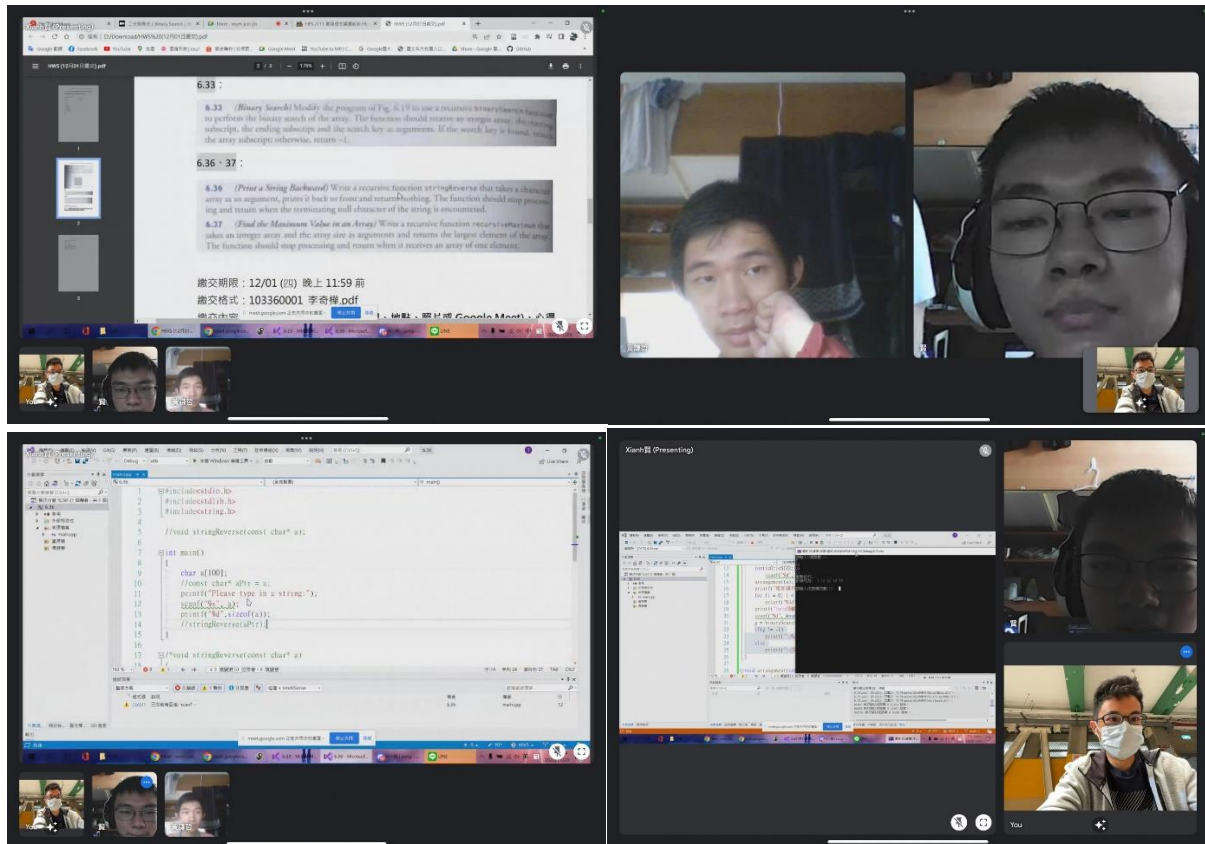


Discussion Time: 28th November 2020, 15:03 - 15:17



P05

```
main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      int a;
7      int *aPtr;
8
9      a = 7;
10     aPtr = &a;
11
12     printf("The address of a is %p\nThe value of aPtr is %p\n", &a, aPtr);
13     printf("\nThe value of a is %d\nThe value of *aPtr is %d\n", a, *aPtr);
14     printf("\nShowing that * and & are complements of each other\n"
15           "&*aPtr = %p\n*&aPtr = %p\n", &*aPtr, *&aPtr);
16
17     system ("pause");
18     return 0;
19 }
20
```

