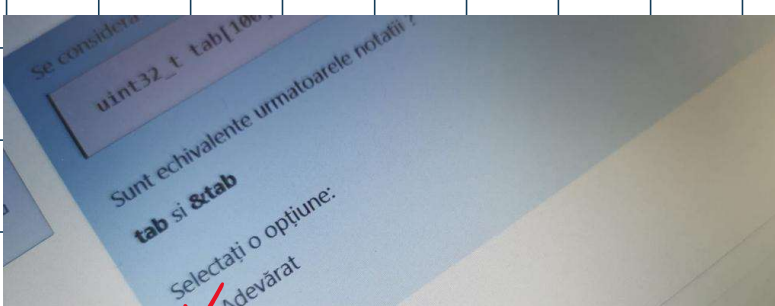
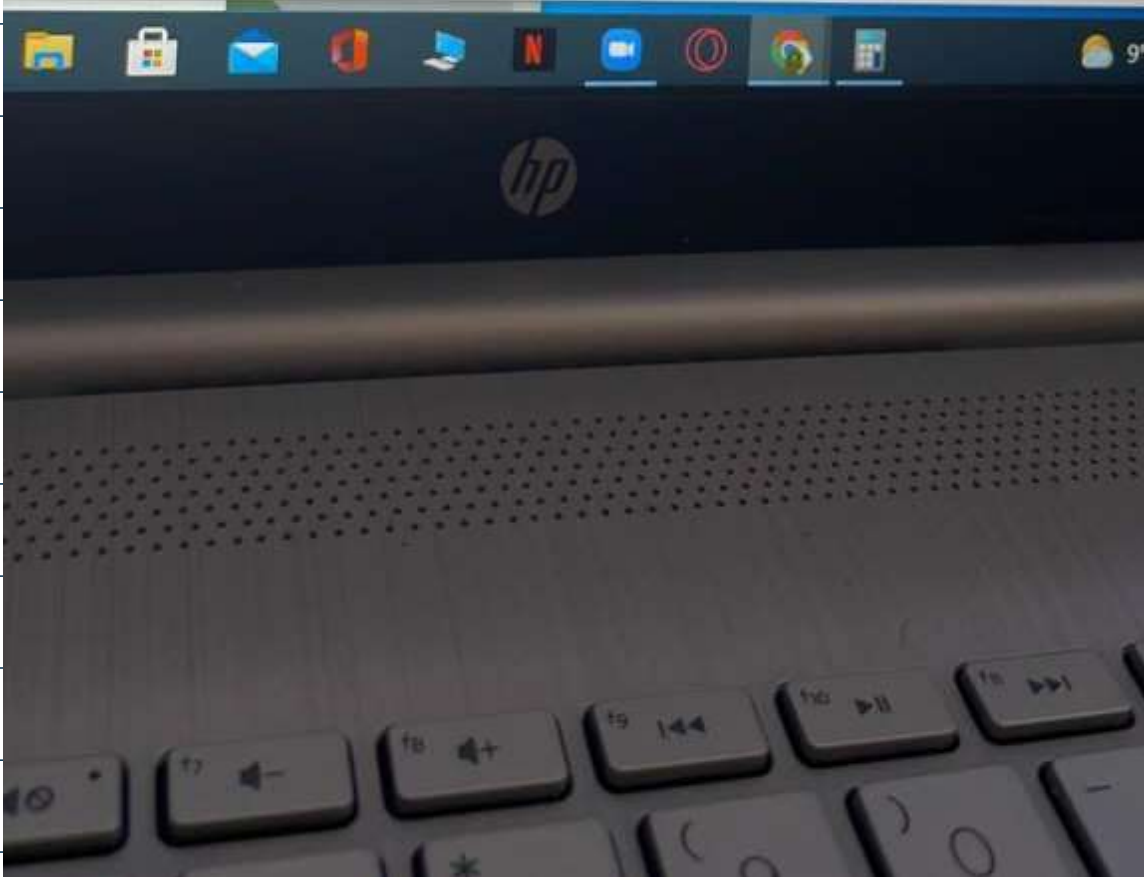
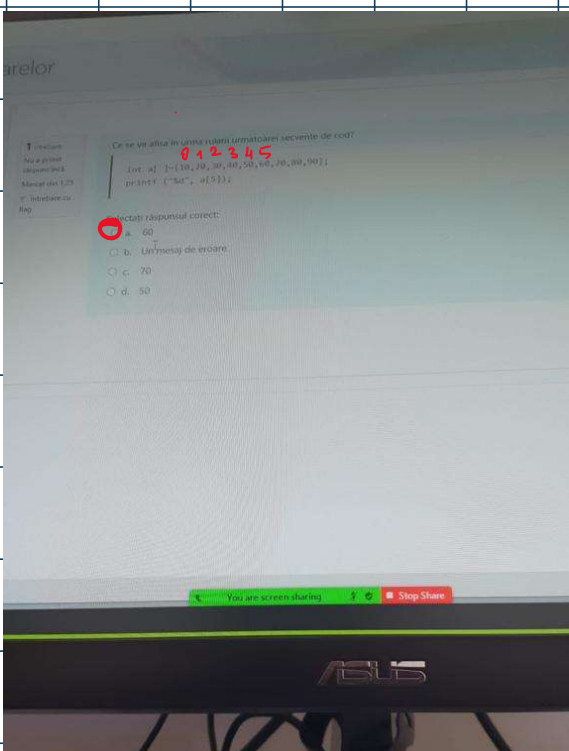
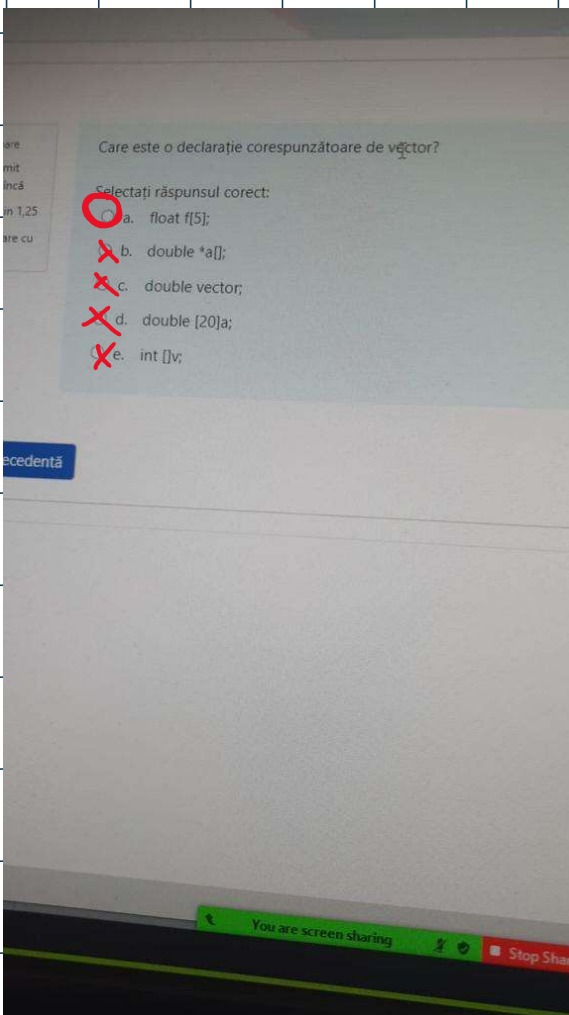
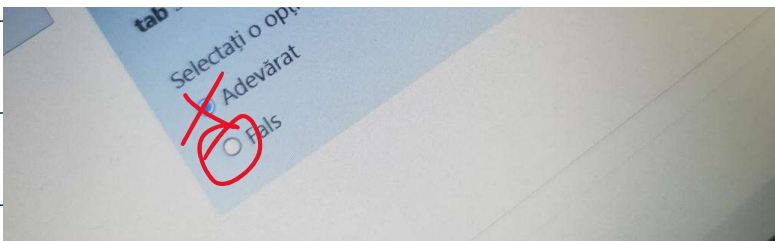


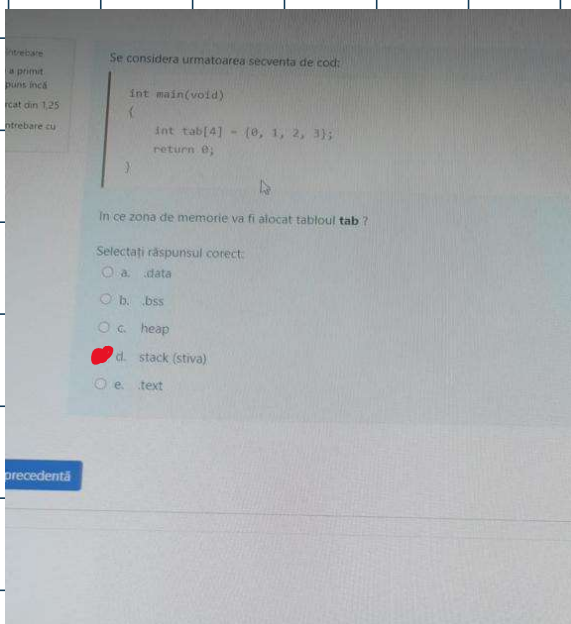
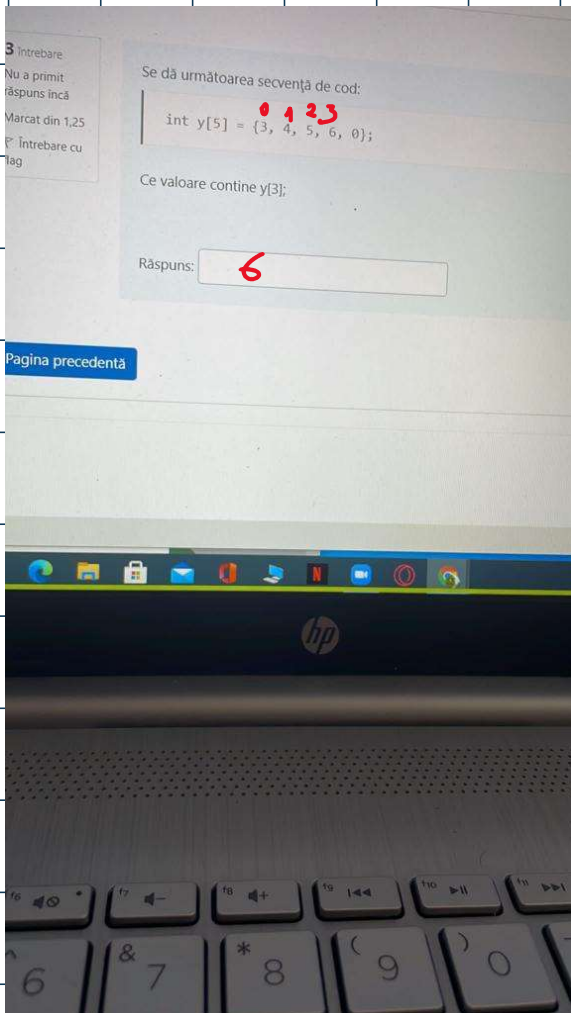
```
for (int i=0; i<=SIZE; i++)  
{  
    scanf( "%d", &scores[i]);  
}
```

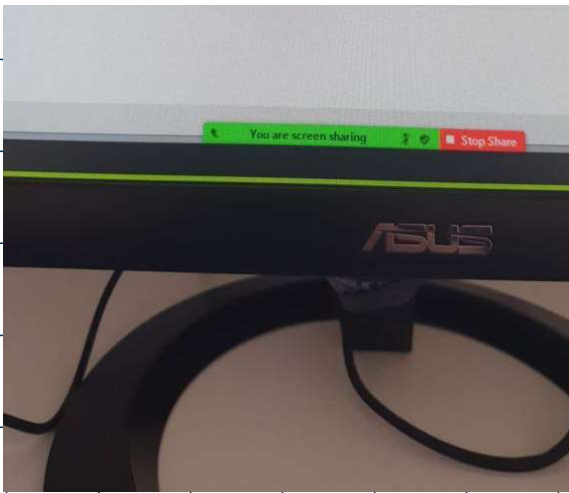
Selectați răspunsul corect:

- ☐ a. Parametrul scores[i] nu trebuie transmis prin referință ci prin valoare.
- ☒ b. Valorile indicilor tabloului ar trebui să fie mai mici strict decât dimensiunea tabloului.
