

Ch.3-Ch.6 Midterm

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Terms in this set (197)

Loops are used to implement selection in C++.	False
Loops are used to implement iteration in C++.	True
An unguarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-top loop.	False
A guarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-top loop	True
An unguarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-bottom loop.	True
A guarded loop is also known as a test-at-the-bottom loop.	False
In an unguarded loop, the loop actions are always executed at least once.	True
Which of these is a flow-of-control statement?	<div>for(auto e : s) ...</div> <div>if(x < 3) ... else ...</div> <div>while(x < 3)...</div>
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;	9
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;	10
What kind of error is this? terminate called after throwing an instance of 'std::out_of_range'	Runtime error (throws exception when running)
What prints here? int i = 5; while (i) cout << i--; cout << endl;	54321

Match each item with the correct statement below. Object file Interface file Client file Implementation file	digits.o digits.h digit tester.cpp digits.cpp
Default arguments may only be used with reference parameters.	False
What is the output of the following? <pre>int i = 1; int sum = 0; while (i <= 11) { sum = sum + 1; i++; } cout << "The value of sum is " << sum;</pre>	The value of sum is 66
Parameter names are optional in the function prototype.	True
Match each item with the correct statement below. Executable Library file Project file Implementation file	digit-tester libdigits.a makefile digits.cpp
What is the output of the following? <pre>int i = 1; while (i < 20) { cout << i << " "; i = i + 2; if(i == 15) { i = 19; } }</pre>	1 3 5 7 9 11 13 19
The getline() function is a member function in the string class.	False
When using cat with redirection, the program only stops running when you press Control+D.	False
What does this code do? <pre>ifstream in("temp.txt"); string x; int i{0}; while (getline(in, x)) i++; cout << i << endl;</pre>	counts the number of lines in the file
Assume you have a char variable named ch. How do you write one character to output?	cout.put(ch);

<div>What does this code do?</div> <div>ifstream in("temp.txt"); char x; int i{0}; while (getline(in, x)) i++; cout << i << endl;</div>	<div>NOT counts the number of characters ???</div>
<div>To use a disk file as a data stream source or sink, use the <ifstream> header</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>Counting the number of words in input by counting word transitions is an example of a state filter.</div>	<div>True</div>
<div>The redirection pipe symbol is a pair of vertical bars ().</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>Which are the two major categories of loops?</div>	<div>definite loops indefinite loops</div>
<div>Which line represents the intentional bounds in this loop? 1. string s("Hello CS 150"); 2. while (s.size()) 3. { 4. if (s.at(0) == 'C') break; 5. s = s.substr(1); 6. } 7. cout << s << endl;</div>	<div>4</div>
<div>Using the loop-building strategy from the lessons, which of these are part of the loop mechanics?</div>	<div>advancing the loop loop bounds bounds precondition</div>
<div>Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent: Set counter to 0</div>	<div>goal precondition</div>
<div>Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent: Create the variable current-character as a character Place the first character in str into current-character</div>	<div>bounds precondition</div>
<div>A loop that reads data until some special value is found is called a:</div>	<div>sentinel loop</div>

<div>What is the output of the following?</div> <div>int i = 1; while (i <= 10) { cout << "Inside the while loop" << endl; i = i * 11; }</div>	<div>"Inside the while loop" will be displayed only once.</div>
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<div>Which of these are dependencies?</div> <div>EXE=digit-tester OBS=client.o digits.o \$(EXE): \$(OBS) \$(CXX) \$(CXXFLAGS) \$(OBS) -o \$(EXE)</div>	<div>client.o</div> <div>digits.o</div>
<div>Which of these are not ways that functions may be overloaded?</div>	<div>different parameter names</div> <div>different function name</div> <div>different return type</div>
<div>Implementation files must explicitly qualify each name from the standard library with std::</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>Function overloading allows you to write several different functions that have the same name.</div>	<div>True</div>
<div>What is the output of the following? int i = 0; while (i != 11) { cout << i << " "; i = i + 2; }</div>	<div>0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 (infinite loop)</div>
<div>Header files may contain the statement using namespace std;</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>Which line runs the dwk program and gets its input from a file named y.data?</div>	<div>./dwm < y.data</div>
<div>Calling cout.put(c) converts its argument, c, to a character.</div>	<div>True</div>
<div>A process filter learns something about the stream by examining characters.</div>	<div>False</div>

<div>This command: cat < nofile 2> /dev/null will print an error message on the screen if nofile does not exist.</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>This command: cat < nofile > /dev/null will print an error message on the screen if nofile does not exist.</div>	<div>True</div>
<div>Which command displays a the names of the files in a folder in reverse order?</div>	<div>...</div>
<div>In the C++ stream hierarchy, the base class of the stringstream class is:</div>	<div>iostream</div>
<div>The getline() function is a member function in the istream class.</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>A process filter does something to the characters it encounters.</div>	<div>True</div>

