Spring 2022 courses

IN PROGRESS cc quiz 5

Settings

- A question has only ONE right answer unless otherwise noted
- The quiz covers the recent content (weeks 6+7)
- After the first play, the quiz will be opened for unlimited play
- Let me know if you have any comments or corrections

Be the compiler!

The following program statements should print out 300 but it does not even compile! What's wrong?

```
int fvoid1=100, fvoid2=200, void;
printf("%dn", void = fvoid1 + fvoid2);
```

This question has more than one correct answer.

TRUE:

- The keyword void is protected, cannot be a variable
- There is a \ missing in the formatter %dn

FALSE:

- The variables in printf are not recognized
- The formatter should be %f

Feedback: the correct statements would be

```
int fvoid1=100, fvoid2=200, void0;
printf("%d\n", void0 = fvoid1 + fvoid2);
```

Be the compiler!

The function call hello() below should print out hello world but it does not though the program compiles and runs. The warning is "hello() defined but not used"

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
  int hello(void) {
   puts("hello world");
   return 0;
```

```
return 0;
}
// function call
hello();
```

TRUE:

• The function hello() needs to be called inside main.

FALSE:

- There are too many return 0; commands only one is needed.
- This is an Emacs problem. It works on the command line.
- The function puts() does not print. It should be printf()

Meta matters

In Org-mode, #+TITLE: must start in the first column of the file to be recognized.

TRUE

Be the compiler!

The following program compiles and runs but it does not print the right results - it always prints 1, no matter what is entered. What is the problem?

```
int val, input;
val = scanf("%d", &input);
printf("%d\n", val);
```

TRUE:

• input should be printed, not val

FALSE:

- The variable val needs to be a floating point number
- The printf() formatter needs to be %f
- The variable input is actually a constant

Feedback: the correct program is:

```
int input;
scanf("%d", &input);
printf("%d\n", input);
```

If you look at the scanf manual page, you read that it "returns the number of input items successfully matched and assigned." For val=scanf("%d",&input); only 1 int was scanned, not the integer value of the scanned character (input).

Help me escape!

Match the printf() statement and the output.

```
printf("hi there"); hi there
printf("\"hi there\""); "hi there"
printf("This is a slash: \"); This is a slash:
printf("This is a slash: \\"); This is a slash: \
```

Reading input

Suppose that we call scanf as follows:

```
scanf("%d%f%d", &i, &x, &j);
```

If the user enters

```
10.3 5 6
```

What will be the values of i, x, and j after the call?

Assume that i and j are uninitialized int variables, and x is an uninitialized float variable.

TRUE:

• i=10, x=.300000, j=5

FALSE:

- i=10, x=.300000, j=5 • i=10, x=5.000000 j=6
- i=10.3, x=0, j=6

Feedback: program to check

```
int i, j;
float x;
scanf("%d%f%d", &i, &x, &j);
printf("i = %d, x = %f, j = %d\n", i, x, j);
```

```
i = 10563276, x = 0.000000, j = 67
```

The input is parsed as 10 .3 5 because that is the input that was formatted in scanf(). This program would print out what we entered:

```
int x,j;
float i;
scanf("%f%d%d", &i, &x, &j);
printf("i = %.1f, x = %d, j = %d\n", i, x, j);
```

```
i = 10.3, x = 5, j = 6
```

Reading input

Suppose that we call scanf as follows:

```
scanf("%f%d%f", &x, &i, &y);
```

If the user enters

```
12.3 45.6 789
```

What will be the values of x, i, and y after the call?

Assume that x and y are uninitialized float variables, and i is an uninitialized int variable.

TRUE:

• x=12.300000, i=45, y=.600000

FALSE:

- x=12.300000, i=45, y=789.000000
- x=12.3, i=45.789, y=0.000000
- x=12.30, i=45, y=789.00

Feedback: program to check

```
int i;
float x,y;
scanf("%f%d%f", &x, &i, &y);
printf("x = %f, i = %d, y = %f\n", x, i, y);
```

```
x = 12.300000, i = 45, y = 0.600000
```

The input is parsed as 12.3 45 .6 because that is the input that was formatted in scanf(). This program would print out what we want to see.

```
int y;
float x,i;
scanf("%f%f%d", &x, &i, &y);
printf("i = %f, x = %f, j = %d\n", x, i, y);
```

```
i = 12.300000, x = 45.599998, j = 789
```

These statements are illegal (program will not compile)

Tip: according to the C standard, the compiler must replace each comment with a single space character.

```
int a,b;
a/**/b = 0;
```

TRUE

Feedback: when removing the comments and replacing them with single spaces, the statement results in ab=0, which is illegal. The compiler expects a semi-colon; before the statement b=0;

When a program reaches the end of the main function without executing a return statement, it will not terminate.

FALSE

Feedback: The return statement is not mandatory. If it is missing, the program will still terminate but it may generate a warning. If main is declared to return an int, the program returns 0 to the operating system; otherwise, the program returns an unspecified value.

Be the compiler!

The hello world program below works well but the compiler may return a warning, especially when run with the -wall option:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
  printf("hello world\n");
}
```

What is needed to make the warning go away?

TRUE:

• Add return 0; right at the end before }.

FALSE:

- Declare "hello world" as a character constant
- Use puts() instead of printf()
- Nothing. Compilers are famously picky for no reason.

Feedback: The return statement is not mandatory. If it is missing, the program will still terminate but it may generate a warning. If main is declared to return an int, the program returns 0 to the operating system; otherwise, the program returns an unspecified value.

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Validate