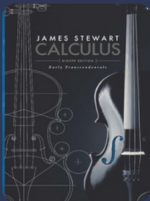


Midterm 2

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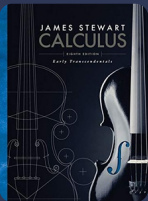
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Terms in this set (77)

May not repeat its actions at all - guarded loop	Match each item with the correct statement below.
Repeats its actions at least once - unguarded loop	
Test for the occurrence of a particular event - indefinite loops	
Conditions under which a loop will repeat its actions - loop bounds	
Keeps processing input until a particular value is found in input - sentinel loop	
Keeps processing until the output gets no closer to the answer - limit loop	
Test for the occurrence of a particular event - indefinite loop	
Repeats its actions a fixed number of times - definite loop	
Conditions under which a loop will repeat its actions - loop bounds	
Keeps processing until the input device signals that it is finished - data loop	
data bounds	Loop bounds used when reading files or processing network data.
sentinel bounds	Loop bounds used when searching through input.
limit loops data loops sentinel loops	Which of these are indefinite loops?
definite loops indefinite loops	Which are the two major categories of loops?
false	A guarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-bottom loop.
true	An unguarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-bottom loop.
true	In an unguarded loop, the loop actions are always executed at least once.

true	Loops are used to implement iteration in C++
10 (FOR INT I = 1)	How many times is this loop entered? (That is, how many times is i printed?)+ for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
11 (FOR INT I = 0)	How many times is this loop entered? (That is, how many times is i printed?)+ for (int i = 0; i <= 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
condition expression	In the classic for loop, which portion of code is analogous to an if statement?
update expression	In the classic for loop, which portion of code is executed after the last statement in the loop body?
true	This idiomatic pattern is used to count from one value to another. for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
false (NOTICE ITS < INSTEAD OF <=)	This idiomatic pattern is used to count from one value to another. for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
What must I change in the test to go to the next iteration? - advance the loop Can my loop reach its bounds? - necessary bounds Has my loop reached its goal? - loop postcondition What makes this loop quit? - loop bounds What information is produced? - goal precondition What must I do to enter the loop? - bounds precondition Has my loop reached it's goal? - loop postcondition How is the data processed? - loop operations and actions Can my loop be entered at all? - loop guards What makes my loop quit? - loop bounds	match each item with the correct question below
a loop guard	The highlighted sections below illustrates: If the variable str has any characters then (on line 3)
goal	Look at the problem statement below. The _____ of the loop is to count the number of characters in a sentence. How many characters are in a sentence? Count the characters in a string until a period is encountered. If a string contains any characters, then it will contain a period. Count the period as well.
necessary condition	The highlighted section below illustrates: While more-characters (on line 8)

intentional condition	<div>The highlighted section below illustrates:</div> <div>current-character not a period (on line 8)</div>
loop postcondition	<div>Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent:</div> <div>if current-character is a period then add one to the counter to account for the period else set the counter to -2 (lines 13-16)</div>
bounds precondition	<div>Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent:</div> <div>Create the variable current-character as a charater Place the first character in str into current-character (lines 5 and 6)</div>
Actions that occur after the loop is complete - postcondition	Match each item with the correct statement below.
Actions occurring inside the loop's body - operation	
Actions that occur before the loop is encountered - precondition	
A test the determines if the loop should be entered - bounds	
for (auto e : s) if (x<3) ... else while (x<3)	Which of these is a flow-of-control statement?
for while	Which of these are guarded loops?
do-while	Which of these are unguarded loops?
loop bounds advancing the loop bounds precondition	Using the loop-building strategy from the lessons, which of these are part of the loop mechanics?
bounds	<div>Look at the problem statement below. The _____ of the loop is that a period was encountered.</div> <div>How many characters are in a sentence? Count the characters in a string until a period is encountered. If the string contains any characters, then it will contain a period. Count the period as well.</div>
plan	<div>Look at the problem statement below. The _____ of the loop is read a character and increment a counter.</div> <div>How many characters are in a sentence? Count the characters in a string until a period is encountered. If the string contains any characters, then it will contain a period. Count the period as well.</div>
sentinel bounds	Loop bounds used when searching through input.
limit bounds	Loop bounds often used in scientific and mathematical applications.
asymmetic bounds	In the classic for loop, loop control variables going from 0 to less-than n are said to employ:

