

CH 1	
The basic commands that a computer performs are input (get data), output (display result), storage, and performance of arithmetic and logical operations.	T
Main memory is directly connected to the CPU.	T
When the computer is turned off, everything in secondary memory is lost.	F
The devices that feed data and programs into computers are called output devices.	F
Information stored in main memory must be transferred to some other device for permanent storage.	T
The device that stores information permanently (unless the device becomes unusable or you change the information by rewriting it) is called primary storage.	F
The command that does the linking on Visual C++ 2012 Express and Visual Studio 2012 is Make or Remake.	F
When you compile your program, the compiler identifies the logic errors and suggests how to correct them.	F
To develop a program to solve a problem, you start by analyzing the problem.	T

CH 1 (cont)	
C++ programs have always been portable from one compiler to another.	F
Several categories of computers exist, such as ____.	mainframe, midsize, and micro
The basic commands that a computer performs are ____, and performance of arithmetic and logical operations.	input, output, storage
Main memory is called ____.	random access memory
The ____ is the brain of the computer and the single most expensive piece of hardware in your personal computer.	CPU
Main memory is an ordered sequence of items, called ____.	memory cells
The devices that feed data and programs into computers are called ____ devices.	input
The devices that the computer uses to display results are called ____ devices.	output
____ programs perform a specific task.	Application
The ____ monitors the overall activity of the computer and provides services.	operating system
____ represent information with a sequence of 0s and 1s.	Digital Signals
A sequence of eight bits is called a ____.	byte
The digit 0 or 1 is called a binary digit, or ____.	bit

CH 1 (cont)	
The term GB refers to ____	gigabyte
____ consists of 65,536 characters.	Unicode
A program called a(n) ____ translates instructions written in high-level languages into machine code.	compiler
A program called a(n) ____ combines the object program with the programs from libraries.	linker
A program that loads an executable program into main memory is called a(n) ____.	loader
A step-by-step problem-solving process in which a solution is arrived at in a finite amount of time is called a(n) ____.	algorithm
Dividing a problem into smaller subproblems is called ____ design.	structured
A(n) ____ consists of data and the operations on those data.	object
The programming language C++ evolved from ____.	C

CH 2.	
The memory allocated for a float value is ____ bytes.	four
In C++, reserved words are the same as predefined identifiers.	F
The maximum number of significant digits in values of the double type is 15.	T



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CH 2. (cont)

The maximum number of significant digits in float values is up to 6 or 7.	T
An operator that has only one operand is called a unique operator.	F
If a C++ arithmetic expression has no parentheses, operators are evaluated from left to right.	T
A mixed arithmetic expression contains all operands of the same type.	F
Suppose a = 5. After the execution of the statement ++a; the value of a is 6.	T
The escape sequence \r moves the insertion point to the beginning of the next line.	F
A comma is also called a statement terminator.	F
Suppose that sum is an int variable. The statement sum += 7; is equivalent to the statement sum = sum + 7;	T
The ____ rules of a programming language tell you which statements are legal, or accepted by the programming language.	Syntax
Which of the following is a reserved word in C++?	char

CH 2. (cont)

Which of the following is a legal identifier?	program_1
____ is a valid int value.	46259
____ is a valid char value.	'A'
An example of a floating point data type is ____	double
(2X) The value of the expression 33/10, assuming both values are integral data types, is ____.	3
The expression static_cast(9.9) evaluates to ____	9
The expression static_cast(6.9) + static_cast(7.9) evaluates to ____.	13
The length of the string "computer science" is ____.	16
Question 22 options:	
In a C++ program, one and two are double variables and input values are 10.5 and 30.6. After the statement cin >> one >> two; executes, ____.	one = 10.5, two = 30.6
Suppose that count is an int variable and count = 1. After the statement count++; executes, the value of count is ____.	2

CH 2. (cont)

Choose the output of the following C++ statement: cout << "Sunny " << '\n' << "Day " << endl;	Sunny Day
Which of the following is the newline character?	\n
____ are executable statements that inform the user what to do.	prompt lines
The declaration int a, b, c; is equivalent to which of the following?	int a,b,c;
Suppose that alpha and beta are int variables and alpha = 5 and beta = 10. After the statement alpha *= beta; executes, ____.	alpha = 50
Suppose that sum and num are int variables and sum = 5 and num = 10. After the statement sum += num executes, ____.	sum = 15
Insertion Point 1	alpha = beta; beta = beta + 1;

CH 3

It is a good idea to redefine cin and cout in your programs	F
In the statement cin >> x; , x can be a variable or an expression	F



