DUMPSQUEEN

C++ Certified Professional Programmer

C++ Institute CPP

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 15

Total Premium Questions: 228

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsqueen.com

support@dumpsqueen.com

Topic Break Down

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

QUESTION NO: 1

Which changes introduced independently will allow the code to compile and display 0 0 1 1 8 8 9 9 (choose all that apply)?

#include

#include #include using namespace std;

class A { int a; public:

A(int a):a(a){}

int getA() const { return a;}

/* Insert Code Here 1 */

};

/* Insert Code Here 2*/

int main(){

A t[] ={ 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 5, 7, 9, 8, 0 }; sets(t, t+10);/* Replace Code Here 3 */

multiset s1(s.begin(),s.end());/* Replace Code Here 4 */ s1.insert(s.begin(),s.end());

s1.erase(s1.lower_bound(2),s1.upper_bound(7)); multiset::iterator i=s1.begin();/* Replace Code Here 5 */ for(;i!= s1.end(); i++)

{

cout<getA()<<" ";

}

cout<<>

return 0; }

A. operator int() const { return a;} inserted at Place 1

B. bool operator < (const A & b) const { return a

C. bool operator < (const A & b) const { return b.a

D. struct R { bool operator ()(const A & a, const A & b) { return a.getA()
replacing line marked 3 with sets(t, t+10);
replacing line marked 4 with multiset s1(s.begin(),s.end()); replacing line marked 5 with multiset::iterator i=s1.begin();

ANSWER: A B D

QUESTION NO: 2

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 start;

Sequence(int start):start(start){}

int operator()() { return start++; } };

int main() { vector v1(10);

generate_n(v1.begin(), 10, Sequence(1)); random_shuffle(v1.rbegin(), v1.rend()); sort(v1.begin(), v1.end(), great());

for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), Out(cout));cout<

Program outputs:

A. 8 10 5 1 4 6 2 7 9 3

B. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

C. compilation error

D. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 3

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

#include

#include #include using namespace std;

int main(){

int t[] ={ 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5 }; listv(t, t+10); set s1(v.begin(),v.end()); if (s1.count(3) == 2) {

s1.erase(3);

}

for(set::iterator i=s1.begin();i!= s1.end(); i++) { cout<<*i<<" ";

} return 0; }

A. program outputs: 1 2 3 4 5

B. program outputs: 1 2 4 5

C. program outputs: 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 5

D. program outputs: 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5

E. compilation error

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 4

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: 5

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

#include

#include #include using namespace std; class B { int val; public:

B(int v=0):val(v){} int getV() const {return val;} operator int () const { return val;} };

ostream & operator <<(ostream & out, const B & v) { out<struct Out { ostream & out;

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

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

B operator()(B & a, B & b) { return a+b; } }; int main() {

B t[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}; vector **v1(t, t+10); vector v2(10);**

transform(v1.begin(), v1.end(), v2.begin(), bind2nd(Add(),1)); for_each(v2.rbegin(), v2.rend(), Out**(cout));cout<**

Program outputs:

A. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

C. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

D. 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

E. compilation error

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 6

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

#include

#include

using namespace std;

int main ()

{

float f = 10.126; cout.unsetf(ios::floatfield);

cout<<><><><>

What will be a mantissa part of the numbers displayed:

A. 1.0126 1.013

B. 1.012600 10.013

C. 10.01260 10.013

D. 1.012600 1.013

E. 1.0126 1.01

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 7

Which keywords can be used to define template type parameters? Choose all possible answers:

A. class

B. typedef

C. typename

D. static

E. volatile

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 8

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

#include

#include

#include #include using namespace std;

bool identical(int a, int b) {

return b == 2*a?true:false;

}

int main() {

int t[] = {1,2,3,2,3,5,1,2,7,3,2,1,10, 4,4,5}; int u[] = {2,4,6,4,6,10,2,4,14,6,4,2,20,8,8,5}; vector v1(t, t + 15);

deque d1(u, u + 15);

pair<>::iterator, vector::iterator > result; result = mismatch(d1.begin(), d1.end(), v1.begin(), identical); //Line I if (result.first == d1.end() && result.second == v1.end()) {//Line II cout<<"Identical\n";

} else {

cout<<"Not identical\n";

} return 0; }

Program outputs:

A. Identical

B. Not identical

C. compilation error at line marked I

D. compilation error at line marked II

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 9

Which changes introduced independently will allow the code to compile and display “one” “eight” “nine” “ten”? Choose all that apply.

