READ THIS NOW!

Failure to read and follow the instructions below may result in severe penalties. Failure to adhere to these directions will not constitute an excuse or defense.

- 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 C on the Opscan; code your section group number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Struble</td>
<td>Nor 136</td>
<td>8:00am MWF</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struble</td>
<td>Han 100</td>
<td>11:15am MWF</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnette</td>
<td>Nor 136</td>
<td>8:00am TuTh</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker</td>
<td>Torg 2150</td>
<td>2:00TuTh</td>
<td>4</td>
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- 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 (real) values (containing a decimal point). In questions/answers which 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), \(1044.0\) (real).
- When you have finished, sign the pledge at the bottom of this page and turn in the test and your Opscan.
- 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 30 equal-valued multiple-choice questions.
- The answers you mark on the Opscan form will be considered your official answers.

Do not start the test until instructed to do so!

Name (Last, First) printed

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

signature
For the next 2 questions consider the following code:

```cpp
void main ()
{
    int Value1 = 1;
    int Value2 = 3;
    Mystery (Value1, Value2);
    cout << Value1<<`` ` ` << Value2 << endl;
}

void Mystery (int Param1, int& Param2)
{
    Param1 = Param1 * 5;
    Param2 = Param2 * 2;
}
```

1) What is printed out for Value1?

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

2) What is printed out for Value2?

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

3) Given the function heading

```cpp
int FindIt( int& howMany,
    float& alpha,
    float beta   )
```

which of the following is a valid function prototype for FindIt?

1) int FindIt( int& howMany, float& alpha, float beta );
2) void FindIt( int&, float&, float );
3) int FindIt( int, float&, float& );
4) 1 and 2 above
5) 1, 2, and 3 above
For the next 2 questions consider the execution of the following program:

(Hint – trace the program carefully.)

```c
void main()
{
    int LoopCounter, Count=0;
    for (LoopCounter = 0; LoopCounter < 10; LoopCounter++)
    {
        LoopCounter++;
        Count++;
    }
    cout << LoopCounter;
    cout << Count;
}
```

4) What value is printed for the variable LoopCounter:

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

5) What value is printed for the variable Count:

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

Consider executing the following program:

```c
void main ()
{
    int i, j, count=0, Answer;
    Answer = 1;
    for (i = 1; i < 3; i=i+1) {
        for (j = 1; j < 5; j=j+2){
            count++;
            Answer = Answer * i * j;
        }
    }
    cout << Answer << endl << count << endl;
}
```

6) What value is printed for the variable Answer:

   1) 0  2) 1  3) 2  4) 15  5) 18  6) 36  7) 72  8) none of the above

7) What value is printed for the variable count:

   1) 0  2) 1  3) 2  4) 15  5) 18  6) 36  7) 72  8) none of the above
```cpp
void main()
{
    int Count = 0;
    int number = 2;
    bool done = false;
    while (!done)
    {
        Count++;
        number = number * 2;
        done = (number > 64);
    }
    cout << Count << endl;
}

8) What is printed out when the above code is executed?

1) 1  2) 2  3) 3  4) 4  5) 5  6) 6  7) 0  8) 10  9) none of the above
```

```cpp
void main()
{
    int i=1, sum, j;
    while (i <= 5)
    {
        sum = 0;
        j = 1;
        while (j<=i)
        {
            sum = sum + j;
            j++;
        }
        i++;
    }
    cout << sum << endl;
}

9) What is printed out for sum when the above code is executed?

1) 0  2) 1  3) 5  4) 14  5) 15  6) none of the above
```

```cpp
void main()
{
    int i, j, A[2][4] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8};
    for( i=0 ;i<4 ; i++)
        for( j=0 ; j<2 ; j++)
            cout << A[j][i] << endl;
}

10) What is the value printed on the fifth line of output?

1) 1  2) 2  3) 3  4) 4  5) 5  6) 6

7) 7  8) 8  9) none of the above
11) Consider the function definition

```cpp
void DoThis( int& alpha,
    int beta )
{
    int temp;
    alpha = alpha + 100;
    temp = beta;
    beta = 999;
}
```

Suppose that the caller has integer variables `gamma` and `delta` whose values are 10 and 20, respectively. What are the values of `gamma` and `delta` after return from the following function call?

`DoThis(gamma,delta);`

1) `gamma = 10` and `delta = 20`  
2) `gamma = 110` and `delta = 20`  
3) `gamma = 10` and `delta = 999`  
4) `gamma = 110` and `delta = 999`  
5) none of the above

12) What is the output of the following code fragment? (All variables are of type int.)

```cpp
int alpha, beta;
alpha = 3;
beta = 20;
if (beta > 10)
{
    int alpha = 5;
    beta = beta + alpha;
    cout << alpha << ' ' << beta << endl;
}
cout << alpha << ' ' << beta << endl;
```

1) 3 20  
2) 3 25  
3) 5 25  
4) 5 25  
5) 5 25

13) What is the output of the following code fragment if the input value is 4? (Be careful here.)

