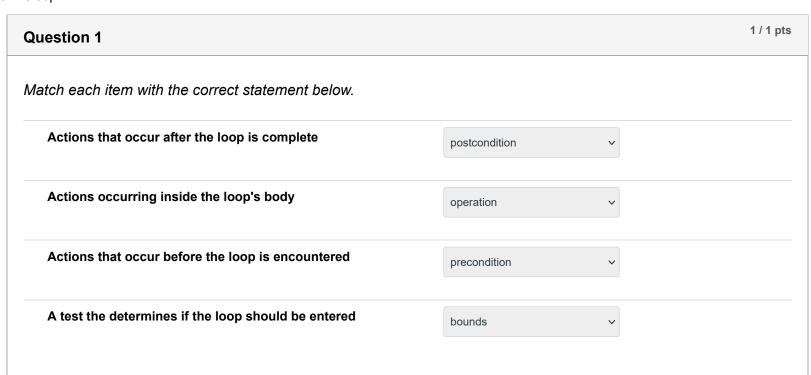
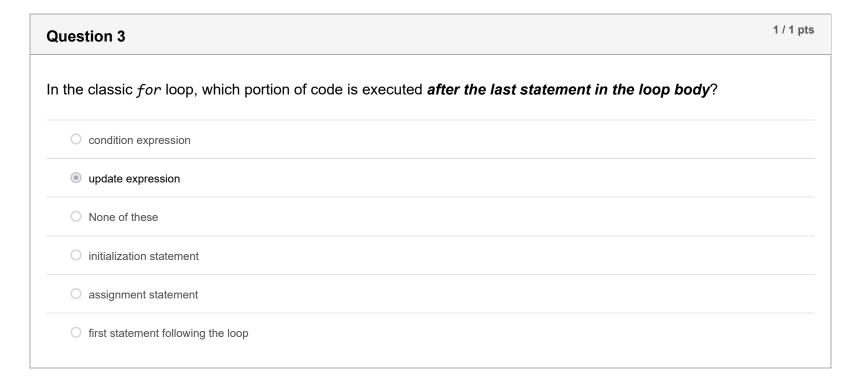
## **Midterm 2 Study Guide Results**

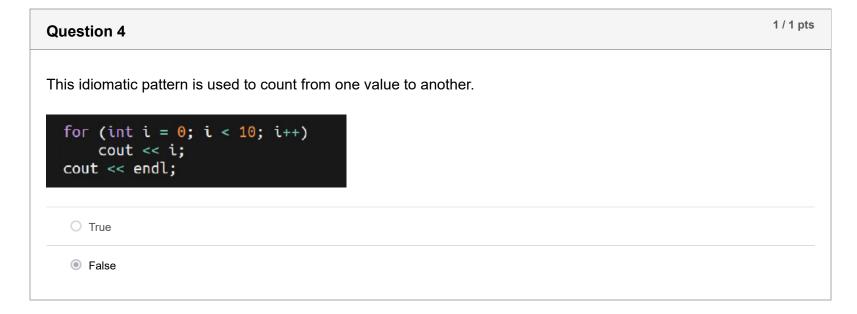
(!) Correct answers are hidden.

Submitted Jun 28 at 8:59pm











Question 6	1 / 1 pts
Loop bounds often used in scientific and mathematical applications.	
O data bounds	
O None of these	
limit bounds	
<ul> <li>sentinel bounds</li> </ul>	

```
1 / 1 pts
Question 7
The highlighted section below illustrates.
While more-characters:
    Given: the variable str is a string (may be empty)
    Create the counter variable, initialized to {	ext{-}}1
    If the variable str has any characters then
        Set counter to 0
       Create the variable current-character as a character
       Place the first character in str into current-character
       While more-characters and current-character not a period
           Add one to (or increment) the counter variable
           Store the next character from str in current-character
        If current-character is a period then
          Add one to the counter to account for the period.
        Else
         Set counter to -2
   If counter is -1 the string was empty
    Else if counter is -2 there was no period
   a necessary condition
   a postcondition
   None of these
   a loop guard
   a boundary condition

    an intentional condition
```

```
Question 8

What prints?

string str = "Hello";
for (auto i = 0, len = str.size(); i < len; i++)</pre>
```



False

Question 9						
Which line represents the <i>intentional bounds</i> in this loop?						
<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 &lt;&lt; s &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>						
4						
O 2						
O 5						
O None of these						

Question 10	1 / 1 pts
Examine this code. Which is the best prototype?	
string s = "dog";	
cout << upper(s) << endl; // DOG	
cout << s << endl; // dog	
<pre></pre>	
<pre>O string upper(string&amp;)</pre>	
O void upper(string&)	
O None of these	

```
What kind of error is this?

ex1.cpp:7:9: warning: missing terminating '"' character
    a = "hello world';
    ^
ex1.cpp:7:9: error: expected expression

Operating system signal or trap

Syntax error (mistake in grammar)

None of these
```





