

10 studiers today Leave the first rating

Textbook solutions for this set



Computer Organization and Design MIPS Edition: The Hardware/Software Interface

5th Edition • ISBN: 9780124077263 (8 more)

David A. Patterson, John L. Hennessy

220 solutions



Service Management: Operations, Strategy, and Information Technology

7th Edition • ISBN: 9780077475864

James Fitzsimmons, Mona Fitzsimmons

103 solutions

Search for a textbook or question >

Terms in this set (49)

<p>If the catch block with an ellipses (in the heading) is needed, then it should be the first catch block in a sequence of try/catch blocks.</p> <p>True</p> <p>Correct Answer False</p>	<p>f</p>
<p>The function <code>__</code> returns a string containing an appropriate message.</p> <p>where</p> <p>log</p> <p>Correct Answer what</p> <p>when</p>	<p>what</p>

<p>The class <code>__</code> is designed to deal with illegal arguments used in a function call.</p> <p>Correct Answer <code>invalid_argument</code></p> <p><code>illegal_argument</code></p> <p><code>bad_argument</code></p> <p><code>invalid_call</code></p>	<p><code>invalid_argument</code></p>
<p>The order of the catch blocks does not affect the program.</p> <p>True</p> <p>Correct Answer False</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>The heading of a try block can contain ellipses in place of a parameter.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>What happens when this code fragment runs?<code>istringstream in("12");int n;in >> n;</code></p> <p>It sets an error state in in.</p> <p>Correct Answer n is set to 12</p> <p>It compiles, but fails to link</p> <p>It throws a runtime exception</p> <p>None of these</p> <p>It does not compile.</p>	<p>n is set to 12</p>
<p>The statements that may generate an exception are placed in a <code>__</code> block.</p> <p>catch</p> <p>throw</p> <p>finally</p> <p>Correct Answer try</p>	<p>try</p>
<p>What happens when this code fragment runs?<code>istringstream in("12.5");int n;in >> n;</code></p> <p>It sets an error state in in.</p> <p>It compiles, but fails to link</p> <p>None of these</p> <p>It throws a runtime exception</p> <p>Correct Answer n is set to 12</p> <p>It does not compile.</p>	<p>n is set to 12</p>
<p>What prints?</p> <pre>string s("hello"); try { if (s.size() > 5) throw s.size(); if (isupper(s.back())) throw s.back(); if (s == "hello") throw string("hello"); s.at(s.size()) = 'x'; cout << "one\n"; } catch (const string& e) { cout << "two\n"; } catch (exception& e) { cout << "three\n"; } catch (...) { cout << "four\n"; } four Undefined three one Correct Answer</pre>	<p>two</p>

We use cookies on Quizlet as described in our Privacy Policy and Ads & Cookie Policy, including for security, analytics, advertising and marketing purposes. By clicking “Got it” or continuing to use Quizlet, you accept these uses. For more info, read our [Ads & Cookie Policy](#).

[More Options](#)

Got it

<div>What header file to you need to include to use the standard C++ error-handling classes?</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div><stdexcept></div> <div><error></div> <div><except></div> <div><cstdlib></div> <div><stderror></div> <div>None of these</div>	<div><stdexcept></div>
<div>Code that may cause an error should be placed in a _____ block and code that handles the error should be inside a _____ block?</div> <div>if, else</div> <div>throw, catch</div> <div>catch, try</div> <div>None of these</div> <div>raise, except</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>try, catch</div>	<div>try, catch</div>
<div>What prints?</div> <div>string s("hello");</div> <div>try {</div> <div>auto x = s.at(s.size());</div> <div>cout << "one" << endl;</div> <div>}</div> <div>catch (const string& e) { cout << "two\n"; }</div> <div>catch (exception& e) { cout << "three\n"; }</div> <div>catch (...) { cout << "four\n"; }</div> <div>one</div> <div>Undefined</div> <div>two</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>three</div> <div>four</div>	<div>three</div>