- ☐ c. Eticheta SIZE nu poate fi folosită în declararea unui tablou.
- ☐ d. Valorile indicilor tabloului ar trebui să înceapă de la 1 nu de la 0.









Se considera urmatorul program sub sistemul de operare Linux:

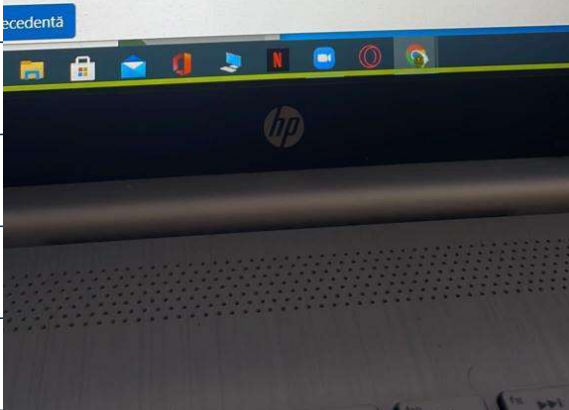
```
int main(void)
{
    static int tab[100000000];
    for (int i = 0; i < 100000000; i++)
    {
        tab[i] = i;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Ce se poate afirma despre acest cod?

Selectați răspunsul corect:

- ☒ a. Codul va compila dar nu va rula si se va termina cu segmentation fault.
- ☐ b. Codul nu va compila.
- ☐ c. Codul va rula dar extrem de incet
