

# CS201 quiz 1 Fall 2021

## TOPIC 13-18

### ORANGE MONKEY TEAM

1. In an n-dimensional array , we use \_\_\_\_\_ for loop(s) to populate the array  
n

2. In 3 dimensional array, we use \_\_\_\_\_ for loop(s) to populate the array  
3

3. In 2 dimensional array, we use \_\_\_\_\_ for loop(s) to populate the array  
2

4. In 1 dimensional array, we use \_\_\_\_\_ for loop(s) to populate the array  
1

5. A group is a record of related \_\_\_\_\_  
Fields

6. \_\_\_\_\_ contains functions for manipulations of character data  
ctype.h

7. ifstream inFile refers \_\_\_\_\_  
Object for reading from a file

8. ofstream outFile refers \_\_\_\_\_  
object for writing to a file

9. A character is stored in the memory in \_\_\_\_\_  
Byte

10. A string which is assigned to a string variable is terminated by

**Null character**

11. When an identifier is declared with keyword const then,  
Its value cannot be changed

12. If stream is used for \_\_\_\_\_  
Input file stream

13. Which of the following option is correct about array

Only one type of elements can be stored in an array

14. Suppose that an integer type pointer contains a memory address 0x221220. What will be the new memory address if we increment this pointer by one  
0x221224

15. In the case of pointer to pointer or \_\_\_\_\_ the first pointer contains the address of the second pointer, which contains the address of the variable, which contains the desired value

Double dereference

16. The data in the memory is \_\_\_\_\_  
Volatile

17. Suppose we have a file with name myfile.text What will be the correct syntax of file opening for input

```
myFile,open("myfile.text", ios::in);
```

18. In analysis, we try to have a \_\_\_\_\_  
Precise problem statement

19. \_\_\_\_\_ Returns true if c is a digit or a letter and false otherwise  
int isalnum ( int c)

20. \_\_\_\_\_ Returns true if c is a digit and false otherwise  
int isdigit(int c)

21. \_\_\_\_\_ Returns true if c is a letter and false otherwise  
**Int isalpha(int c)**

22. \_\_\_\_\_ Returns true if c is a hexadecimal digit character and false otherwise

**Int isxdigit(int c)**

23. \_\_\_\_\_ Returns true if c is a lowercase letter and false otherwise

**Int islower(int c)**

24. \_\_\_\_\_ Returns true if c is an uppercase letter and false otherwise

**Int isupper(int c)**

25. \_\_\_\_\_ if c is an uppercase letter, tolower returns c as a lowercase letter. Otherwise, tolower returns the argument unchanged

**Int tolower (int c)**

26. \_\_\_\_\_ if c is a lowercase letter, toupper returns c as an uppercase letter. Otherwise, toupper returns the argument unchanged

**Int toupper(int c)**

27. Returns true if c is a white-space character newline ('\n'), space (' '), form feed ('\f'), carriage return ('\r'), horizontal tab ('\t'), or vertical tab ('\v') and false otherwise

**Int isspace(int c)**

28. \_\_\_\_\_ returns true if c is a control character and false otherwise

**Int iscntrl(int c)**

29. \_\_\_\_\_ Returns true if c is a printing character other than a space, a digit, or a letter and false otherwise

**Int ispunct (int c)**

30. Return true value if c is a printing character including space (' ') and false otherwise

**Int isprint (int c)**

31. Returns true if c is a printing character other than space(' ') and false otherwise

**Int isgraph(int c)**

32. The function tolower and toupper are \_\_\_\_\_

**Conversion function**

33. Which header file must be included to use the function tolower() and toupper()

**Ctype.h**

34. Which mode of file is used to open a file or stream for insertion

**Out**

35. Which mode of file is used to open a file or stream for extraction

**In**

36. Append rather than truncate an existing file. Each insertion will be written to the end of the file

**App**

37. Discards the file's contents if it exists.

**Trunk**

38. Opens the file without truncating, but allows data to be written anywhere in the file

**Ate**

39. Treat the file as binary rather than text. A binary file has data stored in internal formats, rather than readable text format

**Binary**

40. Following is the declaration of a \_\_\_\_\_ array. Int arr[2][2]

**2 dimensional**

41. \_\_\_\_\_ are conventional names of the command line parameters of the 'main()' function.

