MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) What is the correct way to declare an array of 100 integers? 1) _____

A) int values [100];

B) array of 100 int;

C) values array [100] integer;

D) integer array of 100;

E) none of the above

2) If you have an array in your program: 2) _____
string names[100];
and if you need to pass the whole array (not just one element) to a function whose name is "takearray", then this is the right way to do it:

A) takearray(names);

B) takearray(string names[99]);

C) takearray(names[100]);

D) takearray(names[0:99]);

E) none of the above

3) Consider the following function: 3) _____

```
int whatisit(int a,int b)
{
   if(a!=b)
   {
      return 0;
    }
  return 1;
}
```

Then, what will be displayed with the statement:
cout<<whatisit(10,10);

A) 1

B) 10

C) impossible to say

D) 0

E) none of the above

4) Assuming that the variables: 4) _____
int a,b;
are declared, which of the following statements is syntactically INCORRECT in C++?

A) 1=a

B) a=b

C) a=1

D) a==1

E) none of the above, all of them are correct

5) A "for" statements has three expressions inside parentheses 5) _____
for(<first expression>; <second expression>; <third expression>)
and this is what they mean:

A) A "for" loop does not have three expressions

B) first expression: what you want to do before starting the loop
second expression: when you want the loop to stop
third expression: how to incement the counter

C) first expression: what you want to do before starting the loop
second expression: you keep on repeating a long as this expression is true
third expression: what you want to do after each time you go through the loop

D) first expression: when you want the loop to stop
second expression: what you want to do before you start
third expression: what you want to do when you finish the loop

E) none of the above

6) A statement like: 6) _____

```
for(int count=2; count==max;count++)
{
  // do this
}
```

Indicates that the "do this" should be repeated:

A) only when "count" is equal to 2

B) until count becomes equal to max

C) as long as "count" is equal to "max"

D) all of the above

E) none of the above

7) When reading information from a file in the hard drive using an fstream object, each piece of data is separated by: 7) _____

A) spaces or returns

B) dashes

C) commas or semicolons

D) any of the above

E) none of the above

8) Given 3 values A,B and C, which of the following functions will return the smallest value of the three? 8) _____

A) int trythis(int A,int B,int C)
```
{
   if(A<=B<=C) return A;
   if(B<=A<=C) return B;
   if(C<=A<=B) return C;
}
```

B) int maybethis(int A,int B,int C)
```
{
    if(A<=B&&A<=C) return A;
    if(B<=A&&B<=C) return B;
    return C;
}
```

C) int soeasy(int A,int B,int C)
```
{
   return A<B<C;
}
```

D) int howaboutthisone(int A,int B,int C)
```
{
    if(A<=B||A<=C) return A;
    if(B<=A||B<=C) return B;
    return C;
}
```

E) None of the above

9) After you are done using a file object in your program you should: 9) _____

A) read

B) verify if there was an End-of-file

C) open

D) close

E) None of the above

10) After inputting information from a file object whose name is "myfile", you can check if you reached the end of file doing this: 10) _____

A) if(eof("myfile")) break;

B) if(eof(myfile)) break;

C) if(myfile.eof()) break;

D) if(myfile==eof()) break;

E) None of the above

11) In C++, the arithmetic operator with the highest priority is (are): 11) _____

A) % (remainder)

B) * and / (multiplication and division)

C) * (multiplication)

D) * / and % (multiplication, division and remainder)

E) None of the above

12) When using <iostream.h> you can output "endl" when you want ... 12) _____

A) to write to the display, instead of a file

B) to start a new line

C) to end the program

D) to write to a file instead of cout

E) None of the above

13) If you have two "ints" A and B and you want to display whichever is the greater (or equal) of the two, you can do this: 13) _____

A)
```
for(A>=B)
   {
      cout<<A<<" is greater";
   }
   else
   {
      cout<<B<<" is greater";
   }
```

B)
```
for(A<B;A=B;A>B)
   {
       cout<< int << 'is greater';
   }
```

C)
```
do
   {
      cout<<A<<" is greater";
   }while (A>=B);
```

D)
```
while(A>=B)
   {
      cout<<A<<" is greater ";
   }
   while (B>=A)
   {
      cout<<B<<" is greater ";
   }
```

E) None of the above

14) When you see the character "&" in a function header, like, for example: 14) _____
int dothis(int &number)
This means that:

A) There are actually two parameters, in the example "int" and "number" are parameters

B) The parameter is being passed by reference; i.e. if the function changes the value of the parameter, the original value in the main program is also goinjg to change.

C) The name of the parameter simply starts with "&"

D) The parameter is being passed by value: i.e. if the function changes the value of the parameter, then, the original value in the main program will not be changed.

E) none of the above

15) Which of the following are keywords in C++? 15) _____

A) file

B) loop

C) decimal

D) integer

E) None of the above

16) What should you see on the screen after executing the program excerpt below? 16) _____

```
string sing;
string="Jingle Bells  ";
for(int count=1;count<=3;count++)
{
    sing=sing+sing;
}
cout<<sing<<"Rock";
```

A) Jingle Bells Rock

B) sing "Jingle Bells" Rock;

C) Jingle Bells Jingle Bells Jingle Bells Rock

D) Jingle Bells Jingle Bells Jingle Bells Jingle Bells Rock

E) None of the above