

For questions 1 through 5, consider the following program:

```
const int LIMIT = 50; // Line 1
int Total = 15; // Line 2
int AddEm(int x, int&y); // Line 3
int main() { // Line 4
    int x = 42, // Line 5
    y = 35; // Line 6
    int Sum; // Line 7
    Sum = AddEm(x, y); // Line 8
    Cout<< "Sum = " << Sum; // Line 9
    return 0; // Line 10
} // Line 11
int AddEm(int x, int & y) { // Line 12
    int Total; // Line 13
    Total = x + y; // Line 14
    Cout << "::Total <<" <<<Total<<endl; // Line 15
    if (::Total < LIMIT) // Line 16
        Total = 0; // Line 17
    ++x ; --y ; // Line 18
    return (Total); // Line 19
} // Line 20
```

~~LIMIT = 50~~
LIMIT
50

Total = 77

15

1. What is the scope of the identifier Sum which is declared in Line 7?

- 1) Line 1 to Line 19
- 2) Line 7 to Line 16
- 3) Line 7
- 4) Line 7 to Line 11

2. What is the scope of the identifier y which is declared in Line 6?

- 1) Line 1 to Line 19
- 2) Line 6 to Line 19
- 3) Line 6
- 4) None of these

(6-19) Line

3. What is the output from line 15?

- 1) 77 77
- 2) 15 77
- 3) 77 15
- 4) None of these

power unit

4. what is the value of x and y after excuting line 8 ?

- 1) x = 42 , y = 35
- 2) x = 43 , y = 34
- 3) x = 42 , y = 34
- 4) x = 43 , y = 35

5. what is the value of sum after excuting line 8 ?

- 1) 0
- 2) 77
- 3) 0 77
- 4) None of these

6. Given the function prototype and declarations:

```
void Fix(int& N, float X);  
int someInt = 10;  
float someFloat = 4.3;
```

which of the following function calls would be syntactically correct?

- Value*
- 1) cout << Fix(someInt, 6.85);
 - 2) someFloat = Fix(24, 6.85);
 - 3) someFloat = 0.3 * Fix(someInt, 6.85);
 - 4) Fix(someInt + 5, someFloat);

7. Given the function definition

```
int Power(int& Base, int& Exponent) {  
    int Product = 1;  
    while (Exponent >= 1) {  
        Product = Product * Base;  
        Exponent--;  
    }  
    return Product;  
}
```

what is the output of the following code?

```
int N = 2;  
int Pow = 3;  
int Result = Power(N, Pow);  
cout << N << " to the power " << Pow << " is " << Result;
```

- 1) 2 to the power 3 is 8
- 2) 2 to the power 0 is 8
- 3) 0 to the power 0 is 0
- 4) 2 to the power 3 is 1

8. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
void Try( int& a, int b );  
int x, y, z;  
int main() {  
    x = 1;  
    y = 2;  
    z = 3;  
    Try(y, x);  
    cout << x << " " << y << " " << z << endl;  
    return 0;  
}  
void Try( int& a, int b ) {  
    static int x=0;  
    x = a + 2;  
    a = a * 3;  
    b = x + a;  
}
```

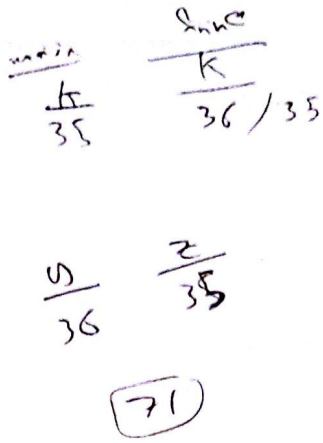
- 1) 1 2 3
- 2) 6 6 3
- 3) 1 6 3
- 4) None of these

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9. What is the output of the following program?

```

Int func (int );
Int func(int ,int );
Void main()
{
    Int K= 35;
    K = func(func(K) ,K);
    Cout<<K;
}
Int func(int k)
{
    Return k++;
}
Int func ( int y , int z)
{
    Return y+z;
}
    
```



- 1) 35
- 2) 12
- 3) 70
- 4) None of these

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10. The C++ statement at line 3 is called :

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- 1) Function Prototype
- 2) Function Definition
- 3) Function call .
- 4) None of the Above.

Answers

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



int X ;

global

int main ()

extern int X = 3 ;

cout << X

return 0 ;

int func ()

{ cout << X ;

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extern

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