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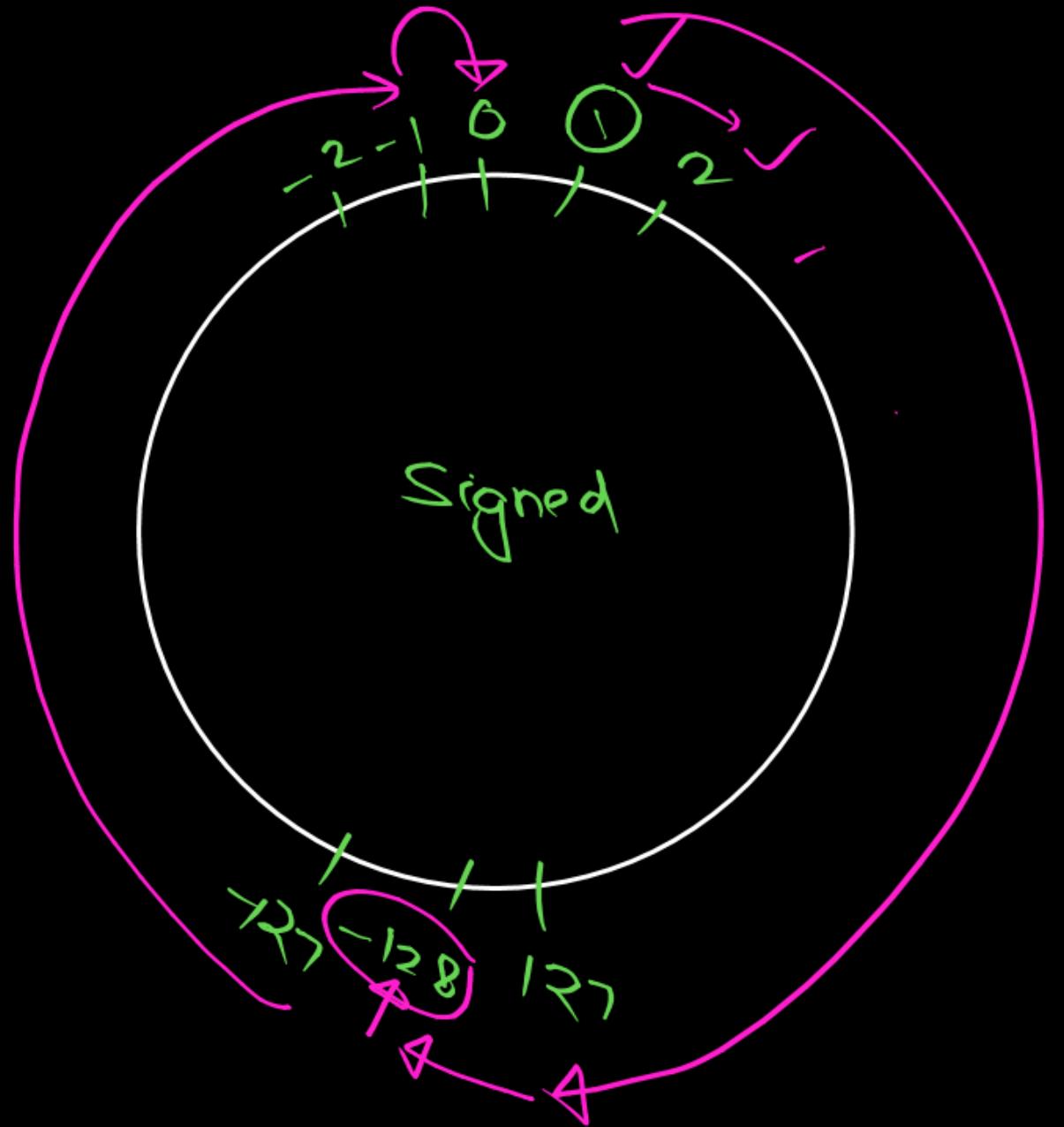
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*T&C apply, as applicable on the platform