Question 12	1 / 1 pts
What prints?	
<pre>void fn(int, double, double&amp;) { cout &lt;&lt; "A" &lt;&lt; endl; } void fn(int, int, double&amp;) { cout &lt;&lt; "B" &lt;&lt; endl; } void fn(int, int, double) { cout &lt;&lt; "C" &lt;&lt; endl; } void fn(int, int, int) { cout &lt;&lt; "D" &lt;&lt; endl; }</pre>	
<pre>int main() {</pre>	
fn(1, 2, 3.5); }	
O A	
O Syntax error: no candidates	
○ D	
O Syntax error: ambiguous	
ОВ	

Question 13			
An incomplete, yet compilable, linkable and executable function is called a?			
O declaration			
stub			
O None of these			
O prototype			

Question 14		1 / 1 pts
Match each item with the correct statement below.		
File containing the declarations or prototypes	interface	V
Program which uses the functions in a library.	client	•
File containing the function definitions	implementation	V
File which contains instructions for building your program	makefile	V



Question 15	1 / 1 pts
An <i>undeclared</i> error message is a runtime error.	
O True	
False	

Question 16		
Wha	t prints here?	
	<pre>a = 3, b = 3; &lt;&lt; a == b ? "panda" : "tiger" &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>	
•	Does not compile	
	tiger	
C	panda	
C	Undefined behavior	
C	Crashes when run	

```
What is the output of the following?

bool token1 = true;
while (token1)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
    {
        cout << "Hello there" << endl;
    }
    token1 = false;
}

    *Hello there" will be displayed 5 times.

    No output.

    *Hello there" will be displayed infinite times.
```

Question 18	1 / 1 pts



\		
	<pre>     ./prt &gt; x.data</pre>	
-	O ./prt >> x.data	
	O ./prt < x.data	
-	O None of these	
-	O ./prt << x.data	
-	O ./prt >1 x.data	
	Question 19	1/
,	When using cin >> ch; to read a character, leading whitespace is not skipped.	
-	O True	
	False	
	Question 20	1/
	In C++, the standard stream stderr is used to initialize the cout object.	
'	,	
-	O True	
-		
-	<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>	0 /
_	O True	0 /
	<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>	0 /
	○ True  ● False  Question 21  What does this code do?  ifstream in("temp.txt");	0 /
	○ True  ● False  Question 21  What does this code do?	0 /
	○ True      False  Question 21  What does this code do?  ifstream in("temp.txt"); char x;	0 /
	True  False  Question 21  What does this code do?  ifstream in("temp.txt");  char x;  int i{0};  while (in >> x) i++;	0 /
	<pre></pre>	0 /
	○ True ● False Question 21 What does this code do? ifstream in("temp.txt"); char x; int i{0}; while (in >> x) i++; cout << i << endl; ○ Counts the number of lines in the file	0 /
	True ● False Question 21 What does this code do? ifstream in("temp.txt"); char x; int i{0}; while (in >> x) i++; cout << i << endl; ○ Counts the number of lines in the file ○ Gets stuck in an endless loop	0 /
	True  ● False  Question 21  What does this code do?  ifstream in("temp.txt");  char x;  int i{∅};  while (in >> x) i++;  cout << i << endl;  Counts the number of lines in the file  Gets stuck in an endless loop  Counts the number of non-space characters in the file	0 /
	True  ● False  Question 21  What does this code do?  ifstream in("temp.txt");  char x;  int i{0};  while (in >> x) i++;  cout << i << endl;  Counts the number of lines in the file  ● Gets stuck in an endless loop  Counts the number of non-space characters in the file  ● Counts the number of words in the file	0 /
	True  False  Question 21  What does this code do?  ifstream in("temp.txt");  char x;  int i(8);  while (in >> x) i++;  cout << i << endl;  Counts the number of lines in the file  Gets stuck in an endless loop  Counts the number of non-space characters in the file  Counts the number of words in the file  Counts the number of digits in the file  Counts the number of digits in the file	0 /

<ul><li>False</li></ul>			

Question 23			1 / 1 pts
Match each item with the correct statement below.			
Has a single char& parameter	get()	٧	
Returns the last character read to the input stream	unget()	V	
Examines, but does not read the next character in an input stream	peek()	<b>v</b>	
Replaces the last character read with any character	putback()	V	
Called implicitly when an input statement is used as a test condition.	fail()	<b>v</b>	
A predicate function	isalpha()	V	
Converts its value argument to a character and sends it to output.	put()	<b>v</b>	

Question 24	1 / 1 pts
Formatted I/O means that you read and write data line-by-line.	
O True	
False	

Question 25	1 / 1 pts
To use a disk file as a data stream source or sink, use the <ifstream> header</ifstream>	
O True	
False	

