1-22-Y-7E > QUIZ > ChampionshipRound3 > Preview

QUIZ

You can preview this quiz, but if this were
a real attempt, you would be blocked
because:

This quiz is currently not available.

Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

C++ has a number of so-called reserved
words, and you may only use a reserved
word

for a variable name under exceptional
circumstances

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The Selector expression must be of an
_____ data type.

○ a.   double valued

○ b.   no option

○ c.   ordinal

○ d.   inordinal

○ e.   floating

Question 3

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

In C++, all array parameters are passed by reference.

- ○ a.   i don't know
- ○ b.   false
- ○ c.   sometimes
- ○ d.   true
- ○ e.   why are you asking me this question Prinavin

Question 4

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Also, to avoid confusion between the names of actual and formal parameters, we follow the convention of using the same names for the formal parameters of a function from all other variables in a program, especially the actual parameters.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 5

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Two-dimensional arrays with the same number of rows and columns are often referred to as matrices.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The program below uses a for loop with a counter variable whose value ranges from 1 to [_____] Inside the for loop there is a cout statement that displays the next multiple of the number the user chose.

//Displays a times table for any number

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int number, multiple;

cout << "Enter a number: ";

cin >> number;

cout << "The " << number << " times table is:" << endl;

for (int i = 1; i <= 12; i++)

{

multiple = number * i;

cout << number << " x " << i << " = " << multiple << endl;

}

return 0;

}

Question 7

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

One characteristic of structs that was not mentioned in the lesson is that the same field name may be used in the definitions of two different struct types in a program. For example

```
struct Shirt                    struct Trouser
{                               {
    int size;                       int legSize, waistSize;
    char style;                     char style;
    float price;                    float price;
};                              };
```

The field name is then relative to the type of the variable being used, i.e. shirt1.price is different from trouser1.price. _____

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 8

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Parameters are transferred on the basis of their name, not by order.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 9

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The value of an expression can be calculated and displayed in a cin statement.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 10

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Don't use the same names for actual and formal parameters

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The result of a relational operation (i.e. an expression involving one of the relational operators ==, <, > etc.)

is a

- ○ a.   double
- ○ b.   integer
- ○ c.   float
- ○ d.   boolean value.

Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A void function may contain an empty return statement, namely return;

Select one:

- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 13

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```
int main() {
  cout << "Hello World!
                      ";
  cout << "I am learning C++";
  return 0;
}
```

Answer:

_____

Question 14

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

With each iteration of the outer loop, the inner loop is executed from the beginning and all its iterations are carried out.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A do..while loop is a pre test loop,

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 16

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

This void function starts at position StartPos and erases Length characters from

StringObject.

○ a.   Prinavin why u asking me should you not be tutoring me during weekly zoom meetings

○ b.   delete

○ c.   I don't know . I must read important points from lesson 27 again

○ d.   erase

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Array parameters are different from the parameters we have seen up until now because all arrays are passed by reference by default.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 18

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Comments in C++ are written with special characters. Insert the missing parts:

```
                        This is a
single-line comment
```

Answer:

Answer: [   ]

Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

the compiler only picks up the error when

○ a.   it gets to help from the programmer

○ b.   it gets to the statement on the third line

○ c.   it gets to the statement on the next line.

○ d.   it gets to the statement on the first line

○ e.   it gets to the statement on the last line.

Question 20

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```
int i = 1;                        for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
while (i <= 10)                       cout << "Line " << i << endl;
{
    cout << "Line " << i << endl;
    i++;
}
```

Compare the 2 loops - what are their differences ?

○ a.   all listed options

○ b.   We need braces for the two statements in the body of the while loop, but we don't need

them for the for loop because there is only one statement in its body.

○ c.   Before the while loop, i is declared and initialised whereas with the for loop, this is

done in the for statement itself.

○ d.   Inside the while loop, i's value is incremented by 1. Once again this is done in the for

statement itself.

Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Functions are used to perform certain actions, and they are important for reusing code: Define the code once, and use it many times.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

In C++, a semicolon is called a statement finishing line

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 23

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

It is sometimes useful to introduce a boolean variable in a program to provide the condition (or part of a compound condition) of an if or while statement.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

It is standard practice to use nested loops (normally for loops) to work through the values in a two-dimensional array.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We use meaningful names so that the
computer and the compiler can
understand the meaning of the variables.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 26

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n=10;
n = n * 2;
cout << "Doubled: " << n << endl;
return 0;
}
```

Answer:

[   ]

Question 27

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

Every C++ program must have a main
function.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Sometimes, we need to use
an `if` statement inside
another `if` statement. This is known as

- ○ a. switch statement
- ○ b. none of the listed options
- ○ c. all listed options
- ○ d. if else
- ○ e. nested `if` statement.

Question 29

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

note that a variable name can consist of
lower or upper case letters of the

alphabet.

- ○ a. only lower case
- ○ b. lower or upper case letters of
  the

  alphabet.

- ○ c. only capital letters

Question 30

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

This means that if && or || are used in a
boolean expression, the whole
expression might

- ○ a. not be evaluated.
- ○ b. might be evaluated

Question 31

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```
const int NUM_MARKS = 10;
int examMarks[NUM_MARKS];
```

Consider the above

The range of the subscript in this instance is 0 to 9, which gives ____ values.

Answer:

[   ]

Question 32

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The outer loop runs from 0 to 1 less than the number of rows, and the inner loop runs from 0 to 1 less than the number of columns.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 33

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 34

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

a variable is,

- ○ a. refers to the memory position.
- ○ b. VariableName is any sequence of alpha-numeric characters,
- ○ c. a memory position
- ○ d. all choices listed
- ○ e. where a value is stored.

Question 35

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The statement cin >> age; is called an assignment statement.

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 36

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

cout is defined in the iostream header file

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 37

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When we declare a variable we must provide a value to initialise it, but when we declare a constant, we may provide a value.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 38

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

a reference parameter can also be used to update a variable

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 39

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

To prevent a function from changing the values of an array parameter, we use the const reserved word

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 40

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When calling a function, the parameters
:........................

- ○ a.   their types must match.
- ○ b.   all listed options
- ○ c.   There must be the same number
        of actual parameters in the
        calling statement as there are
        formal parameters in the
        subprogram header

- ○ d.   must correspond:

Question 41

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Love of computer programming

Are you going to pass C++?	Choose...
do u love c++?	Choose...
Do you love programming?	Choose...

Question 42

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We can design a void function to receive
one or more values from a calling
statement, perform some processing on
them and then display some output to
the screen.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 43

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

with cout the data moves from the program to the console (i.e. to the screen) whereas with cin the data moves from the console (i.e. from the keyboard) to the variable in the program.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 44

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We use variable diagrams to :

○ a.   to illustrate which part of a program can refer to which variables

○ b.   all listed options

○ c.   to clarify the differences between value and reference parameters,

○ d.   to see if the program does what is expected.

○ e.   see how the values of variables change,

Question 45

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The only way to access a local variable of a calling function from the function it calls is to use a

value parameter.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 46

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

What is the output of the following snippet of code?

//What does it do?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main😛

{

cout << 10 + 20 + 30 + 40 << endl;

return 0;

}

- a. error
- b. 100
- c. no output
- d. 50
- e. 10+20+30+40+50

Question 47

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Any integers and/or operators included in a string are not evaluated but are displayed as-is.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 48

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

True or False

Use a struct if you have related data

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 49

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

// what is the ouput

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

cout << "The product of 1 to 5 is ";

cout << 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5 *0<< endl;

return 0;

}

- ○ a.   120
- ○ b.   error
- ○ c.   no output
- ○ d.   1*2*3*4*5
- ○ e.   0

Question 50

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

there must always be the same number
of actual parameters in the calling
statement as the number of formal
parameters in the function header, and
their types must match, otherwise C++
will give an error message.

- ○ a.   yes yes yes
- ○ b.   no its false

Question 51

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A global constant can be changed by different functions because it is a constant.)