- ☒ d. Codul este corect si va fi executat corect de catre sistemul de operare.

[Șterge alegerea mea](#)

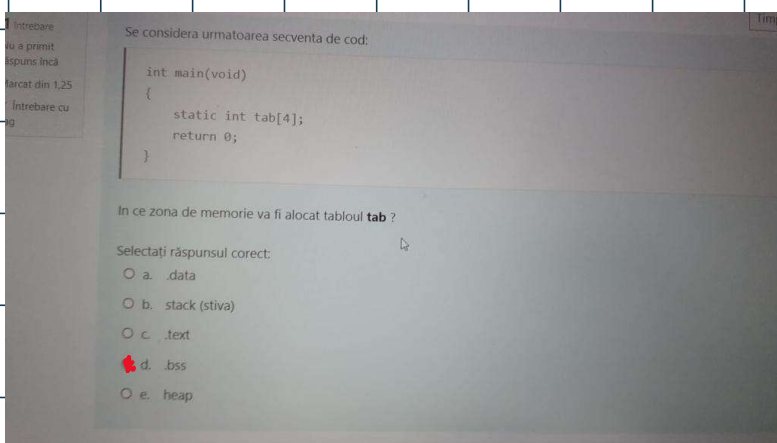
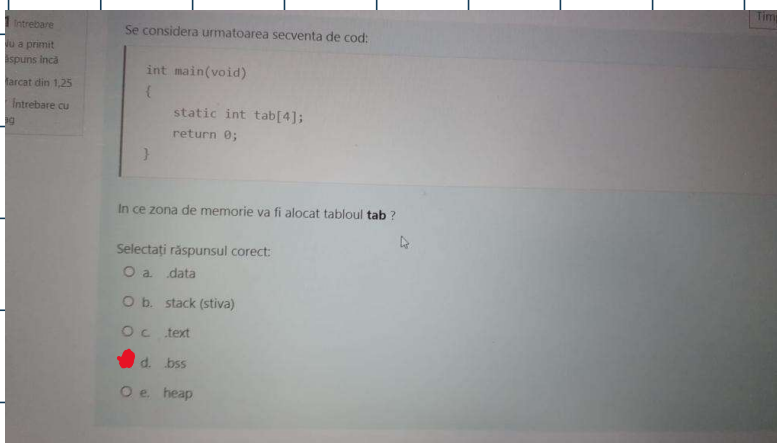
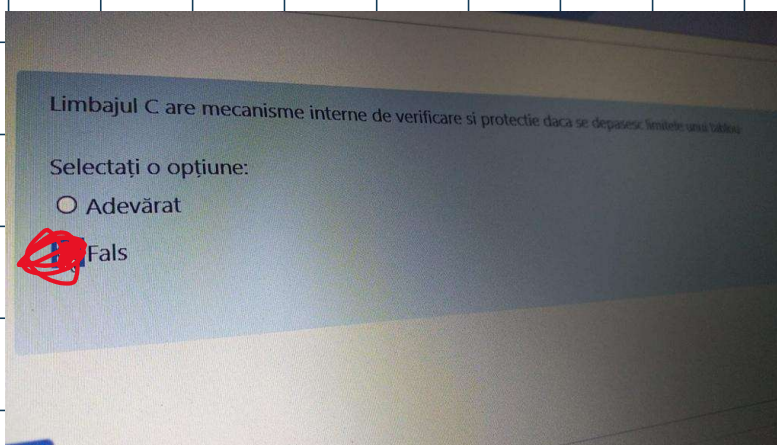
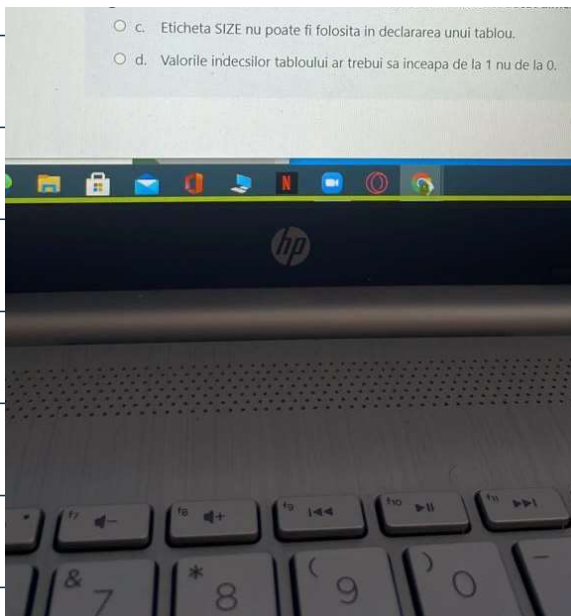


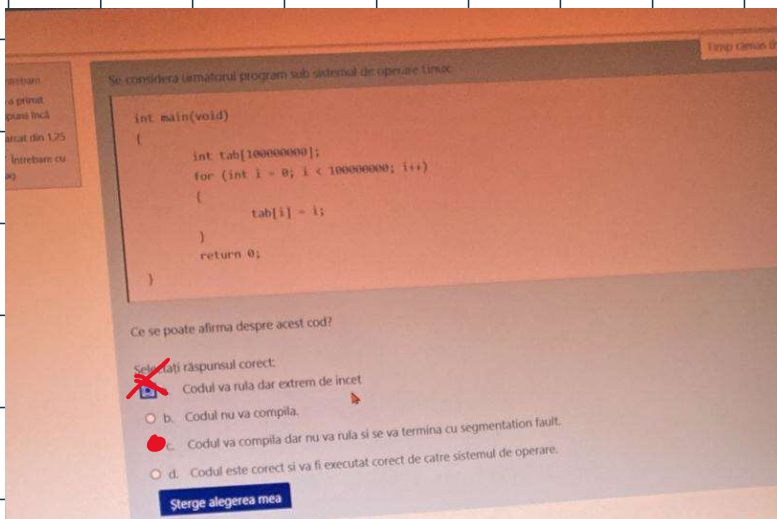
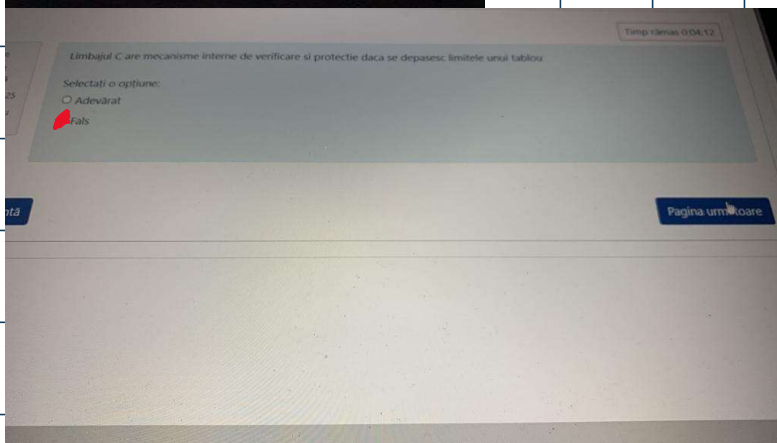
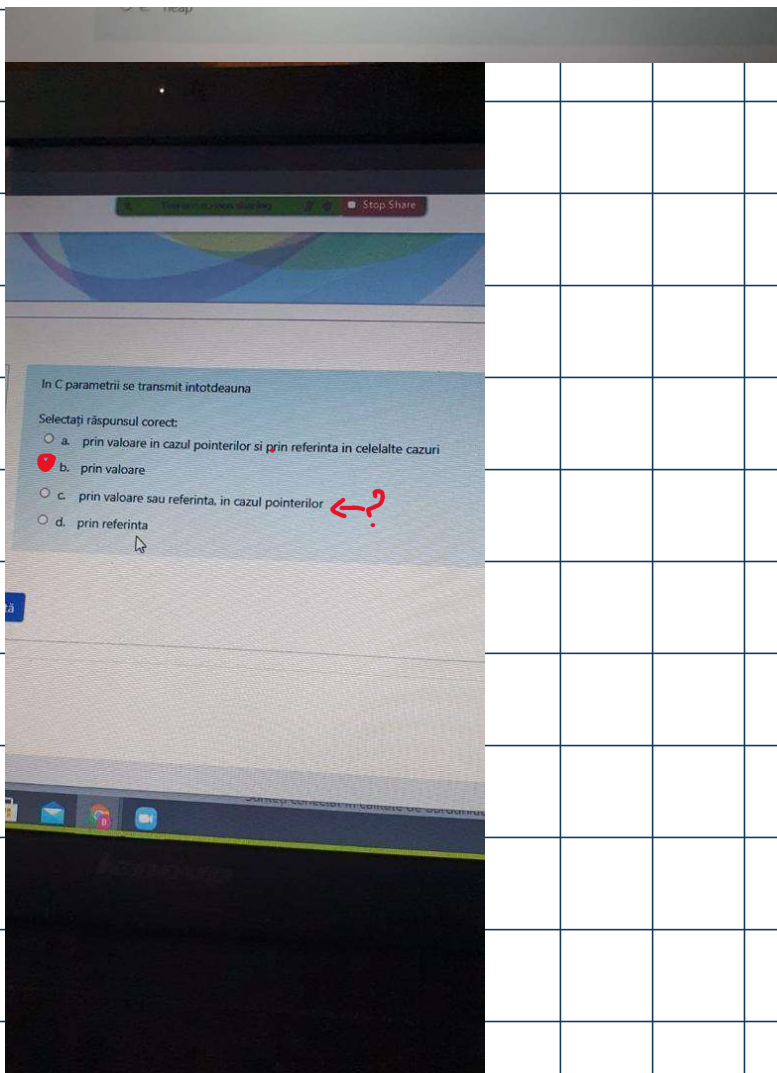
Ce este gresit la codul umator (scris in limbajul C)?

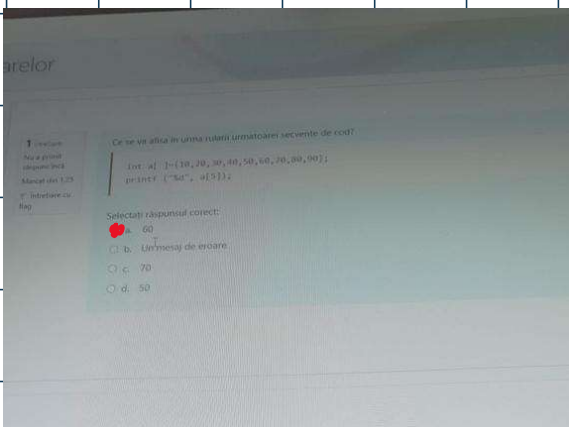
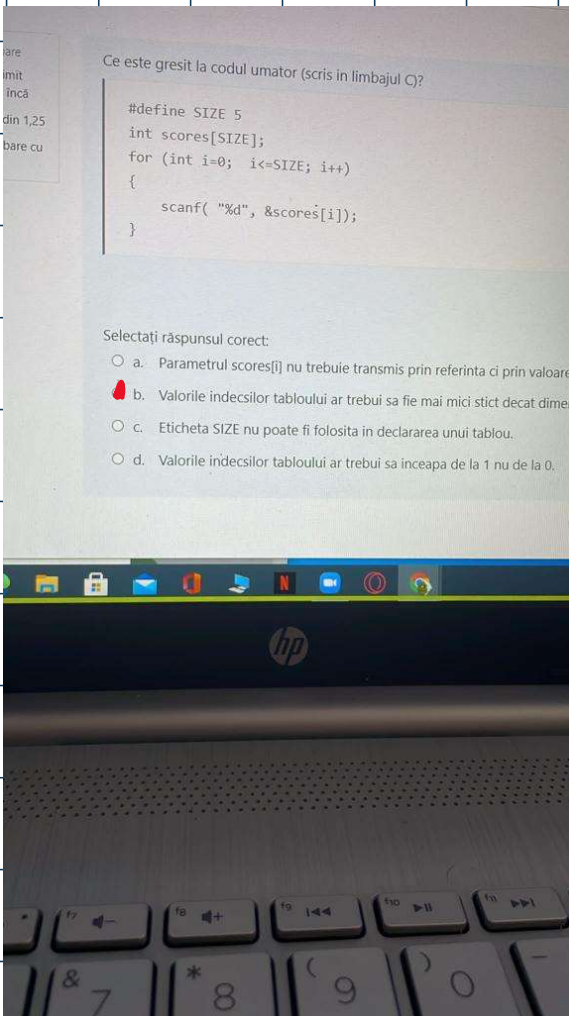
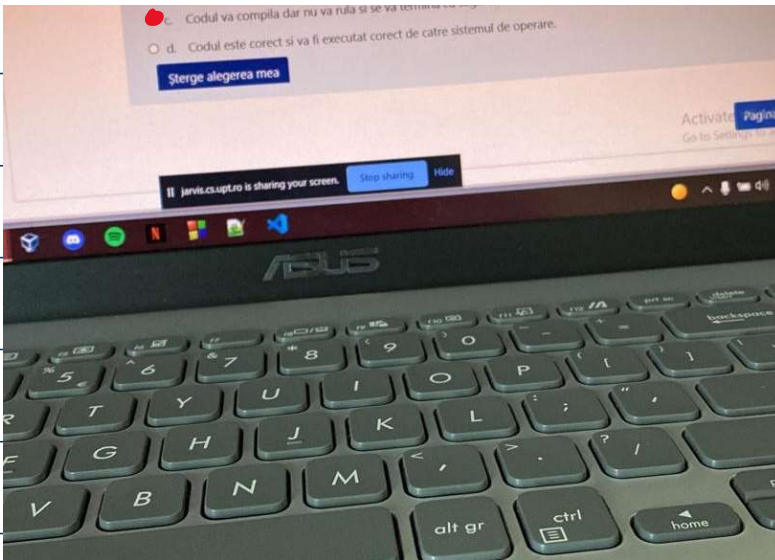
```
#define SIZE 5
int scores[SIZE];
for (int i=0; i<=SIZE; i++)
