READ THIS NOW!

Failure to read and follow the instructions below may result in severe penalties.

- Print your name in the space provided below.
- Print your name and ID number on the Opscan form; be sure to code your ID number correctly on the Opscan form. Code Form B on the Opscan.
- Choose the single best answer for each question — some answers may be partially correct. If you mark more than one answer to a question, you will receive no credit for any of them.
- Unless a question involves determining whether given C++ code is syntactically correct, assume that it is. Unless a question specifically deals with compiler #include directives, you should assume the necessary header files have been included.
- Be careful to distinguish integer values from floating point values (containing a decimal point). In questions/answers that require a distinction between integer and real values, integers will be represented without a decimal point, whereas real values will have a decimal point, [1044 (integer), 1044.0 (floating point)].
- This is a closed-book, closed-notes examination. No calculators or other electronic devices may be used during this examination. You may not discuss (in any form: written, verbal or electronic) the content of this examination with any student who has not taken it. You must return this test form when you complete the examination. Failure to adhere to any of these restrictions is an Honor Code violation.
- There are 29 equal-valued multiple-choice questions.
- The answers you mark on the Opscan form will be considered your official answers.
- When you have finished, sign the pledge at the bottom of this page and turn in the test and your Opscan.

Do not start the test until instructed to do so!

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Name (Last, First) ___________________________ printed

**Pledge:** On my honor, I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this examination.

______________________________
signature
For the next 3 questions, assume the following variable declarations and initializations:

```cpp
bool Burke, Hare = false;
int a = 5, b = 0, c = 3;
```

Determine the value assigned by each of the following statements to the relevant Boolean variable, or if there's something (syntactically) wrong with the expression; choose from the following answers:

1) true  2) false  3) syntax error  4) cannot be determined

1) Hare = !Hare || Burke;

2) Burke = (a + c < b || a + b == c);

3) Burke = (a > b) || (b > 0) && (c > a);

For the next 2 questions, assume the input file stream `iFile` is connected to an input file whose contents are:

```
3A 129B
```

(There's a single tab separating the 'A' from the '1'.) Consider execution of the following code fragment immediately after the file stream has been opened:

```cpp
int i1;
char ch1 = 'x', ch2 = 'y', ch3 = 'z';
iFile >> ch1
    >> ch2
    >> i1
    >> ch3;
```

4) The resulting value of the variable `i1` would be:

1) 3  2) 1  3) 12  4) 29  5) 2  6) 129  7) 9  8) input failure occurs  9) none of these

5) The resulting value of the variable `ch3` would be:

1) '3'  2) 'A'  3) ' ' (a space)  4) '1'  5) '2'  6) '9'  7) 'B'  8) input failure occurs  9) none of these
For the next 2 questions, select the value assigned to the relevant variable, given the declarations:

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
\hline
\text{int} & & & & & \\
\text{IntVar}; & 2 & 2.0 & 2.5 & 3 & \text{none of these} \\
\text{double} & & & & & \\
\text{DecVar}; & 3 & 3.0 & 3.8 & 4.0 & \text{none of these}
\end{array}
\]

6) \text{IntVar} = 5.0 / 2;
7) \text{DecVar} = 19 / 5;

For the next 2 questions, select the value of the given C++ arithmetic expression. Note that the presence of a decimal indicates a double value, rather than an int.

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
\hline
8) & & & & & \\
5 / 2 * 2 + 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 & \text{none of these} \\
9) & & & & & \\
7 / 5 + 4 / 5.0 & 1 & 1.8 & 2.2 & \text{not allowed} & \text{none of these}
\end{array}
\]

For the next 3 questions, suppose the (file) input stream \texttt{In} contains the following 5 lines of data (there's one tab character between columns and a newline character immediately after the last character on each line):

| 55 | 23 | 72 | 40 | Gomer |
| 17 | 30 | 95 | 28 | Goober |
| 6  | 34 | 82 | 66 | Opie  |
| 19 | 62 | 36 | 21 | Floyd |
| 8  | 49 | 45 | 33 | Bea   |

