Resources Courseware **Course Info** Discussion Wiki **Progress Discussion Guidelines Exploring Engineering** Syllabus How to Use Jade Help A SIMPLE C PROGRAM 5:00 / 5:00 1.0x Download transcript .txt **Show Discussion** New Post 1. CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING (1 point possible)

How would the C preprocessor handle the line #define MAX 100 within a C program?

Simple C Program C Programming ENGRI1210x Co			https://courses.edx.org/courses/Co	https://courses.edx.org/courses/CornellX/ENGRI1210x/	
	After the compiler generate string "MAX."	es the machine code, the b	e machine code, the binary value 100 would be substituted for all instances of the		
	All instances of the string "MAX" would be replaced with the string "100" before the program was compiled.				
	The integer "MAX" would be replaced with the decimal value "100" before the program was compiled.				
Help	The integer "MAX" would b	e replaced with the binary	value "100" before the program was compile	ed. 🗙	
	EXPLANATION				
	Because the preprocessor is working with the source program, which is a text file, it is only concerned with replacing to with text when performing macro substitution. Therefore, in this case, it will replace all instances of the text string "MAX" with the string "100." Hide Answer You have used 2 of 2 submissions				
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2. CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING (1/1 point)

Consider the following C variable declarations:

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char character;

How much space would be needed for each of these variables when compiling the program for the LC-3 ISA?

8 bits for number and 8 bits for character.
8 bits for number and 8 bits for character.
16 bits for number and 8 bits for character.
16 bits for number and 16 bits for character.

EXPLANATION

In C, an integer is the natural word size, which is 16 bits for the LC-3. A character is at least 8 bits, but in LC-3, the smallest data size is 16 bits. So both an integer and a character are represented using 16 bits.

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3. CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING (1/1 point)

How would the compiler represent the C literal '0' when compiling code for the LC-3 ISA?

As an 8 bit ASCII value.

As a 16 bit ASCII value.

As an 8 bit two's complement number.

As a 16 bit two's complement number.

EXPLANATION

Because the smallest data size is 16 bits in the LC-3, the data will be 16 bits in length. The single quotes indicate that "0" is to be represented as a character, so the compiler will create a 16 bit ASCII code for "0" (0030 in hex or 000000000110000 in binary).





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