

# Arrays and Pointers

CS201

# Array

int a[4]

23		12		36		44	
a[0]		a[1]		a[2]		a[3]	
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
100		102		104		106	

‘a’ indicates address of a[0]


‘a’ = &a[0] (here a is 100 as per above table)

Therefore \*a = a[0]

# Contd...

- $a+1$  is address of  $a[1]$  (here  $a$  is 102)
- Therefore  $a[i] = *(a + i)$
- Suppose `int *p`
- $p = a$
- $p$  points to 100,  $p+3$  points to 106

# What's the difference between a and p?

- `int a[4]`
  - `a` is a mnemonic
  - `p` is a pointer variable
  - `a++`
  - `a = a+1`
  - `a = p`
- 
- Cannot be done

# Character Pointer

- `char a[] = "CSEBTECH"` (Note a is mnemonic)
- `char *p = "CSEBTECH"`  
(Note p is not a mnemonic)

'C'	'S'	'E'	'B'	'T'	'E'	'C'	'H'
a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	a[4]	a[5]	a[6]	a[7]

`a[3]=M;` (B is replaced by M)

`p[3] = M;` (B is replaced by M)

# Example 1

1. What does the following fragment of C-Program print?

```
char c[] = "GATE2011"
```

```
char *p = c;
```

```
printf("%s", p+p[3]-p[1]);
```

A) GATE2011

B) E2011

C) 2011

D) 011

- Ans: Option “C”

# Example2

2. `printf(“%d”, printf(“ravi”));`



- Answer: ravi4

# Example 3

1. What does the following fragment of C-Program print?

```
char c[] = "GATE2018"
```

```
char *p = c;
```

```
printf("%c%c", *p, *(p+p[3]-p[1]));
```

A) G,2

B) G, k

C) GATE2018

D) None of these

- Option “A”

# Example 4

- Which of the following c code snippet is not valid?
- A) `Char *p = "String1"; printf("%c",*++p);`
- B) `Char q[]= "String1"; printf("%c",*++q);`
- C) `Char *r= "String1"; printf("%c", r[1]);`
- D) None of the above

# Array of Pointers

```
char *name[ ]= {"ramesh", "raj"}
```

```
printf("%s", *(name + 1));
```

```
printf("%s", *(name) + 1);
```

```
printf("%s", (*(name+1) + 1));
```

```
printf("%c", name[1][1]);
```

# One way of understanding

## **Solution:**

name[0] contains address of ramesh.

name[1] contains address of raj.

name[1] = \*(name+1);

printf("%s", \*(name + 1)); Ans: raj

printf("%s", \*(name) + 1); Ans: amesh

printf("%s", (\*(name+1) + 1)); Ans: aj

printf("%c", name[1][1]); Ans: a

# Another way of understanding

- `char *name[ ] = {"ramesh", "raj"}`
- `char name[2][8] = {"ramesh", "raj"}`

0	r	a	m	e	s	h	\0	
1	r	a	j	\0				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note: Multidimensional array and array of pointers are same.

## Example2: Array of pointers

```
char *name[ ]= {"Madhu", "Madhav", "Madhubabu"}
```

```
printf("%s", *(name + 1));
```

```
printf("%s", *name+ 1);
```

```
printf("%s", (*(name+2) + 7));
```

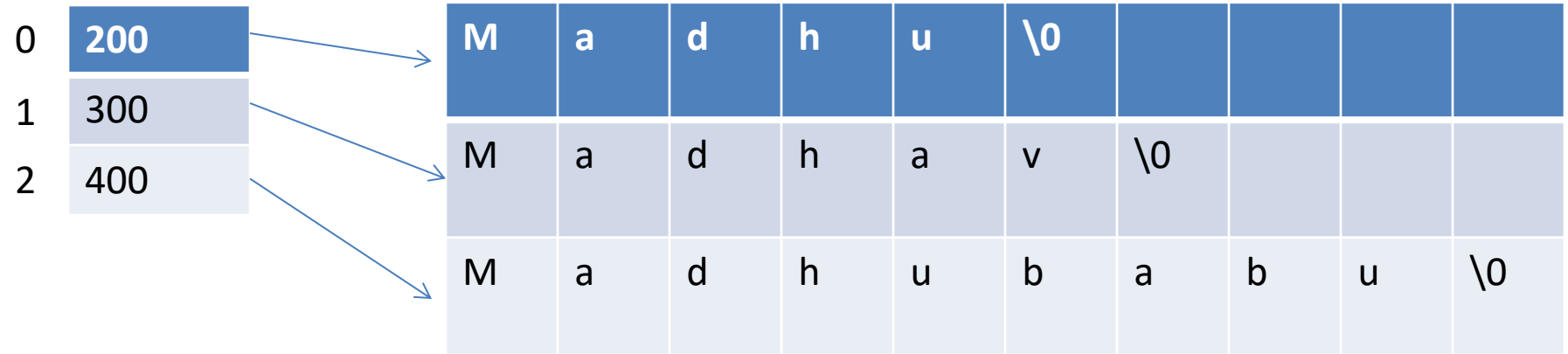
```
printf("%c", name[2][7]);
```

Note:  $a[i][j] = *(*(a+i)+j)$



```
char *name[] = {"Madhu", "Madhav", "Madhubabu"}
```

name



```
char name[3 ][9]= {"Madhu", "Madhav",  
"Madhubabu"}
```

0	M	a	d	h	u	\0				
1	M	a	d	h	a	v	\0			
2	M	a	d	h	u	b	a	b	u	\0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9