Flash Quiz 2 Questions
CSE 232 (Introduction to Programming II)

1. How many `else` statements should exist after an `if` statement, in a conditional statement?

   (a) 0
   (b) 1
   (c) At least 1
   (d) At most 1
   (e) As many as needed

2. How many `if` statements should exist after an `else` statement, in a conditional statement?

   (a) 0
   (b) 1
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   (d) At most 1
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3. In the example below, which statement does the `break` terminate?

```
for (...) { // For 1
 while (...) { // While 1
 }
 while (...) { // While 2
  switch (...) { // Switch 1
   case 0:
    ...
    break;
   default:
    for (...) { // For 2
     ...
    }
  }
 }
}
```

   (a) For 1
   (b) For 2
   (c) While 1
   (d) While 2
   (e) Switch 1

4. If a `continue` statement is executed in a `for` loop, what is the next code to run?

   (a) The for loop's conditional clause.
   (b) The for loop's body.
   (c) The for loop's update clause.
   (d) The statement after the for loop.
   (e) The statement after the continue statement.

5. When will a variable no longer be accessible by its name?

   (a) After the variable falls out of scope.
   (b) After the variable is reinitialized.
   (c) After the variable is used.
   (d) After the variable is assigned a new value.

6. Which of the following C++ keywords causes a loop to immediately repeat (skipping the rest of the loop's body)?

   (a) `continue`
   (b) `break`
   (c) `repeat`
   (d) `switch`
   (e) `goto`

7. Which variables are in scope at the comment?

```
int x = 5;
for (int i = 0; i < x; i++){
 char c = 'a' + x + i;
}
//here
```

   (a) `x`
   (b) `i`
   (c) `c`
   (d) All are in scope
   (e) None are in scope

8. Which of the following statements will NOT cause a for loop to terminate?

   (a) `break`
   (b) `return`
   (c) `continue`
   (d) All three will terminate a for loop

9. What is the missing code below, that outputs a random date from the month of May?

```
int main() {
 random_device rng;
 mt19937 gen(rng());
 //missing code
 cout << rps(gen);
 return 0;
}
```

   (a) uniform_int_distribution<>
      rps(1, 31);
   (b) uniform_distribution<int>
      rps(1, 31);
   (c) normal_distribution<int>
      rps(1,31)
   (d) uniform_int_distribution<>
      rps(0, 32);
   (e) uniform_distribution<int>
      rps(0, 32);

10. What is the difference between the following two loops?

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i){
 ...
}
```

And

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 10){
 ...
 i++;
}
```

   (a) The two loops are identical.
   (b) The values of the two `i`'s are different at the end of each loop iteration.
   (c) The scope of `i` is different.
   (d) (b) and (c)