Quiz >

Review answers

Start date:	6 minutes ago
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Question 1:	Which statement is false about the boost random library? ◯ To get different random numbers each time you need to set the seed of a random number generator. ✓ The numbers generated by boost random number generators are really random. ◯ To get random numbers in a specific range, you need to use a distribution in combination with the random generator. ◯ The boost random library provides various algorithms for generating random numbers.
Question 2:	What is the correct syntax to create a boost shared pointer to an *MyClass* object? ◯ boost:shared_ptr<MyClass*> mc(new MyClass); ◯ boost:shared_ptr<MyClass> mc(MyClass()); ✓ boost:shared_ptr<MyClass> mc(new MyClass); ◯ boost:shared_ptr<MyClass> mc=new MyClass;
Question 3:	Which two statements are true about boost::shared_ptr? ☑ A shared pointer deletes the object it is pointing to automatically when the shared pointer object gets out of scope. ☑ Shared pointers use reference counting to determine when an object is not referenced anymore. ☐ Shared pointers use a garbage collector to clean up memory. ☐ A shared pointer deletes the object it is pointing to automatically when the last shared pointer pointing to that object gets out of scope.
Question 4:	Which statement is false about boost variants? ◯ A variant can contain one value of a given collection of types.

✓ A variant is like a type-safe C union and boost variant can contain class types while a union can only contain the build-in data types.

○ A variant can contain one value of any type.
○ When retrieving a value from the variant, we can use the *get<T>()* global function.

Question 5: Which statement is false about boost tuples?

○ A tuple makes it easy to make a function that returns more than one value.
○ The tuple *get<>()* member function can be used to set the element values.
○ A tuple defined for *n* elements can contain zero till *n* values.
✓ A tuple is a fixed-sized collection of elements which can each have a different type.

Question 6: How many libraries does boost contain?

○ 33
✓ More than 100

Question 7: What is the incorrect syntax to create a tuple with a double, int and string?

○ boost::tuple<double, int, string> t;
✓ boost::tuple t=boost::make_tuple(3.14, 10, string("Hello"));

You must specify for each element the type as template argument to the tuple

○ boost::tuple<double, int, string> t=boost::make_tuple(3.14, 10, string("Hello"));
○ boost::tuple<double, int, string> t(3.14, 10, string("Hello"));

Question 8: Which statement is false about random distributions?

○ The *discrete_distribution* transforms the random numbers to a set of numbers where the chance to get each value can be different.
○ The *uniform_real_distribution* transforms the random numbers to floating point values in a specific range.
○ The *uniform_int_distribution* transforms the random numbers to integers in a range where the chance to get each integer value is the same.
✓ We are required to use a distribution in combination with a random

	number generator.
Question 9:	Which statement is false about boost? ✓ Boost is a C++ library that is standard available in C++ compilers. ○ Boost is an open-source library and can be used freely in non-commercial and commercial applications. ○ The boost library is largely implemented using templates. ○ Boost is cross-platform and has support for most modern C++ compilers.
Question 10:	What is the incorrect syntax to create a variant for a double, int or string or the syntax to extract the value? ✓ double d=boost::get(v); ○ boost::variant<double, int, string> v=40.0; ○ boost::variant<double, int, string> v(40.0); ○ double d=boost::get<double>(v);
Score:	7 (70.00%)
Pass/Fail:	Failed

Quiz ›

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