{
    scanf( "%d", &scores[i]);
}
```

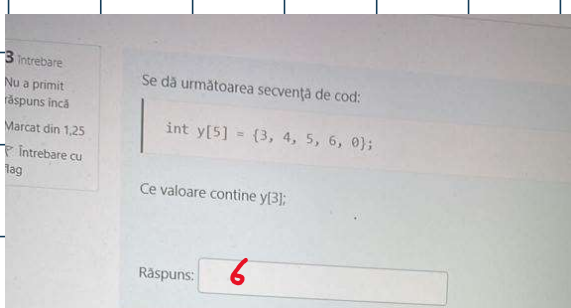
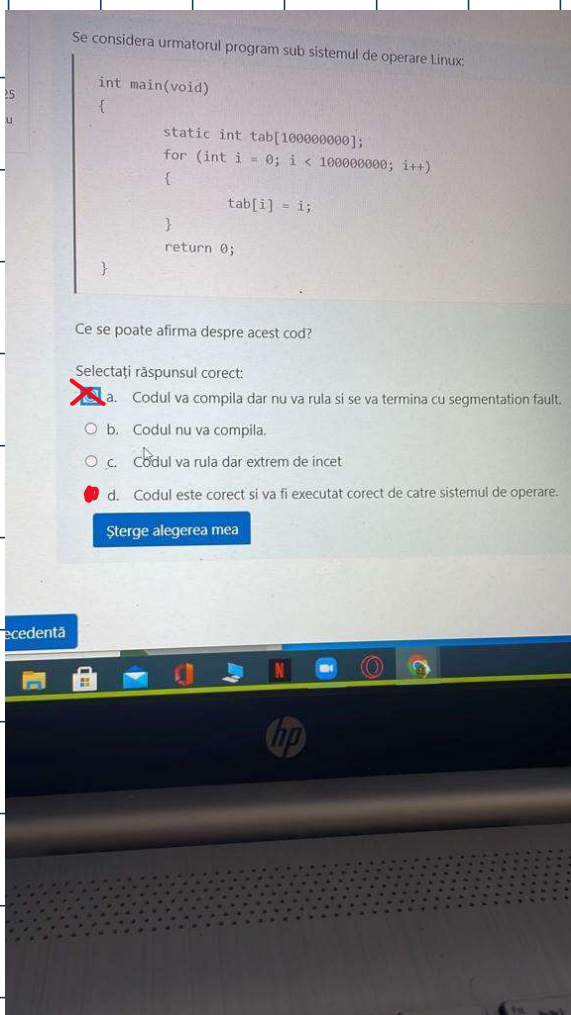
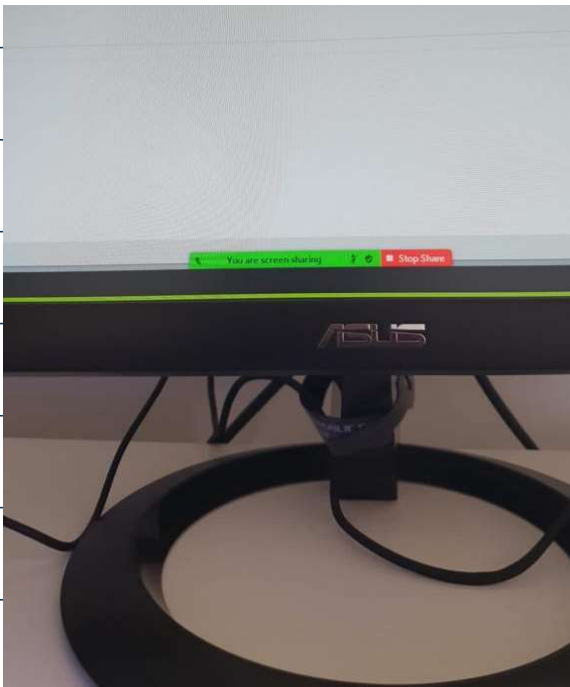
Selectați răspunsul corect:

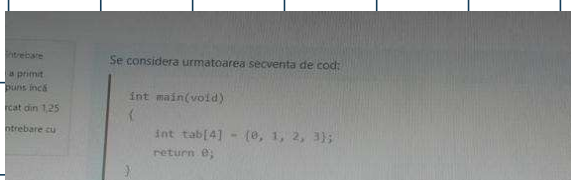
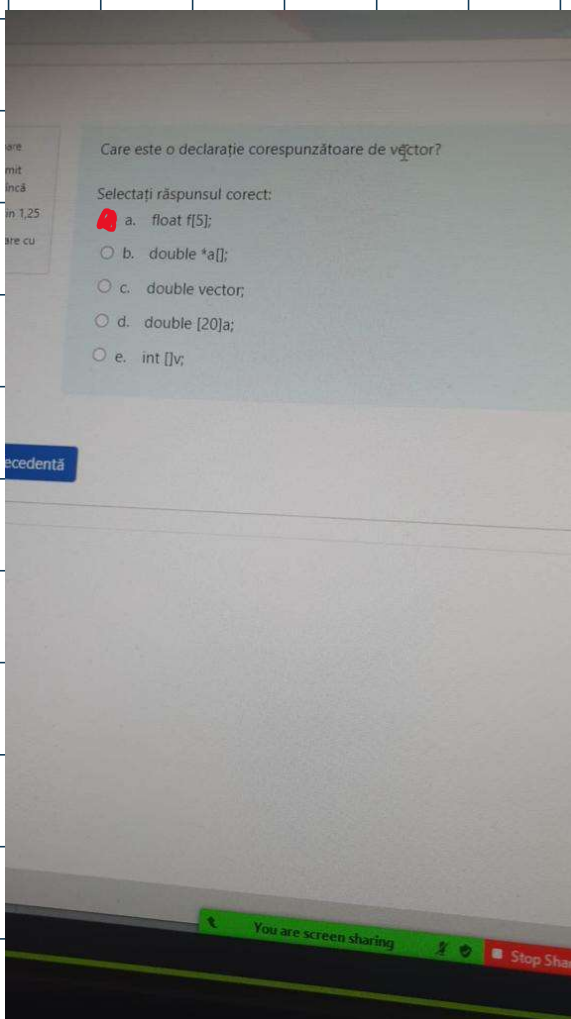
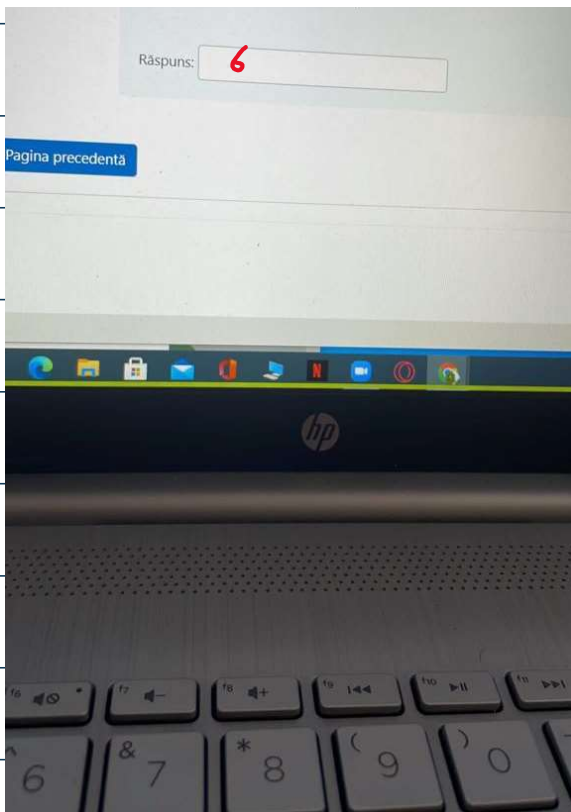
- ☐ a. Parametrul scores[i] nu trebuie transmis prin referinta ci prin valoare.
- ☒ b. Valorile indecsilor tabloului ar trebui sa fie mai mici stict decat dimen
- ☐ c. Eticheta SIZE nu poate fi folosita in declararea unui tablou.
- ☐ d. Valorile indecsilor tabloului ar trebui sa inceapa de la 1 nu de la 0.

