

# COMPUTER SCIENCE MATERIAL FOR +1

## VOLUME –II

## UNIT – III

### 9. INTRODUCTION TO C++

#### Book Back one marks:

Choose the correct answer.

1. Who developed C++?

- (a) Charles Babbage (b) **Bjarne Stroustrup** (c) Bill Gates (d) Sundar Pichai

2. What was the original name given to C++?

- (a) CPP (b) Advanced C (c) **C with Classes** (d) Class with C

3. Who coined C++?

- (a) **Rick Mascitti** (b) Rick Bjarne (c) Bill Gates (d) Dennis Ritchie

4. The smallest individual unit in a program is:

- (a) Program (b) Algorithm (c) Flowchart (d) **Tokens**

5. Which of the following operator is extraction operator of C++?

- (a) >> (b) << (c) <> (d) ^^

6. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) Keywords are the reserved words convey specific meaning to the C++ compiler.

(b) **Reserved words or keywords can be used as an identifier name.**

- (c) An integer constant must have at least one digit without a decimal point.

- (d) Exponent form of real constants consists of two parts

7. Which of the following is a valid string literal?

- (a) 'A' (b) 'Welcome' (c) 1232 (d) **"1232"**

8. A program written in high level language is called as

- (a) Object code (b) **Source code** (c) Executable code (d) All the above

9. Assume a=5, b=6; what will be result of a&b?

- (a) **4** (b) 5 (c) 1 (d) 0

Solution:

<b>a=5</b>	0	1	0	1
b=6	0	1	1	0
a&b	0	1	0	0

10. Which of the following is called as compile time operators?

(a) **sizeof** (b) pointer (c) virtual (d) this

### **Additional One mark questions**

1. C++ programming language was developed by **Bjarne Stroustrup**.

2. C++ was coined by **Rick Mascitti**.

3. C++ was standardized by the **International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**.

4. **Character set** is a set of characters which are allowed to write a C++ program.

5. The smallest individual unit in a program is known as a **Token** or a **Lexical unit**.

6. **Keywords** are the reserved words which convey specific meaning to the C++ compiler.

7. C++ is a **case sensitive** programming language.

8. HTML is a **non case sensitive** web programming language.

9. **Variables** are the fundamental building blocks of a program.

10. **Literals or Constants** are data items whose values do not change during the execution of a program.

11. Numeric constants are classified as **Integer Constants** and **Real constants**.

12. A character constant is any valid **single character** enclosed within single quotes.

13. Expanded form of ASCII- **American Standard Code for Information Interchange**.

14. Expanded form of ASA- **American Standards Association**.

15. Sequence of characters enclosed within double quotes are called as **String literals**.

16. String literals are automatically added with a special character **'\0' (Null)** at the end.

17. The symbols which are used to do some mathematical or logical operations are called as **Operators**

18. The data items or values that the operators act upon are called as **Operands**.

19. C++, The operators are classified on **three** basis of the number of operands.

20. **Arithmetic operators** perform simple arithmetic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, division etc.,

21. An **increment** or **decrement** operator acts upon a single operand and returns a new value.

22. Increment and decrement operators are **unary operators**.

23. **Relational operators** are used to determine the relationship between its operands.

24. C++ provides **six** relational operators.

25. A **logical operator** is used to evaluate logical and relational expressions.

26. C++ provides **three (AND,OR,NOT)** logical operators.

27. **Bitwise operators** work on each bit of data and perform bit-by-bit operation.

28. **Assignment operator** is used to assign a value to a variable which is on the left hand side of an assignment statement.

29. **= (equal to)** is commonly used as the assignment operator in all computer programming languages.

30. C++ conditional operator is **?:**

31. Conditional Operator is also called as **Ternary Operator**.
32. **Sizeof()** is called as compile time operator.
33. **Sizeof()** operator returns the size of a variable in byte.
34. The operands and the operators are grouped in a specific logical way for valuation. This logical grouping is called as an **Association**.
35. **Punctuators** are symbols, which are used as delimiters, while constructing a C++ program.
36. Punctuators are also called as **Separators**.
37. C++ provides the operator **>>** to get input.
38. In C++ **>>** operator is called Stream extraction or get from operator.
39. In C++ operator **<<** is called the Stream insertion or put to operator.
40. The multiple use of input and output operators such as **>>** and **<<** in a single statement is known as **cascading** of I/O operators.
41. **#** symbol is a directive for the preprocessor.
42. Expanded form of IDE - **Integrated Development Environment**.
43. **Syntax** is a set of grammatical rules to construct a program.
44. Program is grammatically correct, but it contains some logical errors is called as **semantic error**.
45. **F11** key is used to compile and run a C++ program

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