

**Exam Number/Code:CPA**

**Exam Name: C++ Certified Associate  
Programmer**

**Version: Demo**

**QUESTION NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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**