

Programming in C

Arrays and Pointers

DPP-03

[NAT]

1. Consider the following program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int p=10, *q;
    q=&p;
    *q=p+++*q;
    printf("%d", *q);
    return 0;
}
```

The output is _____.

[MCQ]

2. Consider the following program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int * f(){
    static int a[4]={ 1, 2, 3, 4};
    return a;
}

int main()
{
    int *p, i;
    p=f();
    for(i=0;i<3;i++){
        printf("%d\t", p[i]+p[i+1]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

The output is-

- (a) Compilation Error
- (b) Runtime Error
- (c) 3 5 7
- (d) None

[NAT]

3. Consider the following program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int p=10, s=20, *q, **r;
    q=&p;
    *q=p+++*q;
    q=&s;
    r=&q;
    **r=--*q***r;
    printf("%d", p+s);
    return 0;
}
```

The output is _____.

[MCQ]

4. Consider the following program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int * f()
{
    int a[4]={ 1, 2, 3, 4};
    return a;
}

int main()
{
    int *p, i;
    p=f();
    for(i=0;i<3;i++){
        printf("%d\t", p[i]+p[i+1]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

The output is-

- (a) compilation Error
- (b) Runtime Error
- (c) 3 5 7
- (d) None

[MCQ]

5. Consider the following statements:

P: `int * p(int *)` - `p` is a function that takes an integer pointer as argument and returns an integer pointer.

Q: `int (*p(int *))[]` - `p` is a function that takes an integer pointer as argument and returns a pointer to an array of integers.

Which of the following is INCORRECT?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) P only | (b) Q only |
| (c) Both P and Q | (d) Neither P nor Q. |

[MCQ]

6. Consider the following program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
void f(int (*q)[2]){
    printf("%d\t",(*q)[1]);
    q+=2;
    printf("%d",(*q)[1]);
}
int main()
{
    int a[][2]={2,4,6,8,10,12};
    int (*ptr)[2]=a;
    f(ptr);
    return 0;
}
```

The output is:

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (a) 4 12 | (b) 4 8 |
| (c) 2 10 | (d) 2 6 |

[MCQ]

7. Consider the following program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[3]={0,1,2};
    int *p=(int *)&a+1;
    printf("%d\t%d", *(a+1),*(p-1));
    return 0;
}
```

The output is-

- | |
|------------------------|
| (a) Garbage value |
| (b) Segmentation fault |
| (c) 1 2 |
| (d) Compilation Error |

[MCQ]

8. Consider the following program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
void fun(int n){
    for(n--;--n;--n)
        printf("GATE WALLAH");
}
int main()
{
    void (*p)(int)=fun;
    (*p)(6);
    return 0;
}
```

The output is-

- | |
|--|
| (a) Compilation Error |
| (b) Runtime Error |
| (c) printf() is executed infinite number of times. |
| (d) print() is executed two times. |

Answer Key

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. (21) | 6. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) |
| 3. (382) | 8. (d) |
| 4. (b) | |
| 5. (d) | |



Hints and solutions

1. (21)

	1000
p	10 20 21
	2000
q	1000

*q=p+++*q;=10+*1000=10+10=20;
p is then incremented by 1.

Final value at p=21

2. (c)

No error, since it returns the address of static array.

for(i=0;i<3;i++) printf("%d\t", p[i]+p[i+1]);

The loop prints p[0]+p[0+1], p[1]+p[1+1],
p[2]+p[2+1].

Output: 3 5 7

3. (382)

	1000		3000
p	10 20 21	s	20 19 361
	2000		4000
q	1000 3000	r	2000

p+s = 21 + 361 = 382

4. (b)

Runtime error exists since it returns the address of local array variable.

5. (d)

Both the statements P and Q are CORRECT.

P: CORRECT.

int *p(int *) - p is a function that takes an integer pointer as argument and returns an integer pointer.

Q: CORRECT

int (*p(int *))[] - p is a function that takes an integer pointer as argument and returns a pointer to an array of integers.

6. (a)

```
void f(int (*q)[2]){
    printf("%d\t",(*q)[1]);//It prints the first element of
    the 0th row of a. So, 4 is printed.
    q+=2;//q now points to the 2nd row of a.
    printf("%d",(*q)[1]);// It prints the first element of the
    2nd row of a. So, 12 is printed.
}
```

Output: 4 12

7. (c)

Suppose the elements 0, 1, 2 are stored at locations
100, 102, 104 (assuming integer size of 2 bytes).

```
int a[3]={0,1,2};
int *p=(int *)(&a+1);//p contains 106
printf("%d\t%d", *(a+1),*(p-1));/*(100+1)=*102=1
and *(106-1)=*104=2. So, 1 2 are printed.
return 0;
}
```

Output: 1 2

8. (d)

p is a pointer to the function fun.

```
void fun(int n){ //n=6
    for(n--;    --n    ;--n)
        6    4 -> printf()    3
            2 -> printf()    1
            0->Loop stops
```

```
}
```

So, printf() is executed 2 times.



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