

# Quiz

Let's solve a quiz to see where you stand!



The smallest unit of information that can be stored in the computer's memory is known as:



Which of the following statements initializes a pointer `numberPtr` with an address of `num`?



If pointer is pointing to nothing, then we should initialize it to:

You can select multiple correct answers



The second statement in the following code snippet:

```
int *num, number;  
number = *num;
```

5

Which of the following statement print the address of the variable `num` ?

6

The third statement in the following code:

```
int *numPtr;  
double num;  
numPtr = &num;
```

7



If `num = 10`, and we called the function `passPointer(&num)`, then what would the output of the following code be?

```
void passPointer(int *number) {  
    int value = 13;  
    number = &value;  
    *number = *number - 10;  
    cout << *number;  
}
```

8



What would the output of the following code be?

```
void passPointer(int *number) {  
    int value = 13;  
    number = &value;  
    *number = *number - 10;  
    cout << *number << endl;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    int num = 10 , *value;  
    value = &num;  
    passPointer(value);  
    cout << *value;  
}
```

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🎉 Congratulations! You have just learned the implementation of pointer.

Let's move on to the next chapter, where we will discuss the application of

Let's move on to the next chapter, where we will discuss the application of pointers.