<div>Assume s1 and s2 are C++ string objects. Which of these calls is illegal?</div> <div>template <typename T></div> <div>void addem(T a, U b)</div> <div>{</div> <div>cout << a << " + " << b << "->"</div> <div><< (a + b) << endl;</div> <div>}</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>None of these</div> <div>addem(s1, s2);</div> <div>addem(1.5, 2);</div> <div>addem(4.5, 5.5);</div> <div>addem(3, 4)</div>	<div>None of these</div>
<div>Which line fails to work correctly?</div> <div>template <typename T></div> <div>void print(const T& item)</div> <div>{</div> <div>cout << item << endl;</div> <div>}</div> <div>print(3 + 2.2);</div> <div>print(2 + 2);</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>None of these</div> <div>print(string("goodbye"));</div> <div>print("hello");</div>	<div>None of these</div>
<div>What happens when this code fragment runs in C++ 11?</div> <div>cout << sqrt(-2) << endl;</div> <div>-1.41421 is printed</div> <div>None of these</div> <div>It throws a runtime exception</div> <div>It does not compile.</div> <div>It sets an error state in cout.</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>sqrt() returns a not-a-number error value</div>	<div>sqrt() returns a not-a-number error value</div>
<div>Functions with generic parameters may use the keyword class or the keyword struct for their type parameters.</div> <div>True</div> <div>Correct Answer False</div>	<div>f</div>
<div>The statement #if abs(-3) > 2 is legal.</div> <div>True</div> <div>Correct Answer False</div>	<div>F</div>
<div>When you throw an exception, control immediately jumps out of the current try block</div>	<div>T</div>

The predefined constant __cplusplus indicates which version of the C++ standard is being used. Correct Answer True False	T
The directives #if defined(symbol) and #ifdef symbol mean, essentially, the same thing. Correct Answer True False	T
The standard library version of stoi("UB-40") throws a runtime exception because there is no viable conversion. Correct Answer True False	T
The directives #if defined(symbol) and #ifndef symbol mean, essentially, the same thing. True Correct Answer False	F

When you throw an exception, control immediately returns from the current function. True Correct Answer False	F
Building your code with more than one copy of a function leads to a clash of symbols. Correct Answer True False	T
To use different versions of a function depending on the platform is called conditional compilation. Correct Answer True False	T
What happens when this code fragment runs? istringstream in(".5"); int n; in >> n; It throws a runtime exception It does not compile. n is set to 5 Correct Answer It sets an error state in in. It compiles, but fails to link None of these	It sets an error state in in.
What happens when this code fragment compiles and runs? #define N #ifdef N cout << "Hello"; #else cout << "Goodbye"; #endif prints nothing prints "Goodbye" It does not compile. prints "HelloGoodbye" Correct Answer prints "Hello"	prints "Hello"
In a sequence of try/catch blocks, the last catch block of that sequence should be ____. catch(exception){} catch(int x){ } catch(str){ } Correct Answer catch(...){ }	catch(...){ }
What happens when this code fragment runs? istringstream in("12.5");int n; in >> n; It sets an error state in in. It throws a runtime exception It compiles, but fails to link Correct Answer n is set to 12 None of these It does not compile.	n is set to 12
The class ____ is the base of the classes designed to handle exceptions. logic_error class runtime_error Correct Answer exception	exception

<div>What happens when this code fragment runs?</div> <div>istringstream in("12");</div> <div>int n;</div> <div>in >> n;</div> <div>It does not compile.</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>n is set to 12</div> <div>It compiles, but fails to link</div> <div>It sets an error state in in.</div> <div>It throws a runtime exception</div> <div>None of these</div>	<div>n is set to 12</div>
<div>The statements that may generate an exception are placed in a ___ block.</div> <div>finally</div> <div>catch</div> <div>throw</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>try</div>	<div>try</div>