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 52

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The inner loop runs from 0 to 1 less than the number of rows, and the outer loop runs from 0 to 1 less than the number of columns.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 53

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

w.r.t If ... else

Just like relational operators, we can also use logical operators such as AND (&&), OR(||) and NOT(!).

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 54

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

23 % 4 is

Answer:

[   ]

Question 55

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A Variable name can have any combination of numeric characters and letters of the alphabet , except that a name must start with a numeric character.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 56

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We should use parameters rather than global variables when more than one function needs access to the same variables. This makes it clear which variables need to be shared or which values need to be transferred from one function to another, and hence increases the readability and reliability of programs.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 57

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A while loop that executes until a sentinel value is input is called a sentinel-driven loop.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 58

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A switch statement is used when a program must choose between more than _____ possible routes, and precisely one of the alternative options must be chosen.

○ a. 2

○ b. infinite

○ c. 1

○ d. 0

○ e. 5

Question 59

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The statements inside the for loop may use the counter variable,

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 60

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Whenever the value of a reference parameter is changed within a function, the value of the corresponding variable in the main function also changes.

○ a. Isn't that a value parameter

○ b. True

○ c. False

Question 61

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Insert the missing part of the code below to output "Hello World"

```
int main() {
                        << "Hello
World!";
  return 0;
}
```

Answer:

Question 62

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

C++ provides two boolean values, namely true and false. They are generally used to determine the value of a condition of a/an ...

○ a. while loop

○ b. if statement

○ c. if statement or while loop

Question 63

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Our convention is to use an uppercase letter for the first letter of the name of a struct type, but a lowercase letter for the first letters of the names of the fields and for the names of any struct variables.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 64

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Consider the following snippet of code

int main😀

{

int age;

cout << "Enter your age: ";

cin >> age;

cout << "That's a great age to be!" << endl;

return 0;

}

The statement int age; is called a declaration statement.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 65

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When a loop is used to accumulate the sum of a sequence of values, there is a variable that acts as an accumulator.

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 66

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When we want to be able to change the values of variables in the main function by means

of a function, we use reference parameters.

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 67

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

a situation-driven loop. The loop ends when a specific situation is reached.

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 68

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

The word endl stands for ending the program structure

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 69

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A one-dimensional array can be viewed as a two-dimensional array of which the elements are also one-dimensional arrays.

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 70

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

examine the code below - what is the output?

```
int time = 22;
if (time < 10) {
  cout << "Good morning.";
} else if (time < 20) {
  cout << "Good day.";
} else {
  cout << "Good evening.";
}
```

- ○ a.   Good morning
- ○ b.   Good evening
- ○ c.   Good day

Question 71

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

programming errors fall into categories of
:

- ○ a. run time errors

- ○ b. logical errors

- ○ c. syntax errors

- ○ d. all listed options

Question 72

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Data in table form can be stored in a one-dimensional array.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 73

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The default part is optional. If present, it is always executed unless a break has been encountered before-hand.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 74

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A block variable is only accessible outside the block.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 75

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Examine the following loop / snippet of code

x = 1;

while (x <= 5)

{

xSq = x * x;

cout << x << " squared is " << xSq << endl;

x++;

}

// what does it do?

○ a. displays each of the integers
       from 1 to 5, together with its
       square, on

       a separate line.

○ b. displays each of the integers
       from 0 to 4, together with its
       square, on

       a separate line.

○ c. does nothing

○ d. displays each of the integers
       from 5 to 1, together with its
       square, on

       a separate line.

Question 76

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Two-dimensional arrays with the same number of rows and columns are often referred to as *matrices*.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 77

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

cout, is defined in the standard header file iostream.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 78

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The subscript of a one-dimensional arrays also start with

Answer:

[   ]

Question 79

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A struct definition allocates memory.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 80

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

a logical error This occurs while a program is running and invariably causes the program to crash and a nasty error message to be displayed.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 81

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Any switch statement can be replaced by a (nested) if statement, and vice-versa

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 82

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A for loop has a counter variable ?? True false ??

