

Chapter_03__Input_Output

1 ■ ■ It is a good idea to redefine `cin` and `cout` in your programs.

- True
 False

2 ■ ■ In the statement `cin >> x;`, `x` can be a variable or an expression.

- True
 False

3 ■ ■ The following statements will result in input failure if the input values are not on a separate line. (Assume that `x` and `y` are `int` variables.)

```
cin >> x;
cin >> y;
```

- True
 False

4 ■ ■ The number of input data extracted by `cin` and `>>` depends on the number of variables appearing in the `cin` statement.

- True
 False

5 ■ ■ The extraction operator `>>` skips only all leading blanks when searching for the next data in the input stream.

- True
 False

6 ■ ■ When reading data into a `char` variable, after skipping any leading whitespace characters, the extraction operator `>>` finds and stores only the next character; reading stops after a single character.

- True
 False

7 ■ ■ Entering a `char` value into an `int` variable causes serious errors, called input failure.

- True
 False

8

- ■ If input failure occurs in a C++ program, the program terminates immediately and displays an error message.

- True
- False

- 9 ■ ■ In an output statement, each occurrence of `endl` advances the cursor to the end of the current line on an output device.

- True
- False

- 10 ■ ■ You can use the function `getline` to read a string containing blanks.

- True
- False

- 11 ■ ■ Suppose that `x` is an `int` variable and `y` is a `double` variable and the input is:

10 20.7

Choose the values after the following statement executes: `cin >> x >> y;`

- `x = 10, y = 20`
- `x = 10, y = 20.0`
- `x = 10, y = 20.7`
- `x = 10, y = 21.0`

- 12 ■ ■ Suppose that `x` and `y` are `int` variables. Which of the following is a valid input statement?

- `cin >> x >> cin >> y;`
- `cin >> x >> y;`
- `cin`
- `cout`


- 13 ■ ■ Suppose that `x` is an `int` variable, `y` is a `double` variable and `ch` is a `char` variable and the input is:

15A 73.2

Choose the values after the following statement executes:

`cin >> x >> ch >> y;`

- `x = 15, ch = 'A', y = 73.2`
- `x = 15, ch = 'A', y = 73.0`
- `x = 15, ch = 'a', y = 73.0`
- This statement results in an error because there is no space between 15 and A.


14  Suppose that `alpha` is an `int` variable and `ch` is a `char` variable and the input is:

```
17 A
```

What are the values after the following statements execute?

```
cin >> alpha;
cin >> ch;
```

- `alpha = 17, ch = ' '`
- `alpha = 1, ch = 7`
- `alpha = 17, ch = 'A'`
- `alpha = 17, ch = 'a'`


15  Suppose that `x` is an `int` variable, `y` is a `double` variable, `z` is an `int` variable, and the input is:

```
15 76.3 14
```

Choose the values after the following statement executes:

```
cin >> x >> y >> z;
```

- `x = 15, y = 76, z = 14`
- `x = 15, y = 76, z = 0`
- `x = 15, y = 76.3, z = 14`
- `x = 15.0, y = 76.3, z = 14.0`


16  Suppose that `ch1`, `ch2`, and `ch3` are variables of the type `char` and the input is:

```
A B
C
```

Choose the value of `ch3` after the following statement executes:

```
cin >> ch1 >> ch2 >> ch3;
```

- `'A'`
- `'B'`
- `'C'`
- `'\n'`

17  Suppose that `x` and `y` are `int` variables, `z` is a `double` variable, and the input is:

```
28 32.6 12
```

Choose the values of `x`, `y`, and `z` after the following statement executes:

```
cin >> x >> y >> z;
```

- `x = 28, y = 32, z = 0.6`
- `x = 28, y = 32, z = 12.0`
- `x = 28, y = 12, z = 32.6`
- `x = 28, y = 12, z = 0.6`

18 

Suppose that `x` is an `int` variable, `ch` is a `char` variable, and the input is:

276.

Choose the values after the following statement executes:

```
cin >> ch >> x;
```

- `ch = '2', x = 76`
- `ch = '276', x = '.'`
- `ch = '.', x = 276`
- `ch = 'b', x = 76`

19 

Suppose that `x` and `y` are `int` variables, `ch` is a `char` variable, and the input is:

4 2 A 12

Choose the values of `x`, `y`, and `ch` after the following statement executes:

```
cin >> x >> ch >> y;
```

- `x = 4, ch = 2, y = 12`
- `x = 4, ch = A, y = 12`
- `x = 4, ch = '.', y = 2`
- This statement results in input failure

20 


Suppose that `ch1` and `ch2` are `char` variables, `alpha` is an `int` variable, and the input is:

A 18

What are the values after the following statement executes?

```
cin.get(ch1);  
cin.get(ch2);  
cin >> alpha;
```

- `ch1 = 'A', ch2 = '.', alpha = 18`
- `ch1 = 'A', ch2 = '1', alpha = 8`
- `ch1 = 'A', ch2 = '.', alpha = 1`
- `ch1 = 'A', ch2 = '\n', alpha = 1`

21 


Suppose that `ch1`, `ch2`, and `ch3` are variables of the type `char` and the input is:

