Introduction to Computer Science Final Test

A. Fill in the blanks in each of Match: For each term, C. implement the program by using for, while and write the corresponding letter for the description that best matches it from below.

Divide-and-conquer continue 3. ____ Function call 4. ____double 5. for 6. setw default case && break Sticky settings 11._ Header file Sequence 13. Repetition 16. ____ static_cast< double > 18. Selection Sentinel 20.

- a) Control structure that allows programmers to specify an action to be repeated while some condition is true.
- b) Control structure that causes statements to execute in the order in which they appear.
- c) Causes immediate exit from a repetition statement.
- d) Contains function prototypes and definitions of various data types.
- e) Invokes a function.
- f) Skips to the next iteration in a repetition statement.
- g) An optional part of a switch statement.
- h) Logical OR.
- i) Specifies the field width in which the next value output should appear.
- j) Addition assignment operator.
- k) Can be used to create a temporary floating-point copy of its operand.
- 1) Control structure that is used to choose among alternative courses of action.
- m) Technique for constructing a program from smaller, more manageable pieces.
- n) Format settings that stay in effect until they are changed.
- o) A convenient control statement for performing countercontrolled repetition.
- p) Increment operator.
- q) Special value which indicates the end of data entry.
- r) Logical AND.
- s) Conditional operator.
- t) A data type for storing floating-point values.
- B. Write a C++ statement or a set of C++ statement to accomplish each of the following:
- a. Sum the even integers between 0 and 100 using a while statement. Please declare the integer variables sum and count for the statement.
- b. Calculate the value of 8^3 . Print the result with a precision of 2 in a field width of 10 positions.
- c. Output Boolean constant true if variable count is greater than 10 else output false. Use conditional operator and stream manipulator to finish the statement.
- d. Using the switch statement to test on an integers variable counter and print out "An even integer." or "An odd integer." when it contains an even integer or an odd one respectively.

- do/while control structures. Please input an integer n and throw three dies for n times. Remember to use seed for random number generator.
- D. Please write out the whole detail output for the (20%)following program. #include <iostream> using namespace std; void useLocal(); // function prototype void useStaticLocal(); // function prototype void useGlobal(); // function prototype int x = 1; int main() cout << "global x in main is " << x << endl; int x = 5: cout << "local x in main's outer scope is " << x << endl; cout << "local x in main's inner scope is " << x << endl; cout << "local x in main's outer scope is " << x << endl; useLocal(); useSL(); useG(); useLocal(); useSL(); useG(); cout << "\nlocal x in main is " << x << endl; void useLocal() $\{ \text{ int } x = 25;$ cout << "\nlocal x is " << x << " in useLocal" << endl; cout << "local x is " << x << " on exiting useLocal" << endl; void useSL() $\{ \text{ static int } x = 50;$ cout \ll "\n x is " \ll x \ll " in useSL" \ll endl; cout << " x is " << x << " on exiting useSL" << endl; void useG() { cout << "\n x is " << x << " on entering useG" << endl; cout << " x is " << x << " on exiting useG" << endl;
 - E. Write a function *integerPower(base, exponent)* that returns the value of base exponent. For example, integerPower(3, 4) = 3 * 3 * 3 * 3. Assume that exponent is a positive, nonzero integer and that base is an integer. Do not use any math library functions.

Attention!!!: Final Exercise 5.28 Due day: 2019/01/20 midnight.

某同學牙齦發炎去看醫生,醫生說要動手術。 同學說:「以前沒做過手術,有點緊張。」 醫生說:「不用緊張,我也是第一次做手術。」 這時護士過來問:「麻藥是打嘴裡面還是嘴外面?」 醫生說:「打腿上吧,免得等會他跑了。」