Question 2: What is the output of the following program? (Note, it will be **Question 1**: What is the output of the following program? a single word composed of numbers and hyphens). **Multiple Choice Answers:** #include <cstdio> #include <iostream> #include <cstdio> In TurningPoint, simply put #include <iostream> #include <string> the letter of the answer. using namespace std; using namespace std; int main() int main() (They are in alphabetical { order, BTW) int x, y; string s1, s2; string s; const char *s; A. Fred Fyed Fyed B. Fred Fyed Fzed x = 5;s2 = "Fred";y = 10;C. Fred Fzed Fyed s = s2.c str();s = "15 Fred"; s1 = s;D. Fred Fzed Fzed E. Fyed Fyed Fyed s1[1] = 'y';sscanf(s.c_str(), "%d %d", &x, &y); F. Fyed Fyed Fzed cout << x << "-" << y << "-"; s2[1] = 'z';G. Fyed Fzed Fyed cout << s << " " s = "Fred 20";H. Fyed Fzed Fzed << s1 << " " I. Fzed Fyed Fyed sscanf(s.c_str(), "%d %d", &x, &y); << s2 << endl; J. Fzed Fyed Fzed cout << x << "-" << y << endl; return 0; K. Fzed Fzed Fyed L. Fzed Fzed Fzed return 0;

Answers to clicker questions

Question 1

The answer is J:

Why? You start with s2 being "Fred", and s pointing to the underlying string:

s2:	"Fred" ^
s	

Fzed Fyed Fzed

When you assign **s1** to **s**, it makes a copy -- C++ strings always make copies:

s2:	"Fred" ^
s	
s1:	"Fred"

Now, each string changes its second character -- s1 changes it to 'y' and s2 changes it to 'z':

Thus, the output is "Fzed Fyed Fzed".

Question 2

The answer is:



Explanation: The first sscanf() correctly reads 15 into x, but fails reading y, because "Fred" is not an integer. So y remains at 10.

The second **sscanf**() fails reading **x**, and the **sscanf**() call exits at that point, so both **x** and **y** remain unchanged.