

Spring 2022 courses

From Quiz 1-3

- Where does C come from
- Which of the following are strengths of the C programming language?
- What do you need to create and run a C program?
- C is an Object-oriented programming language
- Know your code - Match the term and the definition!
- What is GCC? Tip: We installed GCC on Windows as MinGW.
- Match the Emacs Org-mode header argument and the meaning
- Which of these are NOT valid PATH settings?
- The "binary" of a program (like gcc) only runs on your type of PC Change to "is machine code that runs on any type of computer."
- Align the symbol and the meaning (was: Which symbols mark Org-mode metadata?) #+ / / //

Match program element and definition!

<code>#include <stdio.h></code>	Directive (input/output library)
<code>int main(void) { ... }</code>	Main function (without input argument)
<code>printf("hello\n");</code>	Program statement (screen display)

Which of these are valid type declarations?

Tip: once a type is declared, it can be used in a program statement to be assigned values.

TRUE:

- `int height;`
- `float profit;`

FALSE:

- `int profit`
- `height = 8;`

The name main in a C program is critical - it can't be MAIN or start

TRUE

Which of these terminal commands will compile the file hello.c and create an executable file named hello

TRUE:

- `gcc -o hello hello.c`

FALSE:

- gcc hello.c
- compile hello.c -out hello
- gcc -o hello.c hello

How can you tell the compiler to warn you if something's not quite right with your source code?

TRUE:

- gcc -Wall

FALSE:

- gcc -help
- gcc -version
- gcc -target-help

:includes is for Org-mode, #include is for the C compiler preprocessor

TRUE

The C function puts needs a newline character \n to display the next line

FALSE

If the variable height is declared an int, what's wrong with the following printf statement?

```
printf("My height is %f", height);
```

TRUE:

- The format specifier should be %d

FALSE:

- The format specifier should be .2f
- There must be a newline character \n after %f
- The statement does not need a semicolon (;) at the end

When you print a variable with the wrong format, you get unpredictable numerical results

TRUE

You want to display $x = 234.5895484$ with 3-digit accuracy after the decimal point. Which formatting specifier is correct?

TRUE:

- `printf("%.3f", x);`

FALSE

- `printf("%.pf", x);`
- `printf("%.3d", x);`
- `printf("%3f", x);`

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Created: 2022-03-27 Sun 16:45

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