{ char
int
long int }

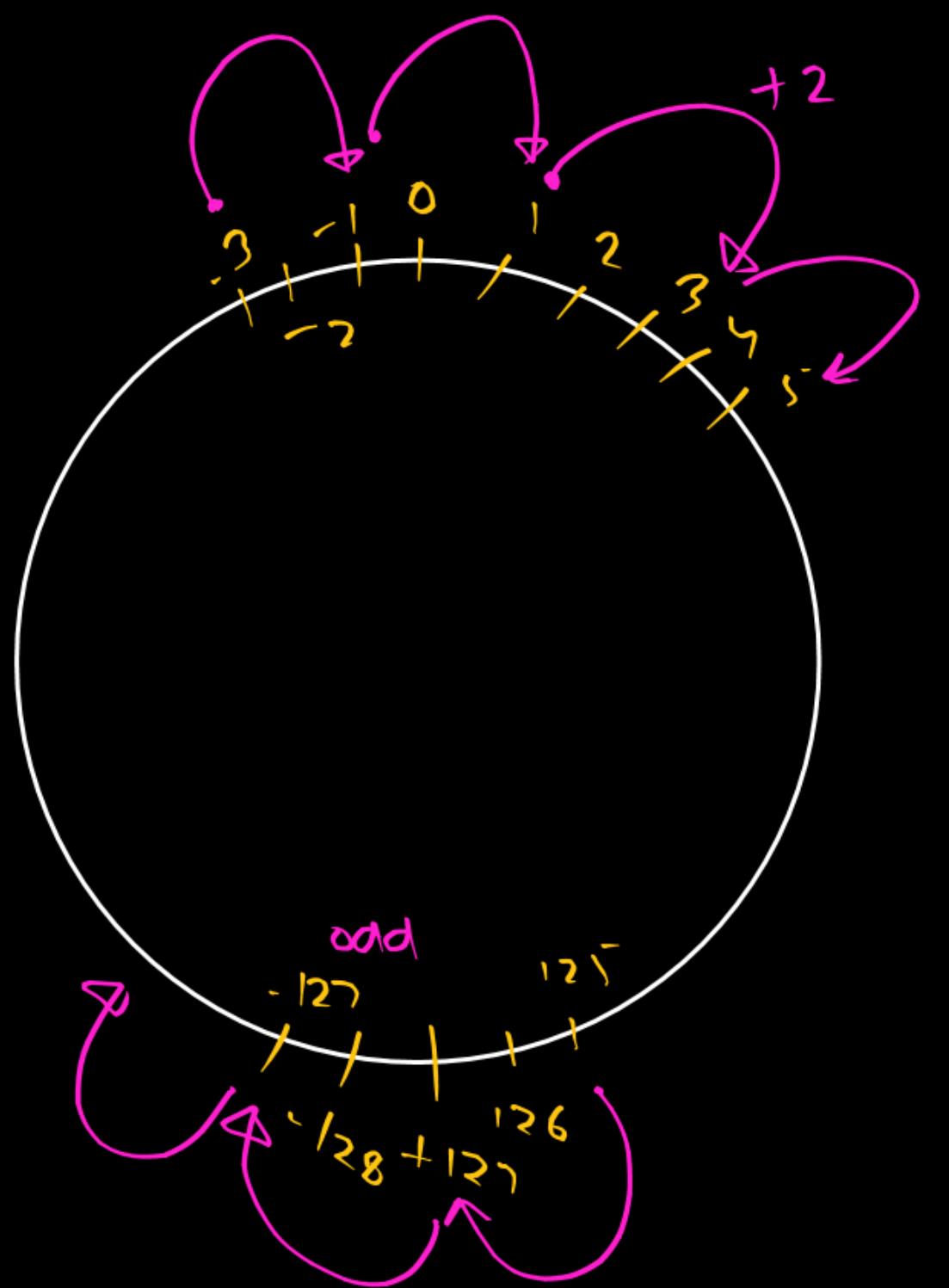
Cyclic Property

signed
char ch = 1 ;



for (^①ch = 1 ; ^②ch ; ^③ch = ch+1)
 ^④printf("Hi")

255



```

char ch= 1
for( ch= 1 ; ch ; ch= ch+2)
    printf("Hi");

```

Operators

=, + =, - =, ...

) (last)

unary

Arith

x, /, .

+ -

LS, RS

<<, >>

Rel.

<, <=, >, >=

!=, ==

bit and

&

bit XOR

^

bit OR

|

&&

||

?

Priority

A	-65	
B		N
C		O
D		P
E	(69)	Q
F		R
G	(71)	S
H		T
I		(84)
J		
K		
L		
M		

```
int a = ('G' & 'A') | 'T' ^ ((('E' && pf("Pankaj")) || pf("cs")),  
                                print("%d", a);
```

$F^{(n)}(\tau, \alpha, u)$; $\tau_1 \in [0, \tau]$

$$71 \times 65$$

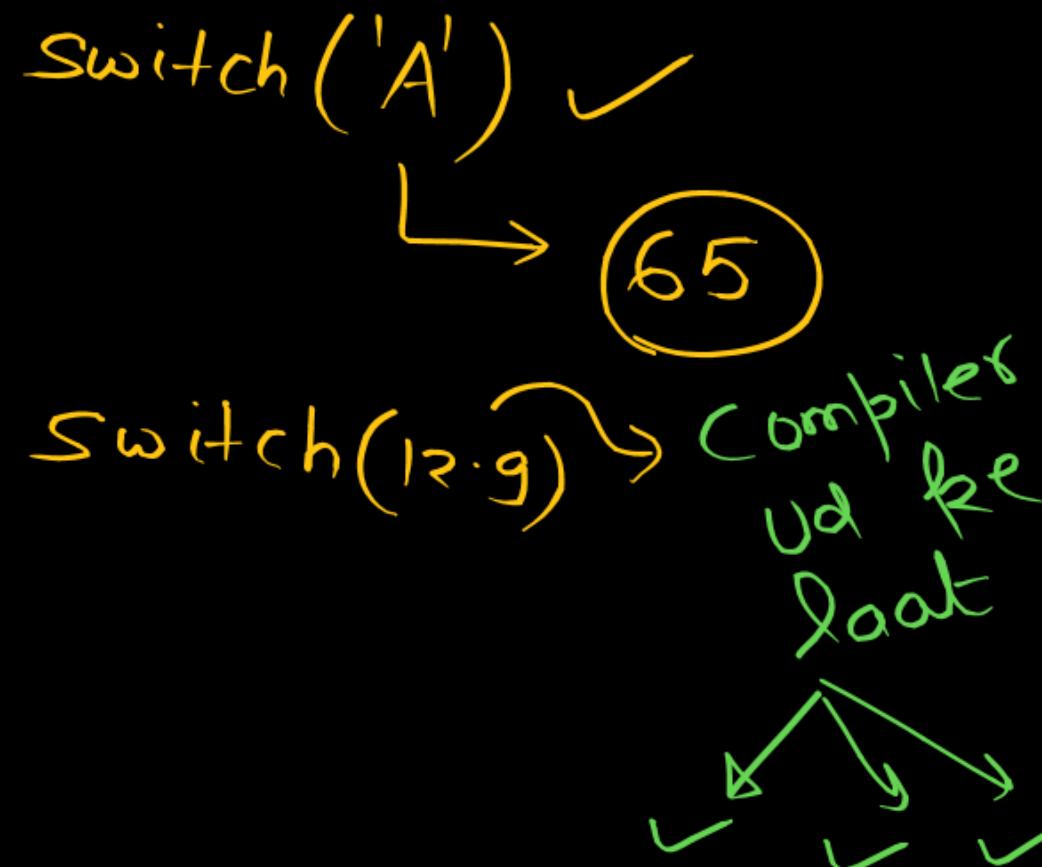
$a = 65 | \overbrace{84}^{\text{True}} \wedge ((\underbrace{69}_{T} \wedge \cancel{\text{pf('Pankoj')}))} || \text{pf('cs')}$

$$Q = 65 \mid 84^{\wedge} 1$$

A hand-drawn style right-pointing arrow.

