Question 1

Which statement is true about the following code?

Code (C++):

1. int i=0;
2. while (i<2);
3. {
4. printf("%d ", i);
5. }

1.  The program will print: 1 2
2.  The program will print: 0 1
3.  The program prints nothing and hangs.
4.  The program infinitely print: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Question 2

Which two statements are true about looping statements?

1.  The *while* loop is executed one or more times.
2.  The *repeat...until* loop is executed until an expression becomes true.
3.  The *for* loop can always be used to replace a *while* loop.
4.  The *do...while loop is executed as long an expression is true.*
5. You answered this question correctly.

Question 3

Which two statements are true about data types?

1.  C/C++ is a weak typed language. A declared variable can accept any data type.
2.  C/C++ is a strong typed language. Variables must have a fixed data type.
3.  The size of C/C++ primitive data types (*int*, *double*, etc) are strictly defined.
4.  C/C++ supports both signed and unsigned integers.
5. You answered this question correctly.

Question 4

Which two statements are true about literal values?

1.  A single character literal is defined within double quotes: "a"
2.  A floating point literal is by default interpreted as the data type *float*.
3.  To make an integer literal unsigned, you must append the letter "u" to it: *123u*
4.  An integer literal is by default interpreted as the data type *int*.

Question 5

Which statement is false about global variables?

1.  Static global variables are only accessible by static global functions.
2.  Global variables are accessible by all functions even if they are in another source file.
3.  Static variables within a function are global variables that are only accessible in that function.
4.  When referring a global variable that is in another file, we need to declare that variable as external in that other file.
5. You answered this question correctly.

Question 6

What statement is true about the following code?

Code (C++):

1. int x=10;
2. printf("%d, %d**\n**", sizeof(x), sizeof(int));

1.  The output of the code is: 4, 4
2.  The output of the program depends on the user's platform.
3.  The output of this code is: 32, 32
4.  This code does not compile because *sizeof* only works with types and not variables.
5. You answered this question correctly.

Question 7

Which two statements are true about variables and functions?

1.  Functions can only work on its input variables.
2.  Variables are constants in a C source file.
3.  C source files consist of functions and variables.
4.  Variables can store data.
5. You answered this question correctly.

Question 8

Which two statements are true about header files?

1.  To use a library, you must include the header file that belongs to the library.
2.  Header files are library files you use in C/C++.
3.  A header file is only created for libraries.
4.  Header files contain declarations.
5. You answered this question correctly.

Question 9

Which statement is true about the following program?

Code (C++):

1. int Swap(int, int);
3. int main()
4. {
5. int i1=10;
6. int i2=20;
7. int i3=Swap(i1, i2);
9. printf("%d %d %d**\n**", i1, i2, i3);
10. }
12. int Swap(int a, int b)
13. {
14. int tmp=a;
15. a=b;
16. b=tmp;
18. return a;
19. }

1.  The program does not compile because the first *Swap()* does not define names for the input variables.
2.  The output of this program is: 10 20 20
3.  The program does not compile because the *Swap()* function is declared twice.
4.  The output of this program is: 20 10 20
5. You answered this question correctly.

Question 10

What is the output of the following program?

Code (C++):

1. double x=5/2;
2. printf("%.1f**\n**", x);

1.  2.5
2.  2.5\n
3.  2
4.  2.0