Programming – 2019-11-27

* Question (Short):

Int values[5] = {1,5};

Int \*ptr = values

* When you have an array with uninitialized elements, they are automatically zeroed.
* In character arrays (strings) they will place blank spaces, rather then zeroes
* \0 = NULL character
* Placing a comma in front of the “1” will initialise a zero, before the 1
* \*(ptr +2) =7; using the above example, will change the array to contain 1,5,7 as it adds two to the starting location address of the array.
* Breaking bounds of an array using pointer notation has a high chance of crashing the program. You must keep this in mind when writing.
* \* means dereference, or go to that file’s location in memory
* (\*ptr+4) does nothing
* “You are a software developer and are asked to enter a set of numbers. The user can decide what the length of this array is when the program starts. “ – The answer can only be DMA, as an array size is set at compile.
* Calloc() initialises the memory block with zeroes, “just better”.
* NOTE: Test to see what happens if a float is entered into an int memory block
* Remember: Calloc() generates the size of the block by itself, there is no need to give it a memory size
* Ptr = calloc(no\_of\_nums, sizeof(int);
* The OS will make a best attempt to generate a block big enough for the requested amount, if it cannot. It will throw a NULL