T || χ_{val} Pankaj 85

① $\text{exp} \Rightarrow \text{Eval} \Rightarrow \text{integer val.}$



Switch(exp) int a=2, b=3;

switch(1+2×3)

switch(2 && 3)

switch(sprintf("Hello"))

switch(2)

switch(a+b×3)

switch(!2)

switch(-3)



② Default \rightarrow optional
 \rightarrow position \rightarrow optional

③ break \rightarrow optional

switch(2){
 case 2: pf("2");
 break;
 case 4: pf("4");
 break;
}

ok stop

② Default → optional
position → optional

③ break → optional

④ Case labels → can not be variable X

const / literals ✓

Compiler Vd

Re load

4

Switch(2){
Case 2: pf("2");
break;
Case 4: pf("4");
break;
}

int a=2;
switch(1){

Case a : pf(" Mar jaoge");
break;

}

24

⑤

Duplicate case labels not allowed.

switch(1){

case 65:



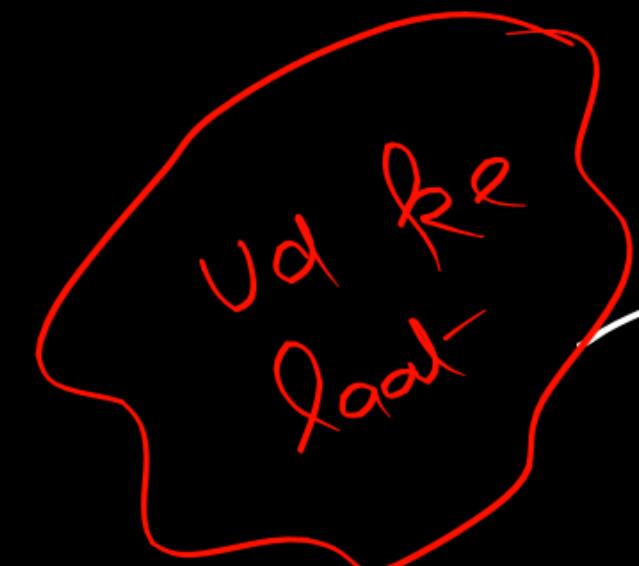
break;

case 64+1:



break;

}



⑥

switch(i){

Case 64 :

Code

break;

Case 70 :

code1

break;

}

int i=2;

switch(i) {

i = i + 2 ;

printf("2");

break;

Case 4 :

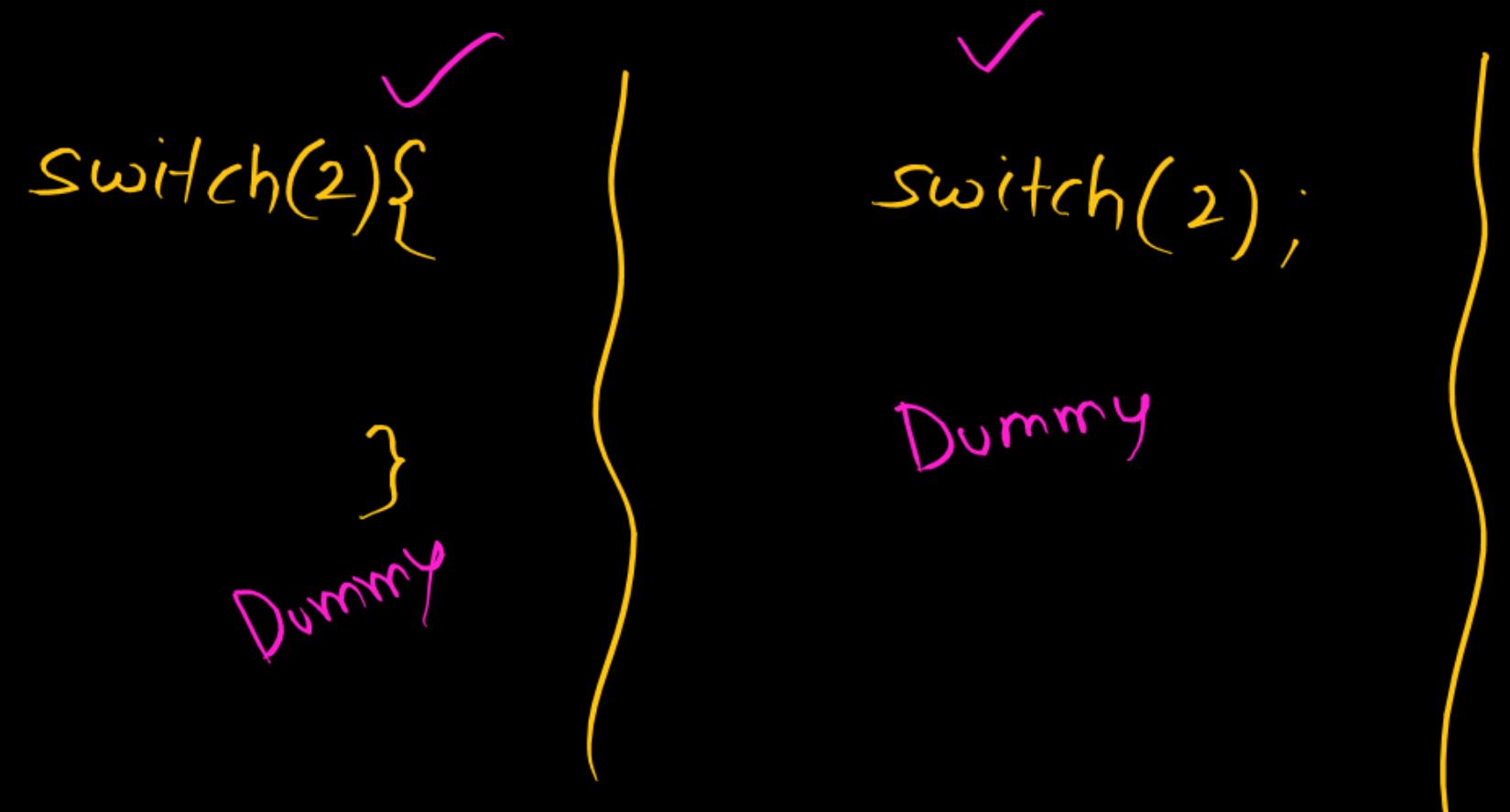
printf("4");

break;