**'argc' and 'argv'**

42. What will be the correct syntax for declaration of the following statement

‘ptr is a constant pointer to an integer

`Int*const ptr;`

43. What will be the correct syntax for declaration of the following statement

‘ptr is a pointer to const in’

`const int *ptr.`

44. Transpose of a matrix means that when we interchange rows and columns \_\_\_\_\_

The first row becomes the first columns

45. Char dest[50] = using strcat function”;  
Char src[50] = this part is added and this is ignored;  
Strncat(dest, src, 19);  
Cout <<dest;

Using strcat function , this part is added

46. Base address is the memory address of \_\_\_\_\_ element of an array.

1<sup>st</sup>

47. While handling files, one can have \_\_\_\_\_ options

Read the file, write in some file, read and write in the some file...all

48. String are accessed by variable of type

Char

49. For the following statement, how much memory will be allocated to my array[0]

`Char*myarray[] = {"arif","sadia"}`

5 bytes

50. To get the value stored of a memory address we use the \_\_\_\_\_

**Deferencing operator**

51. Data means \_\_\_\_\_

**The value of whatever the data points to**

52. If a file is opened ios::out, then \_\_\_\_\_

**A new file is created**

53. If we want to append into the file, the mode will be \_\_\_\_\_

**ios::app**

54. If we want to write anywhere in the file, the mode is \_\_\_\_\_

**ios::app**

55. Following is the declaration of a 2D array, how many row are declared for this array `int arr[3][2]`

**3**

56. Following is the declaration of a 2D array, how many columns are declared for this array `int arr[3][2]`

**2**

57. In case of two dimensional array, if you add some number in a two-dimensional array name, it will jump to the next \_\_\_\_\_.

**Rows**

58. Which of the following is true about streams?

**It is a sequence of bytes**

**It is an ordered sequence**

**All bytes can go through the stream simultaneously**

**Bytes that enters first into the stream will go out at last**

**A and B**

59. Which of the following is a correct way to assign the address of the first element of array to pointer? `Int data[10]`

**`Int*ptr=data[0];`**

60. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an array of characters that can store number of character specified  
String

61. A string which is assigned to a string variable is terminated by \_\_\_\_\_.

Null character

62. How many bytes an integer type pointer `int ptr` will jump in memory if the statement below is executed? `Int ptr +=2`

8

63. Give a two dimensional array of integers, what would be the correct way of assigning the value 6 to the element at third row and fourth columns

```
Array[2][3]=6;
```

64. Following is an array of \_\_\_\_\_ rows and \_\_\_\_\_, `int num[3][4];`

3 and 4

65. What will be the output of the following code segment?

```
Char myName[]="student ID";
```

```
Int n=sizeof(myName);
```

```
Cout<<n;
```

11

66. If we have a pointer on the left hand side then the right hand side should have a/an \_\_\_\_\_

Address

67. The parameter passed to `isdigit()` function is \_\_\_\_\_ variable

Character or integer

68. `Ofstream` is used for \_\_\_\_\_

Output file stream

69. A hierarchy of classes which are used to deal with console and disk files are called \_\_\_\_\_

Stream classes

70. '\0' takes \_ space in the memory.

1 byte... not sure

71. Which statement is used to close a file

Myfile.close()

72. Which statement is used to open a file

My file.open()

73. We must include the header file \_\_\_\_\_ to convert the value of one type into another type using built-in-function.