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 83

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

One-dimensional arrays correspond to data in list form. Two-dimensional arrays are used to store data in table form.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 84

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

else and else..if cannot be used without the "if".

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 85

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

To specify a reference parameter, we use the & symbol between the type and the name of the parameter in the formal parameter list in the function header.

void FunctionName(ParameterType & ParameterName)

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 86

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The string class has a number of member functions (i.e. functions associated with the class) that we can use to manipulate string values.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 87

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We input and output the fields of a struct individually

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 88

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We refer to a specific field of a struct with VariableName.FieldName.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 89

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We generally use a while loop when we can determine in advance the number of times the loop will execute.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 90

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

functions can be used to initialise variables declared in the main function by means of reference parameters.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 91

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

cin is defined in the standard header file iostream.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 92

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Value parameters make a copy of the
values sent to them. Additional memory
is required for this. They act as local
variables for the duration of the function.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 93

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

the += operator adds the value on
the right-hand side to the variable on the
left-hand side.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 94

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The ++ operator simply increments a
variable by 1.

○ a.   2

○ b.   3

○ c.   5

○ d.   4

○ e.   1

Question 95

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

To call a string member function, we use the dot operator between the string object and the member function name

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 96

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

In many computer languages, a variable only has a value once it has been initialised

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 97

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

the statement getline(cin, name, 'nn'); does as follows:

○ a. extracts all the characters up to the first occurrence of 'nn' from cin

○ b. stores this in the variable called name.

○ c. All listed options

Question 98

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```cpp
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << 16 * 3 / 9 + 8 << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

[   ]

Question 99

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

With each iteration of the outer loop, the outer loop is executed from the beginning and all its iterations are carried out.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 100

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

In computer programming, loops are used to repeat a block of code.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 101

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What will be displayed by the following program segment?

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)
{
    for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++)
        cout << j;
    cout << endl;
}
```

The FINAL output

- ○ 1234
- ○ 1
- ○ 12345
- ○ 54321
- ○ 12

Question 102

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

This function searches from left to right for the first occurrence of Substring in StringObject.

- ○ a. find
- ○ b. I can not FIND the answer Prinavin Why u troubling me?
- ○ c. substr
- ○ d. length

Question 103

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

To try to increase the readability of during programming, we have emphasized good style

and habits such as indenting code and using meaningful variable names like peoples names to make programs easy

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 104

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

//What's the output?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main🌈

{

int i = 31;

cout << i << endl;

return 0;

}

Answer:

[   ]

Question 105

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

the three rules that are so important when using while loops also apply to for loops,

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 106

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 107

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```
int i = 1;
while (i <= 10)
{
    cout << "Line " << i << endl;
    i++;
}
```
```
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
    cout << "Line " << i << endl;
```

Compare the two loops . What are their similarities ??

○ a. (the loops each execute 10 times

○ b.   Each includes a cout statement that produces the required output

○ c. Both loops use the counter variable i.

○ d. all listed options

○ e. both loops the value of i runs from 1 to 10

Question 108

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We should use local rather than global variables when variables belong to specific functions. This prevents functions from inadvertently changing the values of variables needed in other functions.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 109

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The structure can store the same types of data whereas an array can only store different data types

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 110

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

to declare two variables in the same declaration statement, separate the two names by a fullstop

○ a.   true

○ b.   false

Question 111

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

a run-time error occurs while a program is running and invariably causes

the program to display incorrect logical output

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 112

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

One-dimensional arrays correspond to data in table form. Two-dimensional arrays are used to store data in list form.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 113

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Functions cannot return an array as the return type.

○ a. correct

○ b. I don't know

○ c. false

Question 114

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

// What is the output??

