CH 08 Q U I Z

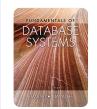
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Terms in this set (42)

The input stream member function for reading a character at a time is named:	get()
Assume you have a char variable named ch. How do you read one character from input?	cin.get(ch);

The expression cin.get(ch) does which of these?	reads the next character in input and stores it in ch returns a reference to cin that can be tested
Assume you have a char variable named ch. How do you "unread" a character already read?	cin.putback(ch);
Assume you have a char variable named ch. How do you write one character to output?	cout.put(ch);
Complete the following code in the echo filter program.	cout.put(ch)
char ch; while (cin.get(ch));	
Complete the following code in the lower filter program.	tolower(ch)
char ch; while (cin.get(ch)) cout.put();	
Complete the following code in the upper filter program.	toupper(ch)
char ch; while (cin.get(ch)) cout.put();	
Complete the following code in the echo filter program.	cin.get(ch)
char ch; while () cout.put(ch);	

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char ch1; auto ch2 = cin.get(ch1);			
Assume the user types "brown cow" when this code runs. What prints?	Υ		
<pre>int n; if (cin >> n) cout << "X\n"; else cout << "Y\n";</pre>			
Assume the user types "brown cow" when this code runs. What is stored in ch2?	cin		
char chl; auto ch2 = cin.get(chl);			

Assume the user types "brown cow" when this code runs. What prints?	Does not compile
char c; cout.put(cin.get(c));	
Assume the user types "brown cow" when this code runs. What prints?	Does not compile
char c; cout << cin.get(c) << endl;	
When using cin >> ch; to read a character, leading whitespace is skipped.	True
When using cin >> ch; to read a character, leading whitespace is not skipped.	False
Calling cout.put(65) prints the character 'A' on output	True
Calling cout.put(65) prints the number 65 on output	False
Calling cout.put(65) is illegal. Your code will not compile.	False
Calling cout.put(65.35) is illegal. Your code will not compile	False
When using the get() member function to read a character, leading whitespace is not skipped	True
When using the get() member function to read a character, leading whitespace is skipped.	False
A process filter does something to the characters it encounters	True
A process filter learns something about the stream by examining characters	False
The expression cin.get(ch) returns a reference to the input stream	True
The expression cin.get(ch) returns the next character from input	False

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A state filter does something to the characters it encounters	False			
Counting the number of words in input by counting word transitions is an example of a state filter	True			
Counting the number of words in input by counting word transitions is an example of a process filter.	False			
You can test if an I/O operation succeeded by explicitly calling the stream's fail() member function	True			
To test if an I/O operation succeeded you must explicitly call the stream's fail() member function	False			

Calling cout.put(c) converts its argument, c, to a character.	True
Calling cout.put("A") is illegal. Your code will not compile.	True
When a stream is converted to a Boolean condition, its fail() member function is implicitly called	True
When using the get() member function, a stream will fail only if there are no characters left in the input stream.	True
Programs that process streams of characters are called text	filters
	compress input by turning off echo when reading blank spaces
Which of these are not process filters?	print one sentence per line
	counting word transitions
	translating data from one form to another
Which of these are not state filters?	search for a particular value in a stream
	copy a file
Assume you have a char variable named ch. How do you look ahead before reading a character?	cin.peek();
Assume you have a char variable named ch. How do you look ahead before reading a character?	cin.get(ch); cin.unget(ch); cin.putback(ch); cin.seek(ch);
2 Q U E S T I O N S	cin.peek(ch); > None of these
Which line runs the dwk program and gets its input from a file named y.data?	./dwk < y.data

CH 08 Q U I Z Which line runs the dmm program and adds its output to a ./dmm >> x.data file named x.data? Which line runs the dd program and sends its errors to file ./dd 2> z.data named z.data? Which line runs a.out getting its input from in.txt and ./a.out > in.txt >> out.txt appending its output to the file out.txt? Which line runs a.out getting its input from in.txt and sending ./a.out > out.txt < in.txt its output to the new file out.txt? Χ Append output to a file named zDiscard both output and errors rm x > /dev/null/2>&1Χ Write output to a new file named \boldsymbol{z} Read the input from the file named z cat < z Write errors to a new file named z cat x 2>z Send the output to the input of the program named \boldsymbol{z} date I z Which line runs the dom program and sends both output and ./dom > v.data 2>&1 errors to file named v.data? Has a single char& parameter get() Returns the last character read to the input stream unget() Examines, but does not read the next character in an input peek() stream Replaces the last character read with any character putback() Called implicitly when an input statement is used as a test fail() condition. A predicate function isalpha()

put()

./a.out < in.txt > out.txt 2> err.txt

Converts its value argument to a character and sends it to

Which line runs a.out getting its input from in.txt and sending

its output to the file out.txt, and its errors to the file err.txt?

output.

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Indefinite limit loop that uses successive approximations

Counter-controlled symmetric loop for producing a sequence of data

Indefinite data loop that uses raw input

Counter-controlled asymmetric loop for processing characters

Iterator loop that may change its container

Iterator loop that cannot change its container

Counter-controlled loop for processing substrings

Indefinite data loop that uses formatted input

while(abs(g1-g2) >= EPSILON) {...}

for (int i = 12; i <= 19; i ++) {...}

while(cin.get(ch)) {...}

for (size_t i = 0, len = s.size(); i < len; i++) {...}

for(auto&e : col) {...}

for(auto e: col) {...}

for(size_t i=4, slen =4; len = s.size(); i <len; i++) {...}

while(cin >> n)