



Account



Dashboard



Courses



Groups



Calendar



Inbox



History



Student



Technology Resources



Library



Help



Mid-Term Fall 2021

Due Oct 18 at 1:15pm Points 158 Questions 48
Available Oct 18 at 12pm - Oct 18 at 1:15pm about 1 hour Time Limit 75 Minutes

Submission Details:

Time: 74 minutes

Current 102 out of

Score: 158 *

Kept Score: 102 out of 158

* Some questions not yet graded

Instructions

Always choose the best answer provided.

Read the directions carefully.

This quiz was locked Oct 18 at 1:15pm.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	74 minutes	102 out of 158 *

* Some questions not yet graded

Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this quiz: 102 out of 158 *

Submitted Oct 18 at 1:14pm

This attempt took 74 minutes.

Incorrect

Question 1 0 / 3 pts

This is a valid define statement: #define MONTHS_IN_YEAR = 12;

True
 False

Question 2 3 / 3 pts

A makefile consists of rules made up of dependencies and actions.

True
 False

Question 3 3 / 3 pts

Linux came along after UNIX.

True
 False

Incorrect Question 4 0 / 3 pts

To stop the gcc process after compilation, one must add an option of -c to the compile command in a makefile.

True
 False

Question 5 3 / 3 pts

The C language uses radians and/or degrees interchangeably in computing the trig functions.

True
 False

Question 6 3 / 3 pts

UNIX became one of the earliest operating systems to be written in a high-level language, a fact that made subsequent porting to other hardware architectures possible.

True
 False

False

Question 7**3 / 3 pts**

Even if a variable is declared inside a function or a block, it is available to the whole program.

True

False

Question 8**3 / 3 pts**

The purpose of the **make** utility is to determine automatically which pieces of a large program need to be recompiled, and then issue the commands to recompile them.

True

False

Question 9**3 / 3 pts**

The directory **/bin** contains most of the binary files needed to make Linux work.

True

False

Question 10**3 / 3 pts**

The **grep** command is used to search text or searches the given file for lines containing a match to the given strings or words.

True

False

Question 11**3 / 3 pts**

(The quotes in the answers are just to help by marking the edges of the numbers so you can

see embedded spaces (marked with a "b").)

What will get printed?

```
double k = 75.8284;  
printf("%6.3f", k);
```

"75.8284"

"5.8429"

"b75.82"

"b.8284"

Question 12**3 / 3 pts**

(The quotes in the ansers are just to help by marking the edges of the numbers so you can see the embedded spaces (marked with a "b").)

What will get printed?

```
int m =25, n =3;  
printf("%i", m+n);
```

"3"

"25+3"

"25"

Question 13

3 / 3 pts

The escape sequence used to print a New Line is

- n/
- \N
- /NL
- \n

Question 14

3 / 3 pts

Which of the following is the valid choice of an **system-defined** include file for a C program?

- #include stdlib.h
- #include [stdlib.h]
- #include "stdlib.h"
- #include <stdlib.h>

Question 15

3 / 3 pts

If a conversion specifier starts with a "%", it means:

- print in octal
- print in hexadecimal
- right adjusted
- left adjusted

Question 16

3 / 3 pts

If a conversion specifier uses an "x", it means:

- print in octal
- right adjusted
- print in hexadecimal
- left adjusted

Question 17

3 / 3 pts

Most code structures in C do not have a semi-colon at the end. Which of the following requires the use of an ending semi-colon?

- for loop
- do loop
- if-else-if
- do-while loop

Question 18

3 / 3 pts

Which of the following are the operators used to form the conditional ternary operator that is a replacement for **if-else**?

- ?:
- ::

<input type="radio"/> %;
<input type="radio"/> :?

Question 19	3 / 3 pts
The term POSIX is an abbreviation for	
<input type="radio"/> Permanent Operating System Interface	
<input type="radio"/> Perennial Operating System Interface	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Portable Operating System Interface	
<input type="radio"/> Popular Operating System Interface	

Question 20	3 / 3 pts
IF the directions were followed, each of you should start in your home directory, then CSC60 , then lab4 . If the root is considered at the top, and you are in the lab4 directory, what will be accomplished by the Linux command: cd ..	
<input type="radio"/> move down two levels	
<input type="radio"/> move down one directory	
<input type="radio"/> move to the home directory	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> move up one directory	

Question 21	3 / 3 pts
The definition of the Linux command pwd is	
<input type="radio"/> password	
<input type="radio"/> portable word description	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> print name of current/working directory	
<input type="radio"/> print path of wandering direction	

Question 22	3 / 3 pts
The command to display a simple list of the contents of the current directory in Linux is	
<input type="radio"/> mylist	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> ls	
<input type="radio"/> cp	
<input type="radio"/> dr	

Question 23	3 / 3 pts
The command to remove or delete a regular text file in Linux is	
<input type="radio"/> del	
<input type="radio"/> rmdir	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> rm	
<input type="radio"/> ls	

Question 24	3 / 3 pts
This study source was downloaded by 100000843068965 from CourseHero.com on 03-28-2023 12:22:04 GMT -05:00 The command to copy a file in Linux is	

- cd
- copy
- cp
- cat

Incorrect

Question 25

0 / 3 pts

What is the Linux command to find help on a command?

- help
- manual
- HELP
- man

Question 26

3 / 3 pts

Which of the following describes the action of the **chmod** command?

- searches files for strings
- creates a file
- modifies the contents of a file.
- sets permissions for files.

Question 27

3 / 3 pts

File permissions are established for three categories or groups. Which of the following is **not** one of those three groups?

