



- 1) Which of the following is an invalid C++ assignment operation. Assume that all variables are ints.
- `x = x = x += 100;`
  - `++i = 155 * x++;`
  - `a = 100 + x / 7;`
  - `b %= 3 * x % 2;`
- 2) Which of the following is the correct way of converting degrees Fahrenheit (F) to degrees Celsius (C). F and C are doubles. (Recall that 0C is 32F and there are 9/5 degrees F per degree C.)
- `C = 5.0 / 9.0 * F - 32.0;`
  - `C = F - 32.0 * 9.0 / 5.0;`
  - `C = (F - 32.0) * 5.0 / 9.0;`
  - `C = F * 5.0 / 9.0 + 32.0;`
- 3) Which of the following is a correct variable declaration.
- `double bool;`
  - `int 7_days_in_may;`
  - `int _22_;`
  - `float I_NEED_$$$;`
- 4) A run-time error is always caused by:
- wrong syntax
  - incorrect logic
  - missing a library function
  - missing a header file
  - All of the above
- 5) Which one of the following is a correct in C++ to express: **y** is between **x** and **z**, inclusive.
- `(x < y < z)`
  - `(x <= y <= z)`
  - `(y > x && y > z)`
  - `(y >= (x && y) >= z)`
- 6) Which of the following code correctly determines if x, y, and z are not equal to each other?
- `x != y != z`
  - `((x != y) != z)`
  - `x != y && y != z`
  - none of these
- 7) What is the value of **n** after the following switch statement
- ```
int n = 22;
switch(n)
{
    case 20: n++;
            break;
    case 22: n--;
    case 23: --n;
            break;
    case 24: n*=3;
            break;
    default: n = n*5;
};
```
- 20
  - 21
  - 22
  - 110
- 8) Which of the following is an invalid logical expression. Assume that all variables are ints.
- `a >= b && x != 5`
  - `a = b && c <= d`
  - `500 <= x`
  - none of the above

9) `cout << sin(90);`

The above code fragment will display:

- a) 0.00
- b) 1.00
- c) 0
- d) none of the above

10) Which set of function prototypes can be overloaded

- a) `int GetValue(int dummy);`  
`void GetValue(int dummy, int &input);`
- b) `int GetValue(int dummy);`  
`double GetValue(int dummy);`
- c) `int GetValue(int dummy, int input);`  
`int GetValue(int dummy, int dataValue);`
- d) none of the above

11) From the following definition

```
void f(int& one, int two)
{
    int temp;

    temp = one++;
    one = two;
    two = temp;
}
```

What is the value of x and y after the following statements execute? (Assume that variables are properly declared.)

```
two = 10;
one = 15;
f(two, one);
```

- a) one = 10, two = 15;
- b) one = 16, two = 10;
- c) one = 15, two = 11;
- d) one = 15, two = 10;

12) `double a = 10;`  
`double b = 10.75;`  
`int c = 10;`

```
cout << c + ((int(b) > a)? b : a);
```

The above segment will display

- a) 20
- b) 20.75
- c) 10.75
- d) None of the above

13) `char letter = 'r';`  
`bool test = letter;`  
`cout << test;`

After the above segment the output will be;

- a) r
- b) 0
- c) 1
- d) 114

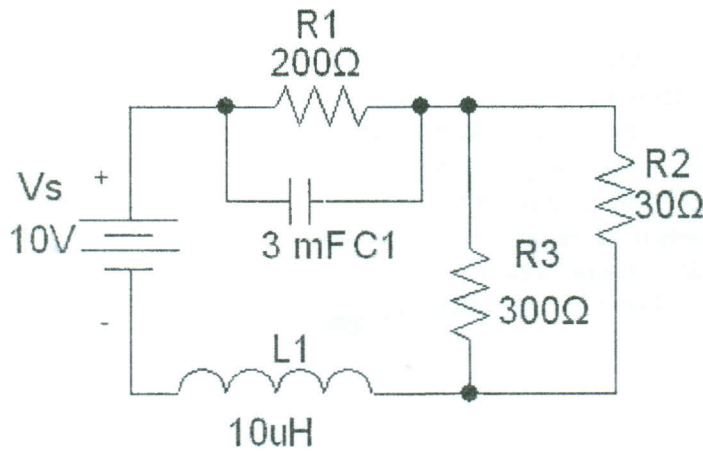
**Problem 4**

8Points

1-Explain in details the following:

A-Software life cycle B-Flowchart C-pseudo code  
Support your answer with examples?

2-Given a simple circuit shown in figure 2 using Kirchhoff current theory find branches currents with a flow char, pseudo code and C++ code to find that currents.



**Problem 5**

6 Points

Given a vector of 100 students (names) and a two dimensions matrix of degrees of 5 courses for each student, the final of each course is 100 points, draw a flowchart and write a pseudo code to do the following: Calculate the grade of each student for each course and print it out. Also calculate the total grade of every student, use the following grading schemes.

- Degree >= 90 points the grade will be 85% A
- 75 points <= Degree < 85 points the grade will be B
- 65 points <= Degree < 75 points the grade will be C
- 50 points <= Degree < 65 points the grade will be D
- Degree < 50 points the grade will be