

Test Bank for C How to Program 7th Edition by Deitel ISBN 9789332555310 9780132990448

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2.1 Introduction

(No questions.)

2.2 A Simple Program: Printing a Line of Text

2.1 Which of the following must every C program have?

- (a) main
- (b) #include
- (c) /*
- (d) <stdio.h>

ANS: (a)

2.2 Every statement in C must end with a

- (a) period (.)
- (b) semicolon (;)
- (c) colon (:)
- (d) backslash

(/) ANS: (b)

2.3 Which of the following is not a valid escape sequence?

- (a) \n
- (b) \\

(c) \~
(d) \"
ANS: (c)

2.4 Which statement about comments is false?

- a) Comments begin and end with /* and */, respectively.
- b) Programmers insert comments to document programs and improve program readability.
- c) Comments do not cause any machine language object code to be generated.
- d) Lengthy comments can cause poor execution-time performance.

ANS: (d)

2.5 Lines beginning with a # are processed

- a) at execution time.
- b) at compile time.
- c) at preprocessor time.
- d) at postprocessor time.

ANS: (c)

2.6 Which of the following statements about the inclusion of <stdio.h> is false?

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- a) It is required.
 - b) This header file contains information and declarations used by the compiler when compiling standard input/output library functions such as printf.
 - c) This header file contains information that helps the compiler determine if calls to library functions have been made correctly.
 - d) This header helps locate bugs in your program at compile time, rather than at execution time (when errors are usually more costly to correct).
- ANS: (a)

2.7 In the line

```
int main()
```

the parentheses indicate that main is a program building block called a

- a) module
- b) statement
- c) directive
- d) function

ANS: (d)

2.8 The pair of braces that delineate the body of main and the portion of the program between these braces is called a _____.

- a) function
- b) block
- c) statement
- d) header

ANS: (b)

2.9 Which of the following is not a synonym for a C string?

- a) message
- b) character string
- c) character
- d) literal

ANS: (c)

2.10 The following line is most properly an example of a _____.

```
puts("Welcome to C!");
```

- a) function
- b) block
- c) statement
- d) header

ANS: (c)

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2.11 In a printf, a backslash is printed by enclosing in quotes

- a) \
- b) \\
- c) /\
- d) //

ANS: (b)

2.12 A linked program is often called a(n) _____.

- a) chain
- b) library
- c) object
- d) executable

ANS: (d)

2.13 The escape sequence for horizontal tab is _____.

- a) \tab
- b) \t
- c) \horizontaltab
- d) \T

ANS: (b)

2.3 Another Simple Program: Adding Two Integers

2.14 Which of the following is not a valid integer value?

- (a) -3
- (b) 0
- (c) 2134859
- (d) 1.1

ANS: (d)

2.15 Which of the following is an invalid identifier (variable name)?

- (a) _Test
- (b) TEST
- (c) 5test
- (d) test1

ANS: (c)

2.16 Which statement prints "hi" on the screen?

- (a) puts("hi");

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- (b) put "hi";
 - (c) puts "hi";
 - (d) none of the above
- ANS: (a)

2.17 The _____ sign is also known as the _____ operator.

- (a) +, assignment
 - (b) =, assignment
 - (c) *, stream manipulator
 - (d) &, stream insertion
- ANS: (b)

2.18 A(n) _____ is a location in the computer's memory where a value can be stored for use by a program.

- a) unknown
- b) name
- c) variable
- d) declaration

ANS: (c)

2.19 Which statement is false.

- a) Variables may be defined anywhere in the body of main.
 - b) All variables must be defined before they are used.
 - c) All variable definitions must include the name and data type of each variable.
 - d) Several variables of the same data type may be defined in one definition.
- ANS: (a)

2.20 Which of these is not a valid identifier?

- a) a_valid_identifier
- b) a1_valid_identifier
- c) a_valid_identifier_
- d) 1_valid_identifier

ANS: (d)

2.21 Which of the following statements is false?

- a) C is case sensitive.
- b) Uppercase and lowercase letters are different in C.
- c) identifier and IdEnTiFiEr are identical identifiers in C.
- d) Identifiers can be of any length

ANS: (c)

2.22 Which of the following multiple word variable names does not conform to the good programming practices in the text?

- a) multiple_word_variable_name

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- b) multipleWordVariableName
 - c) multiplewordvariablename
 - d) aReallyReallyLongMultipleWordVa
- ANS: (c)

2.23 The address operator is

- a) &&
- b) %
- c) @
- d) &

ANS: (d)

2.24 Which statement is false?

- a) in the statement

```
sum = integer1 + integer2;
```

both = and + are binary operators.

- b) The statement in part a) is an example of an assignment statement.
- c) The spaces around each of the binary operators in the statement of part a) are required.
- d) In part a), the = operator's two operands are sum and the value of the expression integer1 + integer2.

ANS: (c)

2.25 Which of the following is false?

- a) Each variable being input in a scanf statement is generally preceded by an &.
- b) Each variable being output in a printf statement is generally not preceded by an &.
- c) In a printf statement, the comma that separates the format control string from the expressions to be printed is placed inside the format control string.
- d) Calculations can be performed inside printf statements.