What is the value of each of the indicated variables after the execution of the following program segment?

```c++
int Zero = 0, One = 1, Two = 2, Three = 3, Four = 4;
string First = "Andy", Second = "Barney", Third = "Otis";
In >> Zero >> One >> One >> Two;
In.ignore(100, \'\n\');
In.ignore(100, \'\n\');
In >> Three >> Four >> Zero;
In.ignore(100, \'\t\');
In.ignore(100, \'\t\');
In >> First;
```

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
\hline
10) & & & & & \\
One & 1 & 23 & 72 & 17 & \text{none of these} \\
11) & & & & & \\
Four & 4 & 23 & 30 & 34 & \text{none of these} \\
12) & & & & & \\
First & "Andy" & "Goober" & "62" & "6" & \text{none of these}
\end{array}
\]
For the next 4 questions, consider writing a program that must read lines of data formatted in the following way. Each line will contain the name of a team, followed by a tab, followed by a score, followed by a tab, followed by another team name, followed by a tab, followed by another score, followed by a newline:

```
<Call Number><tab><Title><tab><Category><tab><Year><newline>
```

The call numbers and titles are character strings, the category is a single word, and the years are positive integers. Assume that an input stream variable, \( \text{In} \), has been opened on such a file, the current stream position is at the beginning of the file, and that the following variables have been declared:

```cpp
string CallNumber, Title, Category;
int Year;
```

13) Which of the following statements will correctly read the first call number into the variable \( \text{CallNumber} \)?

1) \( \text{In} >> \text{CallNumber} \);
2) \( \text{getline} \( \text{In}, \text{CallNumber} \) \);
3) \( \text{getline} \( \text{In}, \text{CallNumber}, '\\t' \) \);
4) 1, 2 and 3
5) 1 and 2 only
6) 1 and 3 only
7) 2 and 3 only
8) none of these

14) Assuming that the first call number, and the tab following it, and the first title and the tab following it have been read, which of the following statements will correctly read the first category into the variable \( \text{Category} \)?

1) \( \text{In} >> \text{Category} \);
2) \( \text{getline} \( \text{In}, \text{Category} \) \);
3) \( \text{getline} \( \text{In}, \text{Category}, '\\t' \) \);
4) 1, 2 and 3
5) 1 and 2 only
6) 1 and 3 only
7) 2 and 3 only
8) none of these

For the next 2 questions suppose the input stream contains the following data:

```
QA271 P983<tab>How to Solve It<tab>Mathematics<tab>1957<newline>
```

15) Which of the following would be true after the following statements were executed?

```
In >> CallNumber; // line 1
In >> Title; // line 2
```

1) \( \text{CallNumber} == "QA271" \)
2) \( \text{CallNumber} == "QA271 P983" \)
3) \( \text{Title} == "How to Solve It" \)
4) \( \text{Title} == "How" \)
5) \( \text{Category} == "Mathematics" \)
6) 1 and 3 only
7) 2 and 3 only
8) 1 and 4 only
9) 1 and 5 only
10) none of these

16) Which of the following would be true after the following statements were executed, starting over at the beginning of the input stream?

```
getline(In, CallNumber, '\t'); // line 1
ggetline(In, Title, '\t'); // line 2
In >> Category; // line 3
```

1) \( \text{Category} == "Mathematics" \)
2) \( \text{Category} == "\tMathematics" \)
3) \( \text{Category} == "How" \)
4) \( \text{Category} == "to" \)
5) \( \text{Category} == "Solve" \)
6) \( \text{Category} == "It" \)
7) none of these
17) Which of the following represents the correct logic for a read-until-input-failure loop?