- user
- group
- permissions
- other

Question 28

3 / 3 pts

Access permissions for files are **rwx**. The **X** stands for:

- exit
- execute
- error
- evade

Question 29

3 / 3 pts

Which of the following is the correct name of the root directory?

- /usr
- root
- /bin
- /

Question 30	3 / 3 pts
Which of the following is the command to create a new directory?	
<input type="radio"/> dir	
<input type="radio"/> cd	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> mkdir	
<input type="radio"/> create	

Question 31	3 / 3 pts
When in vim, the correct way to exit from insert mode to <i>command</i> mode is	
<input type="radio"/> Enter Key	
<input type="radio"/> Ctrl-d	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Escape key	
<input type="radio"/> F4	

Question 32	3 / 3 pts
When in vim, the correct way to write/save changes and quit is	
<input type="radio"/> :q	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> :wq	
<input type="radio"/> ctrl-d	
<input type="radio"/> :q!	

Question 33	3 / 3 pts
The three parts of program development are listed here, not including the Editor. Of the three parts remaining, which one occurs in the middle of the process?	
<input type="radio"/> compiler	
<input type="radio"/> linker	
<input type="radio"/> editor	
<input type="radio"/> preprocessor	

Question 34	3 / 3 pts
. The Linux debugger is called	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> gdb	
<input type="radio"/> bug	
<input type="radio"/> debug	
<input type="radio"/> gnu	

Question 35	3 / 3 pts
The first thing we do in the debugger is set _____ that allow the program to stop at those points in the program.	
<input type="radio"/> breaks	
<input type="radio"/> stops	

points

Question 36 3 / 3 pts

In the debugger, what is the command to show the contents of a variable?

points

show

print

explore

Incorrect **Question 37** 0 / 3 pts

The `scanf` and `fscanf` functions are very picky. When using one of these functions, and a variable declared as a type `double`, the required conversion specifier to use is:

%lf

%d

%i

%f

Partial **Question 38** 3 / 6 pts

Select all of the **non-valid** or **illegal** variable names (ANSI C).

Area2

area

2area

my-slope

my_slope

orig_radius

Question 39 Not yet graded / 3 pts

What is the result of the following C statements? Use the rules of precedence. (Show your work, I will give partial credit.)

```
int a = 6, b = 2, c = 4, d = 5, e = 8;
int j;
j = a * (-b) + c * d;
j = ??;
```

Your Answer:

8

Question 40 Not yet graded / 3 pts

Use this line of code: `char a = 'M';`

Write one additional line of code below, using the variable `a` to put that variable's contents on the screen, and use the function `putchar()`.

Your Answer:

```
printf("Bond. James Bond. And my boss is named ")
putchar(a)
```

Question 41 Not yet graded / 3 pts

This study source was downloaded by 100000843068965 from CourseHero.com on 03-28-2023 12:22:04 GMT -05:00

Write a Comment line with your name in it. Either solution is OK.

Your Answer:

```
/* Arin Sparrow */
```

Question 42

Not yet graded / 3 pts

Write a **function prototype** for a function named **sum** that will take as input two integers, values **c** and **d**, and return the sum as an integer. This will require **one line of code** only.

Your Answer:

```
int sum (int c, int d);
```

Question 43

Not yet graded / 4 pts

Putting your answer below in the Answer area, follow the code below by writing a **printf** statement

Presume that the user entered at the keyboard the value of **10** for **a** and the value **6** for **b**.

Your answer will be **just one line of code**, just the printf statement that will produce:

The result of 10 - 6 = 4 using the variables

Here is the code:

```
int a, b, c  
printf("\nEnter two numbers: ");  
scanf("%i%i", &a, &b);  
c = a - b;
```

Your Answer:

```
printf("The result of %d - %d = %d ", a, b, c);
```

Question 44

Not yet graded / 9 pts

This problem requires you to write three lines of related code.

1. Declare a file pointer. (A short name is just fine.)
2. Using your file pointer from Part1, write one line of code to open a file named **f.dat** that will have **input** data. (NO error checking required)
3. Write ONE line of code to **read** data from the file you just opened above in Part 2. Use **double** variables **c** and **d**. Use of a **while** is optional.

```
double c, d;
```

Your Answer:

```
FILE *filein;  
filein = fopen("f.dat", "r");  
double c, d;  
fscanf(infile, "%lf%lf", &c, &d);
```

Question 45

Not yet graded / 3 pts

Write a Linux command to display, on the screen, the contents of a file named **f3.txt** (without using vim, the editor).

Your Answer:

```
cat f3.txt
```

Question 46

Not yet graded / 3 pts

Write a Linux command to show the **long** list of directory contents including the file permissions.

Your Answer:

```
ls -l
```

Question 47

Not yet graded / 4 pts

Write a Linux command to compile a file named **lab6.c** that will have the executable file renamed from **a.out** to **area**. It will also need to use the **math** libraries.

Question 48

Not yet graded / 6 pts

[Biel]: I can't write in the student answer space, so use this format (You do NOT need to draw the lines) Just arrange the numbers in rows of 3 numbers with a total of 4 rows.:

	Column 0	Column 1	Column 2
Row 0			
Row 1			
Row 2			
Row 3			

Since I typed this, I have discovered that you as a student have access to a formatting button to create a Table. Just present your answer in a way that I can figure out what you mean.

When the following code is finished executing, what will be the values in the array?
Write the numbers below in the format of a table.

```
int r, c, x[4][3];
for (r = 0; r < 4; r++) {
    for (c = 0; c < 3; c++)
        x[r][c] = r + c;
} //end of for loop
```

Your Answer:

0	1	2
1	1	
2		
3		
4		

Quiz Score: **102** out of 158

[◀ Previous](#)[Next ▶](#)