Due No due date Points 25 Questions 2

Questions 25 Time Limit 30 Minutes

Allowed Attempts Unlimited

Take the Quiz Again

## Attempt History

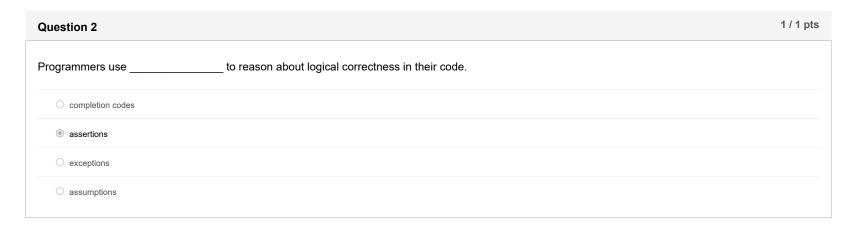
	Attempt	Time	Score
KEPT	Attempt 4	21 minutes	23 out of 25
LATEST	Attempt 4	21 minutes	23 out of 25
	Attempt 3	26 minutes	19.89 out of 25
	Attempt 2	30 minutes	22.5 out of 25
	Attempt 1	27 minutes	21 out of 25

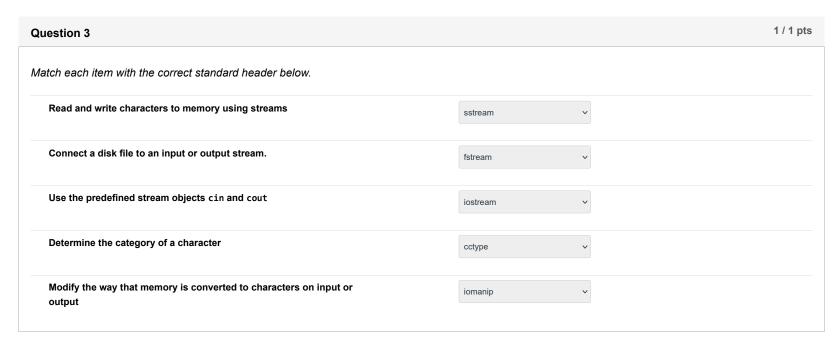
 $\ensuremath{\textcircled{!}} \ensuremath{\textbf{Correct}} \ensuremath{\textbf{answers}} \ensuremath{\textbf{are hidden}}.$ 

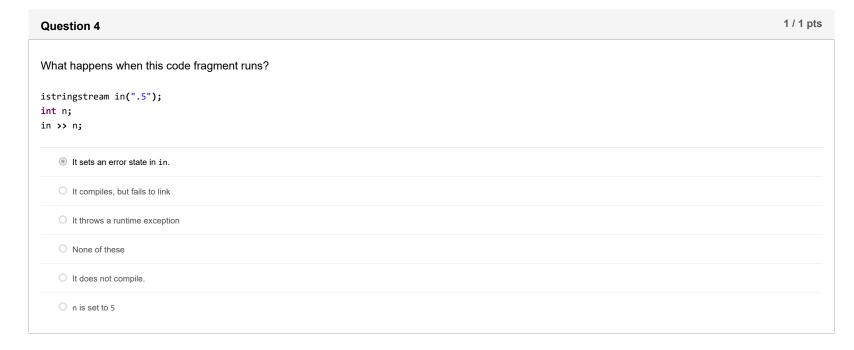
Submitted Jul 12 at 3:41pm











Incorrect Question 5

**>** 

```
What is true about this code?

template <typename T, typename U>
T pickle(T& a, const U& b) {
    a += b;
    return b;
}

int main()
{
    auto x = 42.5;
    auto y = pickle(x, 5);
    cout << x << endl;
    cout << y << endl;
}

No answer text provided.

In main, y prints 47.5

In main, x prints 47.5

In main, x prints 47.5

In main, x prints 47.5</pre>
```