#include

#include #include using namespace std;

class A { int a; public:

A(int a):a(a){}

int getA() const { return a;}

/* Insert Code Here 1 */

};

/* Insert Code Here 2 */ int main(){

int t[] ={ 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 5, 7, 9, 8, 10 };

string s[] = {"three", "four", "two", "one", "six","five", "seven", "nine","eight","ten"}; multimap m;/* Replace Code Here 3 */ for(int i=0; i<10; i++) {

m.insert(pair(A(t[i]),s[i]));

}

m.erase(m.lower_bound(2),m.upper_bound(7));

multimap::iterator i=m.begin();/* Replace Code Here 4 */ for(; i!= m.end(); i++) {

cout<second<<" ";

}

cout<<>

return 0; }

A. operator int() const { return a;} inserted at Place 1

B. bool operator < (const A & b) const { return a

C. bool operator < (const A & b) const { return b.a

D. struct R { bool operator ()(const A & a, const A & b) { return a.getA()
replacing line marked 3 with multimap m; replacong line marked 4 with multimap::iterator i=m.begin();

ANSWER: A B D

QUESTION NO: 10

Which pieces of code inserted independently into places marked 1 and 2 will cause the program to compile and display: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9? Choose all that apply.

#include #include using namespace std; class A { int a; public: A(int a){ this?>a=a;}

//insert code here 1

};

//insert code here 2

template void print(T start, T end) { while (start != end) {

std::cout << *start << " "; start++;

}

}

int main() {

A t1[] ={ 1, 7, 8, 4, 5 };list l1(t1, t1 + 5); A t2[] ={ 3, 2, 6, 9, 0 };list l2(t2, t2 + 5); l1.sort();l2.sort();l1.merge(l2); print(l1.begin(), l1.end());

print(l2.begin(), l2.end()); cout<

A. place 1: operator int() { return a; }

B. place 1: operator int() { return a; } bool operator < (const A & b) { return this?>a< b.a;}

C. place 1: bool operator < (const A & b) { return this?>a< b.a;}

D. place 1: bool operator < (const A & b) { return this?>a< b.a;} friend ostream & operator <<(ostream & c, const A & a); place 2: ostream & operator <<(ostream & c, const A & a) { c<

E. place 1: bool operator < (const A & b) { return this?>a< b.a;} place 2: ostream & operator <<(ostream & c, const A & a) { c<

ANSWER: A B D

QUESTION NO: 11

What will happen 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, 0, 3, 4, 1, 2, 0 }; vector v(t, t + 10); multimap m;

for (vector::iterator i = v.begin(); i != v.end(); i++) { stringstream s;s << *i << *i;

m.insert(pair(*i, s.str()));

}

pair<>::iterator, multimap::iterator> range; range = m.equal_range(2);

for (multimap::iterator i = range.first; i != range.second; i++) { cout << i?>first << " ";

} return 0;

}

The output will be:

A. 2 2

B. 1 2

C. 1 3

D. 2

E. 0 2

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 12

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: 13

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: 14

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

#include

#include #include

using namespace std; int main ()

{

vectorv1; dequed1;

for(int i=0; i<5; i++)

{

v1.push_back(i);v1.push_front(i);

d1.push_back(i);d1.push_front(i);

}

for(int i=0; i

{

cout<

}

cout<

}

What will be its output:

A. 4 4 3 3 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4

B. runtime exception

C. compilation error due to line 11

D. compilation error due to line 12

ANSWER: C

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