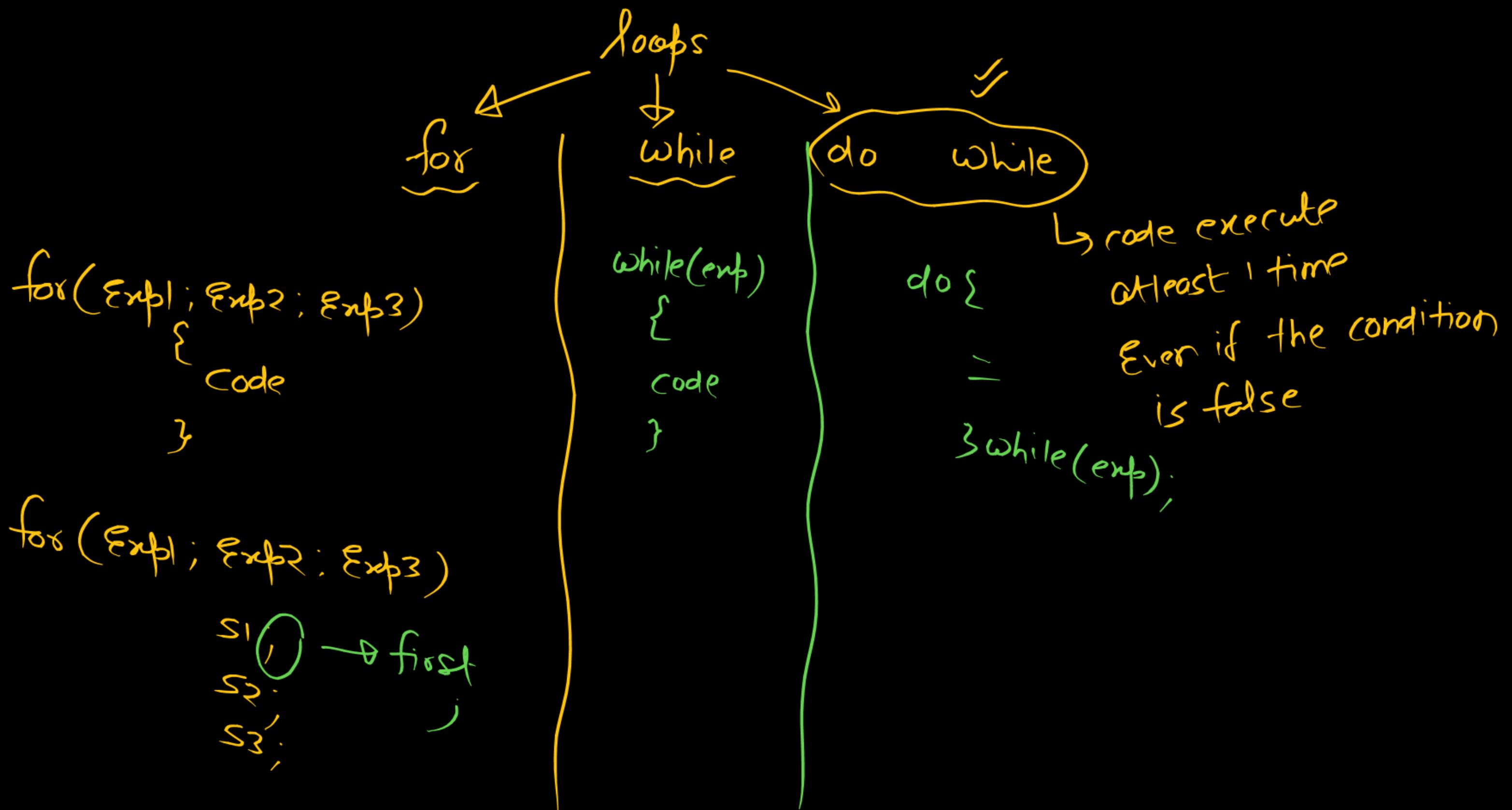
}

ignored

⑦



switch(2) {
Case 2 : 
what ?



for(^①Exp1; ^②Exp2; ^④Exp3)
 {
 ^③Code
 }

Exp1, 2, 3 \Rightarrow optional

i = 1;

for(^② ; i < 5; ^④ i = i + 1)
 ^③ pf("Hello");

i	
1	1 < 5 \rightarrow pf
2	2 < 5 \rightarrow pf
3	3 < 5 \rightarrow pf
4	4 < 5 \rightarrow pf
5	5 < 5 \rightarrow false

```
i=1;  
for( ; i<5 ; )  
{  
    pf("Hello");  
    i = i+1;  
}
```