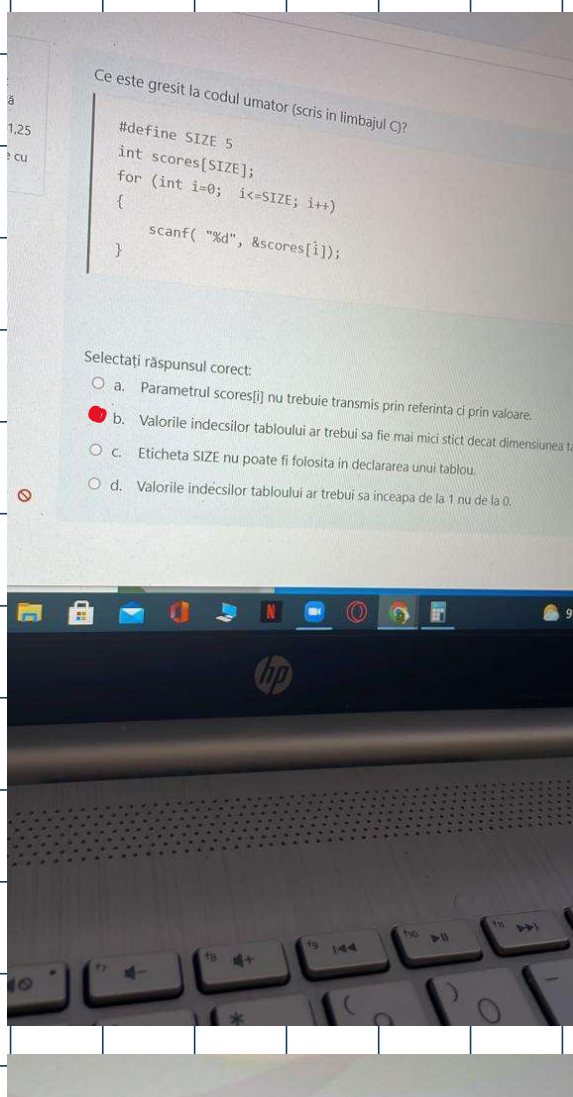
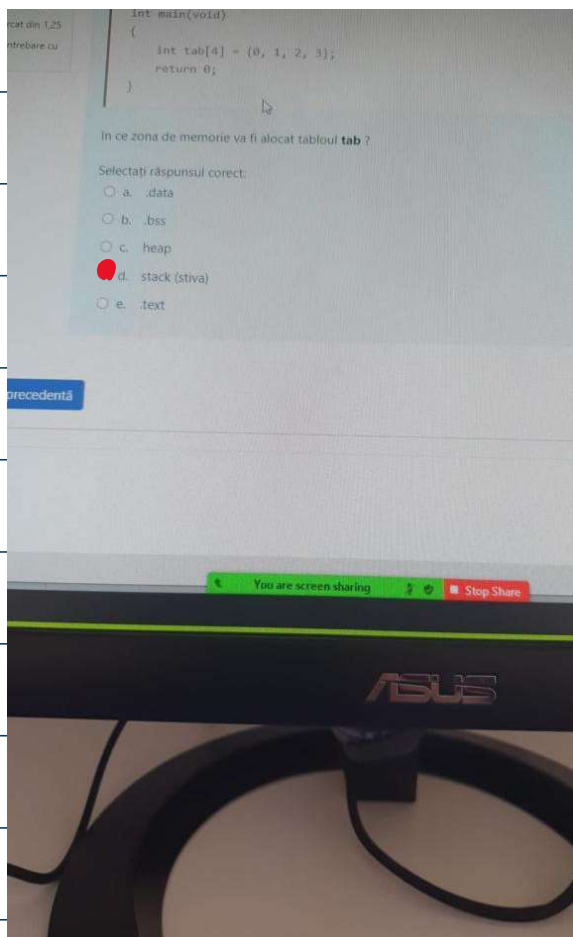








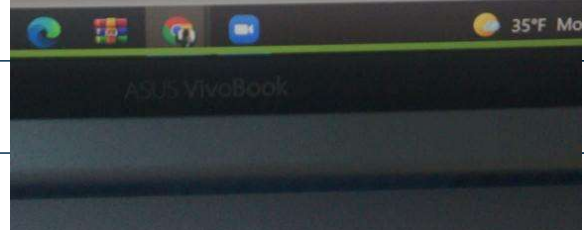




care din următoarele tablouri este inițializat corect?

Selecționați răspunsul corect:

- ☒ a. `int num[6] = { 21, 41, 2, 15, 4, 5 };`
- ☐ b. `int n[6] = { 21, 41, 2 };`
- ☐ c. `int n(6) = { 21, 41, 2, 15, 4, 5 };`
- ☐ d. `int n[] = { 21, 41, 2, 15, 4, 5 };`



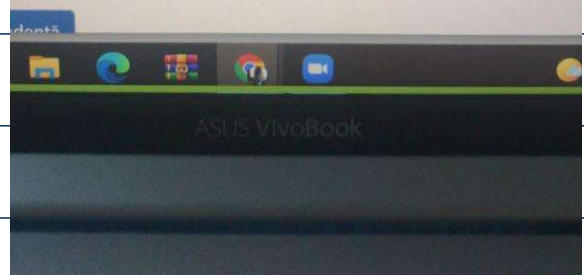
Se considera următoarea secvență de cod:

```
int main(void)
{
    int tab[3];