<p>What prints?</p> <pre>string str = "Hello"; for (auto i = 0, len = str.size(); i < len; i++) cout << str.at(i);</pre>	<p>Does not compile</p>
<p>The highlighted section below illustrates:</p> <p>If the variable str has any characters then</p>	<p>a loop guard</p>
<p>Match each item with the correct statement below.</p> <p>May not repeat its actions at all</p> <p>Repeats its actions at least once</p> <p>Test for the occurrence of a particular event</p> <p>Conditions under which a loop will repeat its actions</p>	<p>guarded loop</p> <p>unguarded loop</p> <p>indefinite loop</p> <p>loop bounds</p>
<p>In the classic for loop, which portion is used to create the loop control variable?</p>	<p>initialization statement</p>

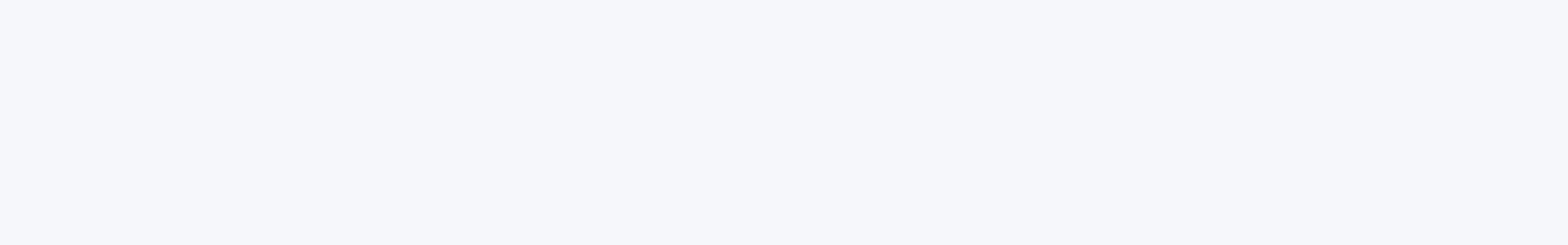
<p>How many lines of output are printed?</p> <pre>int i = 0; while (i != 9) { cout << "Loop Execution" << endl; i++; }</pre>	<p>9</p>
<p>What prints here?</p> <pre>int i = 5; while (--i) cout << i; cout << endl;</pre>	<p>4321</p>
<p>Examine this code. Which is the best prototype?</p> <pre>string s = "dog"; upper(s); cout << s << endl; //DOG</pre>	<p>string upper(string&)</p>
<p>Header guards:</p>	<p>end with the directive #endif</p> <p>go in every interface file</p> <p>start with the directive #ifndef</p> <p>includes the directive #define</p>
<p>Arguments passed to a function that has a constant reference parameter must be:</p>	<p>either lvalues or rvalues are fine</p>
<p>Which of these may go into a header file?</p>	<p>function prototypes</p> <p>constant definitions</p>

<div>What prints here?</div> <div><pre>auto a = 2; switch (a) { case 1: cout << "1"; break; case 2: cout << "2"; break; default: cout << "3"; } cout << endl;</pre></div>	2
<div>Which command sorts the lines in input.txt and stores the sorted output in a new file named sorted.txt?</div>	cat < input.txt sort > sorted.txt
<div>If an input stream's file is missing when you try to open it, its fail() member function returns true.</div>	true
<div>Complete the following code in the upper filter program.</div> <div><pre>char ch; while (cin.get(ch)) cout.put(____);</pre></div>	toupper(ch)
<div>At the lowest level, all input and output is a stream of bytes flowing through your program.</div>	True
<div>Examine the code below and match the statements following it.</div> <div><pre>int mystery1(int n, int a, int b) { if (n == 0) return a; if (n == 1) return b; return mystery1(n - 1, b, a + b); } int mystery2(int n) { return mystery1(n, 0, 1); }</pre><div>mystery1 is a recursive wrapper</div><div>The algorithm implemented is</div><div>mystery2 has a stack overflow for some inputs</div><div>if (n == 1) is a base case</div></div>	<div>False</div> <div>Fibonacci</div> <div>True</div> <div>True</div>
<div>Which line runs the dd program and sends its errors to file named z.data?</div>	./dd 2> z.data
<div>Before you run your program, asking the operating system to connect standard output to a file is called redirection.</div>	True
<div>Assuming that you need to write a recursive function calc_prod(int n) to calculate the product of the first n integers, which of the following would be a correct way to simplify the input for the recursive call?</div>	Call calc_prod(n - 1) and multiply by n.
<div>Which line represents the necessary bounds in this loop?</div> <div><pre>1. string s("Hello CS 150"); 2. while (s.size()) 3. { 4. if (s.at(0) == 'C') break; 5. s = s.substr(1); 6. } 7. cout << s << endl;</pre></div>	2