}

```
for( ; ; )  
{  
    code  
}  
oo times
```

True

① continue

iteration

continue/break

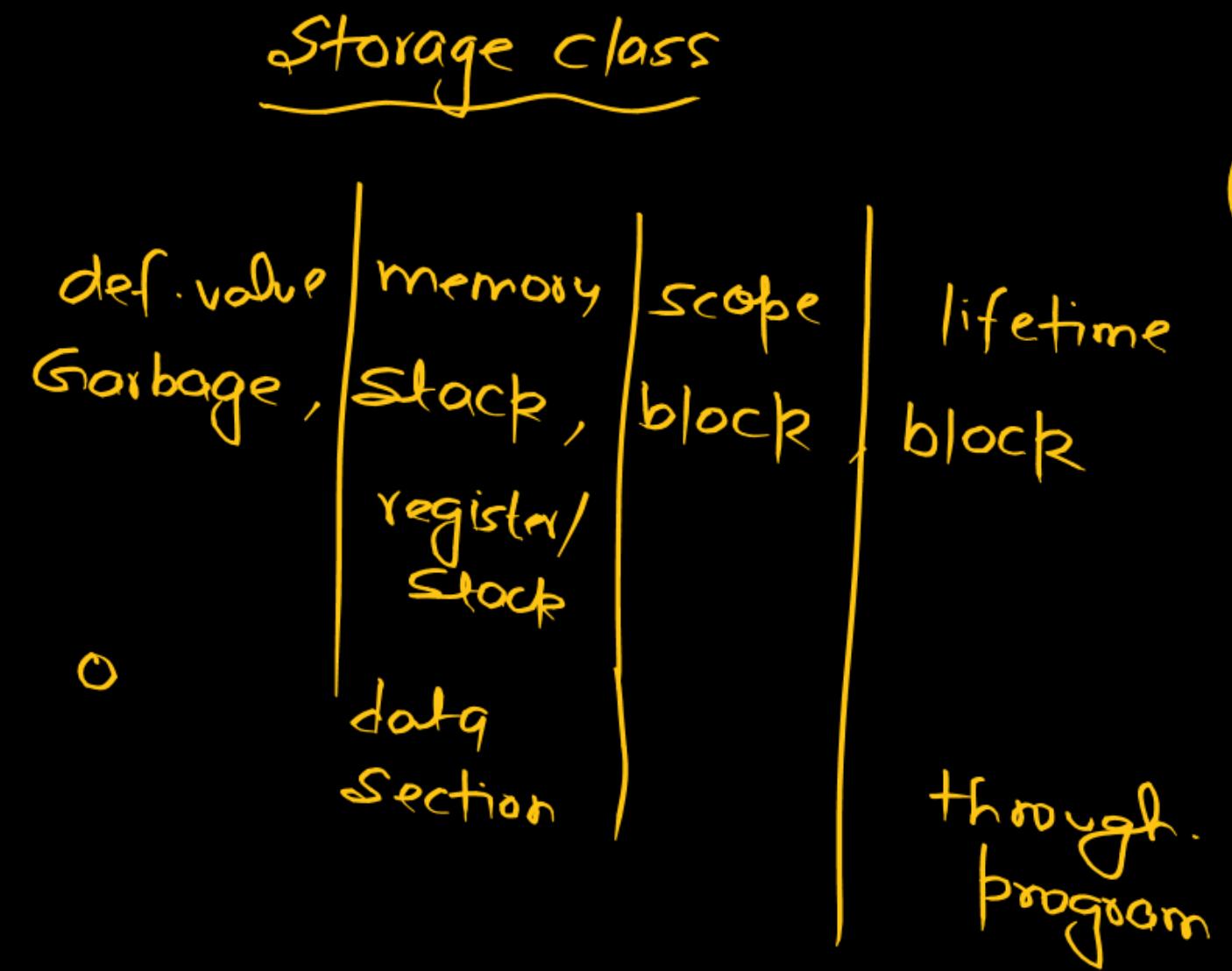
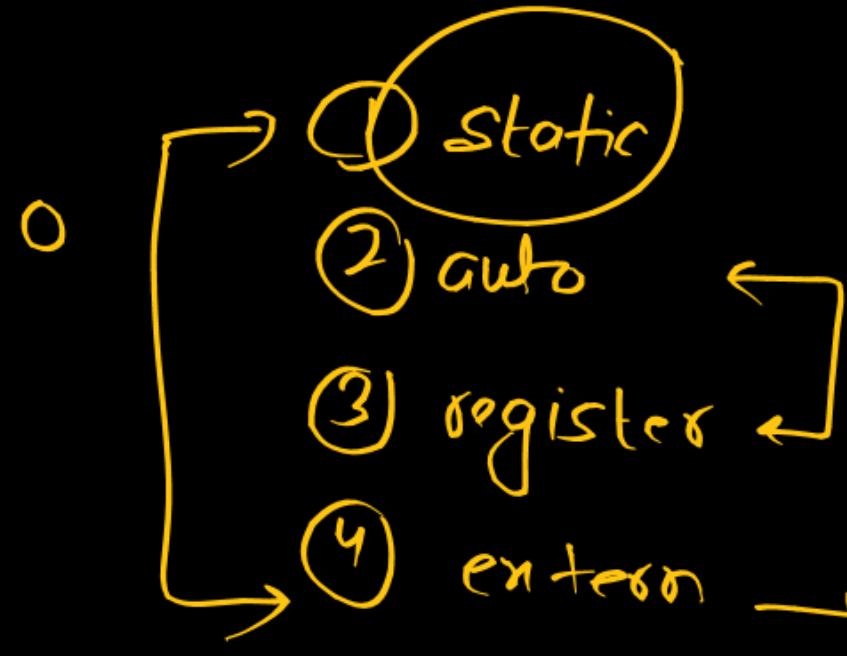
③5 Tough

③6

break

③4b





~~register~~ int a;

Arrays / pointers

① $\text{Arry-name} \Rightarrow$

constant
add. /
1st ele.
address

declaration imp.

$\text{Ptr} + 1$

$\text{Arry-name}++$

$\text{Arry-name}--$

-- Arr-name
++Arr-name

can't be
Lvalue

$\leftarrow \text{Arr-name} =$

int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
 ^

int *P = a;

P [~~a[0]~~ a[1]]

*P++

*P++ ; ✓
++*P ;

post-inc.

bf("1.d", *P); ③

a) (*P) X

b) P = P + 1

++(*P)

- (i) *P = *P + 1
(ii) use (*P) X

int a[5] = {
 \downarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 },
 \downarrow
 2

f(a);

bf("./a", a[2]);

③

void f(int *P){
 ++*P;
 *++P;

++(*P)

*(\uparrow P)

