

C++ Institute

Exam CPA

C++ Certified Associate Programmer

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Topic break down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1: Volume A	5
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Topic 1, Volume A**Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)**

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

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <string>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class A {
```

```
public:
```

```
A() { cout << "A no parameters";}
```

```
A(string s) { cout << "A string parameter";}
```

```
A(A &a) { cout << "A object A parameter";}
```

```
};
```

```
class B : public A {
```

```
public:
```

```
B() { cout << "B no parameters";}
```

```
B(string s) { cout << "B string parameter";}
```

```
B(int s) { cout << "B int parameter";}
```

```
};
```

```
int main () {
```

```
A a2("Test");  
B b1(10);  
B b2(b1);  
return 0;  
}
```

- A. It prints: A no parametersA no parametersB string parameter
- B. It prints: A string parameterA no parametersB int parameterA object A parameter
- C. It prints: A no parametersB string parameter
- D. It prints: A no parametersA no parameters

Answer: B

Question No : 2 - (Topic 1)

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

```
#include <iostream>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
int main(){  
  
int i, j;  
  
for(i = 0, j = 1; j < 2, i < 4; i++, j++);  
  
cout << i << " " << j;  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

- A. It prints: 4 5
- B. It prints: 2 3
- C. It prints: 3 2
- D. It prints: 4 3

Answer: A

Question No : 3 - (Topic 1)

Which code, inserted at line 5, generates the output "ABC"?

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class A {

public:

//insert code here

};

class B:public A {

public:

void Print(){ cout<< "B"; }

};

class C:public B {

public:

void Print(){ cout<< "C"; }

};

int main()

{

A ob1;

B ob2;

C ob3;

A *obj;

obj = &ob1;

obj->Print();
```

```
obj = &ob2;  
obj?>Print();  
obj = &ob3;  
obj?>Print();  
}
```

- A. void Print(){ cout<<"A";}
- B. virtual void Print(){ cout<<"A";}
- C. virtual void Print(string s){ cout<<s;}
- D. None of these

Answer: B

Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)

What happens if character 3 is entered as input?

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
class A {  
public:  
int i;  
};  
int main () {  
int c;  
A obj;  
obj.i = 5;  
cin >> c;  
try  
{
```

```
switch (c)
{
case A. throw 20;
case B. throw 5.2f;
case C. throw obj;
default: cout<<"No exception";
}
}

catch (int e)
{ cout << "int exception. Exception Nr. " << e; }

catch (A e)
{ cout << "object exception. Exception Nr. " << e.i; }

catch (...)
{ cout << "An exception occurred."; }

return 0;
}
```

- A. It prints: object exception. Exception Nr. 5
- B. It prints: int exception. Exception Nr.
- C. It prints: An exception occurred
- D. It prints: No exception

Answer: A

Question No : 5 - (Topic 1)

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

```
#include <iostream>

#include <string>
```

```
using namespace std;

class First
{
string *s;

public:
First() { s = new string("Text");}
~First() { delete s;}

void Print(){ cout<<*s;}

};

int main()
{
First FirstObject;

FirstObject.Print();

FirstObject.~First();

}
```

- A. It prints: Text
- B. Compilation error
- C. Runtime error.
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Topic 2, Volume B

Question No : 6 - (Topic 2)

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


```
#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

class Second;

class Base {
int age;
public:
Base () { age=5; };
friend void set(Base &ob, Second &so);
void Print() { cout << age;}
};

class Second {
string name;
public:
friend void set(Base &ob, Second &so);
void Print() { cout << name;}
};

void set(Base &ob, Second &so) {
ob.age = 0; so.name = "Bill";
}

int main () {
Base a;
```

```
Second b;  
  
set(a,b);  
  
a.Print();  
  
b.Print();  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

- A. It prints: 0Bill
- B. Compilation error
- C. It prints: Bill0
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Question No : 7 - (Topic 2)

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

```
#include <iostream>  
  
#include <string>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
  
class A {  
protected:  
int y;  
public:  
int x;  
int z;  
A() { x=1; y=2; z=3; }
```

```
A(int a, int b) : x(a), y(b) { z = x * y;}
```

```
void Print() {
```

```
cout << z;
```

```
}
```

```
};
```

```
int main () {
```

```
A a(2,5);
```

```
a.Print();
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

- A. It prints: 10
- B. It prints: 2
- C. It prints: 6
- D. It prints: 5

Answer: A

Question No : 8 - (Topic 2)

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

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <string>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class Base
```

```
{  
  
string s;  
  
public:  
  
Base() { s="Sample text";}  
  
Base(string s) { this->s=s; }  
  
void Print() { cout << s; }  
  
};
```

```
int main()  
  
{  
  
Base *o = new Base();  
  
o->Print();  
  
}
```

- A. It prints: Sample text
- B. It prints: Sample
- C. It prints: text
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Question No : 9 - (Topic 2)

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

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{  
long int x,y=10;  
  
double d;  
  
d = 3.99;  
  
x=(int) d;  
  
cout << x <<" , ";  
  
d=float (y);  
  
cout << d;  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

- A. It prints: 3, 10
- B. It prints: 3.99, 10
- C. It prints: 4, 10.0
- D. It prints: 4, 10

Answer: A

Question No : 10 - (Topic 2)

What is the output of the program?

```
#include <iostream>  
  
#include <string>  
  
  
using namespace std;  
  
  
int main()  
{  
  
string s1[]= {"H" , "t" };
```

```
string s;  
  
for (int i=0; i<2; i++) {  
    s = s1[i];  
    if (i==0)  
        s.insert(1,"ow");  
    else  
        s.push_back('o');  
    cout << s;  
}  
return( 0 );  
}
```

- A. It prints: Hoto
- B. It prints: Ht
- C. It prints: toHo
- D. It prints: Howto

Answer: D