P06

```
main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  int cubeValue(int n);
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      int num = 5;
9      printf("The original value of num is: %d\n", num);
10
11     num = cubeValue(num);
12     printf("The modified value of num is: %d\n", num);
13
14     system ("pause");
15     return 0;
16 }
17
18 int cubeValue(int n) {
19     return n * n * n;
20 }
21
```

P10

```
main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  void cubeAddress(int *n);
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      int num = 5;
9      printf("The original value of num is: %d\n", num);
10
11     cubeAddress(&num);
12     printf("The modified value of num is: %d\n", num);
13
14     system ("pause");
15     return 0;
16 }
17
18 void cubeAddress(int *n) {
19     *n = *n * *n * *n;
20 }
21
```

P13

```
main.cpp x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  void cubeReference(int &n);
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      int num = 5;
9      printf("The original value of num is: %d\n", num);
10
11     cubeReference(num);
12     printf("The modified value of num is: %d\n", num);
13
14     system ("pause");
15     return 0;
16 }
17
18 void cubeReference(int &n) {
19     n = n * n * n;
20 }
21
```

```
main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #define Size 10
4
5  void bubbleSort(int *const array, const int size);
6
7  int main()
8  {
9      int a[Size] = {2, 6, 4, 8, 10, 12, 89, 68, 45, 37};
10     int i;
11
12     printf("Data items in original order\n");
13     for (i = 0; i < Size; i++) {
14         printf("%4d", a[i]);
15     }
16
17     bubbleSort(a, Size);
18
19     printf("\nData items in ascending order\n");
20     for (i = 0; i < Size; i++) {
21         printf("%4d", a[i]);
22     }
23     printf("\n");
24
25     system ("pause");
26     return 0;
27 }
28
29 void bubbleSort(int * const array, const int size) {
30     void swap(int * element1, int * element2);
31     int i, j;
32
33     for(i = 0; i < size-1; i++) {
34         for(j = 0; j < size-1; j++) {
35             if (array[j] > array[j+1]) {
36                 swap(&array[j], &array[j+1]);
37             }
38         }
39     }
40 }
41
42 void swap(int *element1, int *element2) {
43     int temp = *element1;
44     *element1 = *element2;
45     *element2 = temp;
46 }
47
```

```
main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      int b[] = {10,20,30,40};
7      int *bPtr = b;
8      int i;
9      int offset;
10
11     printf("Array b printed with:\nArray subscript notation\n");
12     for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
13         printf("b[%d] = %d\n", i, b[i]);
14     }
15
16     printf("\nPointer/offset notation where the pointer is in the array name\n");
17     for (offset = 0; offset < 4; offset++) {
18         printf("*b + %d = %d\n", offset, *(b+offset));
19     }
20
21     printf("\nPointer subscript notation\n");
22     for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
23         printf("bPtr[%d] = %d\n", i, bPtr[i]);
24     }
25
26     printf("\nPointer/offset notation\n");
27     for (offset = 0; offset < 4; offset++) {
28         printf("*(bPtr + %d) = %d\n", offset, *(bPtr+offset));
29     }
30
31     system ("pause");
32     return 0;
33 }
34
```

P25

```

main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #include <time.h>
4
5  void shuffle(int leDeck[][13]);
6  void deal(const int leDeck[][13], const char *leFace[], const char *leSuit[]);
7
8  int main()
9  {
10     const char *suit[4] = {"Hearts", "Diamonds", "Clubs", "Spades"};
11     const char *face[13] = {"Ace", "One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five", "Six", "Seven", "Eight", "Nine", "Jack", "Queen", "King"};
12
13     int deck[4][13] = {0};
14
15     srand(time(0));
16
17     shuffle(deck);
18     deal(deck, face, suit);
19
20     system("pause");
21     return 0;
22 }
23
24 void shuffle(int leDeck[][13]) {
25     int row, column, card;
26
27     for(card = 1; card <= 52; card++) {
28         do {
29             row = rand() % 4;
30             column = rand() % 13;
31         } while (leDeck[row][column] != 0);
32
33         leDeck[row][column] = card;
34     }
35 }
36
37 void deal(const int leDeck[][13], const char *leFace[], const char *leSuit[]) {
38     int row, column, card;
39
40     for (card = 1; card <= 52; card++) {
41         for (row = 0; row <= 3; row++) {
42             for (column = 0; column <= 12; column++) {
43                 if (leDeck[row][column] == card) {
44                     printf("%5a of %-8a%c", leFace[column], leSuit[row], card % 2 == 0 ? '\n' : '\t');
45                 }
46             }
47         }
48     }
49 }
50

