Starting Out with C++ Early Objects 10th edition Gaddis Test Bank

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Starting Out with C++: Early Objects, 10th ed. **(Gaddis, Walters, and Muganda)**
Chapter 2 Introduction to C++

Chapter 2 Test 1

1) In a C++ program, two slash marks (`//`) indicate the beginning of
A) a block of code.
B) a comment.
C) a variable definition.
D) a program.
E) none of the above.
Answer: B

2) `#include <iostream>` is an example of a(n)
A) comment.
B) I/O statement.
C) preprocessor directive.
D) stream directive.
E) compiler option.
Answer: C

3) True/False: C++ is a case-sensitive language.
Answer: TRUE

4) The _____ is used to display information on the computer's screen.
A) `<` symbol
B) `cin` object
C) `cout` object
D) `print` object
E) `output` object
Answer: C

5) Which of the following will cause the next output to begin on a new line?
A) `cout << endl;`
B) `cout << "endl";`
C) `cout << "/n";`
D) All of the above
E) A and C, but not B
Answer: A

6) The _____ directive causes the contents of another file to be inserted into a program.
A) `#getfile`
B) `#library`
C) `#insert`
D) `#include`
E) None of the above
Answer: D

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7) True/False: A variable of the `char` data type can hold a set of characters like `"January"`.
Answer: FALSE

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8) You must have a(n) _____ for every variable you include in a program.
A) purpose
B) definition
C) comment
D) numeric value
E) output statement
Answer: B

9) Which of the following is/are valid C++ identifiers?
A) `June-2010`
B) `June.2010`
C) `June_2010`
D) `2010June`
E) Both C and D.
Answer: C

10) _____ are data items whose values cannot change while the program is running.
A) Literals
B) Variables
C) Fixed data
D) Integers
E) None of the above
Answer: A

11) True/False: The following two C++ statements perform the same operation.
```
wages = regPay + overTime;
regPay + overTime = wages;
```
Answer: FALSE

12) Which of the following definitions will allow the variable `total` to hold floating-point values?
A) `float total;`
B) `double total;`
C) `auto total = 0.0;`
D) All of the above
E) A and B, but not C
Answer: D

13) What value will be assigned to the variable `number` by the following statement?
```
int number = 7.8;
```
A) `7`
B) `8`
C) `7.8`
D) None of the above.
E) It's unpredictable. That's the problem.
Answer: A

14) If `number` is an `int` variable, both of the following statements will print out its value:
```
cout << number;
cout << "number";
```


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Answer: FALSE

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15) What value will be assigned to the variable `number` by the following statement?

```
int number = 7.8;
```

A) `7`
B) `8`
C) `7.8`
D) None of the above.
E) It's unpredictable. That's the problem.

Answer: A

16) A C++ character literal is enclosed in _____ quotation marks, whereas a string literal is enclosed in _____ quotation marks.

A) double, single
B) triple, double
C) open, closed
D) single, double
E) no, some

Answer: D

17) C++ automatically places _____ at the end of a string literal.

A) a semicolon
B) quotation marks
C) the null terminator
D) a newline escape sequence
E) a blank

Answer: C

18) The `bool` data type

A) can be used to store a single character.
B) has only two values: true and false.
C) is used to store extra-large numbers.
D) is used to represent numbers in E notation.
E) does none of the above.

Answer: B

19) The expression `5 / 2` evaluates to

A) 1
B) 2
C) 2.5
D) 5.2
E) 10

Answer: B

20) The expression `5 % 2` evaluates to

A) 1
B) 2
C) 2.5
D) 5.2

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E) 10

Answer: A

Chapter 2 Test 2

1) Every C++ program must have

A) comments.
B) variables.
C) literals.
D) a function called `main`..
E) all of the above.

Answer: D

2) A _____ is used to mark the end of a complete C++ programming statement.

A) comment
B) period
C) semicolon
D) closing brace
E) new line

Answer: C

3) Which of the following will cause the next output to begin on a new line?

A) `cout << endl;`
B) `cout << "endl";`
C) `cout << "/n";`
D) All of the above
E) A and C, but not B

Answer: A

4) In programming terms, a group of characters inside a set of double quotation marks (" ") is called

A) a character literal.
B) a string literal.
C) a character set.
D) none of the above.
E) any of the above.

Answer: B

5) True/False: The following two statements could be used interchangeably in a C++ program.

```
// Program Payroll
/* Program Payroll */
```

Answer: TRUE

6) A variable must be defined

A) in every program.
B) and initialized at the same time.
C) in order to perform output.
D) before it can be used.

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E) in all of the above cases.
Answer: D

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7) True/False: The following statements both declare the variable `num` to be an integer.

```
int num;
INT num;
```

Answer: FALSE

8) Which of the following definitions will allow the variable `average` to hold floating-point values?

A) `float average;`
B) `double average;`
C) `auto average = 0.0;`
D) All of the above
E) A and B, but not C

Answer: D

9) What literal(s) appear in the following C++ statement?

```
int number = 4 + 8;
```

A) number
B) 4
C) 8
D) 12
E) both B and C

Answer: E

10) Which of the following is/are valid C++ identifiers?

A) `department_9`
B) `aVeryLongVariableName`
C) `last-name`
D) All of the above.
E) Both A and B, but not C.

Answer: E

11) Which of the following keywords is/are the names of C++ data types?

A) `short`
B) `long`
C) `double`
D) `bool`
E) All of the above

Answer: E

12) _____ must be included in a program in order to use the `cout` object.

A) Opening and closing braces
B) The `iostream` header file
C) A `cout` declaration
D) Strings
E) None of the above

Answer: B

13) True/False: The following is a legal C++ statement to define and initialize a variable.

```
char firstName = "Jack";
```


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Answer: FALSE

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14) A _____ variable can hold only one of two values: true or false.

A) `binary`
B) single precision
C) `T/F`
D) `char`
E) `bool`
Answer: E

15) True/False: If a variable is defined as

```
int sum;
```

it may be written in the program code as `sum` or `Sum`, but not `SUM`.
Answer: FALSE

16) An operation that copies a value into a variable is called a(n) _____ operation.

A) assignment
B) equals
C) copy
D) declaration
E) cout
Answer: A

17) What value will be assigned to the variable `number` by the following statement?

```
int number = 3.75;
```

A) `3`
B) `4`
C) `3.75`
D) None of the above.
E) It's unpredictable. That's the problem.
Answer: A

18) True/False: The following two statements both assign the value 5 to the variable `dept`.

```
5 = dept;
dept = 5;
```

Answer: FALSE

19) The expression `7 % 2` evaluates to

A) 1
B) 3
C) 3.5
D) 7.2
E) 14
Answer: A

20) The expression `7 / 2` evaluates to

A) 1
B) 3
C) 3.5
D) 7.2
E) 14

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Answer: B

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