data bounds	Loop bounds used when reading files or processing network data.
9	How many times is this loop entered? (That is, how many times is i printed?) for (int i = 1; i < 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
update expression	In the classic for loop, which portion of code is not followed by a semicolon?
update expression	In the classic for loop, which portion of code is executed after the last statement in the loop body?
condition expression	In the classic for loop, which portion of code is analogous to an if statement?
initialization statement	In the classic for loop, which portion is used to create the loop control variable?
goal recondition	Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent: set counter to 0
loop bounds	Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent: While more-characters and current-character not a period
an intentional condition	Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent: current-character not a period
goal operation	Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent: Add one to (or increment) the counter variable
advancing the loop	Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent Store the next character from str in current-character
true	In a guarded loop, the loop actions may never be executed
false	In a guarded loop, the loop actions are always executed at least once
true	In an unguarded loop, the loop actions are always executed at least once.
false	In an unguarded loop, the loop actions may never be executed.
true	A guarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-top loop
false	A guarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-bottom loop.
true	An unguarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-bottom loop.
false	An unguarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-top loop.
true	Loops are used to implement iteration in C++.
false	Loops are used to implement selection in C++.

true (notice = sign)	This idiomatic pattern is used to count from one value to another. for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
false (notice lack of = sign)	This idiomatic pattern is used to count from one value to another. for (int i = 1; i < 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
true (notice lack of = sign)	This loop uses asymmetric bounds. for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
true (notice lack of = sign)	This loop uses asymmetric bounds. for (int i = 1; i < 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
false (notice equal sign)	This loop uses asymmetric bounds. for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;
cat < alice.txt wc - l wc - l < alice.txt	Which command counts the number of lines (only) in alice.txt?
./prt < x.data (INCORRECT)	Which line runs the prt program and stores its output in a new file named x.data?
true	Ignore unwanted error messages by redirecting the error stream to /dev/null
true	cat < a.txt > b.txt erases the contents of b.txt before writing to it.
false	This command: cat < nofile 2> /dev/null will print an error message on the screen if nofile does not exist.
true	cat < a.txt > b.txt makes a copy of a.txt in the file b.txt
Incorrect answer: ./a.out < out.txt >> in.txt	Which line runs a.out getting its input from in.txt and appending its output to the file out.txt?
true	The operating system stream stderr is connected to your monitor by default.
false	When using cat with redirection, the program only stops running when you press Control+D.
true	At the lowest level, all input and output is a stream of bytes flowing through your program.
true	cat < a.txt > b.txt makes a copy of a.txt in the file b.txt
./dmm >> x.data	Which line runs the dmm program and adds its output to a file named x.data?
true	Pipes redirect the output of one program to be the input to another program.
true	Programs that process streams of characters are called text filters.
false	The Unix filter used to read and display output is named type
Write output to a new file named z - pwd > z Write errors to a new file named z - cat x2>z Append output to a file named z - pwd >> z Send the output to the input of the program named z - date z	Match each redirection symbol with the description below.Each line starts with a built-in command

<pre>./prt > x.data</pre>	Which line runs the prt program and stores its output in a new file named x.data?
<pre>Send the output to the input of the program named z - date z Read the input from the file named z - cat < z Discard both output and errors - rm x > /dev/null 2>&1 Write errors to a new file named z - catx2>z</pre>	Match each redirection symbol with the description below.Each line starts with a built-in command
<pre>"hel*lo"</pre>	<pre>What is the value of r("hello")? string r(const string& s) { if (s.size() > 1) {string t = s[0] == s[1] ? "*" : ""; return s[0] + t +r(s.substr(1));} return s; }</pre>