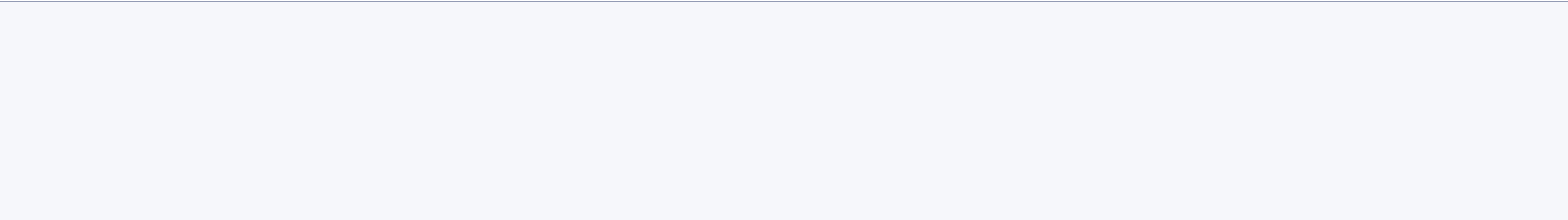
<div>The highlighted selection below illustrates:</div> <div>While more-characters</div>	<div>a necessary condition</div>
<div>Which of these are unguarded loops?</div>	<div>do-while</div>
<div>Loop bounds used when reading files or processing network data.</div>	<div>data bounds</div>
<div>Loop bounds used when searching through input.</div>	<div>sentinel bounds</div>
<div>Overloaded functions have the same name but different parameter types.</div>	<div>True</div>
<div>Below are terms connected with function overloading resolution. Match each item with the correct statement below.</div> <div>When more than one match is found for the proffered arguments.</div> <div>A group of functions with the same name.</div> <div>A group of functions that have the same name and the correct number of parameters.</div> <div>When no match is found for the proffered arguments</div>	<div>ambiguity</div> <div>candidate set</div> <div>viable set</div> <div>empty set</div>
<div>Assume that the input is 4 4 3 2 5. What will print?</div> <div>int i = 1; do { int n; cin >> n; i++; } while (n % 2); cout << i << endl;</div>	<div>Does not compile</div>
<div>What prints?</div> <div>void fn(int, double, double&) { cout << "A" << endl; } void fn(int, int, double&) { cout << "B" << endl; } void fn(int, int, double) { cout << "C" << endl; } void fn(int, int, int) { cout << "D" << endl; }</div> <div>int main() { fn(1, 2, 3.5); }</div>	<div>NOT ambiguous</div> <div>NOT B</div>
<div>Default arguments appear only in the function implementation.</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>To allow f() to accept the argument passed here, the parameter str should be declared as:</div> <div>void f(. . . str); int main() { f("hello"); }</div>	<div>const string&</div>
<div>What Java and other OO languages call a superclass, C++ calls a _____.</div>	<div>base class</div>

Which command counts the number of lines (only) in alice.txt?	<div>wc -l < alice.txt</div> <div>?</div> <div>?</div>
<div>What is the value of r("hello")?</div> <div>string r(const string& s) { if (s.size() < 2) return s; return s.substr(0, 1) + "*" + r(s.substr(1)); }</div>	"hello"
<div>What is the value of r(12777)?</div> <div>int r(int n) { if (0 == n) return 0; int x = n % 10 == 7; // 0 or 1 return x + r(n / 10); }</div>	3
Stream parameters should always be passed to functions by const reference.	False
Which line runs the dmm program and adds its output to a file named x.data?	./dmm >> x.data
A state filter does something to the characters it encounters.	False
In a guarded loop, the loop actions are always executed at least once.	False
<div>Match each item with the correct question below.</div> <div>What must I change in the test to go to the next iteration?</div> <div>What must I do to enter the loop?</div> <div>Has my loop reached its goal?</div> <div>Can my loop be entered at all?</div>	<div>advance the loop</div> <div>bounds precondition</div> <div>loop postcondition</div> <div>loop guards</div>
Which of these are guarded loops?	<div>while</div> <div>for</div>
In the classic for loop, which portion of code is executed after the last statement in the loop body?	update expression
<div>This idiomatic pattern is used to count from one value to another.</div> <div>for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;</div>	True
<div>Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent:</div> <div>While more-characters and current-character not a period</div>	loop bounds
In the classic for loop, loop control variables going from 0 to less-than n are said to employ:	asymmetric bounds

