

[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	Thursday, 5 November 2020, 10:09 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 5 November 2020, 10:25 PM
Time taken	16 mins 22 secs
Marks	8.25/15.00
Grade	55.00 out of 100.00

Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 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 incorrect.

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

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Suppose we have declared an array of `int` using `int a[10] = {0}`, and another array using `int b[5] = {0}`. What will the expression `&a[3] - &b[1]` return?

Select one:

- ☐ `2 * sizeof(int)`
- ☒ `2` ✗
- ☐ `0`
- ☐ The expression will result in undefined behaviour.
- ☐ The expression will cause an error.

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Your answer is incorrect.

Click "Next page" to continue

The correct answer is: The expression will result in undefined behaviour.

Question 5

Partially correct

Mark 0.25 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 partially correct.

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

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Suppose we have the following declarations:

```
int a = 1, b = 2;
int *p = &a, *q = &b;
```

How can we use the pointers to copy the value of `b` into `a`?

Select one:

- ☐ `&p = &q;`
- ☐ `*p = &q;`
- ☒ `*p = *q;` ✓
- ☐ `&p = *q;`

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Your answer is correct.

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The correct answer is: `*p = *q;`

Question 7

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.

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

Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which, if any, of the following function prototypes will prevent us from changing the integer pointed to by `a`?

Select all that apply:

- ☐ `void f(int *a);`
- ☒ `void f(const int *a);` ✓
- ☐ `void f(int * const a);`
- ☒ `void f(const int * const a);` ✓

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Your answer is correct.

Click "Next page" to continue

The correct answers are: `void f(const int *a);`, `void f(const int * const a);`

Question 9

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 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int i = 0;

int f(int n) {
    i = 10 + i;
    int i = 20;
    return ++n;
}

int main() {
    f(i);
    printf("%d\n", i + 1);
    return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 10
- ☒ 11 ✓
- ☐ 20
- ☐ 21
- ☐ This program will not compile

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Your answer is correct.

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The correct answer is: 11

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.

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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.

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The correct answer is: Hello, W

Question 13

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

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

Select one:

- ☒ True ❌
- ☐ False

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Your answer is incorrect.

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.

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The correct answer is: abc

Question 15

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 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 incorrect.

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The correct answer is: Hello!