    tab[3] = 3;
    return 0;
}
```

Va provoca această secvență de cod o depășire a limitei tabloului?

Selecționați o opțiune:

- ☒ Adevărat
- ☐ Fals



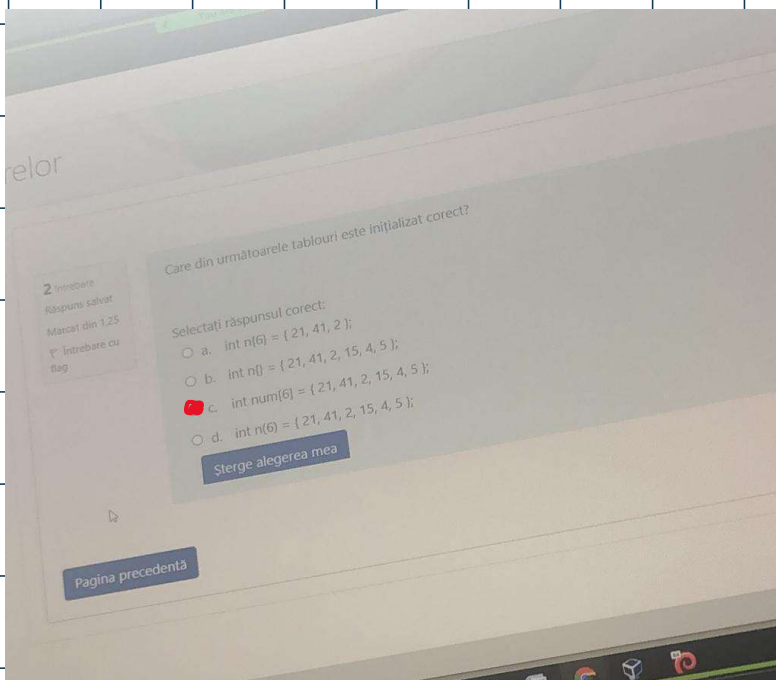
Se considera urmatoarea secventa de cod:

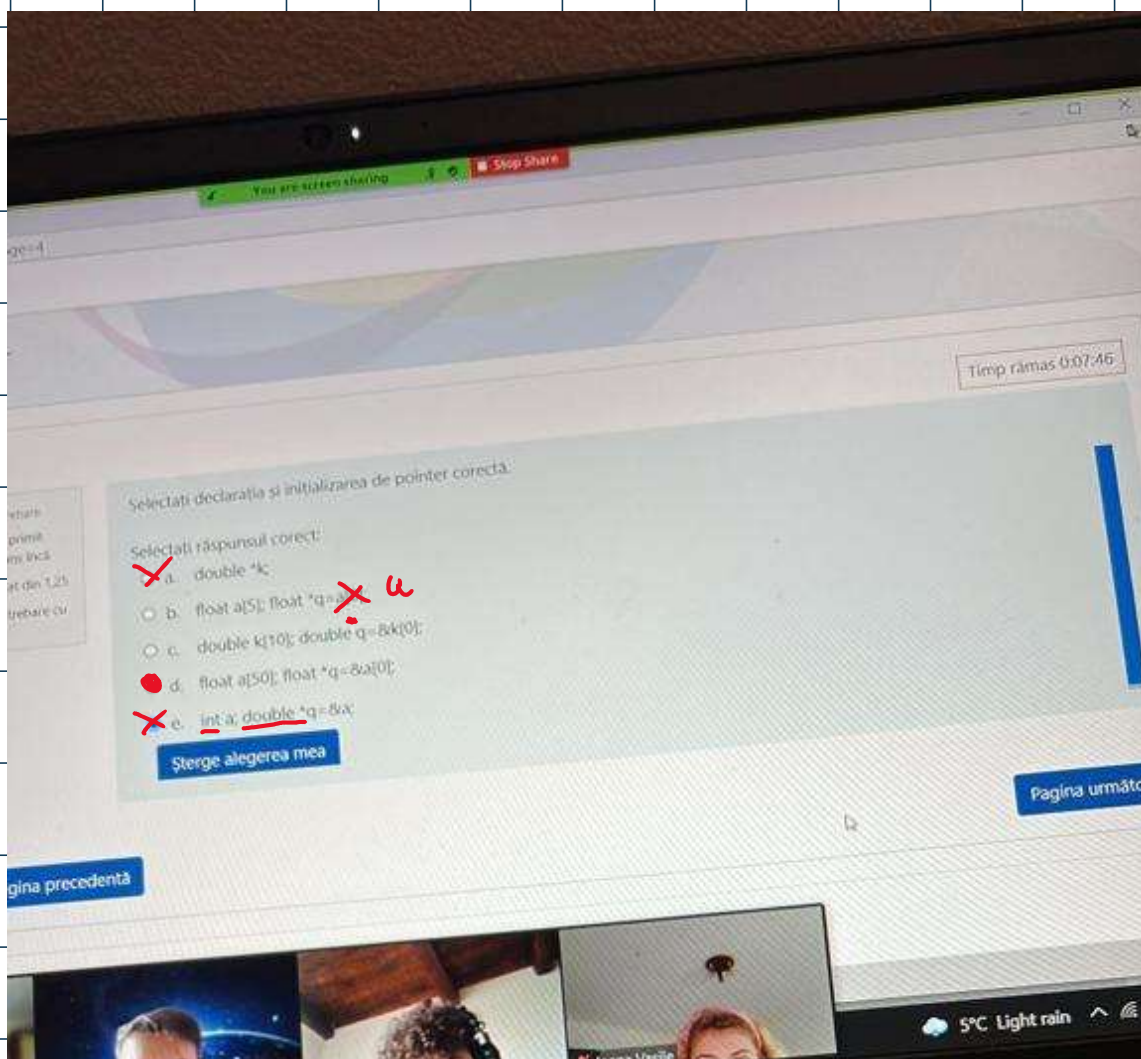
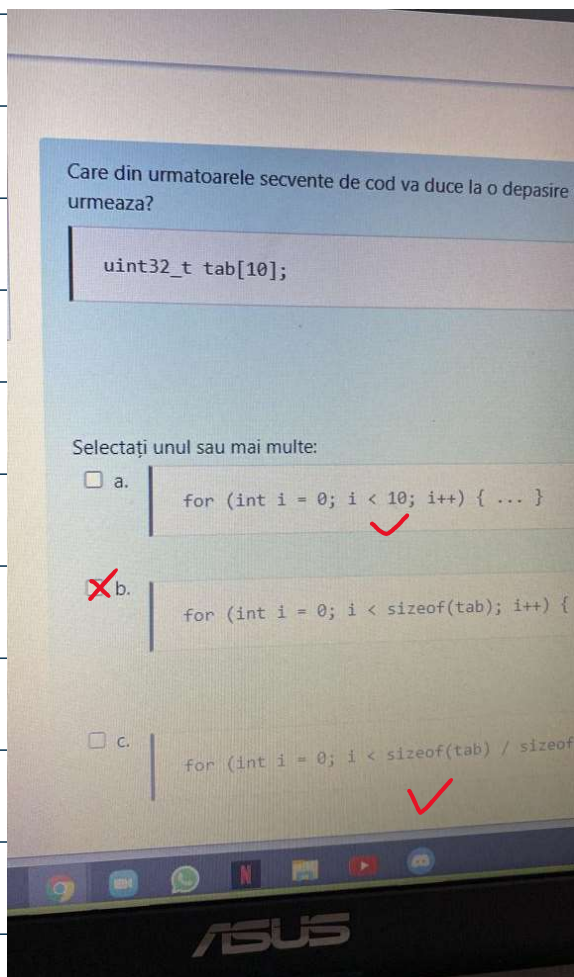
```
int tab[4] = {0, 1, 2, 3};  
int main(void)  
{  
    return 0;  
}
```

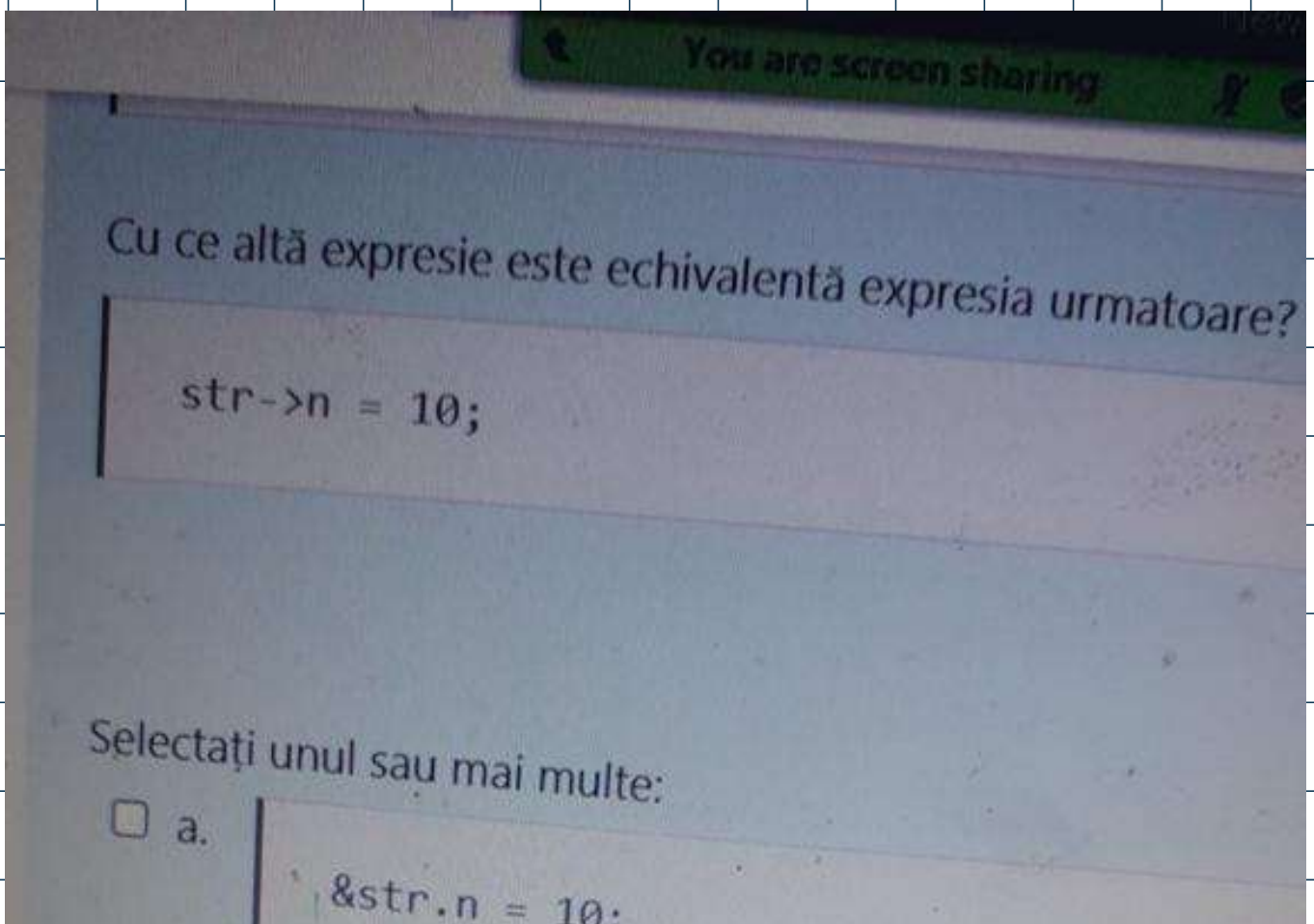
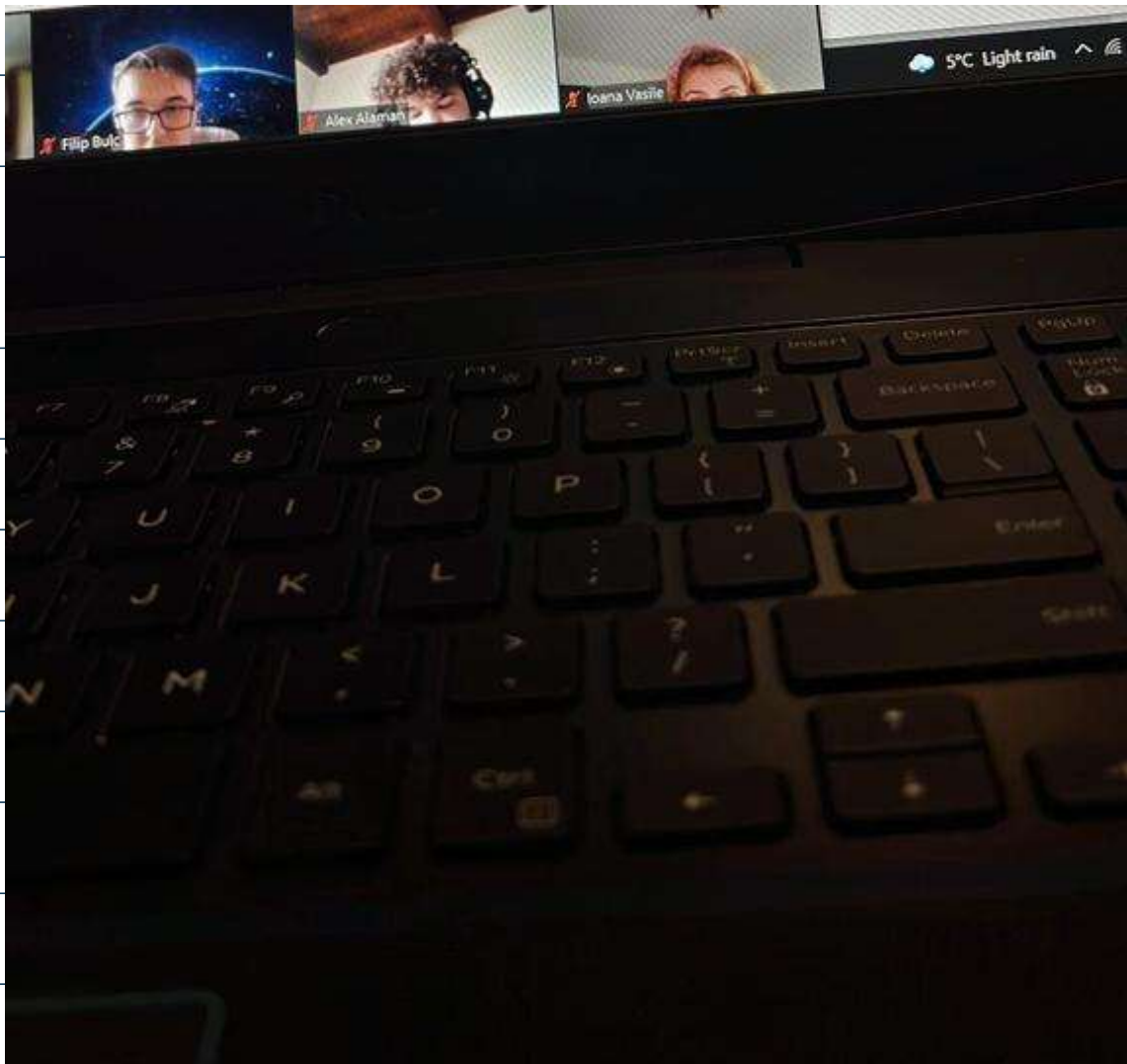
In ce zona de memorie va fi alocat tabloul **tab** ?