```cpp
int num;
int alpha = 10;
cin >> num;
switch (num)
{
    case 3 : alpha++;  
    case 4 : alpha = alpha + 2;  
    case 8 : alpha = alpha + 3;  
    default : alpha = alpha + 4;
}
cout << alpha << endl;
```

1) 10  
2) 14  
3) 12  
4) 19  
5) 15
14) What is the output of the following code fragment? (beta is of type int.)

beta = 5;
do{
    switch (beta)
    {
        case 1 : cout << 'R';
            break;
        case 2 :
        case 4 : cout << 'O';
            break;
        case 5 : cout << 'L';
    }
    beta--;
} while (beta > 1);
cout << 'X' << endl;

1) X  2) ROOLX  3) LOOX  4) LOORX  5) ROOX

15) Which of the loops below produces the same number of loop iterations as the following loop? (count is of type int)

for (count = 1; count <= 10; count++)
    DoSomething();

1) for (count = 10; count >= 1; count--)
    DoSomething();
2) for (count = 0; count < 10; count++)
    DoSomething();
3) for (count = 10; count >= 0; count--)
    DoSomething();
4) 1 and 2 above
5) 1, 2, and 3 above

16) What is the content of the array arr after the for loop?

int arr[5];
int j = 0;
for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
{
    arr[i] = i+j;
    j = j + 1;
}

1) 0 1 2 3 4  3) 0 2 4 6 8
2) 1 2 3 4 5  4) 1 3 5 7 9
For the next 5 questions, consider the incomplete function definition given below:

```c++
void CountAs( char _________, int NumOfCharacters, int& TotalA)// Line A
{
    int LoopCounter;
    for (LoopCounter=0;________;LoopCounter++) //Line B
    {
        if (________ == 'A') //Line C
            TotalA=TotalA+________; //Line D
    }
    cout<<"The number of 'A'"s is = "<<________; //Line E
}
```

17) How should the blank for the first parameter in line A be filled?

1) CharacterList
2) CharacterList[]
3) 'A'
4) it should be left blank
5) none of these

18) How should the blank in line B be filled?

1) LoopCounter < 100
2) LoopCounter <= NumOfCharacters
3) LoopCounter <= 100
4) LoopCounter < NumOfCharacters
5) none of these

19) How should the blank in line C be filled?

1) CharacterList[NumOfCharacters]
2) CharacterList[LoopCounter]
3) LoopCounter
4) none of these
5) NumOfCharacters

20) How should the blank in line D be filled?

1) 1
2) CharacterList
3) LoopCounter
4) none of these
5) NumOfCharacters

21) How should the blank in line E be filled?

1) TotalA
2) CharacterList[LoopCounter]
3) LoopCount
4) none of these
5) NumOfCharacters
Consider the following code:

```cpp
void silly (int x);
int main()
{
    int x,y;
    // do something silly
    x=10;
    y=11;
    silly(x);
    silly(y); // values here
    return 0;
}

void silly (int x)
{
    int y;
    y=x+2 ;
    x=x*2 ;
} // end silly
```

22) What are the values of main function variables x and y at the point marked `// values here`?

1) x=10 and y=11     2) x=20 and y=22
3) x=11 and y=10     4) x=40 and y=11
5) x=20 and y=12      6) x=40 and y=14

23) What are the values of the main function’s variables x and y if x was passed by reference to the silly function at the point marked `// values here`?

1) x=10 and y=11     2) x=20 and y=22
3) x=11 and y=10     4) x=40 and y=11
5) x=20 and y=12      6) x=40 and y=14

For the next 3 questions consider the following code:

```cpp
for (int i=1; i<10; i++)
{
    for (int j=0; j<=i; j++)
    {
        cout << setw (4) << (i + j); //first
        cout << endl; //second
    }
}
```

24) How many times does the first `cout` statement execute?

1) 100   2) 56
3) 10     4) 55
5) 11      6) cannot be determined

25) How many times does the second `cout` statement execute?

1) 100   2) 56
3) 10     4) 55
5) 11      6) cannot be determined

26) What is the last value displayed?

1) 10     2) 19
3) 11     4) 20
5) 18      6) none of the above
Consider the following code:

```cpp
int main()
{
    int x[8];           // line 1
    for (int i=0;i<9;i++) // line 2
        x[i] = i;       // line 3
    return 0;           // line 4
}
```

27) Which line of code should be changed to prevent a possible runtime error in the program?

1) 1  2) 2  3) 3  4) 4
5) either 1 or 2  6) either 1 or 3  7) either 2 or 3  8) either 1 or 4

```cpp
num = 345;
do {
    cout << ', ' << num % 10;
    num = num / 10;
} while (num > 0);
```

28) What does the above code segment display?

1) 5, 50  2) 345  3) .5, 0  4) 543  5) 34.5, .345  6) none of the above

```cpp
int X; // 1
void main() {
    int Y;  // 2
    while(Y < 10) {
        int X = 0; // 3
        X++;
        Y = Y + X;
    }
    cout << X << endl;
}
```

29) Choose the correct statement about the above code:

1) The lifetime of the variable X in declaration 1 is the entire execution of the program.
2) The variable X in declaration 3 is initialized to 0 during each iteration of the while loop.
3) The scope of the variable X in declaration 1 is the entire body of main() except for the while loop.
4) The variable Y in declaration 2 should be initialized; otherwise, the content of Y is unpredictable.
5) All of the above.
6) None of the above.

30) Choose the correct statement about parameter passing by value:

1) Actual and formal parameters must be of similar types.
2) Formal parameters must be declared as local variables in the function body.
3) Actual parameters in a function call cannot be constants or expressions; they must be variables.
4) Parameter passing by value can be used both for input and output communication purposes.
5) All of the above are correct.
6) None of the above is correct.