Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Conquer the Logic: Advanced Programming Architecture for College Pros

Examine memory allocation, recursion depth, and boolean short-circuiting in these complex scenarios designed for rigorous upper-level computer science preparation.

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1. In the context of memory management, what is the primary structural difference between how a recursive function and an iterative loop utilize the system stack?

A. Loops allocate a new stack frame for every increment of the counter variable.
B. Recursion creates a new stack frame for each call, potentially leading to stack overflow.
C. Recursion stores all local variables in the heap to prevent stack exhaustion.
D. Iterative blocks require a return address for every cycle of the loop logic.

2. Tail Call Optimization (TCO) allows a compiler to execute a recursive function without increasing the stack depth by reusing the current stack frame.

A. True
B. False

3. Which programming concept refers to the evaluation strategy where the second argument of a logical AND operator is ignored if the first evaluates to false?

A. Lazy Loading
B. Short-circuit evaluation
C. Eager execution
D. Binary Pruning

4. Consider a case where a variable is declared in an outer scope but redefined within an inner block using the same name. This phenomenon is known as:

A. Variable Hoisting
B. Lexical Binding
C. Variable Shadowing
D. Encapsulation

5. In a statically typed language, which concept ensures that a function can only accept a 'Double' variable even if an 'Integer' is passed, unless an explicit or implicit _____ occurs?

A. Type Coercion
B. Polymorphic dispatch
C. Memory allocation
D. Pointer de-referencing

6. A pure function is characterized by having no side effects and always returning the same output for the same set of input arguments.

A. True

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B. False

7. Which of the following is an example of an asynchronous non-blocking operation?

A. Calculating a factorial using a standard for-loop.
B. A callback function triggered after a database query completes.
C. Assigning a new value to a global constant.
D. An if-else branch checking for a file's existence.

8. What is the time complexity of a loop that iterates through an array by repeatedly halving the search space, as seen in Binary Search?

A. O(n^2)
B. O(n)
C. O(log n)
D. O(1)

9. Global variables are preferred over local variables in high-concurrency environments because they minimize the need for parameter passing between threads.

A. True
B. False

10. When passing a large object to a function by 'Reference' rather than by 'Value', what is primarily being saved?

A. The overhead of copying the entire object's data into a new memory location.
B. The time required to compile the function signature.
C. The ability of the function to maintain read-only access to the data.
D. The total number of global pointers used by the operating system.