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CPA Exam

CPA - C++ Certified Associate Programmer

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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

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