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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
deque mydeck;list mylist; vector myvector;
```

```
stack first;
```

```
stack second(mydeck);
```

```
stack third(second);

stack > fourth(mylist);

fourth.push(10);fourth.push(11);fourth.push(12);

stack > fifth(myvector);

fifth.push(10);fifth.push(11);fifth.push(12);

while(!fifth.empty())

{

cout

fifth.pop();

}

while (!fourth.empty())

{

cout

fourth.pop();

}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Options:

A- program outputs: 12 11 10 12 11 10

B- compilation error

C- program outputs: 10 11 12 10 11 12

D- runtime exception

Answer:

B

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[] = {1, 2 ,3 ,4 ,5, 6 , 7, 8 , 9, 10};  
  
dequed1(t, t+10);  
  
vectorv1(t, t+10);  
  
cout  
  
cout  
  
d1.resize(12); v1.resize(12);  
  
cout  
  
cout  
  
d1.reserve(20);v1.reserve(20);  
  
cout
```

```
cout  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

Options:

- A- the output is 10 10 10 10 12 12 12 12 20 20
- B- reserve and resize means exactly the same
- C- there are compilation errors
- D- capacity is always smaller then size

Answer:

C

Question 3

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

sets(myints, myints+10);

multiset s1(s.begin(),s.end());

s1.insert(s.begin(),s.end());

s1.erase(s1.lower_bound(2),s1.upper_bound(7));

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

cout

}

return 0;

}
```

The output will be:

Options:

A- 0 0 1 1 8 8 9 9

B- 0 1 8 9

C- 2 3 4 5 6 7

D- 3 4 9 8 0

E- 3 3 4 4 9 9 8 8 0 0

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What will happen 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) { _v+=a; }

};

int main()

{

    Aa("Hello");

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

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

```
cout
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Options:

A- program will display: Hello world!

B- program will not compile

C- program will display: Hello

D- program will run without any output

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
template
```

```
void g(int a)
```

```
{
```

```
cout
```

```
}
```

```
template
```

```
void g(A a)
```

```
{
```

```
cout
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int a = 1;  
  
g(a);  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

Options:

- A- program displays: 1
- B- program displays: 2
- C- compilation error
- D- runtime exception

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
float f = 10.126;
```

```
cout
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Program outputs:

Options:

A- 10.126 10

B- 10.126 10.12

C- compilation error

D- 10.126 10.13

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class A
```

```
{
```

```
int a,b;
```

```
public:
```

```
A & operator =(const A & c) { a = c.a; return *this;}
```

```
A():a(0),b(0){}
```

```
void setA(int a) {this->a = a;} void setB(int b) {this->b = b;}
```

```
int getA() {return a;} int getB() {return b;}
```

```
};
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
vector<v>
```

```
A a;
```

```
a.setA(10); a.setB(11);
```

```
v.push_back(a);
```

```
A b = v.front(); v.pop_back();
```

```
cout
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Options:

- A- program outputs 11 10
- B- compilation error
- C- program outputs 0 10
- D- program outputs 10 0
- E- program outputs 11 0

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
#include
```



```
#include

#include

using namespace std;

bool compare(int a, int b) { return a == b; }

int main () {

int t[] = {1,2,3,4,5,1,2,3,4,5};

vector v (t,t+10);

vector::iterator it = v.begin();

int m1[] = {1, 2, 3};

while ( (it = find_first_of (it, v.end(), m1, m1+3)) != v.end()) {

cout

}

cout

return 0;

}
```

Options:

- A- program outputs: 0 1 2 5 6 7
- B- program outputs: 0 5
- C- program outputs: 0 0
- D- compilation error
- E- program will run forever

Answer:

E

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()  
  
{  
  
float f = 10.126;  
  
cout.unsetf(ios::floatfield);  
  
cout  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

What will be a mantissa part of the numbers displayed:

Options:

- A- 1.0126 1.013
- B- 1.012600 10.013
- C- 10.01260 10.013
- D- 1.012600 1.013
- E- 1.0126 1.01

Answer:

D

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which keywords can be used to define template type parameters? Choose all possible answers:

Options:

A- class

B- typedef

C- typename

D- static

E- volatile

Answer:

A, C

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
#include  
  
using namespace std;  
  
class C {  
  
public:  
  
int _c;  
  
C():_c(0){}  
  
C(int c) { _c = c;}  
  
C operator+=(C & b) {  
  
C tmp;  
  
tmp._c = _c+b._c;  
  
return tmp;  
  
}
```

```
};  
  
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(2);  
  
    Aa (5);  
  
    Cc;
```

```
a.add(c);
```

```
cout
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Options:

A- program will display:2

B- program will not compile

C- program will compile

D- program will cause runtime exception

Answer:

B

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