<div>To deal with logical 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 ____.</div> <div>runtime_error</div> <div>logic_exception</div> <div>exception</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>logic_error</div>	<div>logic_error</div>
<div>What prints?</div> <div>string s("hello");</div> <div>try {</div> <div>if (s.size() > 2) throw s.size();</div> <div>if (islower(s.back())) throw s.back();</div> <div>if (s == "hello") throw string("hello");</div> <div>s.at(s.size()) = 'x';</div> <div>cout << "one\n";</div> <div>}</div> <div>catch (const int& e) { cout << "two\n"; }</div> <div>catch (const string& e) { cout << "three\n"; }</div> <div>catch (exception& e) { cout << "four\n"; }</div> <div>catch (...) { cout << "five\n"; }</div> <div>one</div> <div>four</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>five</div> <div>Undefined</div> <div>two</div> <div>three</div>	<div>five</div>
<div>The C++11 standard library provides the function stoi() to convert a string to an integer. Which library is it found in?</div> <div>cmath</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>cnvt</div> <div>None of these</div> <div>string</div> <div>iostream</div>	<div>cnvt</div>
<div>What happens when this code fragment runs in C++ 11?</div> <div>istringstream in("one");</div> <div>int n;</div> <div>in >> n;</div> <div>Correct Answer</div> <div>It sets an error state in in.</div> <div>n is set to 1</div> <div>None of these</div> <div>It compiles, but fails to link</div> <div>It throws a runtime exception</div> <div>It does not compile.</div>	<div>It sets an error state in in.</div>
<div>Assume s1 and s2 are C++ string objects. Which of these calls is illegal?template <typename T>void addem(T a, T b){ cout << a << " + " << b << "->" << (a + b) << endl;}</div> <div>addem(3, 4)</div> <div>None of these</div> <div>addem(4.5, 5.5);</div> <div>Correct Answer addem(1.5, 2);</div> <div>addem(s1, s2);</div>	<div>addem(1.5, 2);</div>

<div>Which call below produces 5? template <typename T> void addem(T a, T b) { cout << a << " + " << b << "->" << (a + b) << endl; } Correct Answer addem<int>(3, 2.5); addem<double>(3, 2.5); addem(3.0, 2.5) addem(3, 2.5); None of these</div>	<div>addem<int>(3, 2.5);</div>
<div>What happens when this code fragment runs in C++ 11?cout << stoi("one") << endl; It sets an error state in cout. None of these stoi() returns 0 It compiles, but fails to link Correct Answer It throws a runtime exception It does not compile.</div>	<div>It throws a runtime exception</div>
<div>What prints? string s("hello"); try { if (s.size() > 2) throw 42; if (islower(s.back())) throw "goodbye"; if (s == "hello") throw string("hello"); s.at(s.size()) = 'x'; cout << "one\n"; } catch (const int& e) { cout << "two\n"; } catch (const string& e) { cout << "three\n"; } catch (exception& e) { cout << "four\n"; } catch (...) { cout << "five\n"; } Undefined one four five three Correct Answer two</div>	<div>TWO</div>
<div>Without try and catch, the throw statement terminates the running program. Correct Answer True False</div>	<div>T</div>
<div>To use different versions of a function depending on the platform is called conditional compilation. Correct Answer True False</div>	<div>T</div>

<div>One of the main problems with the completion code strategy of error handling is that callers can ignore the return value without encountering any warnings. Correct Answer True False</div>	<div>T</div>
<div>The directives #if defined(symbol) and #ifdef symbol mean, essentially, the same thing. Correct Answer True False</div>	<div>T</div>
<div>The standard library version of stoi("UB-40") throws a runtime exception because there is no viable conversion. Correct Answer True False</div>	<div>T</div>
<div>A catch block is a block of code where runtime or logical errors may occur. True Correct Answer False</div>	<div>F</div>
<div>The standard library version of sqrt(-2) returns the not-a-number error code. Correct Answer True False</div>	<div>T</div>
<div>Calling a function like to_string<int>(3.5) is known as implicit instantiation. True Correct Answer False</div>	<div>F</div>
<div>A completion code is a special return value that means "the function failed to execute correctly." Correct Answer True False</div>	<div>T</div>