



BrainDumps
Collection

AICPA

CPA Exam

CPA - C++ Certified Associate Programmer

Thank you for Downloading CPA exam PDF Demo

You can also try our CPA practice exam software

Download Free Demo

<https://www.braindumpscollection.com/CPA.html>

DEMO

VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Questions & Answers

Version: 7.0

Question: 1

What will the variable "age" be in class B?

```
class A {  
    int x;  
protected:  
    int y;  
public:  
    int age;  
    A () { age=5; };  
};  
  
class B : public A {  
    string name;  
public:  
    B () { name="Bob"; };  
    void Print() {  
        cout << name << age;  
    }  
};
```

- A. public
- B. private
- C. protected
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Question: 2

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

```
#include <iostream>  
#include <string>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
class complex{  
    double re, im;  
public:  
    complex() : re(1),im(0.4) {}  
    complex operator?(complex &t);  
    void Print() { cout << re << " " << im; }  
};
```

```
complex complex::operator? (complex &t){
    complex temp;
    temp.re = this?>re ? t.re;
    temp.im = this?>im ? t.im;
    return temp;
}
```

```
int main(){
    complex c1,c2,c3;
    c3 = c1 ? c2;
    c3.Print();
}
```

- A. It prints: 1 0.4
- B. It prints: 2 0.8
- C. It prints: 0 0
- D. It prints: 1 0.8

Answer: C

Question: 3

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

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class complex{
    double re;
    double im;
public:
    complex() : re(0),im(0) {}
    complex(double x) { re=x,im=x;};
    complex(double x,double y) { re=x,im=y;}
    void print() { cout << re << " " << im;}
};

int main(){
    complex c1;
    c1 = 3.0;
    c1.print();
    return 0;
}
```

- A. It prints: 0 0
- B. It prints: 1 1
- C. It prints: 3 3

D. Compilation error

Answer: C

Question: 4

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

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void fun(int);
```

```
int main()
{
    int a=0;
    fun(a);
    return 0;
}
```

```
void fun(int n)
{
    if(n < 2)
    {
        fun(++n);
        cout << n;
    }
}
```

- A. It prints: 21
- B. It prints: 012
- C. It prints: 0
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Question: 5

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

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int s(int n);
```

```
int main()
{
```

```
int a;  
a = 3;  
cout << s(a);  
return 0;  
}  
  
int s(int n)  
{  
    if(n == 0) return 1;  
    return s(n-1)*n;  
}
```

- A. It prints: 4
- B. It prints: 6
- C. It prints: 3
- D. It prints: 0

Answer: B

Question: 6

What will be the output of the program?

```
#include <iostream>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
int fun(int);  
  
int main()  
{  
    cout << fun(5);  
    return 0;  
}  
  
int fun(int i)  
{  
    return i*i;  
}
```

- A. 25
- B. 5
- C. 0
- D. 1

Answer: A

Question: 7

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

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#define FUN(arg) if(arg) cout<<"Test";

int main()
{
    int i=1;
    FUN(i<3);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. It prints: 0
- B. It prints: T
- C. It prints: T0
- D. It prints: Test

Answer: D

Question: 8

What will the variable "y" be in class B?

```
class A {
    int x;
protected:
    int y;
public:
    int age;
};

class B : private A {
    string name;
public:
    void Print() {
        cout << name << age;
    }
};
```

- A. public
- B. private
- C. protected

D. None of these

Answer: B

Question: 9

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

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()  
{  
    float x=3.5,y=1.6;  
    int i,j=2;  
    i = x + j + y;  
    cout << i;  
    return 0;  
}
```

- A. It prints: 7
- B. It prints: 6
- C. It prints: 7,1
- D. Compilation error

Answer: A

Question: 10

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

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main(){  
    int i = 1;  
    if (i==1) {  
        cout << i;  
    } else {  
        cout << i-1;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

- A. It prints: 0
- B. It prints: 1
- C. It prints: -1
- D. It prints: 2

Answer: B

Question: 11

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

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

class complex{
    double re, im;
public:
    complex() : re(1),im(0.4) {}
    complex operator+(complex &t);
    void Print() { cout << re << " " << im; }
};

complex complex::operator+ (complex &t){
    complex temp;
    temp.re = this->re + t.re;
    temp.im = this->im + t.im;
    return temp;
}

int main(){
    complex c1,c2,c3;
    c3 = c1 + c2;
    c3.Print();
}
```

- A. It prints: 1 0.4
- B. It prints: 2 0.8
- C. It prints: 0 0
- D. Garbage value

Answer: B

Question: 12

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

```
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>
```



```
using namespace std;

float* sum(float a,float b);

float* sum(float a,float b)
{
    float *f = new float;
    *f = a+b;
    return f;
}

int main()
{
    float a,b, *f;
    a = 1.5; b = 3.4;
    f = sum(a,b);
    cout<<*f;

    return 0;
}
```

- A. It prints: 0
- B. It prints: 4.9
- C. It prints: 5
- D. It prints: 4

Answer: B

Question: 13

Which statement should be added in the following program to make work it correctly?

```
using namespace std;
int main (int argc, const char * argv[])
{
    cout<<"Hello";
}
```

- A. #include<stdio.h>
- B. #include<stdlib.h>
- C. #include <iostream>
- D. #include<conio.h>

Answer: C

Question: 14

What is the output of the program?

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int tab[4]={10,20,30,40};
    tab[1]=10;
    int *p;
    p=&tab[0];

    cout<<*p;
    return 0;
}
```

- A. It prints: 10
- B. It prints: 20
- C. It prints: 11
- D. It prints: 30

Answer: A

Question: 15

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

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

int fun(int x) {
    return 2*x;
}

int main(){
    int i;
    i = fun(1) & fun(0);
    cout << i;
    return 0;
}
```

- A. It prints: 0
- B. It prints: 1
- C. It prints: -1
- D. Compilation error

Answer: A

Thank You for trying CPA PDF Demo

To try our CPA practice exam software visit link below

<https://www.braindumpscollection.com/CPA.html>

Start Your CPA Preparation

Use Coupon "20OFF" for extra 20% discount on the purchase of Practice Test Software. Test your CPA preparation with actual exam questions.