1) while (input succeeded) {
   // read next data item
   // process last data read
}

2) // read first data item
   while (input succeeded) {
   // process last data read
}

3) while (input succeeded) {
   // process last data read
   // read next data item
}

4) // read first data item
   while (input succeeded) {
   // process last data read
   // read next data item
}

5) 1 and 3 only
6) 2 and 4 only
7) none of these

For the next 2 questions, consider execution of the following switch statement:

```cpp
int Enter = 10;
cin >> Enter;
switch (Enter) {
    case 1: Enter = -4;
    case 2: Enter = -6;
    case 4: break;
    case 6: Enter = -8;
    default: Enter = -1;
}
```

What would the value of Enter be after execution of this code if the given value were read for Enter?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value read</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18)</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20) What is the value of the variable Z after the following code is executed?

```cpp
int W = 5, X = 9, Y = 5, Z = 1;
if (X + Y >= 2 * W) {
    Z++;
    if (Y - 3 * W < -X)
        Z--;
    else
        Z++;
} else {
    Z = -1;
}
```

1) -1
2) 0
3) 1
4) 2
5) 3
6) the code contains a syntax error
7) none of these
For the next 4 questions, assume the input file stream `In` is connected to an input file whose contents are:

```
3.14 2.76 828 0.43 0 27
```

(There's a single space separating each adjacent pair of values.) Consider execution of the following code fragment immediately after the file stream has been opened:

```cpp
int anInt1;
float aFloat1, aFloat2, aFloat3;
cout << fixed << showpoint;
In >> aFloat1 >> anInt1;
cout << anInt1 << endl; // A
cout << setprecision(3) << aFloat1 << endl; // B
In >> aFloat2 >> aFloat3;
cout << setprecision(1) << aFloat2 << endl; // C
cout << setprecision(2) << aFloat3 << endl; // D
```

21) In the statement labeled A, the value printed for the variable `anInt1` would be:

1) 3  
2) 1  
3) 4  
4) 14  
5) 2  
6) 76  
7) 828  
8) 314  
9) none of these

22) In the statement labeled B, the value printed for the variable `aFloat1` would be:

1) 0.1  
2) 0.14  
3) 0.140  
4) 2.76  
5) 2.760  
6) 3.14  
7) 3.140  
8) 0.100  
9) none of these

23) In the statement labeled C, the value printed for the variable `aFloat2` would be:

1) 2.76  
2) 2.7  
3) 2.8  
4) 0.76  
5) 0.7  
6) 0.8  
7) 2.0  
8) 3.0  
9) none of these

24) In the statement labeled D, the value printed for the variable `aFloat3` would be:

1) 0.828  
2) 8.280  
3) 828.0  
4) 828.00  
5) 828.000  
6) 0.43  
7) 0.430  
8) 2.760  
9) none of these

25) What is the first step in Polya's four-step process?

1) Design a solution.  
2) Understand the problem.  
3) Test the solution.  
4) Implement the solution.  
5) Find an excuse.  
6) none of these
26) What is the value printed for the variable \texttt{Delta} if the following code is executed?

```c++
int Delta = 0, X = 3;
if ( X % 2 == 1 )
    Delta = Delta + X;
X++;
if ( X % 2 == 0 )
    Delta = Delta + X;
X++;
if ( X % 2 == 0 )
    Delta = Delta + X;
cout << "Delta = " << Delta << endl;
```

1) 0  4) 3  7) 6  10) none of these
2) 1  5) 4  8) 7
3) 2  6) 5  9) 8

For the next 3 questions, assume the declarations:

```c++
string FName = "Foghorn", LName = "Leghorn";
int Age = 74;
```

27) What would be printed by the statement: \texttt{cout << LName + "," + FName;}

1) Foghorn, Leghorn 4) Leghorn, Foghorn
2) Leghorn, Foghorn 5) The statement is not allowed.
3) Foghorn,Leghorn 6) none of these

28) What would be printed by the statement: \texttt{cout << LName.length();}

1) Foghorn 4) The statement is not allowed.
2) 7  5) none of these
3) 8

29) Which of the following statements would print the name \texttt{Leghorn}, followed by the value of \texttt{Age}, so that the value of \texttt{Age} would be right-justified to column 20, like this:

```
12345678901234567890
Leghorn 74
```

1) \texttt{cout << LName << setw(20) << Age;}
2) \texttt{cout << LName << setw(20 - LName.length()) << Age;}
3) \texttt{cout << left << setw(10) << LName << right << setw(10) << Age;}
4) All of these
5) 1 and 2 only
6) 1 and 3 only
7) 2 and 3 only
8) none of these