

QUIZ

In C#, a computer checks for type errors:

After a program runs.

Before a program runs.



Correct! C# is a statically-typed language, so it checks data types before the program is run.

While a program runs.

Set the variable `gallery` equal to "Gagosian" and the variable `price` to 12.3

```
string gallery = "Gagosian";
```

```
double price = 12.3;
```



You got it!

Given this variable definition, which statement would throw an error?

```
double num = 3;
```

```
num % 2;
```

```
num + 2;
```

```
num.ToUpper();
```



Correct! This statement would throw an error because it only works with char and string.

Set the variable `hours` equal to `10`. Decrease the value of `hours` by 2 so that `hours` now equals `8`.

```
hours = 10;
```

```
hours -= 2;
```



You got it!

Access the first letter of the string `initials`

```
initials[0];
```



You got it!

In C#, what type of conversion would you use to change a `double` into an `int`?

Implicit

Explicit



Correct! Since a `double` contains more information than an `int`, we need to use explicit casting methods.

Set the variable `toy` equal to `1`. Increase the value of `toy` by 4 so that `toy` now equals 5.

```
toy = 1;
```

```
toy += 4;
```



You got it!

Write a program that uses string interpolation and the variables `treeName` and `treefamily` to print: "The maple tree is part of the deciduous family."

```
string treeName = "maple";  
string treefamily = "deciduous";
```

```
Console.WriteLine($"The {treeName} tree is part of the {treefamily} family");
```



You got it!

Which line of code can we use to convert the `int` variable `speed` to a `double` variable named `specificSpeed`?

```
int speed = 65;
```

```
double specificSpeed = speed
```



Correct! This line of code can implicitly convert an `int` value to a `double`, since there would be no loss of data.

```
double specificSpeed = Convert.ToString(speed)
```

```
double specificSpeed = (int)speed
```

What will the output of this program be?

```
int num = 1;  
string population = "all";  
  
Console.WriteLine(num + " ring to rule them " + population);
```

It will throw an error.

num + " ring to rule them " + population

1 ring to rule them all



Correct! This program uses string concatenation, so it combines different strings together.

Which of these will run without errors:

`ToLower(username)`

`username.ToLower()`



Correct! `.ToLower()` needs to be appended to a string in order to make it lowercase.

`String.ToLower(username)`

If the output of this code is 2, which operator would appear between the operands `20` and `6`?

`Console.WriteLine(20` `6);`



You got it!