Parameter names are optional in the function definition.	False
<p>Below are terms connected with function overloading resolution. Match each item with the correct statement below.</p> <p>A function where an argument is converted to match a parameter</p> <p>A function where each argument is the same type as the corresponding parameter.</p> <p>A group of functions that have the same name and the correct number of parameters.</p> <p>When no match is found for the proffered arguments</p>	<p>best match</p> <p>exact matches</p> <p>viable set</p> <p>empty set</p>
An undefined error message is a linker error.	True
<p>What prints?</p> <pre>void fn(int, double, double&) { cout << "A" << endl; } void fn(int, int, double&) { cout << "B" << endl; } void fn(int, int, double) { cout << "C" << endl; } void fn(int, int, int) { cout << "D" << endl; }</pre> <pre>int main() { auto n = 3.5; fn(1, 2, n); }</pre>	Syntax error: ambiguous
<p>What prints here?</p> <pre>int i = 5; while (i); cout << i--; cout << endl;</pre>	Infinite loop
In a while loop, (condition) is followed by a semicolon.	False
<p>What prints here?</p> <pre>auto a = 3, b = 3; cout << a == b ? "panda" : "tiger" << endl;</pre>	Does not compile
The statement x = cin.get(ch) returns the next character from input and stores it in x.	False
<p>Match each redirection symbol with the description below. Each line starts with a built-in command</p> <p>Append output to a file named z</p> <p>Discard both output and errors</p> <p>Read the input from the file named z</p> <p>Send the output to the input of the program named z</p>	<p>pwd >> z</p> <p>rm x > /dev/null 2>&1</p> <p>cat < z</p> <p>date z</p>
cat < f.txt > f.txt makes a copy of f.txt.	False

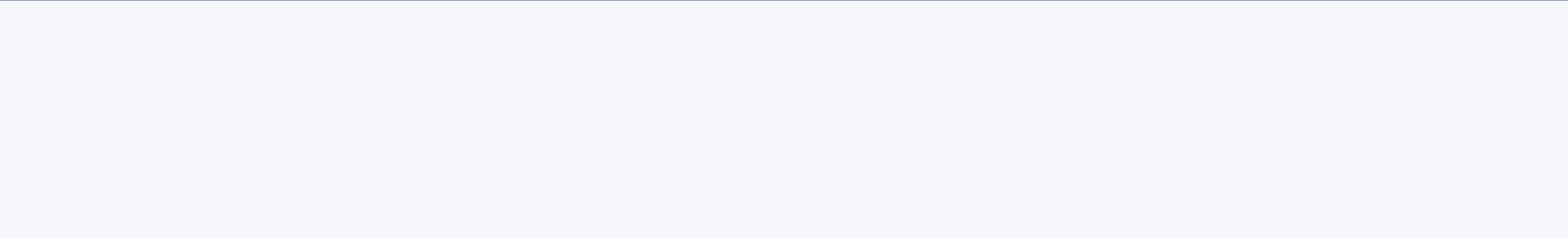


<div>What is the value of r("xxhixx")?</div> <div><pre>int r(const string& s) { if (size) return (s.at(0) == 'x') + r(s.substr(1)); return 0; }</pre></div>	4
<div>To use a disk file as a data stream source or sink, use the <ifstream> header</div>	False
<div>Which of these are not state filters?</div>	<div>search for a particular value in a stream</div> <div>copy a file</div> <div>translating data from one form to another</div>
<div>Calling cout.put("A") is illegal. Your code will not compile.</div>	True
<div>Examine the code below and match the statements following it.</div> <div><pre>int mystery3(int n) { if (n < 2) return 1; return n * mystery3(n - 1); }</pre></div> <div>mystery3 has a stack overflow for some numbers.</div> <div>mystery3 correctly implements its aglorithm</div> <div>if (n <2) is a...</div> <div>mystery3 is efficient</div>	<div>False</div> <div>True</div> <div>base case</div> <div>True</div>
<div>Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent:</div> <div>Store the next character from str in current-character</div>	advancing the loop
<div>This loop uses asymmetric bounds.</div> <div><pre>for(int i = 1; i<= 10; i++) cout << i; cout<<endl;</pre></div>	False
<div>What prints here?</div> <div><pre>int i = 5; while (i-->) cout << i; cout << endl;</pre></div>	43210
<div>In a guarded loop, the loop actions may never be executed.</div>	True
<div>This idiomatic pattern is used to count from one value to another.</div> <div><pre>for (int i = 1; i < 10; i++) cout << i; cout << endl;</pre></div>	False

