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| 1. Give the decimal value of each of the following integer constants 2. 63 3. 119 4. 2748 |
| 1. Which of the following are not legal constants in C? Classify each legal constant as either integer or floating-point.   Illegal: (c), (d)  floating-point: (a), (b), (e) |
| 1. Which of the following are not legal types in C?   A: (b) |
| 1. If c is a variable of type char, which one of the following statements is illegal?   A: (d) |
| 1. Which one of the following is not a legal way to write the number 65? (Assume that the character set is ASCII)   A: (b) |
| 1. For each of the following items of data, specify which one of the types char, short, int, or long is the smallest one guaranteed to be larger enough to store the item. 2. char 3. short 4. short 5. short |
| 1. For each of the following character escapes, give the equivalent octal escape. (Assume that the character set is ASCII.) 2. \10 3. \12 4. \15 5. \11 |
| 1. Repeat Exercise 7, but give the equivalent hexadecimal escape. 2. \x08 3. \x0a 4. \x0d 5. \x09 |
| 1. Suppose that i and j are variables of type int. What is the type of the expression i / j + ‘a’?   A: int |
| 1. Suppose that i is a variable of type int, j is a variable of type long, and k is a variable of type unsigned int. What is the type of the expression i + (int) j \* k?   A: unsigned int |
| 1. Suppose that i is a variable of type int, f is a variable of type float, and d is a variable of type double. What is the type of the expression i \* f / d?   A: double |
| 1. Suppose that i is a variable of type int, f is a variable of type float, and d i.s a variable of type double. Explain what conversions take place during the execution of the following statement:   The variable ‘i’ is converted to ‘float’ type, then ‘i + f’ is performed.  Computed value is converted to ‘double’ type, then assigned to ‘d’. |