ANS: (c)

2.4 Memory Concepts

2.26 Variable names actually correspond to _____.

- (a) locations in the computer's memory
- (b) operators
- (c) integers
- (d) data types

ANS: (a)

2.27 When a number gets assigned to a variable that already has a value _____.

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- (a) the new number overwrites the previous value at that memory location
 - (b) the new number gets assigned to a neighboring memory location
 - (c) the computer issues an error
 - (d) the new value is destroyed and the old value remains
- ANS: (a)

2.28 Every variable has all the attributes below, except

- a) name
 - b) value
 - c) alias
 - d) type
- ANS: (c)

2.29 Which of the following is false?

- a) Reading a value into a memory location destroys the previous value.
 - b) Reading a value out of a memory location destroys that value.
 - c) `sum = integer1 + integer2;` involves destructive read-in.
 - d) The statement in part c) also involves nondestructive read-out.
- ANS: (b)

2.5 Arithmetic in C

2.30 Which operation will find the remainder when 15 is divided by 6?

- (a) `15/6`
 - (b) `15%6`
 - (c) `15^6`
 - (d) `15*6`
- ANS: (b)

2.31 Evaluate the expression

$$3*4\%6+4*5$$

- (a) 20
 - (b) 26
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 32
- ANS: (a)

2.32 Which statement is false?

- a) In algebra, we write `ab` to multiply `a` times `b`.
- b) In C, we write `ab` to multiply `a` times `b`.
- c) In C, the remainder operator is `%`.

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d) In C, integer division yields an integer result. ANS: (b)

2.33 Which statement about C arithmetic is false?

- a) $6 / 3$ yields 2
 - b) $5 / 2$ yields 2.5
 - c) $7 \% 3$ yields 1
 - d) $6 \% 3$ yields 0
- ANS: (b)

2.34 $a * (b + c)$ may also be written in C as

- a) $ab + ac$
 - b) $(a * b) + c$
 - c) $a * b + c$
 - d) $a * b + a * c$
- ANS: (d)

2.35 Which statement about precedence is false?

- a) Parentheses may be used to force the order of evaluation to occur in any sequence de-sired by the programmer.
 - b) Nested, or embedded parentheses are evaluated last.
 - c) Multiplication has a higher precedence than addition.
 - d) Subtraction has a lower precedence than division.
- ANS: (b)

2.36 Which expression is true?

- a) The expression $a * (b + c) + c * (d + e)$ contains nested parentheses.
 - b) The expression $y = a * x * x + b * x + c$ does exponentiation without an exponentiation operator.
 - c) The C standard library provides function power to perform exponentiation.
 - d) When we say evaluation of an expression proceeds from left to right we are referring to the additivity of the operators.
- ANS: (b)

2.6 Decision Making: Equality and Relational Operators

2.37 C's if statement executes the statement inside its body if a specified _____ is _____.

- (a) condition, true
- (b) condition, false
- (c) equality operator, true
- (d) relational operator, true

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ANS: (a)

2.38 Which of the following is an equality operator?

- (a) ==
- (b) =
- (c) >
- (d) >=

ANS: (a)

2.39 Which statement is false?

- a) Executable C statements either perform actions or make decisions.
- b) If the condition in an if statement is met, the statement in the body of the if statement is executed.
- c) All the relational operators have the same level of precedence.
- d) The equality operators have a higher level of precedence than the relational operators. ANS: (d)

2.40 Which statement is false?

- a) Whitespace characters such as tabs, newlines and spaces are generally ignored by the C compiler.
- b) The statements in an if statement must be indented.
- c) Placing a blank line before and after every control structure can improve program readability.
- d) There can be (but should not be) more than one statement per line. ANS: (b)

2.41 Which statement is false?

- a) It is not correct to split an identifier with a space, a tab or a newline.
- b) Statements and comments may be split over several lines.
- c) The equals sign (=) is not an operator.
- d) A good programming practice is to break a line after a comma in a lengthy comma-separated list. ANS: (c)

2.42 Which of the following is not a keyword?

- a) int
- b) return
- c) if
- d) main

ANS: (d)

2.43 Which statement is false?

- a) The assignment operator associates from left to right.
- b) The arithmetic operators associate from left to right.

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- c) The equality operators associate from left to right.
- d) The relational operators associate from left to right. ANS: (a)

2.44 The order in which statements are _____ is called flow of control.

- a) entered in a source file
 - b) preprocessed
 - c) compiled
 - d) executed
- ANS: (d)

2.7 Secure C Programming

2.45 Which of the following statements is true in secure C programming?

- (a) You should avoid using `printf` to display a single string argument.
- (b) You should always use `printf` to display a single string argument.
- (c) You should always use `puts` to display a single string argument.
- (d) None of the above.

ANS: (a)

2.46 Which of the following statements should be used in secure C programming to display the string "Welcome" not followed by a newline character?

- (a) `printf("welcome");`
- (b) `puts("welcome");`
- (c) `printf("%s", "welcome");`
- (d) None of the above.

ANS: (c)