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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Volume A	110
Topic 2, Volume B	118
Total	228

QUESTION NO: 1

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

```
#include #include using namespace std; class A
{ int a,b; public:
A(const A & c) { a = c.a; }
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);
cout<<>
```

- A. program outputs 10 11
- B. the result is unpredictable
- C. program outputs 10 0
- D. program outputs 11 0
- E. compilation error

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 2**

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

```
#include
#include
#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); map m;
for (vector::iterator i = v.begin(); i != v.end(); i++) { stringstream s;s << *i << *i;
m.insert(pair(*i, s.str()));
}
pair<>::iterator, map::iterator> range; range = m.equal_range(6);
for (map::iterator i = range.first; i != range.second; i++) { cout << i->first << " ";
} return 0; }
```

- A. program outputs: 6
- B. program outputs: 5 7
- C. program outputs: 6 7
- D. program outputs: 1 5
- E. program outputs: 6 5

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 3

Which method added to class B at the marked spot will allow the code below to compile? Choose all possible solutions.

```
#include
#include #include using namespace std; class B { int val; public:
B(int v):val(v){}
int getV() const {return val;}
/* Insert Code Here */
};
ostream & operator <<(ostream & out, const B & v) { out<<struct Out { ostream & out;
Out(ostream & o): out(o){}
void operator() (const T & val ) { out<
int t[]={8, 10, 5, 1, 4, 6, 2, 7, 9, 3}; vector v1(t, t+10);
sort(v1.begin(), v1.end(), greater()); for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), Out(cout));cout<
```

- A. `bool operator < (const B & v) const { return val<>`

- B. bool operator > (const B & v) const { return val<>
- C. bool operator > (const B & v) const { return val>v.val;}
- D. bool operator == (const B & v) const { return val==v.val;}
- E. operator int () const { return val; }

ANSWER: B C D

QUESTION NO: 4

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

```
#include
#include
#include #include using namespace std; templatestruct Out { ostream & out; Out(ostream & o): out(o){}
void operator() (const T & val ) { out<
};
int main() { char s[]{"qwerty"}; char t1[]{"ert"}; char t2[]{"ERT"}; sort(s, s+6);
cout<
```

Program outputs:

- A. 0 0
- B. 0 1
- C. 1 0
- D. 1 1

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 5

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the code below, assuming you enter the following sequence: 1 2 3?

```
#include
using namespace std;
int main ()
{ int a,b,c;
```


E. program will display sequence 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

ANSWER: A B C E

QUESTION NO: 7

Which stack initialization (line numbers) are correct? Choose all that apply.

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include #include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
deque mydeck; list mylist; vector myvector; stack first;// Line I stack second(mydeck);// Line II stack third(second);// Line III  
stack > fourth(mylist);// Line IV stack > fifth(myvector);// Line V return 0; }
```

A. line I

B. line II

C. line III

D. line IV

E. line V

ANSWER: A B C D E

QUESTION NO: 8

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

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include #include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void myfunction(int i) {
```

```
cout << " " << i;
}
int main() {
int t[] = { 10, 5, 9, 6, 2, 4, 7, 8, 3, 1 }; deque d1(t, t+10); vector v1(d1.rbegin(), d1.rend()); sort(d1.begin(), d1.end());
swap_ranges(v1.begin(), v1.end(), d1.begin()); for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), myfunction); for_each(d1.begin(), d1.end(),
myfunction); return 0; }
```

Program outputs:

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

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 9

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code? Choose all that apply.

```
#include #include
using namespace std; int main ()
{
vectorv1(10, 3); v1.push_back(3);
cout<<>
return 0; }
```

- A. program displays 4 4
- B. program displays 10 3
- C. size of vector v1 is 11
- D. all elements of vector v1 are of the same value

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 10

Which lines of the code below contain proper instantiation of queue objects?

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include #include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
deque mydeck; list mylist; vector myvector; queue first; // line I queue second(mydeck); // line II queue third(second); // line III  
queue fourth(mylist); // line IV queue fifth(myvector); // line V return 0; }
```

A. line I

B. line II

C. line III

D. line IV

E. line V

ANSWER: A B C

QUESTION NO: 11

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<<100<<" "; cout.setf(ios::showbase); cout<<100<<" ";
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Program outputs:

A. 144 0144

B. 144 0x64

- C. 0x144 0144
- D. 0144 100
- E. compilation error

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 12

What happens when you attempt to compile and run the following code? Choose all possible answers.

```
#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;
}};
ostream & operator<<(ostream & c, const C & v) { 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(2); A a (5); a.add(C());
cout << a.getV() <
```

- A. program will display:5
- B. program will not compile
- C. program will compile
- D. program will cause runtime exception

ANSWER: A C**QUESTION NO: 13**

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

```
#include
#include using namespace std; class B { int val; public:
B(int v):val(v){}
int getV() const {return val;} bool operator < (const B & v) const { return val<v.val;}
struct Out { ostream & out;
Out(ostream & o): out(o){}
void operator() (const T & val ) { out<<val<<endl;}
int t[]={8, 10, 5, 1, 4, 6, 2, 7, 9, 3}; deque d1(t, t+10); sort(d1.begin(), d1.end());
deque::iterator it = upper_bound(d1.begin(), d1.end(), B(4)); for_each(it, d1.end(), Out(cout)); cout<<endl;
```

Program outputs:

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

ANSWER: A**QUESTION NO: 14**

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

```
#include #include
int main ()
{
std::vector v1;
for(int i = 0; i<10; i++) {v1.push_back(i); } std::vector v2(v1.begin()+2, v1.end()?2); std::vector::iterator it = v2.begin();
for( ; it != v2.end(); it++) {std::cout<<*it++<<" "; }std::cout<<endl;
```

- A. compilation error

B. program outputs 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

C. program outputs 2 3 4 5 6 7

D. program outputs 2 4 6

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 15

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

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
#include #include using namespace std; templatestruct Out { ostream & out;
```

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

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

```
int t[]={8, 10, 5, 1, 4, 6, 2, 7, 9, 3}; deque d1(t, t+10); set s1(t,t+10);
```

```
cout<
```

```
<<>
```

```
return 0; }
```

Choose all possible outputs (all that apply):

A. 1 0

B. 1 1

C. true true

D. false false

E. compilation error

ANSWER: A B