

4. What is the output of the following C++ statement?

```
int x = 3;
if ( (x % 2 == 1) && (x % 2) )
    cout << "It is True." << endl;
else
    cout << "It is False." << endl;
```

- a. It is True.
- b. It is False.
- c. Nothing.
- d. None of the above.

5. What does the continue statement do?

- a. Skips the remaining statements in the body of a while, for, and do/while repetition structure and proceeds with the next iteration of the loop.
- b. Prints the word continue on the screen.
- c. Causes immediate exit from a while, for, do/while, and switch structure.
- d. None of the above.

PART III - SHORT PROBLEMS (18 Points)

1. Write the following equation in C++:

$$\text{sum} = \frac{-x + 2x^2 - 4y}{2z} \quad (6 \text{ Points})$$

Assume that the variables sum, x, y, and z are already declared and initialized to 0, 2, 5 and -3 respectively. What will be the value of sum.

-1
$$\text{sum} = \frac{-x + 2^*(\text{pow}(x,2)) - 4*y}{(2*z)} =$$

-3

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a;
```

2. Transform the following if into a switch. (6 Points)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int a;
    cout << "Enter a value:" << endl;
    cin >> a;

    if (a==5)
        cout << "Nice Number" << endl;
    else
        if (a==7 || a==9)
            cout << "Lucky Number" << endl;
        else
            cout << "Just a number" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

```
Answer: cout << "Enter a value:" << endl;
cin >> a;
switch
{
    case 5:
        cout << "Nice Number" << endl;
        break;
    case 7 || (a == 9) 7
        cout << "Lucky Number" << endl;
        break;
    case 3 || (a == 9) 9
        cout << "Lucky Number" << endl;
        break;
    default:
        cout << "Just a number" << endl;
}
return 0;
```

```
if (x && x > 5) cout << "Nice Try" << endl;
```

4. T F: In a **switch** statement the variable that we need to test can be of **double**.
5. T F: You can place the **pseudocode** in a C++ file and it will be converted into machine code by the C++ compiler.
6. T F: The **Modulus** operator returns the remainder of an integer. If the operands are not integer we get a syntax error.

PART II - MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 Points: 2 points for each)

1. Suppose `int x = 9;`, which of the following sets `x` to 4?

- a. `x = x * 1/2;`
b. `x *= 2;`
c. `x /= 3;`
d. None of the above.

2. How many times does the following **for** loop get executed?

```
for (int i = 4; i <= 10; i=i+2)  
    cout << i;
```

- a. 5 times.
 b. 4 times.
c. 6 times.
d. None of the above.

3. Which of the following C++ statements is incorrect?

- a. `if (mark == 0) mark--;`
b. `if (mark == 0) mark++;`
c. `if (mark != 0) mark+=1;`
 d. `if (mark <= 0) ++mark;`

PART I - TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS (9 Pts; 1.5 pts for each Question.)

1. F : The keyword **break** is used to exit from a function.
2. F : In C++, `#include <iomanip>` is a preprocessor directive.
3. F : Suppose `int x = 10;` then the following condition evaluates to true:
`if (x && x > 5) cout << "Nice Try" << endl;`
4. F : In a **switch** statement the variable that we need to test can be of type **int**, **char** or **double**.
5. F : You can place the **pseudocode** in a C++ file and it will be correctly translated by the C++ compiler into machine code.
6. F : The **Modulus** operator returns the remainder of an integer division. If the operands are not integer we get a syntax error.

PART II - MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 Points; 2 points for each Question)

1. Suppose `int x = 9;`, which of the following sets `x` to 4?

- a. `x = x * 1/2;`
- b. `x *= 2;`
- c. `x /= 3;`
- d. None of the above.

How many times does the following **for** loop get executed?

```
for (int i = 4; i <= 10; i=i+2)
  cout << i;
```

- a. 5 times.
- b. 4 times.
- c. 3 times.
- d. None of the above.

Which of the following C++ statements is incorrect?