Question 6	1 / 1 pts
To deal with errors in a program, such as a string subscript out of range or an invalid argument to a function call, several classes are derived from the	class
O exception	
O logic_exception	
O runtime_error	
<pre>     logic_error </pre>	

Question 7			1 / 1 pts
Match each item with the correct standard header below.			
Read and write characters to memory using streams	sstream	V	
Connect a disk file to an input or output stream.	fstream	<b>v</b>	
Use the predefined stream objects cin and cout	iostream	v	
Determine the category of a character	cctype	v	
Modify the way that memory is converted to characters on input or output	iomanip	V	

Question 8	1 / 1 pts
The class is the base of the classes designed to handle exceptions.	
O class	
⊕ exception	
O logic_error	
O runtime_error	

Question 9	1 / 1 pts
Functions with generic (or type) parameters are known as template functions.	
True	
○ False	

Question 10	1 / 1 pts
The declaration: vector <string> v{"bill", "bob", "sally"}; creates a vector containing three string objects.</string>	
True	
○ False	
0	1 / 1 pts
Question 11	171 pts
The structure and variable definitions are fine. Which statements are legal?	
struct Rectangle { int length, width; } big, little;	
<pre>© cin &gt;&gt; little.width;</pre>	
<pre>Cout &lt;&lt; Rectangle.length;</pre>	
O None of these are correct	
O cin >> big;	
<pre>O double p = 2 * (length + width);</pre>	
Question 12	1 / 1 pts
What is stored in data after this runs?	
<pre>vector<int> data{1, 2, 3}; data.pop_back();</int></pre>	
0 [1, 2, 3, 0]	
O None of these	
[1, 2]	
○ []	
O [2, 3]	
O [1, 2, 3]	
Overstien 42	1 / 1 pts
Question 13	171 μισ
Assume the vector v contains [1, 2, 3]. v.erase(v.begin()); changes v to [2, 3].	
True	
○ False	
Question 14	1 / 1 pts
The declaration: vector <int> v(10); creates a vector object containing uninitialized elements.</int>	
○ True	
False	
Question 15	1 / 1 pts
Examine the following code (which is legal). Which statement is <i>illegal</i> ?	
struct Money { int dollars{0}, cents{0}; } m1, m2;	
O m2.cents++;	

Question 16 0 / 1 pts

Examine the following code (which is legal). What changes are necessary to allow the statement if (m1 != m2) ... to compile?

out << m1 << endl;</pre>

O m1 = m2;



O False

Question 18	1 / 1 pts
What is true about an uninitialized pointer?	
O It is set to the nullptr value	
O Dereferencing it will cause a program crash	
O Dereferencing it is safe, but has no effect.	
O None of these are true	
Dereferencing it is undefined behavior	

Question 19	1 / 1 pts
In C++ printing an array name prints the address of the first element in the array.	
○ False	

Question 20	1 / 1 pts
What is true about this code?  int * choice;	
O choice can point to any kind of object	
choice contains an undefined address	
○ Syntax error; should be int choice*;	
O choice currently contains an integer	
O choice currently points to an integer	

```
The value for the variable b is stored:

int a = 1;
void f(int b)
{
 int c = 3;
 static int d = 4;
}

o in the CPU machine registers

o in the static storage area

o on the stack
```

Question 22	1 / 1 pts
You can calculate the number of elements in an array, provided the array definition is in scope.	
True	
○ False	

Question 23	1 / 1 pts
The value for the variable $c$ is stored:	
<pre>int a = 1; void f(int b) {    int c = 3;    static int d = 4; }</pre>	
○ in the CPU machine registers	
O in the static storage area	
O on the heap	
on the stack	
The example does not provide enough information	

Question 24	1 / 1 pts
What is the equivalent array notation?	
<pre>int dates[10]; cout &lt;&lt; *(dates + 2) &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>	
O dates[2] + 2	
O dates[0] + 4	
O &dates[2]	
O dates[0] + 2	

Question 25	1 / 1 pts
You must use an integral constant or literal to specify the size of a built-in C++ array.	
True	
○ False	