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CH 3 (cont)		CH 3 (cont)		CH 3 (cont)	
The following statements will result in input failure if the input values are not on a separate line. (Assume that x and y are int variables.) cin >> x; cin >> y;	F	In an output statement, each occurrence of endl advances the cursor to the end of the current line on an output device.	F	Suppose that alpha is an int variable and ch is a char variable and the input is: 17A 'A' What are the values after the following statements execute? cin » alpha; cin » ch;	alpha = 17, ch = 'A'
The number of input data extracted by cin and >> depends on the number of variables appearing in the cin statement.	T	You can use the function getline to read a string containing blanks	T	Suppose that x is an int variable, y is a double variable, z is an int variable, and the input is: 15 76.3 14 Choose the values after the following statement executes: cin >> x >> y >> z;	x = 15, Y = 76.3, z = 14
The extraction operator >> skips only all leading blanks when searching for the next data in the input stream.	F	Suppose that x is an int variable and y is a double variable and the input is: 10 20.7 Choose the values after the following statement executes: cin >> x >> y;	x = 10, y = 20.7	Suppose that ch1, ch2, and ch3 are variables of the type char and the input is: A B C Choose the value of ch3 after the following statement executes: cin >> ch1 >> ch2 >> ch3;	'C'
When reading data into a char variable, after skipping any leading whitespace characters, the extraction operator >> finds and stores only the next character; reading stops after a single character.	T	Suppose that x and y are int variables. Which of the following is a valid input statement?	cin >> x >> y;	Suppose that x and y are int variables, z is a double variable, and the input is: 28 32.6 12	x = 28, Y = 32, z = 0.6
Entering a char value into an int variable causes serious errors, called input failure.	T	Suppose that x is an int variable, y is a double variable and ch is a char variable and the input is: 15A 73.2 Choose the values after the following statement executes: cin >> x >> ch >> y;	x = 15, ch = 'A', y = 73.2	Suppose that x and y are int variables, ch is a char variable, and the input is: 4 2 A 12 Choose the values of x, y, and ch after the following statement executes: cin >> x >> ch >> y;	This statement results in input failure
If input failure occurs in a C++ program, the program terminates immediately and displays an error message.	F	Suppose that x is an int variable, ch is a char variable, and the input is: 276.	B ch = '2', x = 76		



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CH 3 (cont)

Suppose that ch1 and ch2 are char variables, alpha is an int variable, and the input is: A 18 What are the values after the following statement executes? cin.get(ch1); cin.get(ch2); cin >> alpha;

ch1 = 'A',
ch2 = , "
alpha = 18

Suppose that ch1, ch2, and ch3 are variables of the type char and the input is: A B C What is the value of ch3 after the following statements execute? cin.get(ch1); cin.get(ch2); cin.get(ch3);

'B'

When you want to process only partial data, you can use the stream function ____ to discard a portion of the inp

ignore

Suppose that alpha, beta, and gamma are int variables and the input is: 100 110 120 200 210 220 300 310 320 What is the value of gamma after the following statements execute? cin >> alpha; cin.ignore(100, '\n'); cin >> beta; cin.ignore(100, '\n'); cin >> gamma;

300

CH 3 (cont)

Suppose that ch1 and ch2 are char variables and the input is: WXYZ What is the value of ch2 after the following statements execute? cin.get(ch1); cin.putback(ch1); cin >> ch2;

W

Suppose that ch1 and ch2 are char variables and the input is: WXYZ What is the value of ch2 after the following statements execute? cin >> ch1; ch2 = cin.peek(); cin >> ch2;

X

In C++, the dot is an operator called the ____ operator.

member access

Suppose that x = 25.67, y = 356.876, and z = 7623.9674. What is the output of the following statements? cout << fixed << showpoint; cout << setprecision(2); cout << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << z << endl;

x = 55.68, y = 476.859, z = 23.8216. 55.680 476.860 23.82

statements? cout << fixed << showpoint; cout << setprecision(3); cout << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << setprecision(2) << z << endl;

Suppose that x = 1565.683, y = 85.78, and z = 123.982. What is the output of the following statements? cout << fixed << showpoint; cout << setprecision(3) << x << ' '; cout << setprecision(4) << y << ' ' << setprecision(2) << z << endl;

1565.683 85.7800 123.98

CH 3 (cont)

____ is a parameterized stream manipulator.

setfill

Manipulators without parameters are part of the ____ header file.

iostream

Consider the following program segment. ifstream inFile; //Line 1 int x, y; //Line 2 ... //Line 3 inFile >> x >> y; //Line 4 Which of the following statements at Line 3 can be used to open the file progdata.dat and input data from this file into x and y at Line 4?

inFile.open("progdata.dat");

Suppose that outFile is an ofstream variable and output is to be stored in the file outputData.out. Which of the following statements opens the file outputData.out and associates outFile to the output file?

outFile.open("outputData.out");

What is the output of the following statements? cout << setfill('*'); cout << "12345678901234567890" << endl cout << setw(5) << "18" << setw(7) << "Happy" << setw(8) << "Sleepy" << endl

123456789012-
34567890
*18Happy*Sleepy*

What is the output of the following statements? cout << "123456789012345678901234567890" << endl cout << setfill('#') << setw(10) << "Mickey" << setfill(' ') << setw(10) << "Donald" << setfill('*') << setw(10) << "Goofy" << endl;

123456789012-
345678901234-
567890
#####Mickey
Donald*Goofy



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