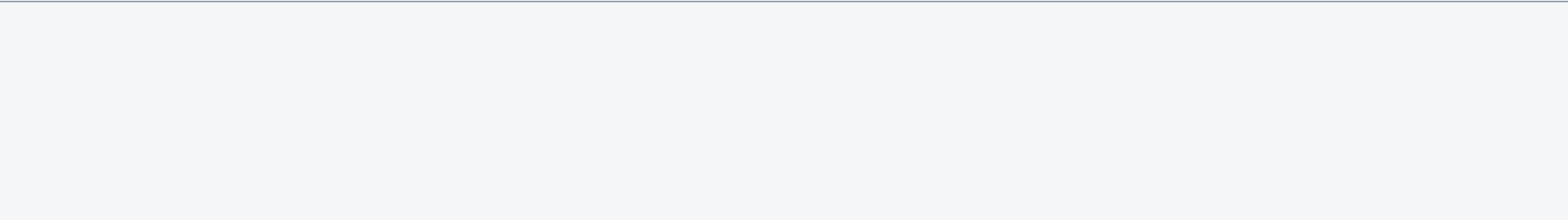


<div>Which line in the function "skeleton" below contains an error?</div> <div>#include "digits.h" // 1. int firstDigit(int n) // 2. { // 3. return 0; // 4. } // 5.</div>	<div>None of these</div>
<div>An undeclared error message is a compiler error.</div>	<div>True</div>
<div>Which of these documentation tags are used in a file comment?</div>	<div>@author @version</div>
<div>How many lines of output are printed?</div> <div>int count = 0; while (count != 9) { cout << "Monster Mash" << endl; if ((count % 2) == 0) { count++; } else { count--; } }</div>	<div>Infinite</div>
<div>#ifndef EXAMPLE_H #define EXAMPLE_H #include <string> std::string f1(int a); int f2(double); void f3(std::string& s, int n); double f4(); #endif</div>	<div>None of these</div>
<div>The file expenses.txt contains the line: Hotel, 3 nights. \$ 1,750.25. What prints?</div> <div>ifstream in("expenses.txt"); char c; while (in.get(c)) { if (isdigit(c)) { in.unget(); int n; in >> n; cout << n << 'x'; } }</div>	<div>3x1x750x25x</div>
<div>Filter programs read from input files and write to output files.</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>The cout object is an instance of the ofstream class.</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>In C++, the standard stream stderr is used to initialize the cout object.</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>When running a filter program, you can send all output from cout to a file using the > redirection symbol.</div>	<div>True</div>
<div>Which line runs a.out getting its input from in.txt and appending its output to the file out.txt?</div>	<div>./a.out > in.txt >> out.txt</div>

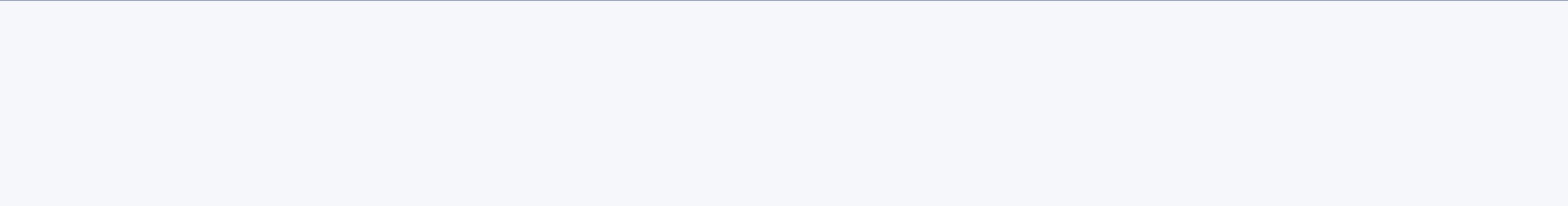
<p>Match the following code the the answers below.</p> <pre>template <typename T, typename U> U pickle(T& a, const U& b) { a += b; return b; } int main() { int x = 42; auto a = pickle(x, 4.5); cout << a << endl; cout << x << endl; }</pre> <p>Inside main, the variable a is type:</p> <p>Inside main, the value printed for a is:</p> <p>Inside main, the value printed for x is:</p>	<p>double</p> <p>4.5</p> <p>46</p>
<p>The file temp.txt contains "Orange Coast College". What prints?</p> <pre>ifstream in("temp.txt"); char c; while (in.get(c)) { if (isupper(c)) cout << toupper(c); }</pre>	<p>OCC</p>
<p>Below is the illustration from the loop building strategy. The highlighted lines represent:</p> <p>If current=character is a period then add one to the counter to account for the period. else set counter to -2</p>	<p>loop postcondition</p>
<p>In the classic for loop, which portion of code is analogous to an if statement?</p>	<p>condition expression</p>
<p>In the classic for loop, which portion of code is analogous to an if statement?</p>	<p>condition expression</p>
<p>Which of these are indefinite loops?</p>	<p>limit loops</p> <p>sentinel loops</p> <p>data loops</p>
<p>Examine this code. Which is the best prototype?</p> <pre>string s = "dog"; cout << upper(s) << endl; // DOG cout << s << endl; // dog</pre>	<p>string upper(const string&)</p>
<p>An incomplete, yet compilable, linkable and executable function is called a _____ ?</p>	<p>stub</p>



