Name:	CSCI 2490 C++ Programming
	Armstrong Atlantic State University
(50 minutes)	Instructor: Dr. Y. Daniel Liang

(Open book test, you can only bring the textbook)

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions:

5 quizzes for Chapter 1

1 Why do computers use zeros and ones?

- A. because binary numbers are the bases upon which all other number systems are built.
- B. because combinations of zeros and ones can represent any numbers and characters.
- C. because digital devices have two stable states and it is natural to use one state for 0 and the other for 1.
- D. because binary numbers are simplest.
- 2 A block is enclosed inside .
- A. Brackets
- B. Braces
- C. Parentheses
- D. Quotes
- 3 The following program displays \_\_\_\_\_. #include <iostream> using namespace std;

```
int main()
 cout << "A";
 cout << "B";
 return 0;
```

A. AB

- B. BA
- C. BA
- D. AB
- 4 is the brain of a computer.
- A. Hardware
- B. Memory
- C. CPU
- D. Disk

5 The extension name of a C++ source code file is	
Aclass Bjava Cexe Dcpp Eobj	
10 quizzes for Chapter 2 6 To improve readability and maintainability, you should declare instead using literal values such as 3.14159.	of
A. constants B. variables C. classes D. functions	
7 To assign a value 1 to variable x, you write	
A. x := 1; B. 1 := x; C. 1 = x; D. x = 1; E. x == 1;	
8 The ASCII of 'a' is 97. What is the ASCII for 'c'?	
A. 97 B. 98 C. 96 D. 99	
9 Which of the following statement prints smith\exam1\test.txt?	
A. cout << "smith\\exam1\\test.txt"; B. cout << "smith\\exam1"\test.txt"; C. cout << "smith\"exam1\"test.txt"; D. cout << "smith\\exam1\\test.txt";	
10 A character is stored in	
A. three bytes B. two bytes C. four bytes D. one byte	
11 Suppose x is 1. What is x after $x = 1$ ?	

```
B. 0
C. 1
D. 2
E. -2
12 Programming style is important, because . .
A. a program may not compile if it has a bad style
B. good programming style makes a program more readable
C. good programming style helps reduce programming errors
D. good programming style can make a program run faster
13 To add a value 1 to variable x, you write
A. x = x + 1;
B. x := 1;
C. 1 + x = x;
D. x += 1;
E. x = 1 + x;
14 Which of the following expression will yield 0.5?
A. 1.0 / 2
B.1/2.0
C. (double) 1 / 2
D. (double) (1 / 2)
E.1/2
15 Note that the ASCII for character A is 65. The expression 'A' + 1 evaluates to
A.B
B. 66
C. A1
D. Illegal expression
Part II: Find and correct errors in the following code:
(5 pts)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
 int j = i + 1;
 int k = 5.5;
 cout << "j is " << j << "and
   k is " << k;
```

A. -1

```
return 0;
Part III: Show the output of the following code:
(8 pts)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
 int x1, x2, i, j, k, y, z;
 float f;
 x1 = 1;
 x2 = 1;
 y = 5 + x1--;
 z = 5 + ++x2;
 i = 6 % 4;
 \dot{j} = 1;
 j += j + 3;
 k = 25 / 2;
 f = (float)((2 / 5) * k);
 cout << "x1 is " << x1 << endl;
 cout << "x2 is " << x2 << endl;
 cout << "i is " << i << endl;
 cout << "j is " << j << endl;
 cout << "k is " << k << endl;
 cout << "y is " << y << endl;
 cout << "z is " << z << endl;
 cout << "f is " << f;
 return 0;
Part IV: (10 pts) Write a program that prompts the user to
  enter two points (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) and displays their
  distances. The formula for computing the distance is
   \sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}. Note you can use pow(a, 0.5) to compute
   \sqrt{a}. Here is a sample run.
<Output>
Enter x1 and y1: 1.5 - 3.4
Enter x2 and y2: \frac{4}{5}
The distance of the two points is 8.764131445842194
```

<End Output>