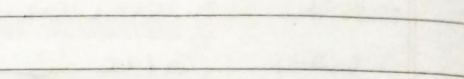
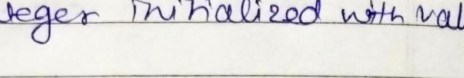
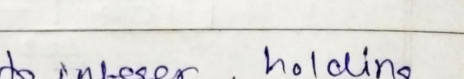


10. Class

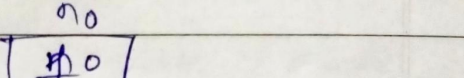
2010



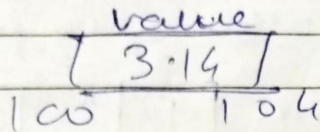




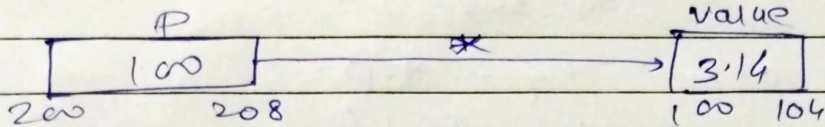
10/10/2020


$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 104 \end{array}$$

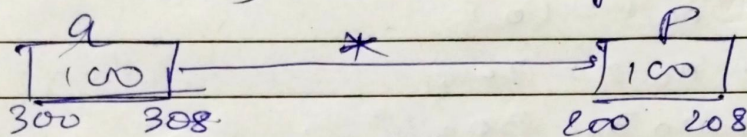
o integer, currency



- b) p is a pointer, which points to float & currently holds address of value.



- c) q is a pointer, which points to another pointer, holding address of p.



- d) Ans is a variable, holding value ~~addition~~ of *p and *q.
→ Addition of 2 pointer = 'NOT ALLOWED'

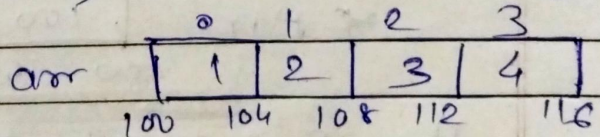
3) a) int arr [] = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };

b) int *p = arr;

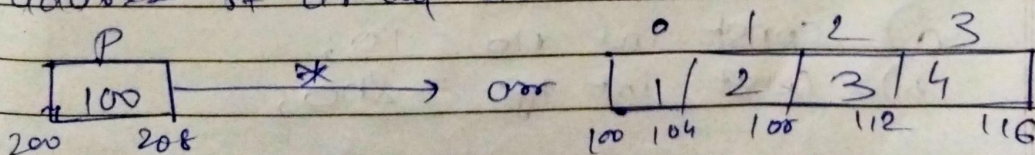
c) int *q = arr + 1;

d) int ans = *q - *p;

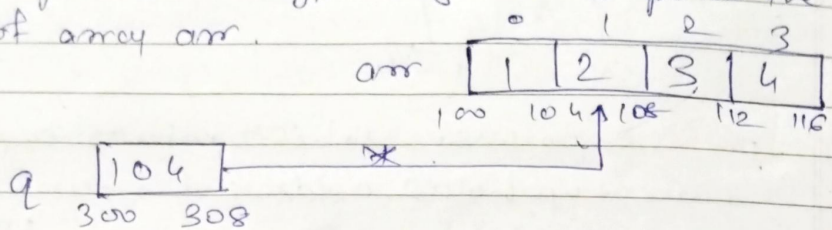
- e) arr is an array having 4 element of integer datatype each.



- f) p is a pointer pointing to integer, holding address of array arr.



c) q is a pointer of type integer which points the 1st index of array arr .



d)

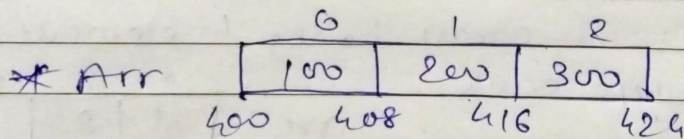
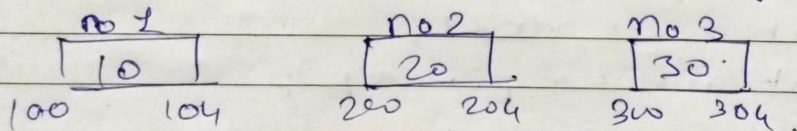
$$\begin{aligned} \text{int ans} &= *q - *p \\ &= 104 - 100 / 4 \\ &= 4 / 4 = \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

4

```
int no1 = 10;
int no2 = 20;
int no3 = 30;
int * Arr[] = { &no1, &no2, &no3 };
```

$no1$ is a variable of integer datatype, initialised with value 10.

$no2$ & $no3$ are variable of integer datatype initialized with value 20 & 30 respectively.

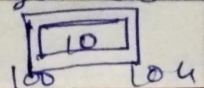


Arr is an array pointer pointing to integer holding address of elements $no1$, $no2$ & $no3$.

