Power(i,j));
5 | }
6 |
7 | int Power(int a, int b)
8 | {
9 |     int result=a;
10 |    for (int i=1; i!=b; i++) result*=a;
11 |    return result;
12 | }
```

- ☐ The `Power()` function supports the power to 0.
- ☒ The `Power()` function does not work for the power to a negative number.
- ☐ This code does not compile because the `Power()` function can't be found.
- ☒ The output of this program is: 16

Question 10: What statement is true about the following code?

C++:

```
1 | int x=10;
2 | printf("%d, %d\n", sizeof(x), sizeof(int));
```

- ☒ The output of the program depends on the user's platform.
- ☐ This code does not compile because `sizeof` only works with types and not variables.
- ☐ The output of this code is: 32, 32
- ☐ The output of the code is: 4, 4

Score: 6 (60.00%)

Pass/Fail: Passed (in previous attempts)

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