

L2 : Getting Started Practice Questions and Concepts

1-Tut : What is the output

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What will be the output of the following code ?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    cout << code ;
}
```

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

[code](#)

[Error](#)

[Correct Answer](#)

Solution Description

If we want to print something on screen exactly, we need to put that text in double quotes, otherwise error will come.
For eg. `cout << "code";`

2-Tut : What is the output

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What will be the output of the following code ?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    cout << "career" << "labs";
}
```

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

[careerlabs](#)

[career labs](#)

[Correct Answer](#)

Solution Description

The text will be printed exactly like we placed inside double quotes. So first we are printing "career". After printing, our cursor will be right next to the 'r' of "carrer". So "labs" will be printed right next to the "career" without any spaces between them.

3-Tut : Datatype

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Which of the following data types stores the longest decimal number ?

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

long

float

double

short

[Correct Answer](#)

Solution Description

Out of all given options, only float and double can hold decimal numbers. Size of the float is 4 bytes and double is 8 bytes (in most of the compilers, as the size of data types is compiler specific). So double can store bigger decimal numbers.

4-Tut : Garbage value

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Compiler assigns a garbage value to an uninitialised local variable in C++ Programming ?

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

true

false

[Correct Answer : true](#)

Solution Description

In C++, all variables contain garbage values before their initialisation.

5-Tut : What is the output

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What will be the output of following statements -

```
bool a = true;  
cout << a;
```

Answer

Type here : 1

[Correct Answer : 1](#)

Solution Description

In c++, when we print the value of a bool variable, it prints either 0 (for false) or 1 (for true). It doesn't print "true" or "false".

6-Tut : What is the output

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What is the output of the following code if the input is : 5 15?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int a, b;
    cin >> a;
    cin >> b;
    cout << (a+b);
    return 0;
}
```

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

5

15

20

Error

Correct Answer

Solution Description

We are asking two integer values from the user and input is "5 15" (without quotes). So 5 will be assigned to a and 15 will be assigned to b. We can enter multiple input values either separated by space or in new lines.

Hence, the result will be 20.

7-Tut : What is the output

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What is the output of the following code if the input is : 2 10.1 D ?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int a;
    double d;
    char c;
    cin >> a >> d >> c;
    cout << a << d << c << endl;
}
```

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

2 10.1 D

2

210.1D

Error

Correct Answer : C

Solution Description

We are taking 3 inputs - one integer, one double and one character value. And our input is : "2 10.1 D" (without quotes). So, 2 will be assigned to a, 10.1 will be assigned to d and D will be assigned to c.

We can enter multiple input values either separated by space or in new lines.

Then we are printing all the three values one by one, without any space between them. So ans is : 210.1D

8-Tut : What is the output

[Send Feedback](#)

What will be the output of the following statement ?

```
cout << ('a' + 1);
```

Answer

[Type here](#)

Correct Answer

Solution Description

When you add a character and an integer, answer is also an integer. It will add the ASCII value of char 'a' i.e 97 and int 1. So answer will be 98.

9-Tut : What is the output

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What will be the output of following statement ?

```
int i = 'c';
```

```
cout << i;
```

Answer

[Type here](#)

Correct Answer

Solution Description

When we put char 'c' into an integer, its ASCII value will be put in the integer i.e. 99.

10-Tut : What is the output

[Send Feedback](#)

What is the output ?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    char c = 74;
    cout << c;
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Answer

[Type here](#)

Correct Answer

Solution Description

When we assign an integer to a character variable, that integer will be treated as ASCII value of corresponding character. 74 is ASCII value of letter 'J'. Hence, 'J' will be printed.

11-Tut : What is the output

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What is the output ?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a = 10;
    char ch = 'a';
    ch = ch + a;
    cout << ch << endl;
}
```

Answer

[Type here](#)

Correct Answer

Solution Description

We know that the addition of a character and an integer leads to an integer. So the statement - "ch + a" will give the answer 107 (ASCII value of 'a' is 97). But we are assigning this integer now to the character variable. Hence, 107 will be saved in the variable "ch" and on printing it will print the character which is having ASCII value 107 i.e. 'k'.

12-Tut : What is the output

[Send Feedback](#)

What will be the output ?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    double a = 6 / 4;
    int b = 6 / 4;
    double c = a + b;
    cout << c;
}
```

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

- 3
- 1.5
- 2
- 2.5

Correct Answer : 2

Solution Description

When $6 / 4$ is performed, both the operands of $/$ are int hence the answer will be an int i.e. 1. Hence the value of both a and b is 1. Thus $a + b$ will be 2. In C++, if a double value doesn't contain any decimal value, only an integer will be printed.

13-Tut : What is the output

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    double a = 55.5;
    int b = 55;
    a = a % 10;
    b = b % 10;
    cout << a << " " << b;
}
```

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

- 5 5
- 5.5 5
- 6 5
- Syntax error

Correct Answer : D

Solution Description

% can't be used with double or float.

14-Tut : What is the output

[Send Feedback](#)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int var1 = 5;
    int var2 = 6;
    cout << (var1 > var2);
}
```

```
}
```

Options

This problem has only one correct answer

true

false

0

1

Correct Answer : 0

Solution Description

'>' operator gives a boolean answer. And the condition is false. So the answer will be false and 0 will be printed (boolean variables print only 0 and 1).