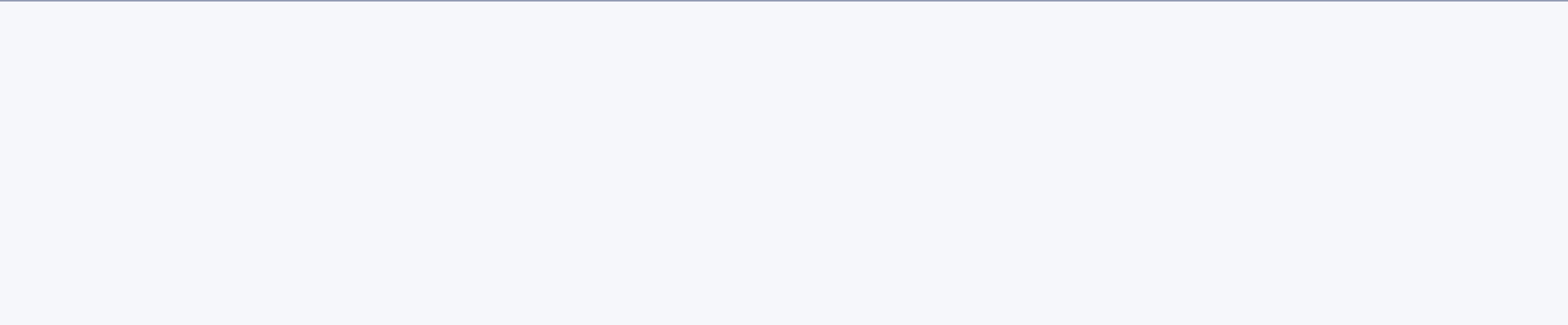
<div>What prints here?</div> <div>auto a = 'A'; switch (a) { case 64: cout << "?"; case 65: cout << "A"; case 66: cout << "B"; } cout << endl;</div>	AB
<div>Match each item with the correct statement below.</div> <div>Meaning of value returned from a function</div> <div>Begin a block of source code</div> <div>Information about the library</div> <div>Name and meaning for a parameter</div>	<div>@return</div> <div>@code</div> <div>@version</div> <div>@param</div>
<div>What prints here?</div> <div>auto a = 3, b = 3; cout << (a != b ? "panda": a % 2 ? "stork": "tiger") << endl;</div>	stork
<div>What is the output of the following?</div> <div>string s = "abcde"; int i = 1; while (i < 5) { cout << s.substr (i, 1); i++; }</div>	bcde
Arguments passed to a function that has a non-constant reference parameter must be:	lvalues
<div>What prints here?</div> <div>auto a = 1; switch (a) { case 1: cout << "1"; case 2: cout << "2"; case 3: } cout << endl;</div>	Does not compile
When using cin >> ch; to read a character, leading whitespace is not skipped.	False
Unformatted I/O means that you read and write data character-by-character.	True
Unformatted I/O means that you read and write data line-by-line	False
When writing a function with stream parameters, always use the most general type of stream that meets the specification.	True



Match each item with the correct statement below. Keeps processing input until a particular value is found in input Keeps processing until the output gets no closer to the answer Repeats its actions a fixed number of times Keeps processing until the input device signals that it is finished	sentinel loop limit loop definite loop data loop
Match each item with the correct statement below. Actions that occur after the loop is complete Actions occurring inside the loop's body Actions that occur before the loop is encountered A test the determines if the loop should be entered	postcondition operation precondition bounds
Loop bounds often used in scientific and mathematical applications.	limit bounds
In the classic for loop, which portion is used to create the loop control variable?	initialization statement
Which prototypes in the following header file contain errors? #ifndef EXAMPLE_H #define EXAMPLE_H #include <string> string f1(int a); int f2(double); void f3(std::string& s, int n); double f4(); #endif	f1
Default arguments allow you to write several different functions that have the same name.	False
What is the output of the following? int i 1 =1; while (i != 9) { cout << i << " "; i++; if (i = 9) { cout << "End"; } }	1 End
What kind of error is this? ex1.cpp:6:5: error: use of undeclared identifier 'a' a = 4; ^	Compiler error (something is missing when compiling)

