



Free Questions for CPP by actualtestdumps

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main(){
```

```
int myints[] = { 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 5, 7, 9, 8, 0 };
```

```
vector v(myints, myints+10);
```

```
set s1(v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
set > s2(v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
for(set::iterator i=s1.begin(); i!= s1.end(); i++) {
```

```
cout
```

```
}  
  
for(set >::iterator i=s2.begin();i!= s2.end(); i++) {  
  
cout  
  
}  
  
cout  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

Options:

- A-** program outputs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- B-** program outputs: 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
- C-** program outputs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
- D-** program outputs: 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Answer:

C

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main(){
```

```
int t[] = { 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 5, 7, 9, 8, 0 };
```

```
vector v(t, t+10);
```

```
set s1(v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
s1.insert(v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
pair::iterator, set::iterator> range;
```

```
range = s1.equal_range(6);
```

```
cout  
return 0;  
}
```

The output will be:

Options:

- A- 6 6
- B- 5 7
- C- 6 7
- D- 1 5
- E- 6 5

Answer:

C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
template
```

```
class A {
```

```
    T _v;
```

```
public:
```

```
    A() {}
```

```
    A(T v): _v(v){}
```

```
    T getV() { return _v; }
```

```
    void add(T & a);
```

```
    void add(string & a);
```

```
};
```

```
template
```

```
void A::add(T & a) { _v+=a; }
```

```
void A::add(string & a) {
```

```
_v.insert(0, a);
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
Aa("Hello");
```

```
string s(" world!");
```

```
a.add(s);
```

```
cout
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Options:

A- program will display: Hello world!

B- compilation error

C- program will display: world!Hello

D- program will run without any output

Answer:

B

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main(){
```

```
int t[] = { 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 5, 7, 9, 8, 0 };
```



```
multiset s1(t,t+10);  
s1.insert(s1.find(7), 3);  
for(multiset::iterator i=s1.begin();i!= s1.end(); i++) {  
cout  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

Options:

- A- program outputs: 0 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- B- program outputs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- C- program outputs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 3 8 9
- D- program outputs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 3 7 8 9
- E- runtime exception

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
template
```

```
int calculate(T start, T end)
```

```
{
```

```
int s = 0;
```

```
while (start != end)
```

```
s+= *start; start++;return s;
```

```
}  
  
int main ()  
{  
int t[] = {1, 2 ,3 ,4 ,5, 6 , 7, 8 , 9, 10};  
vectorv1(t, t+5);  
dequed1(t+5, t+10);  
  
cout  
  
cout  
  
cout  
  
cout  
  
cout  
  
return 0;  
}
```

Options:

- A- compilation error
- B- runtime exception
- C- program outputs 55 5 17 55
- D- program outputs 55 5 17 0

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
templatestruct Out {
```

```
ostream & out;

Out(ostream & o): out(o){}

void operator()(const T & val ) { out

};

struct Sequence {

int start;

Sequence(int start):start(start){}

int operator>() { return start++; }

};

struct Odd { bool operator()(int v) { return v%2==0; } };

int main() {

vector v1(10);

vector v2(10);

generate(v1.begin(), v1.end(), Sequence(1));

stable_partition(v1.begin(),v1.end(), Odd());
```

```
for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), Out(cout) );cout  
return 0;  
  
}
```

Program outputs:

Options:

- A- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- B- 5 7 3 9 1 10 2 8 4 6
- C- 10 2 8 4 6 5 7 3 9 1
- D- 4 6 8 10 2 7 5 3 1 9
- E- 2 4 6 8 10 1 3 5 7 9

Answer:

E

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include  
  
using namespace std;  
  
int main()  
{  
  
cout.setf(ios::oct, ios::basefield);  
  
cout  
  
cout.setf(ios::showbase);  
  
cout  
  
return 0;  
}
```

Program outputs:

Options:

A- 144 0144

- B- 144 0x64
- C- 0x144 0144
- D- 0144 100
- E- compilation error

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class C {};
```

```
template
```

```
class A {
```



```
T _v;  
  
public:  
  
A() {}  
  
A(T v): _v(v){}  
  
T getV() { return _v; }  
  
void add(T a) { _v+=a; }  
  
};  
  
int main()  
  
{  
  
A b;  
  
Aa;  
  
a.add(C());  
  
cout  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

Options:

- A- program will display:0
- B- program will not compile
- C- program will compile
- D- program will cause runtime exception

Answer:

B

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;

class B { int val;

public:

B(int v=0):val(v){}

int getV() const {return val;}

B operator +(const B &b )const { return B(val + b.val); } };

ostream & operator

template struct Out {

ostream & out;

Out(ostream & o): out(o){}

void operator() (const T & val ) { out

template struct Add : public binary_function {

A operator() (const A & a, const A & b) const { return a+b; }};

int main() {

int t[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};
```

```
vector v1(t, t+10);  
  
vector v2(10);  
  
transform(v1.begin(), v1.end(), v2.begin(), bind1st(ptr_fun (Add()), 1));  
  
for_each(v2.rbegin(), v2.rend(), Out(cout));cout  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

Program outputs:

Options:

A- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B- 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

C- 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

D- 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

E- compilation error

Answer:

E

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the code below, assuming that you enter the following sequence: true true?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
bool a,b;
```

```
cin>>a>>b;
```

```
cout
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Program will output:

Options:

A- true>true

B- false>false

C- 11

D- 00

E- none of these

Answer:

E

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
#include
```

```
#include

using namespace std;

bool mycomparison (int first, int second){return first>second;}

template

void print(T start, T end) {

while (start != end) {

std::cout

}

}

int main()

{

int t1[]={ 1, 7, 8, 4, 5 };

list l1(t1, t1 + 5);

int t2[]={ 3, 2, 6, 9, 0 };

list l2(t2, t2 + 5);
```

```
l1.sort(mycomparison);  
l2.sort(mycomparison);  
l1.merge(l2,mycomparison);  
print(l1.begin(), l1.end());  
print(l2.begin(), l2.end()); cout  
return 0;  
}
```

Options:

- A- program outputs: 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
- B- program outputs: 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
- C- program outputs: 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 6 3 2 0
- D- program outputs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 2 3 6 9
- E- program outputs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Answer:

A

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