

∷ 문제 3	1점
다음 중 옳은 것 을 모두 고르시오 (2개)	
☐ Interpreter receives input from the preprocessor	
Compiler always keeps the order of instructions from the preprocessed code	
Compiler executes the program after translating the whole program into a machine language program	
☐ The C preprocessor takes as input the original C source and header files	
Linker receives object modules and links together all object modules	
	1점
다음은 Python과 C에 대한 설명이다. 옳은 설명을 모두 고르시오 (2개)	
☐ In Python, memory management is automatic and handled by the language runtime	
Python is a the low-level language that can be used to write highly optimized, memory-efficient code	
C is optimized for object-oriented programming having principles of encapsulation, abstraction, inheritance, and polymorphism	
Pointers in C can be passed as function arguments, allowing functions to modify variables outside their scope	
A group of reusable variables and functions packaged into shareable units are Classes in Python	
::: 문제 5	1점
(x0000'은 가장 낮은 메모리 주소를, 'xFFFF'는 가장 높은 메모리 주소를 나타낸다) x0000 Memory Pushed stack pointer frame pointer ### frame pointer *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	
	1점
다음 중 옳지 않은 것은? © Every graph is a tree, but not every tree is a graph.	
Computer systems achieve dependability via redundancy.	
Memory hierarchy is meaningless without principle of locality.	
A recursive function that calls itself, either directly or indirectly.	
Principle of locality refers to the tendency of the computer program to access the same piece of data for a particular time period.	

다음과 같은 코드가 주어질 때, main 함수 내에서 호출하고 있는 함수에 대한 알맞은 Function name, Function call, Parameter, Argument를 각각 찾아 고르시오.

```
C pointer.c > ② main(void)

1  #include sstdio.h>
2

3  void newSwap(int *firstVal, int *secondVal);

4  int main(void) {

6    int valA = 7;

7    int valB = 5;

8    printf("Before Swap: valA = %d, valB = %d\n", valA, valB);

9    newSwap(ivalA, xvalB);

10    printf("fefore Swap: valA = %d, valB = %d\n", valA, valB);

11    return 0;

12  }

13  void newSwap(int *firstVal, int *secondVal) {

15    int tempVal;

16    tempVal = *firstVal;

17    *ifirstVal = *secondVal;

18    *secondVal = %d\n", *firstVal, *secondVal]

19    printf("In Swap: firstVal = %d, secondVal = %d\n", *firstVal, *secondVal);

19 }
```

<보기>

newSwap(&valA, &valB)

- 7, 5
- *int firstVal, *int secondVal
- newSwap
- return 0
- printf
- &valA, &valB

위의 보기에서 **알맞은** 답을 골라 **아래 표의 빈칸**을 채우시오.

Function name	[a]
Function call	[b]
Parameter	[c]
Argument	[d]



```
아래 코드를 실행하여 4를 입력한 뒤 answer에 들어갈 답을 <u>숫자로</u> 적으시오.
  C quiz.c > 分 main(void)
         #include <stdio.h>
          int quiz(int n);
          int main(void) {
              int number;
              int answer;
              printf("Input a number: ");
              scanf("%d", &number);
              answer = quiz(number);
   10
              printf("The answer is %d\n", answer);
          int quiz(int n) {
              int result = 1;
              for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
                    result*=i;
              return result;
   24
:: 문제 9
                                                                                                                                         1점
빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 알맞은 것을 쓰시오.
[a] create names and make them unique to a particular region of code.
In most program environment, the standard output by default is the screen, and the C++ stream object defined to access it is [b].
In most program environment, the standard input by default is the keyboard, and the C++ stream object defined to access it is [c].
The [d] manipulator produces a newline character, exactly as the insertion of '\n' does.
                      ∨ 의 답변 표시
   Namespace
   namespaces
   Namespaces
                      의 답변 표시
 b
   cout
   std::cout
                     의 답변 표시
   std::cin
                      의 답변 표시
   endl
   std::endl
```

∷ 문제 8

```
:: 문제 10
아래 코드를 실행 했을 때 출력 될 값을 <u>순서대로</u> 적으시오.
  c namespace.cpp > ☆ main()
          namespace spaceA {
               int value() { return 12; }
          namespace spaceB {
              const double log_e = 0.43429;
               double value() {
                   return 2*log_e;
          int main() {
               std::cout << spaceA::value() << '\n';
std::cout << spaceB::value() << '\n';</pre>
               std::cout << spaceB::log_e << '\n';</pre>
               return 0;
                           [a]
                           [b]
                           [c]
                     ৺ 의 답변 표시
                     ∨ 의 답변 표시
   0.86858
                     > 의 답변 표시
   0.43429
```