

Take the Quiz Again

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
KEPT	<a href="#">Attempt 2</a>	6 minutes	10 out of 10
LATEST	<a href="#">Attempt 2</a>	6 minutes	10 out of 10
	<a href="#">Attempt 1</a>	9 minutes	9 out of 10

Submitted Jul 21 at 10:54pm

Question 1

1 / 1 pts

What is correct for # 2?

```
int main()
{
    1
    {
        string s = "hello";
        cout << s.at(5) << endl;
    }
    2 ( 3 e)
    {
        cout << e. 4 () << endl;
    }
}
```

- ☐ while
- ☐ if
- ☐ exception&
- ☒ catch
- ☐ what
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ try

Correct!

Question 2

1 / 1 pts

What prints?

```
string s("hello");
try {
    if (s.size() > 20) throw 42;
    if (isupper(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"; }
```

- ☐ five
- ☐ three
- ☐ one
- ☒ four
- ☐ Undefined
- ☐ two

Correct!

Question 3

1 / 1 pts

Code that may cause an error should be placed in a \_\_\_\_\_ block and code that handles the error should be inside a \_\_\_\_\_ block?

- ☐ if, else
- ☐ throw, catch
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ raise, except
- ☒ try, catch

Correct!

☐ catch, try

Question 4

1 / 1 pts

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"; }
```

- ☐ five
- ☐ one
- ☐ three
- ☐ four
- ☐ Undefined
- ☒ two

Correct!

Question 5

0.5 / 0.5 pts

A catch block may handle exception classes, as well as errors where int or string are thrown.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

Correct!

Question 6

0.5 / 0.5 pts

You can report a syntax error encountered in your code by using the throw keyword.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

Correct!

Question 7

0.5 / 0.5 pts

A catch(...) will catch any kind of thrown exception.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

Correct!

Question 8

0.5 / 0.5 pts

The heading of a try block can contain ellipses in place of a parameter.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

Correct!

Question 9

1 / 1 pts

Which line fails to work correctly?

```
template <typename T>
void print(const T& item)
{
    cout << item << endl;
}
```

- ☒ None of these
- ☐ print("hello");

Correct!

☐ print(3 + 2.2);

☐ print(string("goodbye"));

☐ print(2 + 2);

Question 101 / 1 pts

Assume s1 and s2 are C++ string objects. Which of these calls is illegal?

```
template <typename T>
void addem(T a, U b)
{
    cout << a << " + " << b << "->"
        << (a + b) << endl;
}
```

☐ addem(s1, s2);

☐ addem(1.5, 2);

☐ addem(3, 4)

☐ addem(4.5, 5.5);

☒ None of these

Correct!

Question 111 / 1 pts

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

☒ In main, x prints 47.5

☒ In main, y prints 5

Correct!

Correct!

Question 120.5 / 0.5 pts

Calling a template function like to\_string<int>(3.5) is known as implicit instantiation.

☐ True

☒ False

Correct!

Question 130.5 / 0.5 pts

Functions with generic parameters may use the keyword class or the keyword typename for their type parameters.

☒ True

☐ False

Correct!