



Free Questions for CPA-21-02 by dumpshq

Shared by Anthony on 12-12-2023

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which line of code inserted instead of the comment will make the following code run properly without causing memory leaks?

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Base
{
public
    int *ptr;
    Base(int i) { ptr = new int(i); }

    // Insert line of code here

    int get() { return *ptr; }
};

int main()
{
    Base* o = new Base(10) ;
    cout << o -> get() ;
}
```

Options:

- A- ~Base() { delete this; }
- B- no additional code is needed
- C- ~Base() { delete ptr; delete ptr; }
- D- ~Base() { delete ptr; }

Answer:

D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the meaning of the following declaration? (Choose two.)

```
char **ptr;
```

Options:

- A- ptr is a pointer to a pointer to char
- B- ptr is a pointer to char*
- C- ptr is a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to char
- D- ptr is a pointer to char

Answer:

A, B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the expected output of the following program?

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int tab[4] = {1, 2, 3, 4}, *p = tab + 3;
    while(*p != 1)
    {
        (*p) --;
        cout << *p;
        p--;
    }
}
```

Options:

- A- It prints: 432
- B- It prints: 321
- C- It prints: 4321
- D- It prints: 3210

Answer:

B

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which code line inserted instead of the comment below will fix the program so that it produces the expected output and does not cause any memory leak?

Expected output:

12

Code:

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int *p = new int[2] ;
    for (int i = 0 ; i < 2 ; i++)
    (
        p[i] = i + 1 ;
        cout << p[i] ;
    }
    // Insert line of code here
}
```

Options:

A- delete [] p;

B- delete p[];

C- delete p;

D- delete *p;

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which code line instead of the comment below will cause the program to produce the expected output?

Expected output:

66

Code:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
float fun(float& a, float b, float *c)
{
    // Insert line of code here
}
int main()
{
    float x = 1., y = 2., z = 3.;
    cout << fun(x, y, &z);
    cout << x ;
}
```

Options:

- A- $a = b * c$;
- B- $\text{return } a = b * c$;
- C- $\text{return } a = b * *c$;
- D- $a = b * *c$;

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which code lines inserted independently instead of the comment will make the following program work correctly? (Choose three.)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
//Insert line of code here
{
    cout << "Hello, it's me" << endl;
}
```

Options:

A- int main (int argc, char *argv[])

B- int main (int c, char *v[])

C- int main

D- void main ()

Answer:

A, B

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If a function, which is not a method, needs to save any value between its subsequent invocations, this can be done by: (Choose two.)

Options:

A- setting a variable declared inside the function with the static modifier

B- setting a parameter of the function

C- setting a variable declared outside the function

D- setting a variable declared inside the function without the static modifier

Answer:

A, C

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements may completely ignore their bodies (inner statements)? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- do

B- swicch

C- for

D- while

Answer:

B, C, D

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A condition expression used by if(), while(), and do-while() must evaluate to and only to:

Options:

- A- an int type value
- B- any value that can be treated as truth/falsehood
- C- a float type value
- D- a bool type value

Answer:

B

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What will happen if the memory cannot be allocated?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <exception>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    long s = 10000000000000;
    try {
        int* myarray = new int[s];
    }
    catch (bad_alloc&) {
        cout << "Error allocating memory";
    }
    catch (exception& e) {
        cout << "Standard exception";
    }
    catch (...) {
        cout << "Unknown exception";
    }
}
```

Options:

- A- The program will print: Standard exception
- B- The program will print: Unknown exception

- C- The program will cause a compilation error
- D- The program will print: Error allocating memory

Answer:

D

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