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

cout << "10*20" << endl;

return 0;

}

○ a. no output

○ b. 10*20

○ c. error

○ d. 200

Question 115

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

You should always carefully check the initial and final values of the control variable and make sure that the loop will be executed the exact number of times you want it to be repeated.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 116

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

\" This represents the new line character.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 117

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Declared functions are executed immediately. They are "saved for use", and will be executed immediately, when they are called.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 118

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Each function is a dependent subprogram unit.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 119

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We place a variable on the left-hand side of the

assignment operator and an expression on the right-hand side. Note that we cannot place an expression

on the left-hand side because the computer cannot store a value in an expression.

○ a.   i dont know

○ b.   why do u trouble me with this quiz - i am busy

○ c.   True

○ d.   false

Question 120

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The type of a field may be any valid C++ data type - even an array or another struct.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 121

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The division operator / throws away any remainder (i.e. the fraction part).

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 122

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Block variables are variables that are declared in a block.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 123

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Consider the following

```
const int NUM_MARKS = 10;
int examMarks[NUM_MARKS];
```

The number between the brackets indicates how many integers we want, in this case [   ]

Question 124

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A local variable is a variable that is declared before all function definitions and can be accessed by all functions in the program.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 125

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```cpp
// student name Prinavin Govender

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {
    int i = 1;

    // while loop from 1 to 5
    while (i <= 5) {
        cout << i << " ";
        ++i;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

○ a.
C++ Program to print numbers

○ b.
C++ Program to print numbers
from 1 to 5

○ c.
C++ Program to print numbers
from 5 to 1

○ d.
C++ Program to print numbers
from 0 to 5

○ e.
C++ Program to print numbers
from 2 to 6

Question 126

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

an array is a single entity in which one data element can be stored.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 127

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We need to find ways to understand what goes on inside that box we call a computer, and variable diagrams are a useful way to do that.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 128

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The Condition is something that can either be True or False. It usually involves a relational operator, i.e. one of the following:

○ a.   <= is less than or equal to

○ b.   >= is greater than or equal to

○ c.   All listed options

○ d.   != is not equal to

○ e.   == is equal to

○ f.   > is greater than

○ g.   < is less than

Question 129

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A field of a struct may be an array.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 130

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

If the `condition` of a loop is always `true`, the loop runs for infinite times

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 131

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We can refer to the individual characters of a string by using a subscript in square brackets after the name of the string object. For example, oneWord[4] refers to the fourth character in the string oneWord.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 132

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

This void function starts at StartPos and replaces Length characters of StringObject with

Substring.

- ○ a.   Join me on Saturday for zoom meeting we discuss the answer
- ○ b.   I don't know . I need to study this strings section again
- ○ c.   Prinavin I have other modules to study cos1511 is not the only module I must pay attention too
- ○ d.   replace
- ○ e.   substitute

Question 133

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A structure allows elements of different data types to be grouped together under a single name

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 134

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Variables which are declared within a particular function are called local variables and are only active while the function they are declared in is executing.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 135

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

W.R.T Variable names Certain words like int and return can't be used. However, a variable can be declared with the name cout, cin or endl.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 136

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A `for` loop is usually used when the number of iterations is unknown.

However, `while` loops are usually used when the number of iterations is known.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 137

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When you find you are having to define parallel arrays (i.e. arrays with the same number of elements) think about whether you can't use a _____ to store the data of corresponding elements together.

is it an array?   [Choose...]

is it an array?   [Choose...]

When you find you are having to define parallel arrays (i.e. arrays with the same number of elements) think about whether you can't use a _____ to store the data of corresponding elements together.   [Choose...]

Question 138

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Each element of the array can be int, char, float, double, or even a structure

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 139

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A class combines data and functions to operate on that data.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 140

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

the cin object, which is declared in C++'s standard header file iostream.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 141

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Two-dimensional arrays with the same number of rows and columns are often referred to as rectangles.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 142

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A function can be re-used in other programs.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 143

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

if you want to send an array as a
reference parameter, leave out the &, and
if you want to send it as a value
parameter, leave out const

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 144

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

a comment statement is
completely ignored by the complier

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 145

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Finding errors in programs is called :

○ a.   deveining

○ b.   assembling

○ c.   compiling

○ d.   searching

○ e.   debugging

Question 146

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Conditional statements are used to allow a computer program to do different things under different conditions.

