Quiz 9/28/2015

CH 2

2.11

There is no standard for data type size, simply inequalities.

2.12

Assignment operator = Assigns everything on the R side to the L value

R hand side evaluated to single value first

L value, something capable of receiving a value

R value, something that can be evaluated to a single something (float, int, char)

2.13 Scope

Local variables – any variable defined in a function

Global variables – defined outside function

Any local variable is accessible after initialization to the end of function

2.14

Operand = input into function

Unary = one input

Binary = two inputs = two operands = addition and subtraction

Ternary = three inputs = three operands = exp 1 ? exp2 : exp3 = condition ? (executable) = executable = (T/F) ? (if true) = if false

Integer division (both numbers integers of some type) any decimal part gets truncated

Modulus returns remaindered after integer division.

Convert numerator or denominator to something other than int (15.0/4) = 3.75

Smaller number % Larger number always returns smaller number

Result of division always 0

Result of remainder always smaller number

Even Number % 2 always returns 0

**Char can be 1 byte signed or unsigned integer**

**# Number of bits formula**

**D =digits B=base**

**# = B^D**

How many # in base 10 with 2 digits?

#= 10^2

# = 100

Range (1-99)

Named constant – normal variable with const modifier

-final in Java

-must initialize in same statment

Naming constants -everything uppercase

-underscore between words