A B
C


What is the value of `ch3` after the following statements execute?

```
cin.get(ch1);  
cin.get(ch2);  
cin.get(ch3);
```

- 'A'
- 'B'
- 'C'
- '\n'

22  When you want to process only partial data, you can use the stream function ____ to discard a portion of the input.

- clear
- skip
- delete
- ignore


23  Suppose that alpha, beta, and gamma are int variables and the input is:

```
100 110 120
200 210 220
300 310 320
```

What is the value of gamma after the following statements execute?

```
cin >> alpha;
cin.ignore(100, '\n');
cin >> beta;
cin.ignore(100, '\n');
cin >> gamma;
```

- 100
- 200
- 300
- 320


24  Suppose that ch1 and ch2 are char variables and the input is:

```
WXYZ
```

What is the value of ch2 after the following statements execute?

```
cin.get(ch1);
cin.putback(ch1);
cin >> ch2;
```

- W
- X
- Y
- Z

25  Suppose that ch1 and ch2 are char variables and the input is:


```
WXYZ
```

What is the value of ch2 after the following statements execute?


```
cin >> ch1;
```

```
ch2 = cin.peek();
cin >> ch2;
```

- W
- X
- Y
- Z


26  In C++, the dot is an operator called the ____ operator.

- dot access
- member access
- data access
- member

27  Suppose that $x = 25.67$, $y = 356.876$, and $z = 7623.9674$. What is the output of the following statements?


```
cout << fixed << showpoint;
cout << setprecision(2);
cout << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << z << endl;
```

- 25.67 356.87 7623.96
- 25.67 356.87 7623.97
- 25.67 356.88 7623.97
- 25.67 356.876 7623.967

28  Suppose that $x = 55.68$, $y = 476.859$, and $z = 23.8216$. What is the output of the following statements?

```
cout << fixed << showpoint;
cout << setprecision(3);
cout << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << setprecision(2) << z << endl;
```

- 55.680 476.859 23.82
- 55.690 476.860 23.82
- 55.680 476.860 23.82
- 55.680 476.859 23.821

29  Suppose that $x = 1565.683$, $y = 85.78$, and $z = 123.982$. What is the output of the following statements?

```
cout << fixed << showpoint;
cout << setprecision(3) << x << ' ';

cout << setprecision(4) << y << ' ' << setprecision(2) << z << endl;
```

- 1565.683 85.8000 123.98
- 1565.680 85.8000 123.98
- 1565.683 85.7800 123.98
- 1565.683 85.780 123.980


30 

What is the output of the following statements?

```
cout << setfill('*');
cout << "12345678901234567890" << endl
```

```
cout << setw(5) << "18" << setw(7) << "Happy"
<< setw(8) << "Sleepy" << endl;
```

- 12345678901234567890 ***18 Happy Sleepy
- 12345678901234567890 ***18**Happy**Sleepy
- 12345678901234567890 ***18**Happy Sleepy
- 12345678901234567890 ***18**Happy Sleepy**

31 

What is the output of the following statements?

```
cout << "123456789012345678901234567890" << endl
cout << setfill('#') << setw(10) << "Mickey"
<< setfill(' ') << setw(10) << "Donald"
```

```
<< setfill('*') << setw(10) << "Goofy" << endl;
```

- 123456789012345678901234567890 #####Mickey Donald*****Goofy
- 123456789012345678901234567890#####Mickey#####Donald*****Goofy
- 123456789012345678901234567890#####Mickey#####Donald#####Goofy
- 23456789012345678901234567890*****Mickey#####Donald#####Goofy

32 

_____ is a parameterized stream manipulator.

- endl
- fixed
- scientific
- setfill

33 

Manipulators without parameters are part of the _____ header file.

- iostream

- iomanip
- ifstream
- pmanip

34 

Consider the following program segment.

```
ifstream inFile; //Line 1
int x, y; //Line 2

... //Line 3

inFile >> x >> y; //Line 4
```

Which of the following statements at Line 3 can be used to open the file `progdata.dat` and input data from this file into `x` and `y` at Line 4?

- `inFile.open("progdata.dat");`
- `inFile(open,"progdata.dat");`
- `open.inFile("progdata.dat");`
- `open(inFile,"progdata.dat");`

35 

Suppose that `outFile` is an `ofstream` variable and output is to be stored in the file `outputData.out`. Which of the following statements opens the file `outputData.out` and associates `outFile` to the output file?

- `outFile("outputData.out");`
- `outFile.open("outputData.out");`
- `open(outFile,"outputData.out");`
- `open.outFile("outputData.out");`

36

C++ comes with a wealth of functions, called _____ functions, that are written by other programmers.

Answer:
predefinedpre definedpre-defined

37

The function _____ returns the next character in the input stream; it does not remove the character from the input stream.

Answer:
peek

38

C++ has a special name for the data types `istream` and `ostream`. They are called _____.

Answer:

classes

39

In C++, the dot is an operator called the _____ operator.

Answer:
member access

40

C++ provides a header file called _____, which is used for file I/O.

Answer:
fstream