- ○ a.   true
- ○ b.   False

Question 147

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

It is poor programming practice to use an integer value for the condition of an if or while statement.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 148

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We can assign all the values of one struct (say struct1) to another struct of the same type (say struct2), with a single assignment statement such as:

    struct2 = struct1;

This saves having to copy the fields one by one.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 149

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Consider the while loop below. How many times will the loop repeat?

int x = 3;

int count = 0;

while (count < 3)

{

x = x * x;

cout << x << endl;

count++;

}

cout << count << endl;

Answer:

[   ]

Question 150

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

the getline(cin, name, '\n');   is

○ a.   a void function

○ b.   all listed options

○ c.   is a stand alone statement

Question 151

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

For example

Variable -= Expression;

subtracts the value of Expression from Variable.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 152

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

An array is a collection of data items of the same type

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 153

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Some member functions change the value of the string object on which they operate, and others do not. We call member functions that change an object accessors and member functions that do not, mutators

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 154

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The abs function returns the absolute value of its integer parameter.

○ a.   I don't know

○ b.   false

○ c.   true

Question 155

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

the % operator gives the remainder.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 156

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A global variable is declared in the body
of a function, and can only be
accessed by that function.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 157

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

How many times following function is
executed ?

A function can be called multiple times:

Example

```cpp
void myFunction() {
  cout << "I just got executed!\n";
}

int main() {
  myFunction();
  myFunction();
  myFunction();
  return 0;
}
```

Answer:

[   ]

Question 158

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Insert the missing part of the code below to output "Hello World".

```
int main() {
    _____    << "Hello
World!";
    return 0;
}
```

- ○ a. print
- ○ b. printf
- ○ c. cin
- ○ d. cout

Question 159

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When you find you are having to define parallel arrays think about whether you can't use a _____ to store the data of corresponding elements together.

- ○ a. string
- ○ b. one D array
- ○ c. char
- ○ d. 2 D array
- ○ e. struct

Question 160

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

An integer expression is a number of integer values and integer operators _____

- a.   /
- b.   all listed options
- c.   +
- d.   *
- e.   -

Question 161

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

we use the >> operator with cin

Select one:
- True
- False

Question 162

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

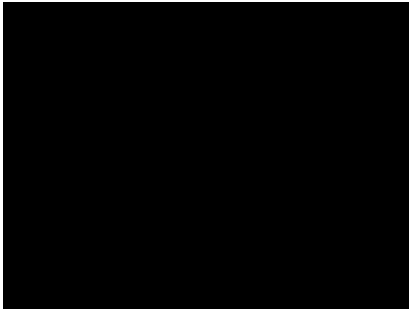A condition is often expressed as a comparison between a variable and a value, e.g. x > 10,

- a.   or between two complicated expressions.

- b.   as a comparison between a variable and a value, e.g. x > 10

- c.   all listed options
- d.   or between two variables

Question 163

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A reference parameter can also be used to update a variable,

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 164

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

It's possible to write your own functions to manipulate strings.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 165

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

\t This represents the tab character. It will cause the cursor to jump to the next tab column if it is inserted in the output stream.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 166

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Some statements in some cases under a matching label are executed. The break command must therefore be used to break out of the switch statement if you want to prevent further statements in subsequent cases from being executed.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 167

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The for loop is a sentinel-driven loop.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 168

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

\n This represents the newline character. If it is inserted into the output stream, it will cause the cursor to jump to the next line.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 169

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

examine the following snippet of code

```
int time = 20;
if (time < 18) {
  cout << "Good day.";
} else {
  cout << "Good evening.";
}
```

what is the output ?

○ a.   Good morning

○ b.   Good evening

Question 170

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

it is considered good programming
practice to modify the value of the
counter variable in

the body of a for loop.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 171

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Void functions do not have a return type
and do not need a return statement.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 172

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Consider the while loop and the do..while loop below:

```
cin >> c;                          cin >> c;
while (c <= 10)                    do
{                                  {
   cout << "Line " << c << endl;      cout << "Line " << c << endl;
   c++;                               c++;
}                                  } while (c <= 10)
```

Will these two loops always give the same output?

