

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CMPUT 201 \(LEC A1 A2 A3 Fall 2020\)](#) / [Week 10: November 2,4,6](#)
/ [Quiz #8 \(up to Lecture 20/Chap 13\)](#).

Started on	Friday, 6 November 2020, 11:55 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 6 November 2020, 12:01 PM
Time taken	5 mins 32 secs
Marks	13.00/15.00
Grade	86.67 out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following code snippet:

```
char s[10] = "abcd";  
s[4] = 'e';
```

How many null characters are present in the array `s`?

Select one:

- ☐ 1
- ☒ 5 ✓
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7

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Your answer is correct.

Click "Next page" to continue

The correct answer is: 5

Question 2

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Suppose we have the following declarations:

```
int a[10] = {0};  
int *p = a;
```

What will the expression `*++p = 10;` do?

Select one:

- ☐ It will set `a[0]` to 10, and move `p` to point to `a[1]`
- ☒ It will set `a[1]` to 10 and move `p` to point to `a[1]` ✓
- ☐ It will increment the value at `a[0]` and then set it to 10.
- ☐ The expression will result in an error.

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Your answer is correct.

Click "Next page" to continue

The correct answer is: It will set `a[1]` to 10 and move `p` to point to `a[1]`

Question 3

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Suppose we create a 2D array of `int` using the following declaration:

```
int a[30][5];
```

What element does `*(a + 5)[3]` point to?

Select one:

- ☐ `a[5][3]`
- ☐ `a[3][5]`
- ☐ It points to the entire row of `a[8]`.
- ☒ It doesn't point to any element in `a` ✓

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Your answer is correct.
Click "Next page" to continue
The correct answer is: It doesn't point to any element in `a`

Question 4

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is `*(a + 8)` equivalent to?

Select one:

- ☒ `a[8]` ✓
- ☐ `a[0] + 8`
- ☐ `&a[8]`
- ☐ It depends on how many bytes an `int` occupies on the machine.
- ☐ None of the above.

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Your answer is correct.
Click "Next page" to continue
The correct answer is: `a[8]`

Question 5

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following function fragment:

```
void fun(int arg1) {  
    int a = arg1 + 5;  
    int *p = &a;  
    ...  
}
```

Which of the following `return` statements will provide the calling function with a usable pointer to `a`?

Select one:

- ☐ `return &a;`
- ☐ `return p;`
- ☐ `return &arg1;`
- ☒ None of the above return statements will provide us with a usable pointer. ✓

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Your answer is correct.
Click "Next page" to continue
The correct answer is: None of the above return statements will provide us with a usable pointer.

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Suppose, given some variable `a`, we have the following pointer declaration:

```
int *p = &a;
```

Which of the following is the expression `&* &* &*p` equivalent to?

Select all that apply:

- ☒ `p` ✓
- ☐ `&&p`
- ☐ `&p`
- ☐ `*p`
- ☒ `& (*p)` ✓

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Your answer is correct.

Click "Next page" to continue

The correct answers are: `p`, `& (*p)`

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Suppose we have the following declarations:

```
int a;
int *p = &a;
int **q = &p;
```

Which of the following are valid ways to read an `int` from `stdin` into `a`?

Select all that apply:

- ☒ `scanf ("%d", &a);` ✓
- ☐ `scanf ("%d", a);`
- ☐ `scanf ("%d", *a);`
- ☐ `scanf ("%d", &p);`
- ☒ `scanf ("%d", p);` ✓
- ☐ `scanf ("%d", *p);`
- ☐ `scanf ("%d", &q);`
- ☐ `scanf ("%d", q);`
- ☒ `scanf ("%d", *q);` ✓
- ☐ `scanf ("%d", **q);`

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Your answer is correct.

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The correct answers are: `scanf ("%d", &a);`, `scanf ("%d", p);`, `scanf ("%d", *q);`

Question 8

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Suppose we have the following declarations:

```
int a;  
int *p = &a;
```

Which of the following are valid ways to read an `int` from `stdin` into `a`?

Select all that apply:

- ☒ `scanf("%d", &a);` ✓
- ☐ `scanf("%d", a);`
- ☐ `scanf("%d", *a);`
- ☐ `scanf("%d", &p);`
- ☒ `scanf("%d", p);` ✓
- ☐ `scanf("%d", *p);`

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Your answer is correct.

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The correct answers are: `scanf("%d", &a);`, `scanf("%d", p);`

Question 9

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following program?

```
int f(int n) {  
    static int i;  
    i += n;  
    return i;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    int i = 3;  
    i += f(i);  
    i += f(i);  
    printf("%d\n", i);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Select one:

- ☐ 3
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 9
- ☐ 12
- ☒ 15 ✓
- ☐ 18

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Your answer is correct.

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The correct answer is: 15

Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Assuming it compiles successfully, what is the output of the following program?

```
int x = 5;

void change(int x) {
    x = 15;
}

int main() {
    int x = 10;
    printf("%d", x);
    return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- ☐ 15
- ☒ 10 ✓
- ☐ 5

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Your answer is correct.

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The correct answer is: 10

Question 11

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following code snippet:

```
char s[] = "Hello, World!";
s += 1;
```

What will be be the result of printf(s)?

Select one:

- ☒ Hello, World! ✗
- ☐ lello, World!
- ☐ ello, World!
- ☐ The code snippet contains an error.

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Your answer is incorrect.

Click "Next page" to continue

The correct answer is: The code snippet contains an error.

Question 12

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following code snippet:

```
char s[] = "Hello, world!";
s[7] = 'W';
s[8] = '\\0';
```

What will be be the result of printf(s)?

Select one:

- ☐ Hello, World!
- ☒ Hello, Wrld! ✗
- ☐ Hello, W
- ☐ The code snippet contains an error.

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Your answer is incorrect.

Click "Next page" to continue

The correct answer is: Hello, W

Question 13

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

"abc" and "abc\0" are the same string literal.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✓

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Your answer is correct.
Click "Next page" to continue
The correct answer is: False

Question 14

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following string:
`char *s = "abc\012";`
What will be the result of `printf("%.5s", s)?`

Select one:

- ☒ abc ✓
- ☐ abc\0
- ☐ abc0
- ☐ abc01
- ☐ None of the above.

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Your answer is correct.
Click "Next page" to continue
The correct answer is: abc

Question 15

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following code snippet:
`char s1[30] = "CMPUT 201"; // There are 9 chars in this string. Really!`
`char s2[30] = "Hello!"; // This one has 6 chars`
`strcpy(s1, s2);`
`s1[6] = 'a';`
`s2[9] = 'a';`
What will be the result of `printf(s2)?`

Select one:

- ☐ Hello!a
- ☐ CMPUT a01
- ☐ Hello!a01
- ☐ CMPUT 201a
- ☐ CMPUT 201
- ☒ Hello! ✓
- ☐ None of the above.

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Your answer is correct.
Click "Next page" to continue
The correct answer is: Hello!