}

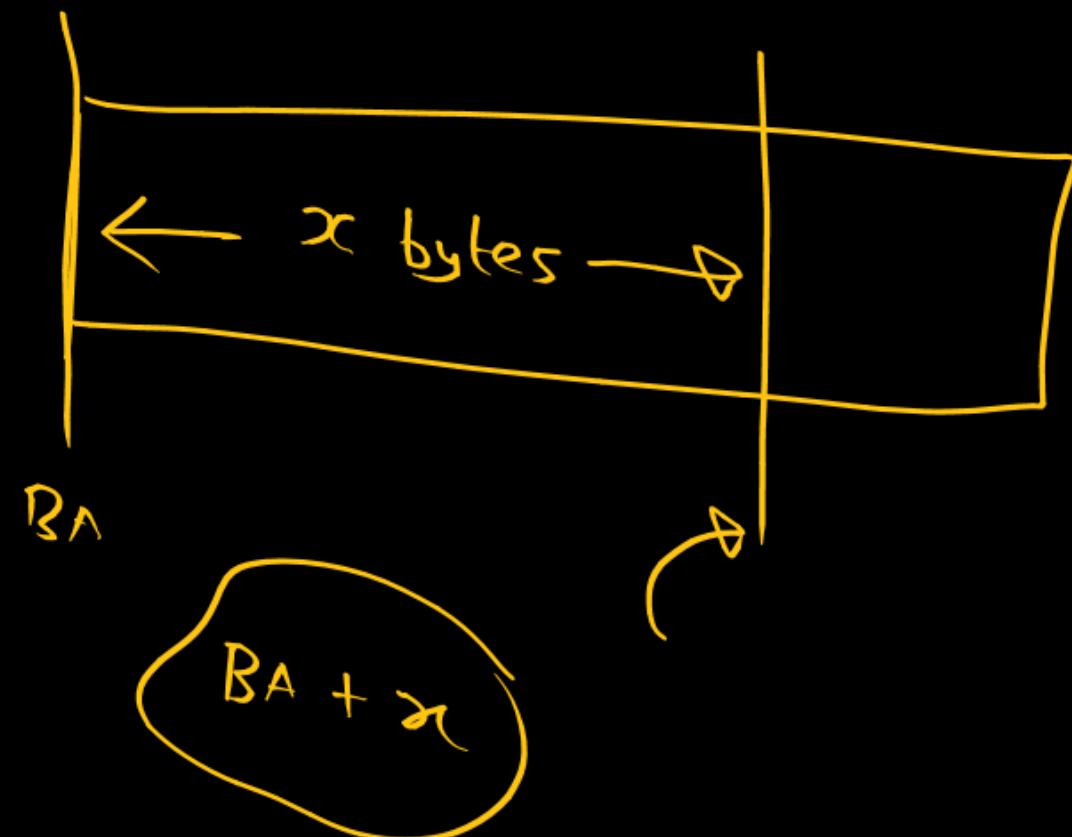
a) P = P + 1

b) *P X

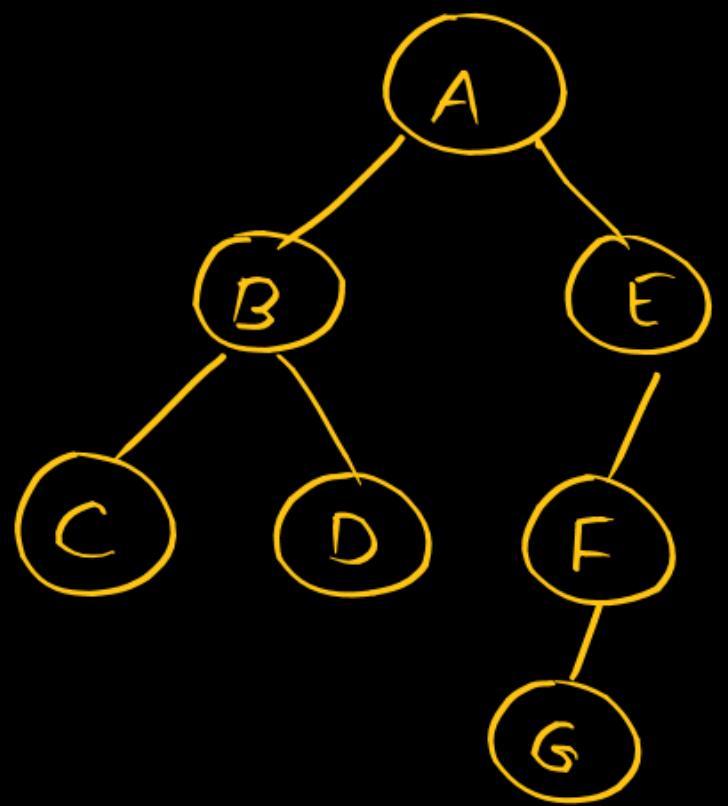
DS

Array \rightarrow add. calculation

\rightarrow formula \rightarrow (a) How many ele are filled before target elem
(b) Memory already filled before target element (in bytes)



Trees



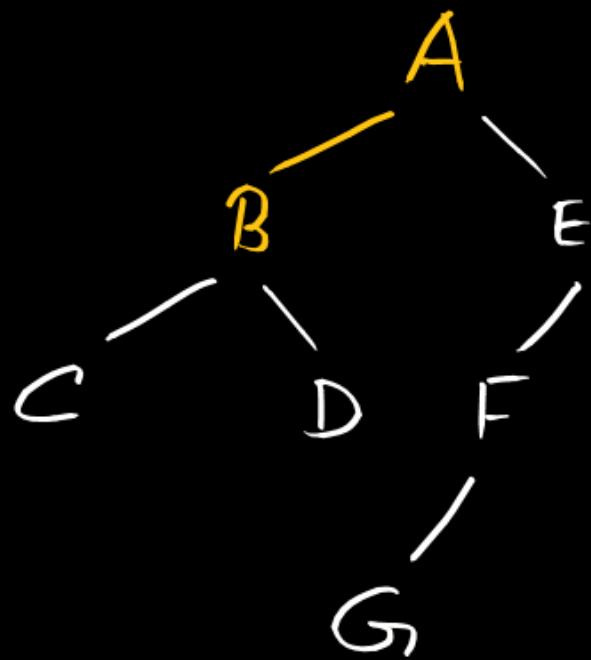
Pre : ABCDEF_G

In : CBDAGFE

Post : CDBGF_EA

Binary Tree

Trees



Root, L_T, R_T

Pre : A B C D E F G

In : C B D A G F E

uniquely

- ① Pre, In }
- ② Post, In }

Binary Tree

CBT

Either In
or
Pre
or
Post

Why?