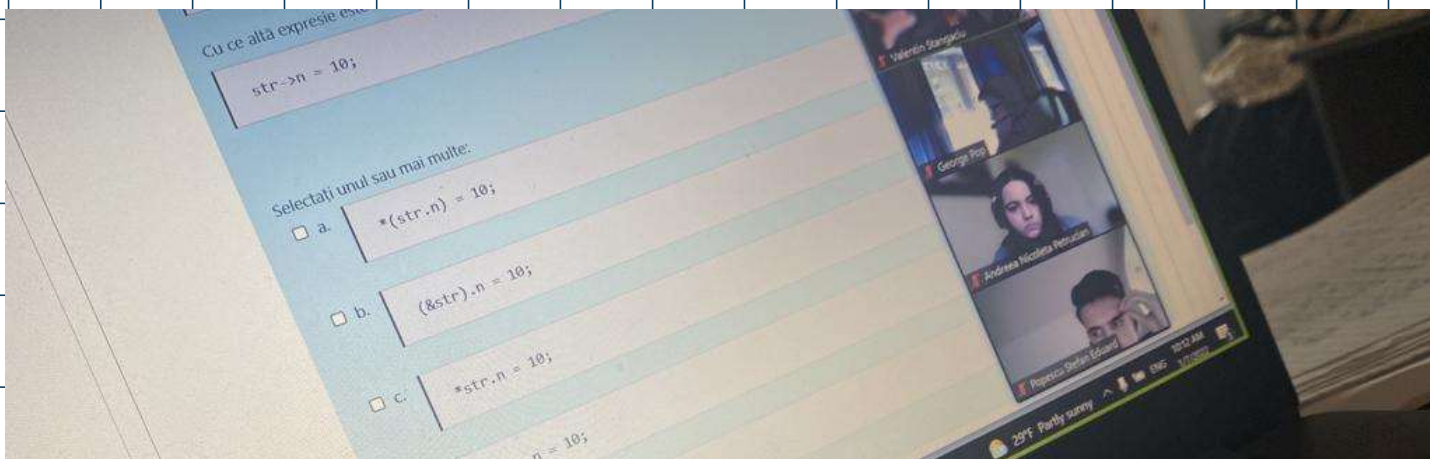
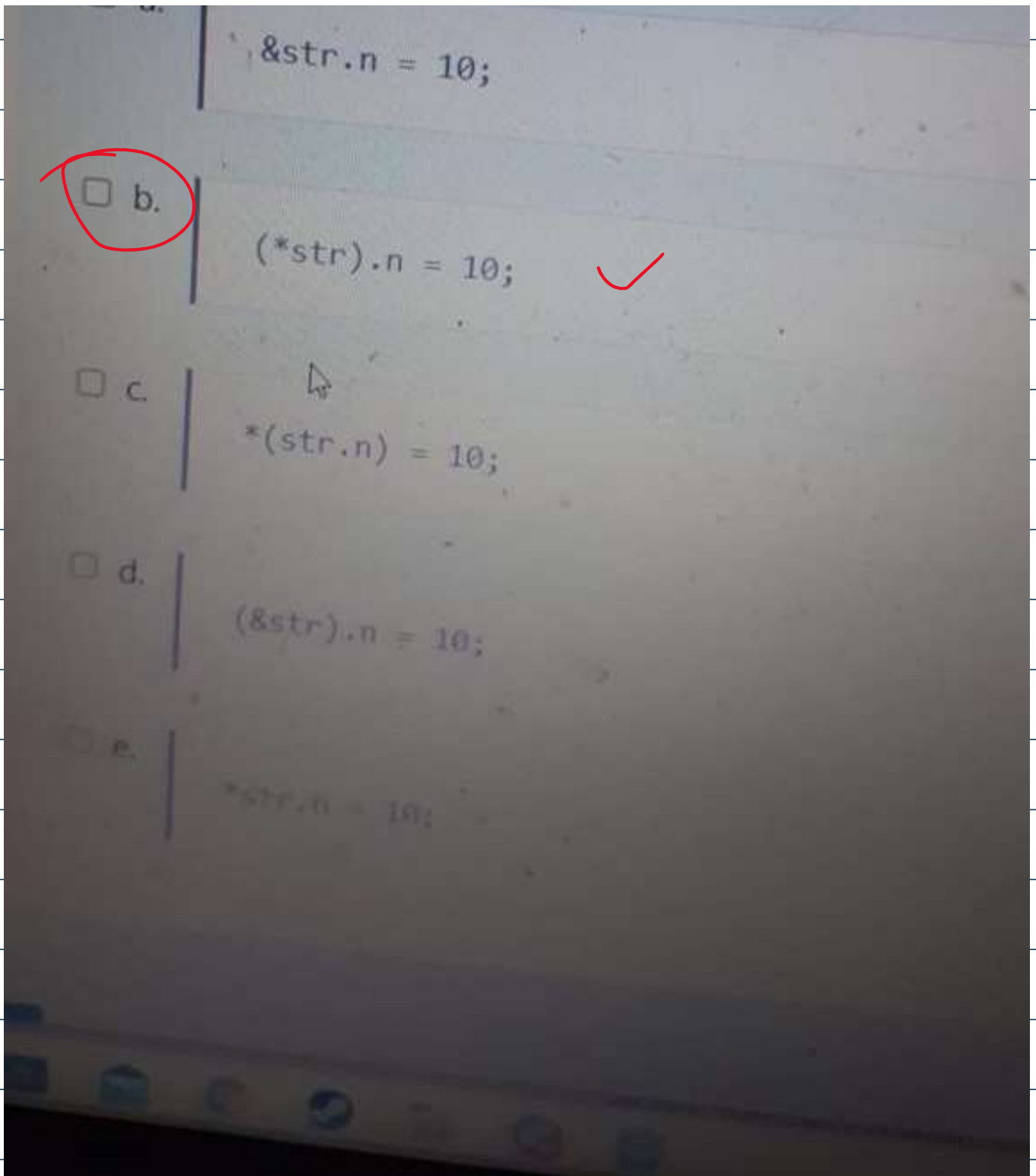
Selectați răspunsul corect:

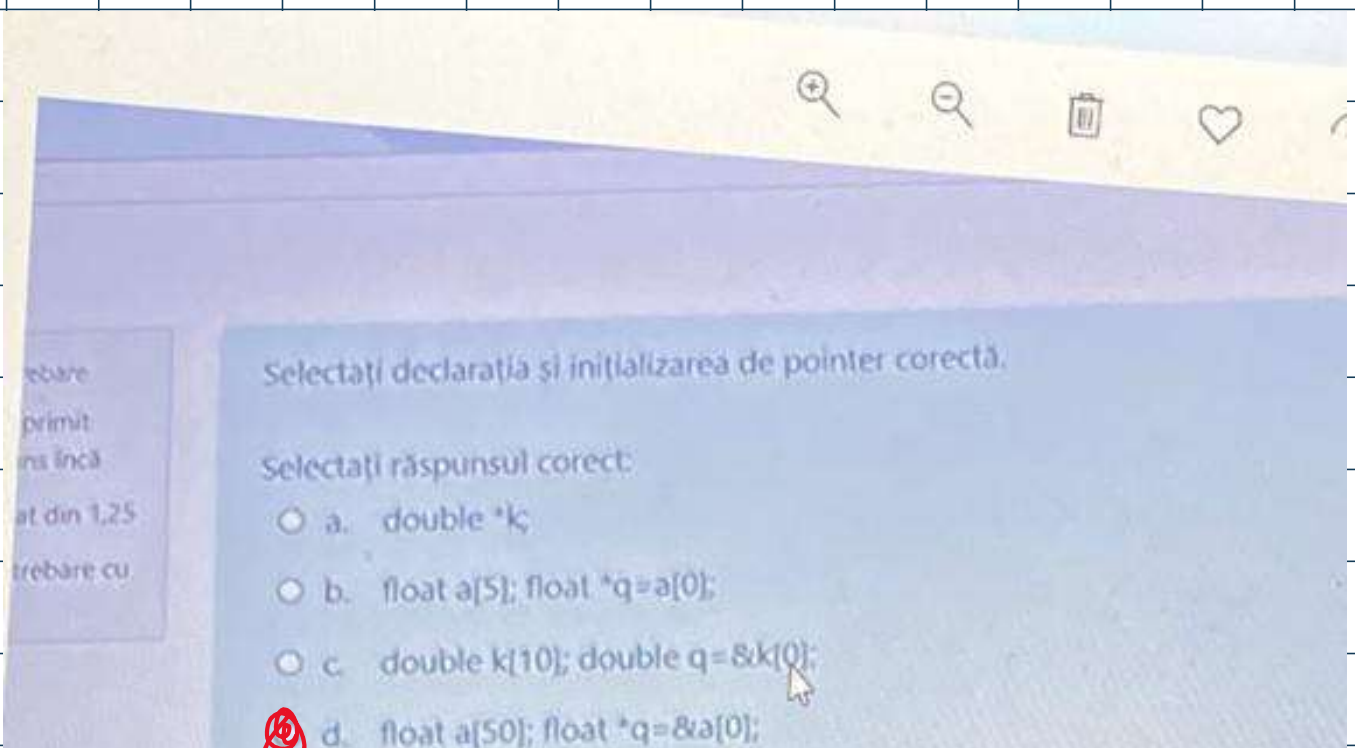
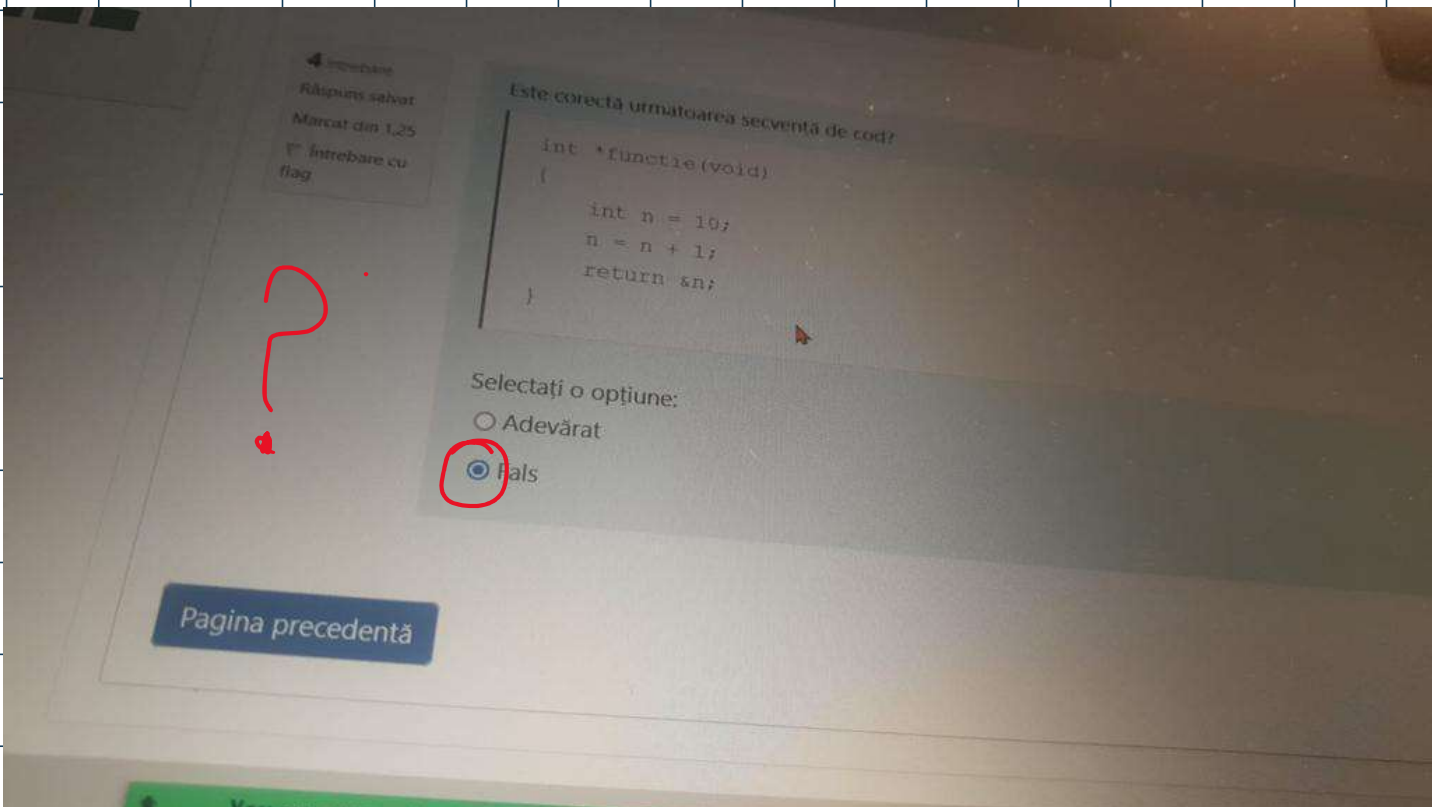
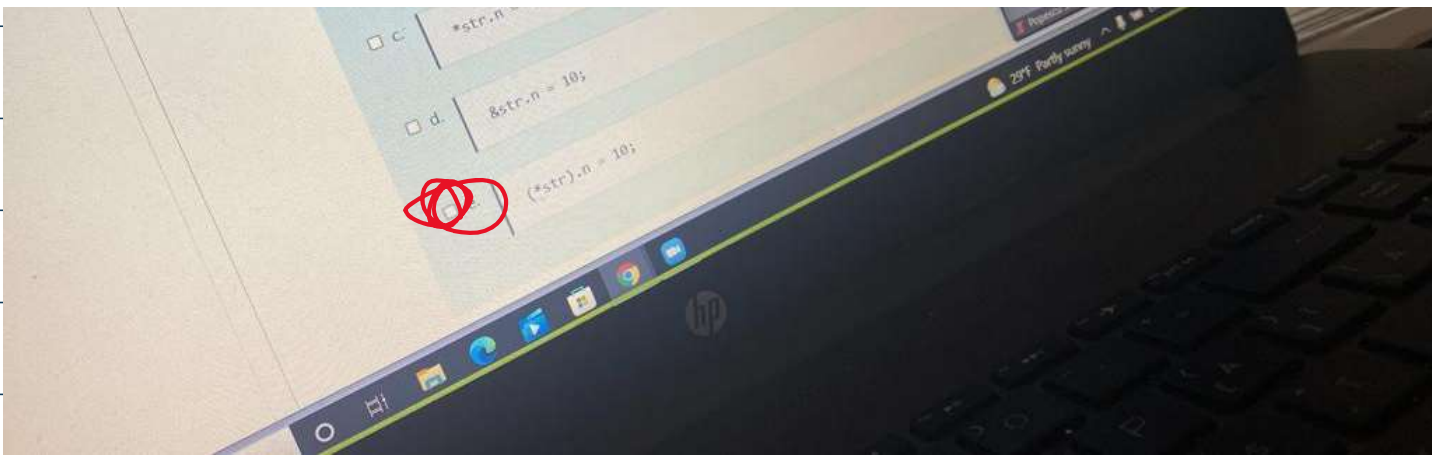
- ☐ a. .bss
- ☐ b. heap
- ☒ c. .data
- ☐ d. .text
- ☐ e. stack (stiva)