```

6.19

```

main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #include <time.h>
4
5  void diceRoll(int roll1, int roll2, int counter[]);
6  void frequencyPrinter(int counter[]);
7
8  int main()
9  {
10     int dice1, dice2, i;
11     int rolled[13] = {0};
12
13     srand(time(NULL));
14
15     diceRoll(dice1, dice2, &rolled);
16     frequencyPrinter(rolled);
17
18     system("pause");
19     return 0;
20 }
21
22 void diceRoll(int roll1, int roll2, int counter[]) {
23     int j;
24     for (j = 1; j <= 36000; j++) {
25         roll1 = 1 + rand() % 6;
26         roll2 = 1 + rand() % 6;
27         counter[roll1 + roll2]++;
28     }
29 }
30
31 void frequencyPrinter(int counter[]) {
32     int i;
33
34     for (i = 2; i < 13; i++) {
35         printf("%5d%12d\n", i, counter[i]);
36     }
37 }
38

```

6.33

```

main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  int binarySearch(int array[], int left, int right, int key);
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      int a[8] = { 6,16,34,56,57,79,86,98 };
9      int key, result, size;
10
11     printf("Input key: "); scanf("%d", &key);
12     size = sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0]);
13
14     result = binarySearch(a, 0, size-1, key);
15
16     if (result == -1)
17         printf("Element not found within array\n");
18     else
19         printf("Element found at %d\n", result);
20
21     system ("pause");
22     return 0;
23 }
24
25 int binarySearch(int array[], int left, int right, int key) {
26     int mid;
27
28     if (right >= left) {
29         mid = left + (right - left)/2;
30
31         if (array[mid] == key)
32             return mid;
33         if (array[mid] > key)
34             return binarySearch(array, left, mid-1, key);
35         else
36             return binarySearch(array, mid+1, right, key);
37     }
38     else
39         return -1;
40 }
41

```

6.36

```

main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  void reverseEm(char *word);
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      char sheesh[] = "";
9      printf("Input string: "); scanf("%s", &sheesh);
10     reverseEm(sheesh);
11     printf("\n");
12
13     system ("pause");
14     return 0;
15 }
16
17 void reverseEm(char *word) {
18     if (*word != '\0') {
19         reverseEm(word + 1);
20         printf("%c", *word);
21     }
22 }
23

```

6.37

```
main.c x
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  void max(int *num, int size, int maximum);
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      int a[5] = { 195,234,154,745,256 };
9      int size = sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0]);
10     max(a, size-1, a[0]);
11
12     system ("pause");
13     return 0;
14 }
15
16 void max(int *num, int size, int maximum) {
17     if (size < 0) {
18         printf("The maximum element within array is: %d", maximum);
19     }
20     else {
21         if (*num > maximum)
22             maximum = *num;
23
24         max(num+1, size-1, maximum);
25     }
26 }
27
```

Conclusion:

The usage of pointers can simplify a program, maybe even allow certain programs to work. But the usage of pointers can make yourself confusing. Recursive function can also simplify a program, where the function calls itself. But using recursive can make one become extremely confused. For pointers, we can assign them using '*', and address can be assigned using '&'. Recursive is simply a function containing itself, though one needs to remember that it will become a loop, meaning it needs a terminating condition.

Code: <https://github.com/AldrichWijaya/Homework.git>