;Test 2 Practice

double f = 10.0, g = 0.5; double \*fptr, \*gptr; fptr = &f; gptr = &g; \*fptr = f \* g; g = \*fptr \* 3.0;

printf(“%lf %lf\n%lf %lf\n”, f, \*fptr, g, \*gptr); What will print?

5.0 5.0

15.0 15.0

int a = 20; int b = 7; int \*c;

c = &a; b = \*c;

What is the value of b now? 20

char \*str = “so much snow”;

What is the last element of str? \0

How would you print the contents of the memory pointed to by str? Printf(“%s”,str);

void multi(int m, int n, int \*p) { \*p = m \* n; return;

}

int main(void) { int a = 10, b = 20, c = 30;

multi(a, b, &c);

// what is c’s value now? 200

char str[40]; scanf(“%s”, str); printf(“String is %s\n”, str);

Given the user enters:

A is for apple

What will print? String is A

#include <string.h> char\* str1 = “Very long”; char\* str2 = “ string”;

char\* phrase = malloc(sizeof(char) \* 50);

Give the code to put str1 followed by str2 into phrase char\* str = “alphabet”. Strcpy(phrase, str1); OR strcat(phrase, str1);

Strcat(phrase, str2);

What function do I use to find the length of the string? strlen

What will that function output? 8

int m = 20;

What is the declaration statement for an integer pointer named p? int \*p;

What is the executable statement that sets p to the address of m? p = &m;

Provide two different declarations for string str with space for 20 characters.

char \*str = malloc(sizeof(char)\*21);

OR

char str[21];

int array[20] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

Write a for loop that adds all the numbers together and then prints the result

Int sum = 0

for (int I = 0; I < 5; ++i){

sum += array[i];

}printf (“sum is %d”\n, sum);

Given:

int array[20] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}; addArray(array);

Write the two types of declaraction statements for addArray

Void addArray(int \*); OR void addArray(int[]);

Given:

char \*str = “This beautiful day”;

char \*str1, \*str2, \*str3;

Write the 3 executable statements to put each word of str in a separate character string

Str1 = strtok(str, “ “);

Str2 = strtok(NULL, “ “);

Str3 = strtok(NULL, “ “);

Given:

int m = 10; char numstr[20];

Write the statement(s) that will make numstr contain the value of m as a string

Sprintf(numstr, “%d”, m);

void func(const int a[], const int \*b, int c[], int n) {

// use n for for loop on going through arrays

}

int main() { int w[6], x[6], y[6];

// call func

Which of these work?

1. - func (a, b, y, 6); NO
2. - func (w[6], x[6], y[6], 6); NO
3. - func (w, x, y, 6); YES
4. - func (w, x, y, 7); NO
5. - func (y, x, w, 6); YES
6. func(&w[3], &x[3], &y[3], 3); YES

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