Curriculum

SE Foundations Average: 137.49%

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Evaluation quiz correction

Evaluation Quiz: Evaluation #1

Date: 2023-08-18

Status: Done

Duration: 8 minutes

Score: 100.0%

"I don't know": 0

Success: 15

Fail: 0

Responses

0. This void (*anjula[])(int, float) is:

Score: 1.0

- A pointer to a function that takes an int and a float as parameters and returns nothing
- A pointer to a function that takes an array of int and float as a parameter and returns nothing
- A pointer to a function that takes an int and a float as parameters and returns an empty array
- An array of pointers to functions that take an int and a float as parameters and returns nothing
- An array of pointers to functions that take all lift and a 110at as parameters and returns nothing
- A pointer to an array of functions that take an int and a float as parameters and returns nothing
- ☐ I don't know





I don't know

1. What is the size of a pointer to an int (on a 64-bit architecture) Score: 1.0
 1 byte 2 bytes 4 bytes 8 bytes I don't know
2. What is wrong with the following code?
<pre>int n = 5; int array[5]; int i = 3;</pre>
array[n] = i;
Score : 1.0
 Nothing is wrong It is impossible to declare the variable array this way The array array is not entirely initialized While it is possible to access array[n], we are not supposed to as this is not the array anymore I don't know
3. What is the result of 12 % 3? Score: 1.0
 ✓ 0 □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4

4. How many bytes will this statement allocate on a 64-bit ma

malloc(sizeof(char) * 10) **Score**: 1.0 **10** 20 40 80 I don't know

5. Given this code:

```
struct point {
   int x;
   int y;
};
struct point my_point = { 3, 7 };
struct point *p = &my_point;
```

To set the member y of my variable my_point to 98, I can do (select all valid answers):

Score: 1.0

```
my_point.y = 98;
my_point->y = 98;
p.y = 98;
(*p).y = 98;
\sqrt{p} = 98;
I don't know
```

6. What is the size of *p in this code on a 64-bit machine?

```
int **p;
```

Score: 1.0

- 4 bytes
 (/)
 8 bytes
- 16 bytes
- I don't know

7. Are there any memory leaks with the following code (on a 64-bit architecture)?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
/**
 * struct list_s - singly linked list
 * @str: string - (malloc'ed string)
 * @len: length of the string
 * @next: points to the next node
 * Description: singly linked list node structure
 * for your project
typedef struct list_s
        char *str;
        unsigned int len;
        struct list_s *next;
} list_t;
int main(void)
{
        list_t *node = NULL;
        node = malloc(sizeof(list_t));
        node \rightarrow len = 3;
        node->str = malloc(sizeof(char) * node->len);
        node->str[0] = 'H';
        node->str[1] = 'i';
        node->str[2] = '\0';
        node->next = NULL;
        free(node);
        return (0);
}
```

Yes, 3 bytes of memory were lost
No, no memory leaks were possible
Yes, 24 bytes of memory were lost
Yes, 15 bytes of memory were lost
I don't know

8. What does this code print?

```
void print(int nb)
{
    printf("%d", nb);
    -- nb;
    if (nb > 0)
    {
        print(nb);
    }
}
int main(void)
{
    print(4);
    return (0);
}
```

Score: 1.0

- **4321**
- 43210
- 321
- 3210
- I don't know

9. What does the macro TABLESIZE expand to?

```
#define BUFSIZE 1020
#define TABLESIZE BUFSIZE
#undef BUFSIZE
#define BUFSIZE 37
```

Score: 1.0

1020 (f) 37
nothing
☐ I don't know
10. What is the value of n after the following code is executed?
int n = 98;
int *p = &n
*p++;
Score : 1.0
□ 0
☑ 98
99
402
☐ I don't know
11. The memory space reserved when calling malloc is on:
Score: 1.0
▼ The heap
☐ The stack
☐ I don't know
12. How many bytes will this statement allocate on a 64-bit machine?
<pre>malloc(sizeof(int) * 4)</pre>
Score : 1.0
4
8
☑ 16

13. What command(s) can be used to list the symbols stored in a static library?

Select all valid answers

Score: 1.0

- √ nm
- ranlib
- √ ar
- ld
- I don't know

14. How much space would you need to allocate for a list node with the following structure on a 64-bit machine?

```
/**
 * struct list_s - singly linked list
 * @str: string - (malloc'ed string)
 * @len: length of the string
 * @next: points to the next node
 *
 * Description: singly linked list node structure
 * for your project
 */
typedef struct list_s
{
    char *str;
    unsigned int len;
    struct list_s *next;
} list_t;
```

Score: 1.0

- 20 bytes
- It's impossible to know without knowing what str is
- 24 bytes
- 32 bytes
- ☐ I don't know

Q

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