

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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# CPP-CPA

*CPP - C++ Certified Professional Programmer*

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Question: 180

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the code below, assuming that you enter the following sequence: one two three<enter>?

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

int main ()
{
    string a;
    cin>>a;
    cout<<a<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Program will output:

- A. one**
- B. one two three**
- C. runtime exception**
- D. compilation error**
- E. the result is unspecified**

Answer: A

Question: 181

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

```

#include <iostream>
#include <map>
#include <vector>
#include <sstream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int t[] = { 3, 4, 2, 1, 0, 3, 4, 1, 2, 0 };
    vector<int> v(t, t + 10);
    multimap<int, string> m;
    for (vector<int>::iterator i = v.begin(); i != v.end(); i++) {
        stringstream s; s << *i << *i;
        m.insert(pair<int, string>(*i, s.str()));
    }
    pair<multimap<int, string>::iterator, multimap<int, string>::iterator> range;
    range = m.equal_range(2);
    for (multimap<int, string>::iterator i = range.first; i != range.second; i++) {
        cout << i->first << " ";
    }
    return 0;
}

```

The output will be:

- A. 2 2
- B. 1 2
- C. 1 3
- D. 2
- E. 0 2

Answer: A

Question: 182

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

```

#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
class B { int val;
public:
    B(int v):val(v){}
    int getV() const {return val;} bool operator < (const B & v) const { return val>v.val; } };
ostream & operator <<(ostream & out, const B & v) { out<<v.getV(); return out;}
template<class T>struct Out {
    ostream & out;
    Out(ostream & o): out(o){}
    void operator() (const T & val ) { out<<val<<" "; } };

int main() {
    B t1[]={3,2,4,1,5};
    B t2[]={5,6,8,2,1};
    vector<B> v1(10,0);
    sort(t1, t1+5);
    sort(t2, t2+5);
    set_intersection(t1,t1+5,t2,t2+5,v1.begin());
    for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), Out<B>(cout));cout<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Program outputs:

- A. compilation error**
- B. 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 0 0 0**
- C. 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 2 1 0**
- D. 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0**
- E. 1 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0**

Answer: D

Question: 183

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

```

#include <list>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
    int t[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    vector<int>v1(t, t+5);
    list<int>l1;
    l1.assign(v1.end(), v1.begin());
    for(int i=0; i<l1.size(); i++)
    {
        cout<<l1.at(i)<<" ";
    }
    cout<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

- A. program displays 5 4 3 2 1
- B. program displays 1 2 3 4 5
- C. compilation error
- D. segmentation fault runtime exception

Answer: C

Question: 184

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

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
class B { int val;
public:
    B(int v):val(v){}
    int getV() const {return val;} bool operator < (const B & v) const { return val<v.val; } };
ostream & operator <<(ostream & out, const B & v) { out<<v.getV(); return out;}

template<class T>struct Out {
    ostream & out;
    Out(ostream & o): out(o){}
    void operator() (const T & val ) { out<<val<<" "; } };

int main() {
    B t1[]={3,2,4,1,5};
    B t2[]={6,10,8,7,9};
    vector<B> v1(10);
    sort(t1, t1+5);
    sort(t2, t2+5);
    merge(t1,t1+5,t2,t2+5,v1.begin());
    for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), Out<B>(cout));cout<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Program outputs:

- A. 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 8 7 9
- B. 3 2 4 1 5 6 7 8 9 10
- C. 3 2 4 1 5 6 10 8 7 9
- D. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- E. compilation error

Answer: E

Question: 185

Question: 186

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

```

#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

void myfunction(int i) {
    cout << " " << i;
}

void multiply (int a) {
    a*2;
}

int main() {
    int t[] = { 10, 5, 9, 6, 2, 4, 7, 8, 3, 1 };
    vector<int> v1(t, t+10);
    for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), multiply);
    iter_swap(v1.begin(), t+9);
    for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), myfunction);
    return 0;
}

```

Program outputs:

- A. 1 5 9 6 2 4 7 8 3 1
- B. compilation error
- C. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- D. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
- E. 10 5 9 6 2 4 7 8 3 1

Answer: A

Question: 187

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

```

#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
template<class T>struct Out {
    ostream & out;
    Out(ostream & o): out(o){}
    void operator() (const T & val ) { out<<val<<" "; };
};

int main() {
    int t[]={3,2,4,1,5,10,9,7,8,6};
    vector<int> v1(t,t+10);
    cout<<*max_element(v1.begin(), v1.end());
    return 0;
}

```



Program outputs:

- A. 3**
- B. 1**
- C. 6**
- D. 10**
- E. compilation error**

Answer: D

Question: 188

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

```
#include <iostream>
#include <set>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    int t[] = { 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 5, 7, 9, 8, 0 };
    vector<int> v(t, t+10);
    multiset<int> s1(v.begin(), v.end());
    s1.insert(v.begin(), v.end());
    pair<multiset<int>::iterator, multiset<int>::iterator> range;
    range = s1.equal_range(6);
    while (range.first != range.second) {
        cout << *range.first << " "; range.first++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- A. program outputs: 6 6**
- B. program outputs: 5 7**
- C. program outputs: 5 5 6 6 7 7**
- D. program outputs: 5 5 7 7**
- E. program outputs: 1 16 6 5 5**

Answer: A

Question: 189

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

```

#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;
template<class T>struct Out {
    ostream & out;
    Out(ostream & o): out(o){}
    void operator()(const T & val ) {
        out<<val<<" ";
    }
};
struct Sequence {
    int start;
    Sequence(int start):start(start){}
    int operator() {
        return start++ ;  });
int main() {
    vector<int> v1(10);
    generate(v1.rbegin(), v1.rend(), Sequence(1));
    rotate(v1.begin(),v1.begin() + 1, v1.end() );
    for_each(v1.begin(), v1.end(), Out<int>(cout) );cout<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Program outputs:

- A. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**
- B. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1**
- C. 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10**
- D. 1 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2**

Answer: C

Question: 190

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



```

#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
#include <list>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
class B { int val;
public:
    B(int v=0):val(v){}
    int getV() const {return val;}
    operator int() const { return val; };};

template<class T>struct Out {
    ostream & out;
    Out(ostream & o): out(o){}
    void operator() (const T & val ) {out<<setw(3)<<hex<<val; } };

int main () {
    int t[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};
    fstream f("test.out", ios::trunc|ios::out);
    list<B> l(t, t+10);
    for_each(l.begin(), l.end(), Out<B>(f));
    f.close();
    f.open("test.out");
    for( ; f.good() ; ) {
        B i;
        f>>i;
        cout<<i<<" ";
    }
    f.close();
    return 0;
}

```

- A. file test.out will be opened writing
- B. file test.out will be truncated
- C. file test.out will be opened for reading
- D. compilation error
- E. program will display sequence 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Answer: D

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