

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

- 1) If you need to output a variable "price" using <iostream.h>, this is how you do it: 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) cout>>price;
  - B) price>>cout;
  - C) cout=price;
  - D) cout<<price;
  - E) None of the above

- 2) if a function has a header like: 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- ```
int dothis(float numbers[10],int value)
```
- then, the first parameter of this function is:
- A) an int
  - B) an array of float
  - C) the number 10
  - D) a float
  - E) none of the above

- 3) Consider the array: 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- ```
int mynumbers[6]={6,5,4,3,2,1};
```
- (meaning that the first element has value 6, the second 5, etc.  
Then, what is the value of:  
mynumber[2+mynumber[3]] ?
- A) 1
  - B) non-existent
  - C) 0
  - D) 7
  - E) none of the above

- 4) If you have a declaration: 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- ```
string name[100];
```
- this means that the last string of this array is:
- A) string[99]
  - B) string[100]
  - C) name[100]
  - D) name[99]
  - E) none of the above

5) If you have an array "values" which has "arraysize" elements, then you can find out the sum of all the elements of the array as follows:

5) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) 

```
float sum=0;
for(int arraysize=0;arraysize<10;arraysize++)
{
    sum=sum+values[arraysize];
}
cout<<"The sum is:"<<sum;
```
- B) 

```
float sum=0;
for(int count=1;count<=arraysize;count++)
{
    sum=sum+values[count];
}
cout<<"The sum is:"<<sum;
```
- C) 

```
float sum=0;
for(int count=0;count<arraysize;count++)
{
    sum=sum+values[count];
}
cout<<"The sum is:"<<sum;
```
- D) 

```
float sum=0;
for(int count=0;count<arraysize;count++)
{
    sum=sum+values[];
}
cout<<"The sum is:"<<sum;
```
- E) None of the above

6) Please be careful with this question, do not try to guess!

6) \_\_\_\_\_

Consider the array:

```
int value[10]={5,2,7,2,1,3,0,2,3,4};
```

(This means the value[0] is 5, value[1] is 2, value[2] is 7, etc.)

Then, what should be displayed by the statement:

```
cout<< value[ value[2]+1 ];
```

- A) 0
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 14
- E) None of the above

7) If a compiler sees a statement like:

7) \_\_\_\_\_

```
what(values[5]);
```

then, the compiler can tell that:

- A) what is a function, values must be an array
- B) both values and what are arrays
- C) values is a function, what must be an array
- D) the result is zero
- E) none of the others

8) If you have the following declarations in your program: 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
`int numbers[15];`  
... and later you have the following:  
`dothis(numbers[2]);`

this means that the function "dothis" should have one parameter of type ...

- A) string
- B) array of int
- C) void
- D) int
- E) none of the above

9) In C++ you can declare arrays of: 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) int  
B) string  
C) float  
D) all of the above  
E) none of the above

10) If you have the declarations: 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
`int values[30];`  
`int k;`  
then, you can say that:  
A) all of the above  
B) `k[values]` is an int  
C) `values` is an int, but `values[k]` is an array  
D) "`values`" is an array, but `values[k]` is an int  
E) none of the above