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C/C++ Programming I
Section 162461, Ray Mitchell
June 25, 2019
C1A1E0_Quiz.txt
Quiz Answers

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. A

C1A1E0 Explanations

In addition to the course book references cited below, these topics are also covered in the live lectures (in-class students) and the recorded lectures (online students).

1. **D** Note 1.5; One (or sometimes more) characters between single quotes form a character literal, except that to represent a backslash character or a single-quote character inside a character literal it must be preceded by a backslash.

2. **C** Note 1.4; Legal identifiers consist of a combination of one or more letters, numbers, or underbars not beginning with a number and not forming a reserved word.

3. **B** Notes 1.13 and B.1; *%c* in *scanf* causes the underlying value of the first character encountered to be stored into the corresponding argument. %c does not skip leading whitespace but preceding it with a literal space, *\t*, or *\n* accomplishes this task. *\n* is always preferred for this purpose.

4. **D** Note 1.9; Although other headers might contain a definition of *EXIT_SUCCESS*, *cstdlib* is guaranteed to contain it.

5. **B** Note 1.13; Only type "pointer to character" is acceptable for *%s* in *scanf*.

6. **A** Notes 1.15, 1.16; The *cout* outputs *8*, the first *printf* outputs *8*, and the second *printf* outputs garbage because *%f* requires a corresponding argument of either type **float** or type **double**, but x is type **int**.

```
1   //
2   // Ray Mitchell, U99999999
3   // MeanOldTeacher@MeanOldTeacher.com
4   // C/C++ Programming I
5   // Section 162461, Ray Mitchell
6   // June 25, 2019
7   // C1A1E1_main.cpp
8   // Windows 10 Professional
9   // Visual Studio 2019 Professional
10  //
11  // This file contains function main, which displays a value in different numeric
12  // bases.
13  //
14
15  #include <iostream>
16  #include <cstdlib>
17  using std::cin;
18  using std::cout;
19  using std::dec;
20  using std::hex;
21  using std::oct;
22
23  //
24  // Function main displays a user-prompted decimal integer value in decimal,
25  // octal, and hexadecimal.
26  //
27  int main()
28  {
29     // Prompt the user for input and read it.
30     int val;
31     cout << "Enter a decimal integer value: ";
32     cin >> val;
33
34     // Display the value in decimal, octal, and hexadecimal.
35     cout << dec << val << " decimal = " << oct << val << " octal = "
36        << hex << val << " hexadecimal\n";
37
38     return EXIT_SUCCESS;
39  }
```

```c
//
// Ray Mitchell, U99999999
// MeanOldTeacher@MeanOldTeacher.com
// C/C++ Programming I
// Section 162461, Ray Mitchell
// June 25, 2019
// C1A1E2_main.c
// Windows 10 Professional
// Visual Studio 2019 Professional
//
// This file contains function main, which displays various hard-coded strings.
//

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define WHAT_PERCENT 100

//
// Display various strings using a single call to printf.  Note that \\ is used
// to represent a \ in any string literal.  Also note that in a printf format
// string %% is used to print a %
//
int main(void)
{
   printf(
      "Poorly formatted code is a red flag to employers.\n"
      "\"Good\" programmers format code %d%% correctly.\n"
      "The \"newline\" character is represented by \\n.\n"
      "Five backslashes: \\\\\\\\\n"
      "Six double quotes: \"\"\"\"\"\n"
      "Seven percent signs: %%%%%%%%%%%%%\n"
      "No partridge and no pear tree!\n",
      WHAT_PERCENT);

   return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```