FBT

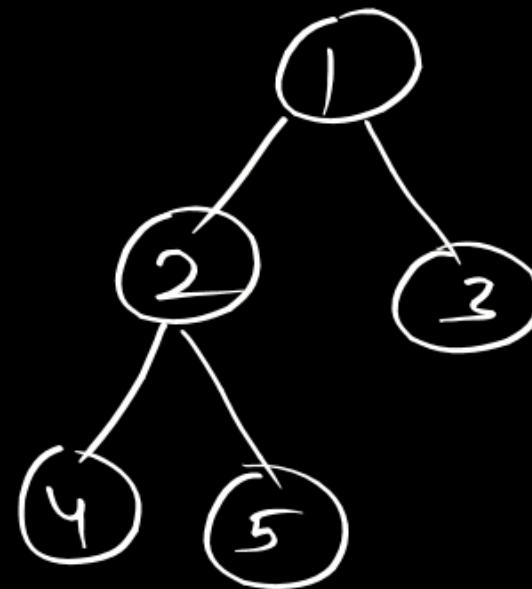
Pre and Post ✓
In/Pre ✓
In/Post ✓

0/2 child

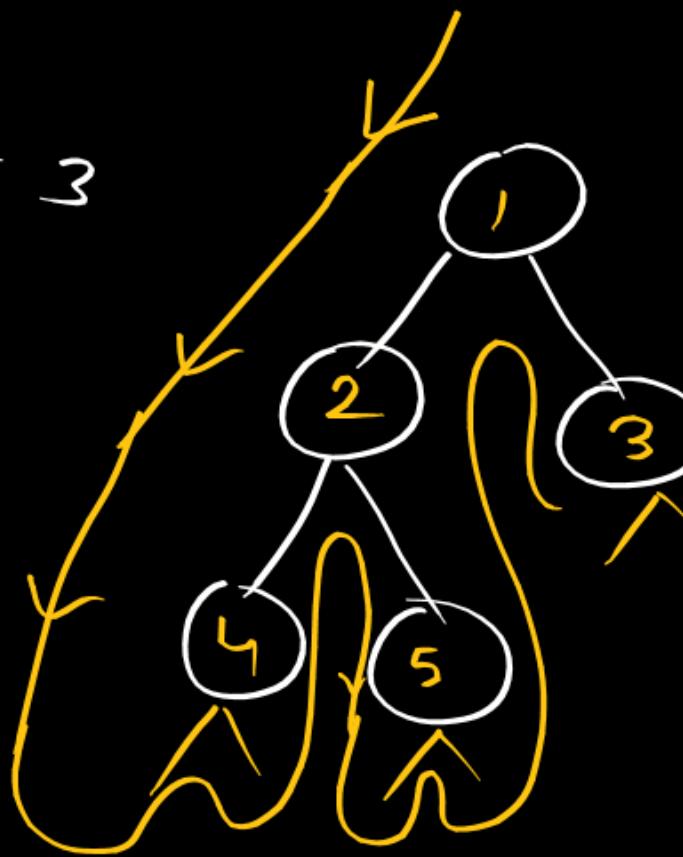
Pre : 1 2 4 5 3

Post : 4 5 2 3 1

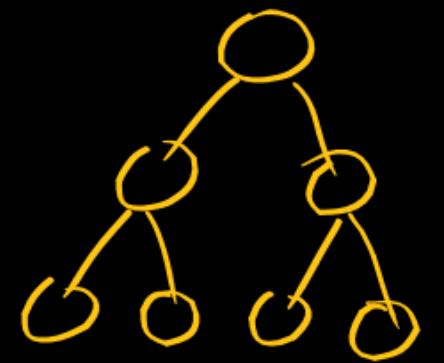
In : 4 2 5 1 3



Pre : 1 2 4 5 3



Perfect



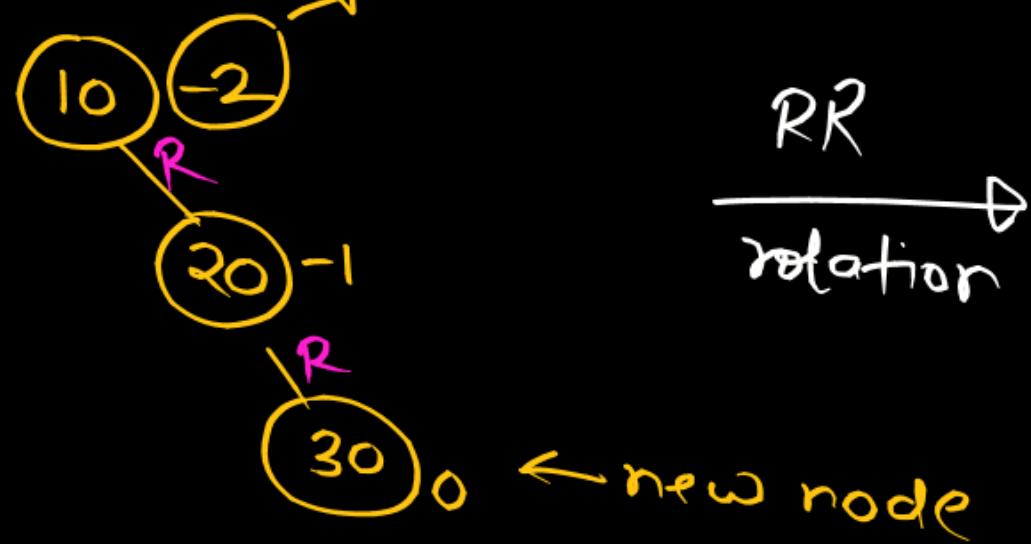
AVL-Tree

{ 0, -1, +1 }

Insert :