- ○ a. NO
- ○ b. YES
- ○ c. sometimes
- ○ d. why you asking me this question Prinavin
- ○ e. I don't know

Question 173

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

All arrays are passed by reference and we don't need the & operator

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 174

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Integers are like the whole numbers since they include 0 and the negative numbers.

Select one:
- ○ True
- ○ False

Question 175

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

//what is the output

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

cout << 1 + (2 + 3 * 5) / 5 << endl;

return 0;

}

Answer:

[   ]

Question 176

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Consider the following code

```
const int NUM_MARKS = 10;
int examMarks[NUM_MARKS];
```

The square brackets indicate that we
want a single integer

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 177

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

We can display the value of a variable in a
cout statement.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 178

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When we want to be able to change the values of variables in the main function by means

of a function, we use value parameters.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 179

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A global constant can't be changed by different functions because it is a constant.)

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 180

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Examples of conditions are:

price > 20.00 True if price is greater than 21.00

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 181

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

To display a message on the screen, we can get the computer to

display output on separate lines on the screen. For this we use the stream manipulator endl.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 182

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The size member function

Format: StringObject.size☺

Operation: This function returns an integer representing the number of characters in the string

StringObject.

Example: sentence = "How many?";

length = sentence.size☺   ;

will assign the value [   ] to length.

Question 183

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

end line is also defined in the iostream header file

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 184

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Nested loops consist of an outer loop with one or more loops that form part of its body.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 185

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout << 2 * 3 + 7 / 3 * 5 << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Answer:

[   ]

Question 186

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The statement

Variable += Expression;

adds the value of Expression to Variable.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 187

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Nested loops consist of an inner loop with one or more loops that form part of its body.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 188

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

local variables of a calling function can only be accessed by that function itself and not by the functions that it calls.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 189

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

srand(time(0)); is known as a

○ a.   all listed options
○ b.   void function
○ c.   stand alone statement

Question 190
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

An array of structs is declared as follows:

StructName ArrayName[NUM_ELEMS];

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 191
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Value parameters are destroyed when the function terminates, i.e. their values are lost. If we want a function to change the values of variables in the calling function, we must use reference parameters.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 192
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

two subscripts must be used for a two-dimensional array.

Select one:
○ True
○ False

Question 193

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is the output of the following program fragment?

int j = 5;

for (int i = 1; i <= j; i++)

{

cout << j << ' ';

j--;

}

○ a.   5 4 3

○ b.   5

○ c.   3 4

○ d.   3

○ e.   3 4 5

Question 194

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Information can be passed to functions as a parameter. Parameters act as variables inside the function.

Parameters are specified after the function name, inside the parentheses. You can add as many parameters as you want, just separate them with a fullstop.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 195

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When declaring a two-dimensional array, the size of the row and column subscripts must be specified.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 196

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The names of local variables in the calling function are hidden while another function is being called. Although their memory positions are still allocated, they are inaccessible.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 197

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

W.R.T variable names

The only other character that may be used in a name is the underscore character .

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 198

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

C++ provides some pre-defined functions, such as `main()`, which is used to execute code.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 199

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

```
const int NUM_MARKS = 10;
int examMarks[NUM_MARKS];
```

The number in square brackets (following the name of the array) is called the

○ a.   manuscript

○ b.   subscript

○ c.   multiscript

○ d.   superscript

Question 200

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The formula for converting from Fahrenheit to Celsius is

○ a.   C = 5+ (F -32)/9

○ b.   C = 5 (F -32)/9

○ c.   C = 5 (F +32)/9

○ d.   C = 4 (F -32)/9

○ e.   C = 5 (F -32)+9

Question 201

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Syntax

```
void myFunction() {
    // code to be executed
}
```

Example Explained

○
- inside the function (the body), add code that defines what the function should do

○
- `myFunction()` is the name of the function

○ `void` means that the function does not have a return value.