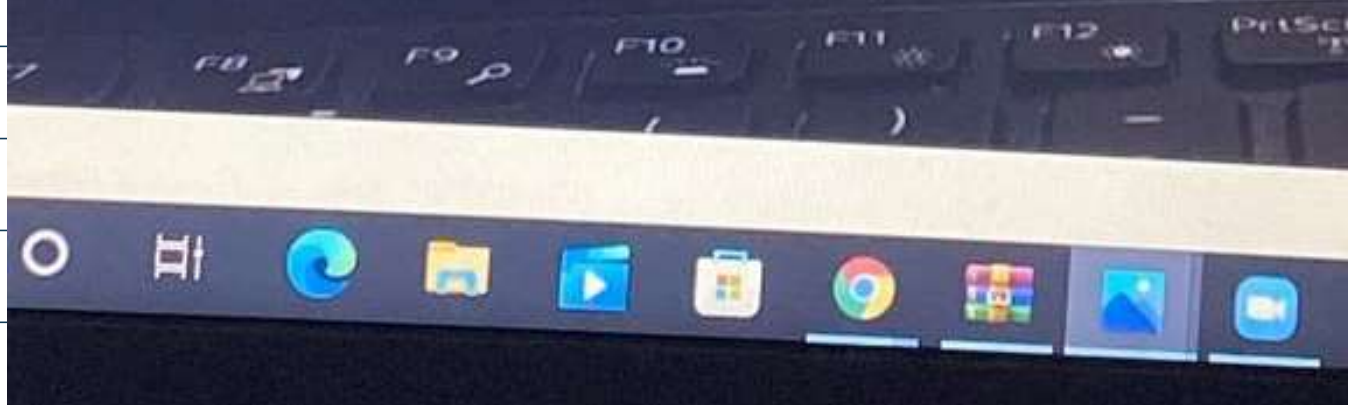




- ☒ c. double x[10], double *q=&x[0];
- ☐ d. float a[50]; float *q=&a[0];
- ☒ e. int a; double *q=&a;

Șterge alegerea mea

na precedentă



```
2  
3 int *functie(int *a)  
4 {  
5  
6     *a = 2;  
7     *a = *a + 5;  
8     return a;  
9 }
```

I