Quiz: Chapter 4

Due Jun 28 at 11:59pm **Points** 100 **Questions** 25
Available until Jul 21 at 11:59pm **Time Limit** 50 Minutes
Allowed Attempts Unlimited

Instructions

This quiz consists of 25 questions from Chapter 4. You have 50 minutes to complete the quiz. You may retake this quiz as many times as you would like. You cannot use your textbook or any other materials, so make sure you are familiar with the content prior to taking the quiz.

Take the Quiz Again

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
KEPT	Attempt 8	2 minutes	92 out of 100
LATEST	Attempt 8	2 minutes	92 out of 100
	Attempt 7	1 minute	84 out of 100
	Attempt 6	3 minutes	84 out of 100
	Attempt 5	3 minutes	88 out of 100
	Attempt 4	6 minutes	88 out of 100
	Attempt 3	16 minutes	84 out of 100
	Attempt 2	17 minutes	84 out of 100
	Attempt 1	35 minutes	88 out of 100

ⓘ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: **92** out of 100
Submitted Jun 24 at 9:10pm
This attempt took 2 minutes.

Question 1

4 / 4 pts

Which of the following expressions correctly determines that x is greater than 10 and less than 20?

- 10 < x < 20
- (10 < x < 20)
- 10 < x || x < 20
- **10 < x && x < 20**

Incorrect

Question 2

0 / 4 pts

Assume you have three int variables: x = 2, y = 6, and z.

Choose the value of z in the following expression:

```
z = (y / x > 0) ? x : y;
```

- **6**
- 2
- 3
- 4

Question 3

4 / 4 pts

Which of the following operators has the lowest precedence?

- ○ ||
- ◉ =
- ○ &&
- ○ !

Question 4

4 / 4 pts

Putting a semicolon after the parentheses following the expression in an if statement (that is, before the statement) is a(n) _____ error.

- ○ syntax
- ◉ semantic

Question 5

4 / 4 pts

The result of a logical expression cannot be assigned to an int variable, but it can be assigned to a bool variable.

- ◉ False
- ○ True

Question 6

4 / 4 pts

The operators != and == have the same order of precedence.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Question 7

4 / 4 pts

In C++, !, &&, and || are called relational operators.

- ( ) True
- (●) False

Question 8

4 / 4 pts

Consider the following code:

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int num1, num2;

    cout << "Enter two numbers: ";
    cin >> num1 >> num2;

    if (num1 > num2)
    {
```

```
        cout << num1 << " is greater than " << num2 << e
ndl;
    }
    else if (num1 < num2)
    {
        cout << num2 << " is greater than " << num1 << e
ndl;
    }
    else
    {
        cout << num1 << " is equal to " << num2 << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

What would be printed by the program is num1 = 45 and num2 = 45?

- (●) 45 is equal to 45
- ( ) 45 is greater than 45

Question 9

4 / 4 pts

Consider the following code:

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int num1, num2;

    cout << "Enter two numbers: ";
    cin >> num1 >> num2;

    if (num1 > num2)
    {
        cout << num1 << " is greater than " << num2 << e
ndl;
```

```
    }
    else if (num1 < num2)
    {
        cout << num2 << " is greater than " << num1 << e
ndl;
    }
    else
    {
        cout << num1 << " is equal to " << num2 << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

What would be printed by the program is num1 = 25 and num2 = 106?

- (●) 106 is greater than 25
- ( ) 25 is equal to 106
- ( ) 25 is greater than 106

Question 10

4 / 4 pts

Once an input stream enters a(n) _____ state, all subsequent input statements associated with that input stream are ignored, and the computer continues to execute the program, which produces erroneous results.

- (●) fail
- ( ) incorrect
- ( ) execute
- ( ) first

Question 11

4 / 4 pts

In C++, both ! and != are relational operators.

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Question 12

4 / 4 pts

What is the output of the following C++ code?

```
int x = 35;
int y = 45;
int z;

if (x > y)
  z = x + y;
else
  z = y - x;

cout << x << " " << y << " " << z << endl;
```

- ○ 35 45 0
- ◉ 35 45 10
- ○ 35 45 80
- ○ 35 45 –10

Question 13

4 / 4 pts

Suppose x is 5 and y is 7. Choose the value of the following expression:

```
(x != 7) && (x <= y)
```

- null
- true
- 0
- false

Question 14

4 / 4 pts

What does <= mean?

- greater than
- greater than or equal to
- less than or equal to
- less than

Question 15

4 / 4 pts

Which of the following is a relational operator?

- !

- ○ &&
- ○ =
- ◉ ==

Question 16

4 / 4 pts

The _____ of relational and logical operators is said to be from left to right.

- ○ ordering
- ◉ associativity
- ○ logic
- ○ direction

Incorrect

Question 17

0 / 4 pts

The expression (x >= 0 && x <= 100) evaluates to false if either x < 0 or x >= 100.

- ○ False
- ◉ True

Question 18

4 / 4 pts

Which of the following operators has the highest precedence?

- % (unselected)
- ! (selected)
- = (unselected)
- * (unselected)

Question 19

4 / 4 pts

Consider the following code:

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int num1, num2;

    cout << "Enter two numbers: ";
    cin >> num1 >> num2;

    if (num1 > num2)
    {
        cout << num1 << " is greater than " << num2 << e
ndl;
    }
    else if (num1 < num2)
    {
        cout << num2 << " is greater than " << num1 << e
ndl;
    }
    else
```

```
    {
        cout << num1 << " is equal to " << num2 << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

What would be printed by the program is num1 = 25 and num2 = 106?

- (●) 106 is greater than 25
- ( ) 25 is greater than 106
- ( ) 25 is equal to 106

Question 20

4 / 4 pts

In C++, && has a higher precedence than ||.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Question 21

4 / 4 pts

Consider the following statements.

```
int score;
string grade;

if (score >= 65)

  grade = "pass";
```

```
else
  grade = "fail";
```

If score is equal to 75, the value of grade is "_____" .

- fail
- (•) pass

Question 22

4 / 4 pts

Which of the following is the “not equal to” relational operator?

- |
- &
- !
- (•) !=

Question 23

4 / 4 pts

A compound statement functions as if it was a single statement.

- (•) True
- False

Question 24

4 / 4 pts

The term _____ describes a process in which the computer evaluates a logical expression from left to right and stops as soon as the value of the expression is known.

- (●) short-circuit evaluation
- ( ) reference evaluation
- ( ) logical evaluation
- ( ) shortcut evaluation

Question 25

4 / 4 pts

A control structure alters the normal sequential flow of execution in a program.

- ( ) False
- (●) True

Quiz Score: **92** out of 100