String.h

74. Pointer points to a particular \_\_\_\_\_.

Memory address

75. Ifstream is used for \_\_\_\_\_

Input file stream

76. Ofstream is used for

Output file stream

77. To get the value stored at a memory address, we use the \_\_\_\_\_.

Deferencing operator

78. To read command-line arguments, the main() function itself must be given \_\_\_\_\_ arguments.

2

79. When an identifier is declared with keyword const then,

Its value cannot be changed

80. Constructor is itself \_\_\_\_\_ of C++ and \_\_\_\_\_

Function, can be overloaded

81. In analysis, we try to have a \_\_\_\_\_

Precise problem statement

82. In c++ a variable can be declare anywhere in the program this will increase

Readability

83. The name of the array is a constant pointer which contains the memory address of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the array”

First element

84. What is output of following code?

```
Int data[10]=[10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100];  
Int xptr=&data[4];  
Int*yptr=&data[6];  
Cout<<xptr+xptr++
```

120

85. C++ offers \_\_\_\_\_ levels of data access control inside a class

Three

86. The function calloc takes two arguments, first argument is the \_ and the second argument is the \_\_\_\_\_

Required space in terms of numbers, size of space

87. The statement cout<<yptr will show \_\_\_\_\_ the yptr points to

Memory address

88. The use of \*sign in first and second statements is called \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of pointer.

```
Int * ptr = &x  
Cout<<*ptr
```

Referencing dereferencing

89. What will be the output of following program?

```
Int data[10]=[10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100];  
Int*yptr=&data[5];  
Cout<<+yptr
```

61

90. Character string are terminated by \_\_\_\_\_

'\0'

91. There is a pointer variable named ptr of type float. Which type of variable address can be stored by ptr.

int

92. char \*\*argv can be read as

array of pointers to char

93. eof is used to check for the \_\_\_ of file when a file is being read

end

94. suppose we have int y[10]; To access the 4th element of the array we write\_\_\_\_\_

y[4];  
y[3];  
y[2];  
none of given

95. From the following; which one is the range of Random number generator function rand()?

0 – 32768  
1 – 32768  
0 – 32767  
1 – 32767

96. From following; which one is the correct syntax of an array initialize: Array size is 10 and it is of double data type to value 0?

arr[10] = {0.0};  
double arr[10]= 0.0;

```
double arr[10] = {0.0};  
double arr[] = 0.0;
```

97. The string in the array is terminated by a \_\_\_\_\_

- zero
- nil
- null**
- one

98. In C/C++; by default arguments are passed by \_\_\_\_\_ to a function.

Reference  
**Value**  
Type  
Data

99. `char name [] = "Hello World"` ; In the above statement, a memory of \_\_\_\_\_ characters will be allocated

**12**

100. \_\_\_\_\_ Keyword is used to return some value from a function.

- break
- return**
- continue
- goto

101. Which of the function call is call by value for the following function prototype? `float add(int);`

- `add(&x);`
- `add(x);`**
- `add(int x);`
- `add(*x);`

102. The increment of a pointer depends on its \_\_\_\_\_:

- variable
- value
- data type**
- None of the given

103. The ASCII code of null character is \_\_\_\_\_

**000**

104. Pointers are a special type of \_\_\_\_\_ in which a memory address is stored

**variables**

Location

Characters

None of the given

105. Transpose of a matrix means that when we interchange rows and columns \_\_\_\_\_

the first row becomes the Last column

**the first row becomes the first column**

the Last row becomes the first column

the first column becomes the first row

63. Pointers store the \_\_\_\_\_

**value of a variable**

memory address

characters

None of the given

106. Which of the following function call is “call by reference” for the following function prototype? `int add (int *);`

**`add(&x);`**

`add(int x);`

`add(x);`

`add(*x);`

107. The name of the array is a constant pointer which contains the memory address of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the array.

**first element**

Last element

second element

None of the given

108. array name always contains the memory address of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the array

- entire elements
- last element
- first element**
- None of the given

109. At the \_\_\_\_\_, we try to break up the problem into functional units

- analysis phase
- design phase**
- Implementation phase
- None of the given