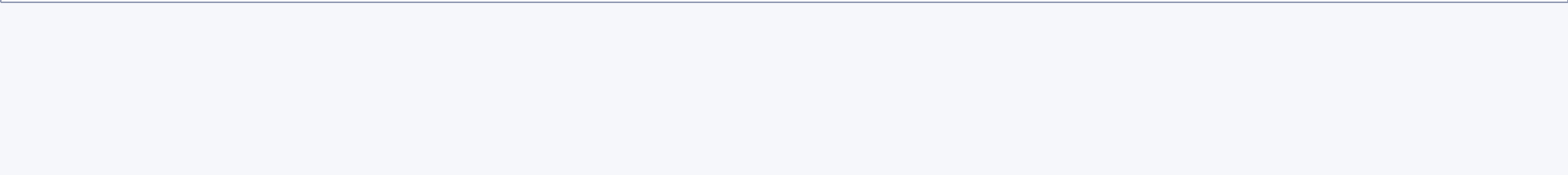


<pre>auto a = '1'; switch (a) { case 1: cout << "1"; break; case 2: cout << "2"; break; default: cout << "3"; } cout << endl;</pre>	3
Infinite recursion can lead to an error known as	stack overflow
The highlighted section below illustrates: current-character not a period	an intentional condition
The highlighted section below illustrates: Add one to (or increment) the counter variable	goal operation
An undeclared error message is a linker error	False
Given the overloaded functions prototypes and the variable definition below, which of the function calls will fail to compile? int f(int&); int f(const int&); int f(int, int); int a = 7;	None of these fail to compile
Given the overloaded functions prototypes and the variable definition below, which of the function calls will fail to compile? int f(int&); int f(int); int f(int, int); int a = 7;	f(a);
Which of these prototypes is the best one to use in this circumstance? int main() { string str{"To be or not to be."}; cout << "Most common letter is " << mostCommon(str) << endl; }	char mostCommon(const string&);
Which of these prototypes is the best one to use in this circumstance? int main() { string str{"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"}; properCase(str); cout << str << endl; }	void properCase(string&);

