CHAPTER 6
Strings and Screen I/O

True or False

1. T F   A string is a group of character put together to make a word or other text.

2. T F   A string literal appears between single quotation marks (').

3. T F   An array is a collection of variable of different types.

4. T F   A character array can be declared and initialized in the same statement.

5. T F   C++ allows you to copy a string into a character array that is too small to hold the string.

6. T F   A stream is data flowing from one place to another.

7. T F   By default, the standard input device is the screen.

8. T F   The end-of-line character is \l.

9. T F   The setw I/O manipulator sets the width for output.

10.   T F   Inputting a string with spaces in it requires the get function.

Completion

11.   Write a statement that declares a character array and initializes it to "(555) 792-7834." Let the compiler determine the length of the array.

        a.) char **my_array** [   ] = "(555) 792-7834";
        b.) char **last_name [21];**
        c.) char **my_array** [15] = "(555) 792-7834";
        d.) char **last_name** [20];

12. Write a statement that declares a character array of length 20 named **last_name**.

   a.) char **my_array** [   ] = "(555) 792-7834";
   b.) char **last_name [21];**
   c.) char **my_array** [15] = "(555) 792-7834" ;
   d.) char **last_name** [20];

13. Write a statement that copies "Hello World!" into the character array **message,** and then print it to the screen.

   a.) strcpy(message, "Hello World!");
   cout << message;

   b.) message = "Hello World!" ;
   cout << message;

   c.) strcpy(message, "Hello World!");
   cout << Hello World;

   d.) strcpy(message = "Hello World!");
   cout << message;

14. Write a statement that will force the output of a program to be in scientific notation.
   a.) Cout.setf (ios::upper);   b.) Cout << (ios::upper);
   c.) Cout << (ios::scientific);   d.) Cout.setf (ios::scientific);

15. Write a statement that will force the output of a program to be in all uppercase letters.
   a.) Cout.setf (ios::upper);   b.) Cout << (ios::upper);
   c.) Cout << (ios::scientific);   d.) Cout.setf (ios::scientific);

16. Assuming the name **Mary** is entered, what is the character in the array at index position 3?
   a.) M   b.) a   c.) r   d.) y   e.) \0

17. Assuming the name **Mary** is entered, what is the character in the array at index position 1?
   a.) M   b.) a   c.) r   d.) y   e.) \0

18. Assuming the name **Mary** is entered, what is the character in the array at index position 4?
   a.) M   b.) a   c.) r   d.) y   e.) \0

Chapter Six Key Terms

19. A group of variable of the same data type that appear together in the computer's memory
   a.) string   b.) character   c.) variable
   d.) Array   e.) storage

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