CS 241 Data Organization Quiz 2

January 30, 2018

Question 1: Syntax

Which of these statements would result in an error?

```
A int a = (float) 3 / (float) 4;
B int b = (int) 'c';
C int c = 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5
D int d = (5 - 2) > 3;
E int e = 5%17;
```

Question 1: Syntax

Which of these statements would result in an error?

```
A int a = (float) 3 / (float) 4;
B int b = (int) 'c';
C int c = 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5
D int d = (5 - 2) > 3;
E int e = 5%17;
```

Question 2: '=' symbol

In the C programming language, the '=' symbol is most accurately read:

- A "Equals"
- B "Variable Assignment"
- C "Is equivalent to"
- D "A mathematical symbol used to indicate equality"
- E "A conditional symbol used to indicate equality"

Question 2: '=' symbol

In the C programming language, the '=' symbol is most accurately read:

- A "Equals"
- B "Variable Assignment"
- C "Is equivalent to"
- D "A mathematical symbol used to indicate equality"
- E "A conditional symbol used to indicate equality"

Question 3: Call by value

In the C Programming Language, *call by value* means:

- A When two functions have the same name, the compiler determines which to call by the value of the arguments.
- B When calling a function, the called function is given the address of its arguments so that the function can both read and set the arguments values.
- C Each called function is assigned a value that is used by the operating system to determine the functions priority. This is most useful on multi-core systems.
- D When calling a function, the called function is given the values of its arguments, copied into temporary variables.
- E Before a function is evaluated, the arguments are substituted directly into the function. Only when the function is evaluated, then the function evaluates the values



Question 3: Call by value

In the C Programming Language, *call by value* means:

- A When two functions have the same name, the compiler determines which to call by the value of the arguments.
- B When calling a function, the called function is given the address of its arguments so that the function can both read and set the arguments values
- C Each called function is assigned a value that is used by the operating system to determine the functions priority. This is most useful on multi-core systems.
- D When calling a function, the called function is given the values of its arguments, copied into temporary variables.
- E Before a function is evaluated, the arguments are substituted directly into the function. Only when the function is evaluated, then the function



Question 4: if, else if, else

What is the output of this

```
code?
int main(void){
  int x = 10;
                              A x is 10
  if (x == 10)
                              B x is 10 x is 2 x is 2
     printf("x is 10\n");
                              C x is 10 x is 10
   else if (x = 2);
                             D x is 10 \times 15 \times 2 \times 15 \times 10
      printf("x is 2\n");
   printf("x is %d\n", x);
   return 0;
```

Question 4: if, else if, else

What is the output of this

```
code?
int main(void){
  int x = 10;
  if (x == 10)
     printf("x is 10\n");
   else if (x = 2);
                              D x is 10 \times 15 \times 2 \times 15 \times 10
      printf("x is 2\n");
   printf("x is %d\n", x);
   return 0;
```