○ all listed options

Question 202

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

\\n This represents the backslash character.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 203

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

we can store the result of a calculation in a variable. This is done with a so-called assignment statement.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 204

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

the ++ operator is a unary operator in that it only operates on a triplet variable.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 205

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

when using a while loop, remember to always apply the following rules:

○ a.   all listed options

○ b.
    Test the loop control variable(s) in the condition of the loop. The condition must specify the values

    of the control variable(s) for which the loop must continue repeating, and hence (implicitly) the

    values for which the loop must terminate.

○ c.
     Inside the body of the loop, the value of the loop control variable(s) should be changed to ensure

    that the loop condition becomes false at some stage.

○ d.
    The variable(s) that appear in the loop condition (i.e. the loop control variable(s)) must be

    initialised when the while loop is first encountered.

Question 206

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A while loop, is a posttest loop

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 207

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The + sign is called the assignment operator.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 208

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

do..while loop is just like a while loop except that the condition is placed at the beginning of the loop instead of the end.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 209

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

To call a function, write the function's name followed by two parentheses `()` and a colon :

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 210

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

//What is the output?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

cout << (1 + 2) + 3 * 5 / 5 << endl;

return 0;

}

Answer:

[   ]

Question 211

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

we've been defining our own function
from our first program, since the
whole program is a function called main!

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 212

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Variable diagrams :

○ a.   allows a programmer to "see"
        what is going on in a program?

○ b.   allows one to debug the progam

○ c.   determine program output

○ d.   All listed options

Question 213

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Consider the

following loop:

cout << "How old are you? ";

cin >> age;

for (int i = 1; i <= age; i++)

cout << "Happy Birthday!" << endl;

In this loop, i is the control variable. It is initialised to

Answer:

[   ]

Question 214

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

introduce variables to

avoid having to include expressions in output statements.

- ○ a.   true
- ○ b.   please give me a kit kat i need a break
- ○ c.   i don't know

Question 215

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

If the value of a value parameter is changed, no values of variables in the main function change.

- ○ a.   False
- ○ b.   Correct
- ○ c.   no I don't think so
- ○ d.   is that what happens with a reference parameter?
- ○ e.   I don't know

Question 216

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

A comment statement is text that

- ○ a.   ignored by compiler
- ○ b.   is added to a program
- ○ c.   has no effect on running of program
- ○ d.   all of the options listed
- ○ e.   used to explain what program does

Question 217

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A two-dimensional array can be viewed as a one-dimensional array of which the elements are also one-dimensional arrays.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 218

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

4 % 2 is

Answer:

[   ]

Question 219

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

3 % 6 is

Answer:

[   ]

Question 220

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

This function starts at position StartPos and returns a substring, Length characters long,

from StringObject.

- ○ a. substr
- ○ b. find
- ○ c. I don't know Prinavin why you asking me 🙂
- ○ d. length
- ○ e. size

Question 221

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

5 % 3 is

Answer:

[   ]

Question 222

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The syntax of the `while` loop is:

```
while (condition) {
    // body of the loop
}
```

○ a.
- When the `condition` evaluates to `false`, the loop terminates.

○ b.
- A `while` loop evaluates the `condition`

○ c.
- The `condition` is evaluated again.

○ d. All listed options

○ e.
- If the `condition` evaluates to `true`, the code inside the `while` loop is executed.

○ f.
- This process continues until the `condition` is `false`.

Question 223

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Data in table form can be stored in a two-dimensional array.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 224

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.00

The instruction cout actually stands for console input

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 225

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Finding errors in a program is called.

○ a.   all listed options

○ b.   compiling

○ c.   debugging

○ d.   searching

○ e.   deveining

Question 226

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

a counter-driven loop, is determined by a variable that keeps count of the number of times the loop is executed.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 227

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

It is standard practice to use nested loops (normally while loops) to work through the values in a two-dimensional array.

Select one:

○ True

○ False