**Question set 1b – C++ Review.**

These questions are from slide 46 on.

The Function Definition must immediately follow the Function Prototype (T or F)? F

Pass by value passes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the variable location. data stored in

Pass by return passes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the variable location. address of



A reference variable is a “reference to an existing variable and is created with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator.



To pass a variable by reference, we simply declare the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as references rather than as normal variables.



Concerning a value-returning function definition, an important observation is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matches the data type of the value listed in the return statement.



A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an user-defined data type. It can store data of multiple data types. Each element in it is called a member.



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struct  StudentRec

{

  string  firstName;

  string  lastName;

  float  gpa;

};

StudentRec.gpa = 3.85

is an example of using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



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int values[1000]; // Reserves memory for 1000 values

This statement declares a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (3 words)



You cannot pass arrays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in C++.



int sample[6][4]; // Reserves memory for 24 values

This statement declares a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (3 words)



A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides a level of abstraction away from the actual types being used, allowing you, the programmer, to focus more on the concept of just what a variable should mean.



typedef unsigned int score;

is an example of using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**Linux Review**



An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of programs that manage the resources of a computer.

In UNIX and Linux, a folder is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



When you first open a terminal window you will be in your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the location where your files will be stored.



Filenames and directory names in UNIX/Linux are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example: data.txt, Data.txt and data.TXT are treated as three different file names.



What Linux command will display on screen the current working directory?



What Linux command will list the contents of a directory?



What Linux command will list the contents of a directory in a longer listing?



What Linux command will list the contents of a directory including any hidden files?



What Linux command creates a new directory within the current working directory?



What Linux command will change your directory?



To switch back to the parent directory of the current working directory, type \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



What Linux command copies a source file to a specified destination file?



What Linux command removes (deletes) a specified file?



What Linux command removes (deletes) a specified directory?



Linux has built in manual pages for commands. To display the manual page for the ls command, enter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