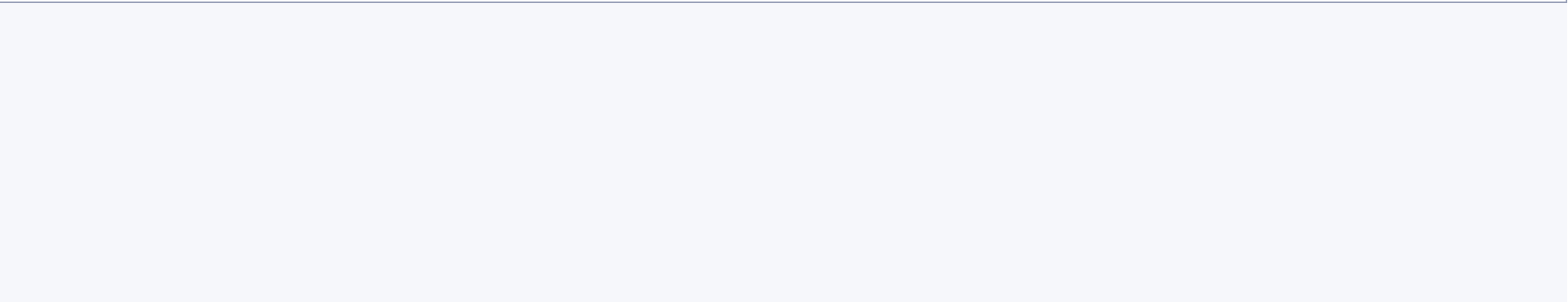


<div>What prints here?</div> <div><pre>double a = 1; switch (a) { case 1: cout << "1"; case 2: cout << "2"; } cout << endl;</pre></div>	<div>Does not compile</div>
<div>Redirect standard error using the symbol 1> like this:</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>When writing a function with stream parameters, always use the most specific type of stream that meets the specification.</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>Assume you have a char variable named ch. How do you look ahead before reading a character?</div>	<div>cin.peek();</div>
<div>Which of the following is a key requirement to ensure that recursion is successful?</div>	<div>Every recursive call must simplify the computation in some way.</div>
<div>Which of the following statements is correct about a recursive function?</div>	<div>A recursive function calls itself.</div>
<div>In 1735 Leonard Euler proved a remarkable result, which was the solution to the Basel Problem, first posed in 1644 by Pietro Mengoli. This result gave a simple expression for $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$. The formula states that is equal to the limit, as n goes to infinity, of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$. Can this series be computed recursively?</div>	<div>Yes</div>
<div>Which line advances the loop?</div> <div><pre>1. string s("Hello CS 150"); 2. while (s.size()) 3. { 4. if (s.at(0) == 'C') break; 5. s = s.substr(1); 6. } 7. cout << s << endl;</pre></div>	<div>5</div>
<div>Which of the following loop patterns are used here?</div> <div><pre>string s{"hello CS 150"}; for (auto e : s) { if (toupper(e)) out.put('x'); }</pre></div>	<div>iterator or range loop</div>
<div>Which of the following loop patterns are used here?</div> <div><pre>string s{"hello CS 150"}; for (auto e : s) { if (toupper(e)) break; }</pre></div>	<div>iterator or range loop</div> <div>loop-and-a-half</div>
<div>Which of the following loop patterns are used here?</div> <div><pre>string s{"Hello CS 150"}; while (s.size()) { if (s.at(0) == 'C') break; s = s.substr(1); } cout << s << endl;</pre></div>	<div>counter-controlled loop</div> <div>loop-and-a-half</div> <div>sentinel loop</div>
<div>The pattern of parameter types and order is called the function's:</div>	<div>signature</div>

Function overloading lets you call a single function in several different ways	False
When you call a function, the compiler must know:	<div>the number of arguments to pass</div> <div>the name of the function</div> <div>the kind of value returned if any</div>
If a prototype in a header file has a parameter that is a library type, the header file must #include the appropriate library header.	True
<div>What does this function do?</div> <div><pre>int mystery(int n, int m) { if (n == 0) return m; return m * 10 + mystery(n / 10) + n % 10; }</pre></div>	Computes the reverse of the input n
ls -A sort lc is called a pipeline	True
<div>What prints?</div> <div><pre>void fn(int, double, double&) { cout << "A" << endl; } void fn(int, int, double&) { cout << "B" << endl; } void fn(int, int, double) { cout << "C" << endl; } void fn(int, int, int) { cout << "D" << endl; } int main() { fn(2.5, 1.5, 2.5); }</pre></div>	C
In a do-while loop, (condition) is followed by a semicolon	True
Default arguments may only be used with value parameters	True
The compiler determines which overloaded function to call by looking at the type of value the function returns	False
cat < a.txt > b.txt erases the contents of b.txt before writing to it	True
<div>What is the value of r(74757677)?</div> <div><pre>int r(int n) { if (n) return (n % 10 == 7) + r(n / 10); return 0; }</pre></div>	5
When using cin >> ch; to read a character, leading whitespace is skipped	True
Filter programs read from standard input and write to standard output	True
The input stream member function for reading a character at a time is named:	get()
The return value of the getline() function is a string object.	False



<div>What is the value of r(126)?</div> <div><pre>int r(int n) { if (n >= 10) return n % 10 + r(n / 10); return n; }</pre></div>	<div>9</div>
<div>Calling cout.put(65.35) is illegal. Your code will not compile.</div>	<div>False</div>
<div>This loop:</div> <div><pre>char c; while (c = in.get()) { cout << c << endl; }</pre></div>	<div>illustrates raw character I/O</div>
<div>This loop:</div> <div><pre>char c; while (in.get(c)) { cout << c << endl; }</pre></div>	<div>illustrates line-based stream processing</div>
<div>Match each item with the correct question below.</div> <div>What must I change in the test to go to the next iteration?</div> <div>Can my loop reach its bounds?</div> <div>Has my loop reached its goal?</div> <div>What makes this loop quit?</div>	<div>advance the loop</div> <div>necessary bounds</div> <div>loop postcondition</div> <div>loop bounds</div>
<div>What is the output of the following?</div> <div><pre>string s = "12345"; int i = 1; while (i < 5) { cout << s.substr (i, 1); i++; }</pre></div>	<div>2345</div>
<div><pre>int i = 1; int sum = 0; while (i <= 13) { sum = sum + i; i = i + 3; } cout << "The value of sum is " << sum;</pre></div>	<div>The value of sum is 35</div>
<div>Given the function below, what does cout << mystery(3) print?</div> <div><pre>int mystery(int n) { if (n < 2) return 1; return n * mystery(n - 1); }</pre></div>	<div>6</div>



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; }	"hel*lo"
Which line opens the file input.txt for reading?	ifstream in("input.txt");
Which of the following is true about using recursion?	A recursive computation solves a problem by calling itself with simpler input.
To test if an I/O operation succeeded you must explicitly call the stream's fail() member function	False