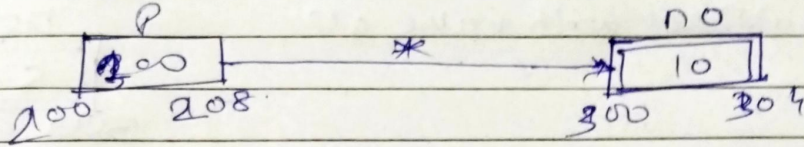
5/

a) $\text{const int no} = 10;$
 b) $\text{const int *p} = \&\text{no};$

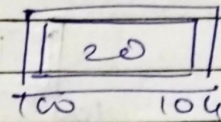
a) no is a constant variable of integer datatype initialised with value 10.



- 4) p is a constant pointer which points to integer constant & holds address of no.

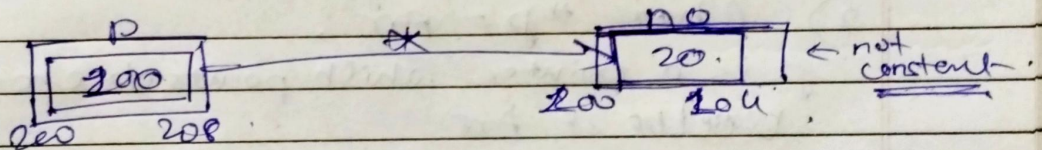


- 6) a) `const int no = 20;`
no is a variable of type integer constant initialized with 20.



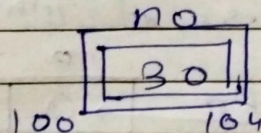
- 3) b) ~~`const int *p = &no;`~~
`int * const p = &no;`

p is a constant pointer which points to integer & currently it holds address of no variable.

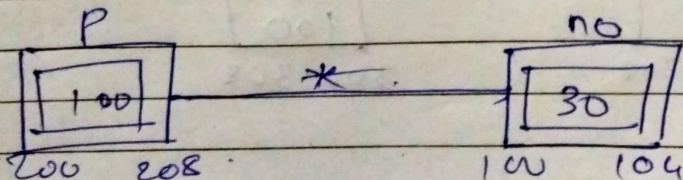


- 7) a) `const int no = 30;`
b) `const int * const p = &no;`

- a) no is a variable of integer constant initialized with value 30

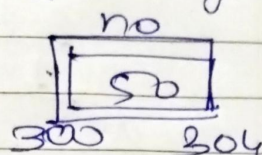


- b) p is a constant pointer pointing to constant integer & currently holds address of no



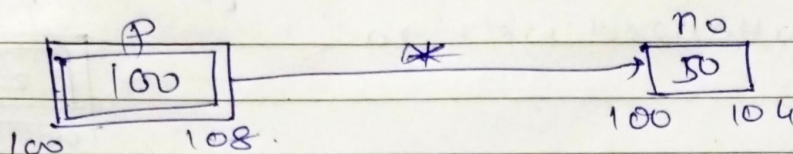
8] a) `const int no = 50;`

no is a constant variable of type integer initialized with value 50.



b) `int const * const p = &no;`

p is a constant pointer, pointing to integer & holds address of no.



9] 1) `Char Arr[] = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'};`

Arr is an array of type character containing 5 elements of type char.

2) `Char *p = Arr;`

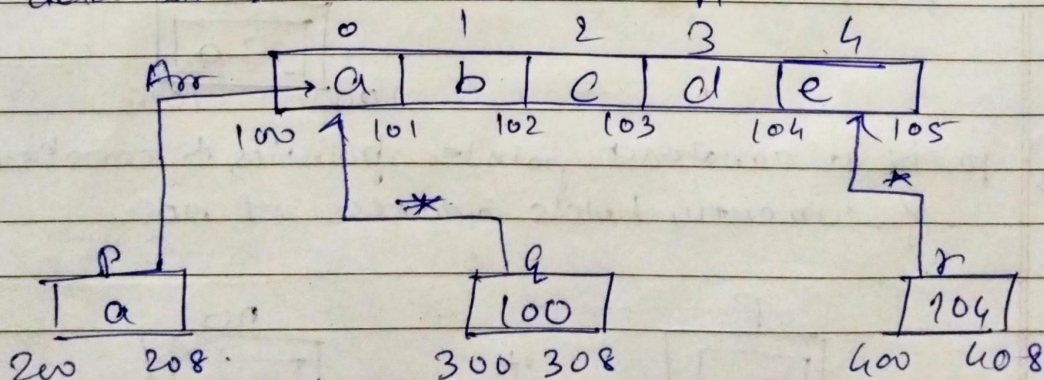
p is a pointer which points to character, holding address of Arr.

3) `Char *q = &Arr[0];`

q is a pointer which points to character array & hold address of 0th element of Arr.

4) `Char *r = &Arr[4];`

r is a pointer pointing to character, holding address of 4th index of Arr.



10] 1) `double Arr[] = {10.5, 20.6, 30.2};`
 Arr is a array of type double which contains elements each of type double.

2) `double *q = &Arr[0];`
 q is a pointer pointing to double, holding address of 0th index of Arr.

3) `double *q double *p = Arr;`
 p is a pointer, pointing to double holding value of Arr.

4) `double *r = &Arr[2];`
 r is a pointer which points to double, holding address of 2nd index of Arr.