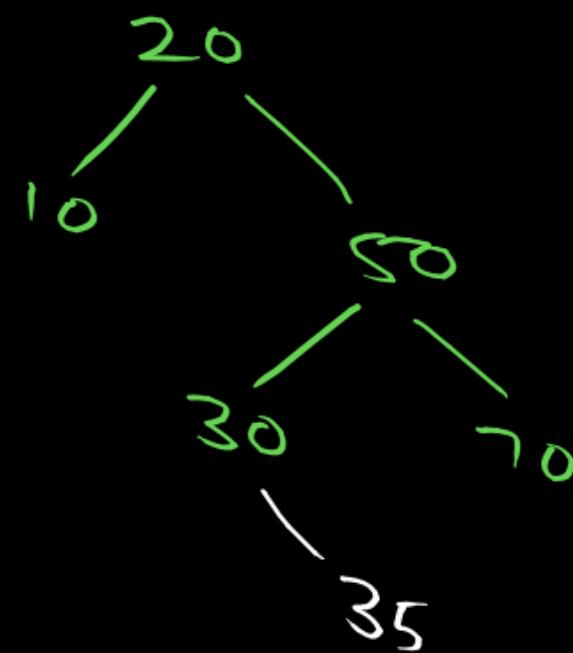
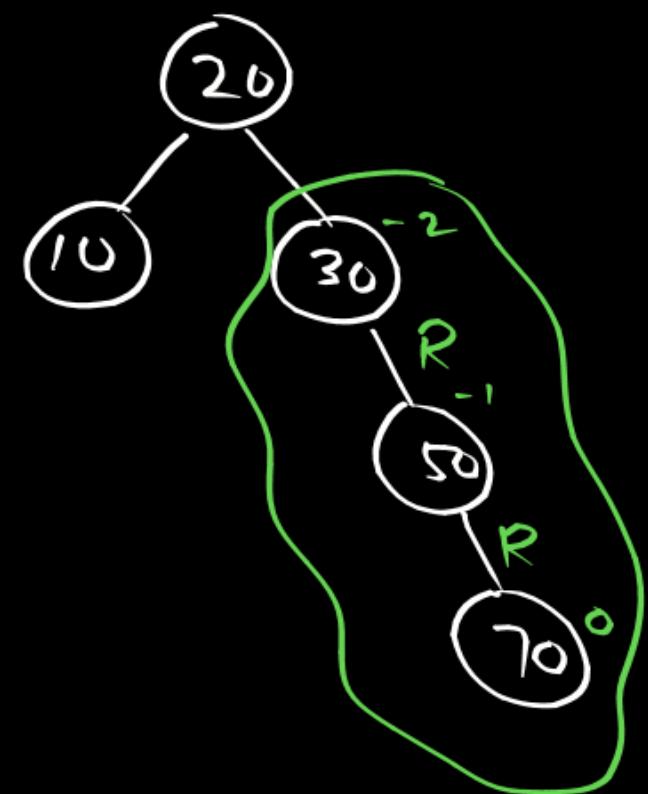
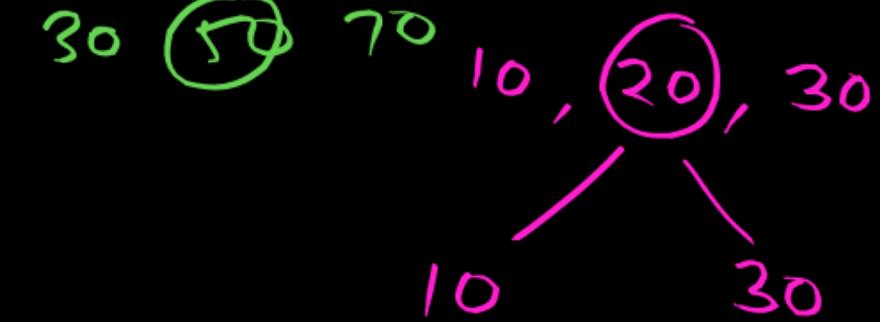
10, 20, 30, ✓, 50, ✓, 70,

violate



35, 40, 46

4 Tri-node structure



Insert :

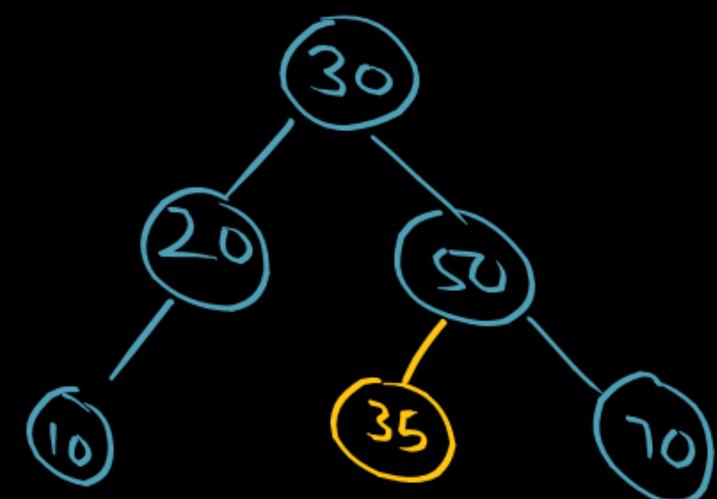
10, 20, 30, ✓
✓, 50, 70,
e

AVL-Tree

{ 0, -1, +1 }

35, 40, 46

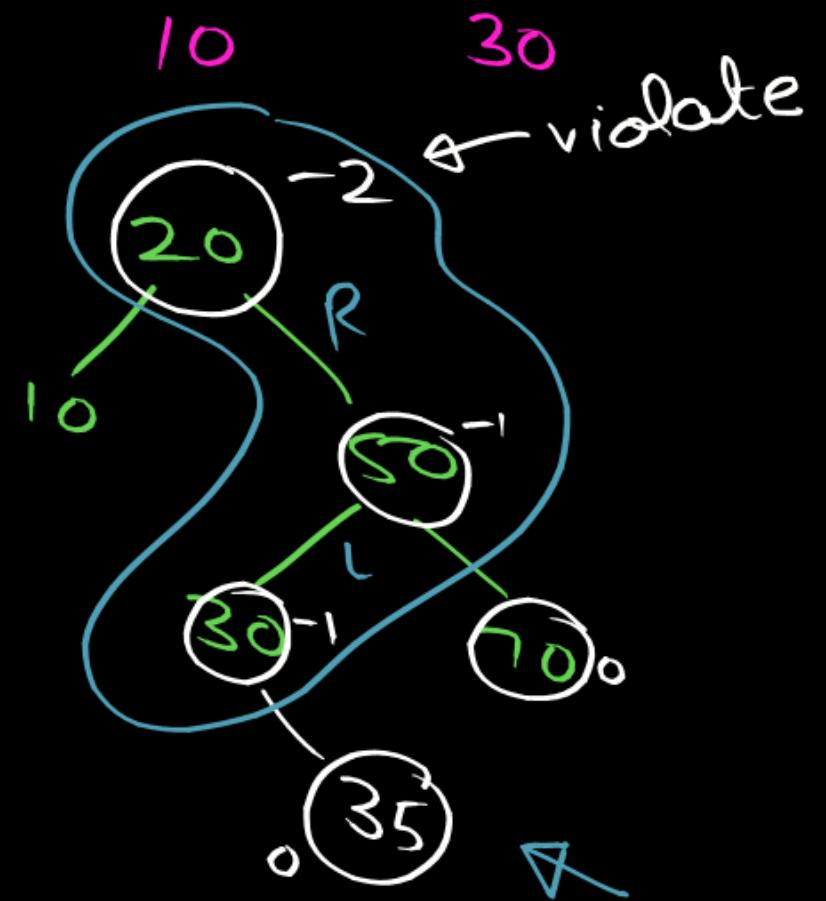
20 30 50



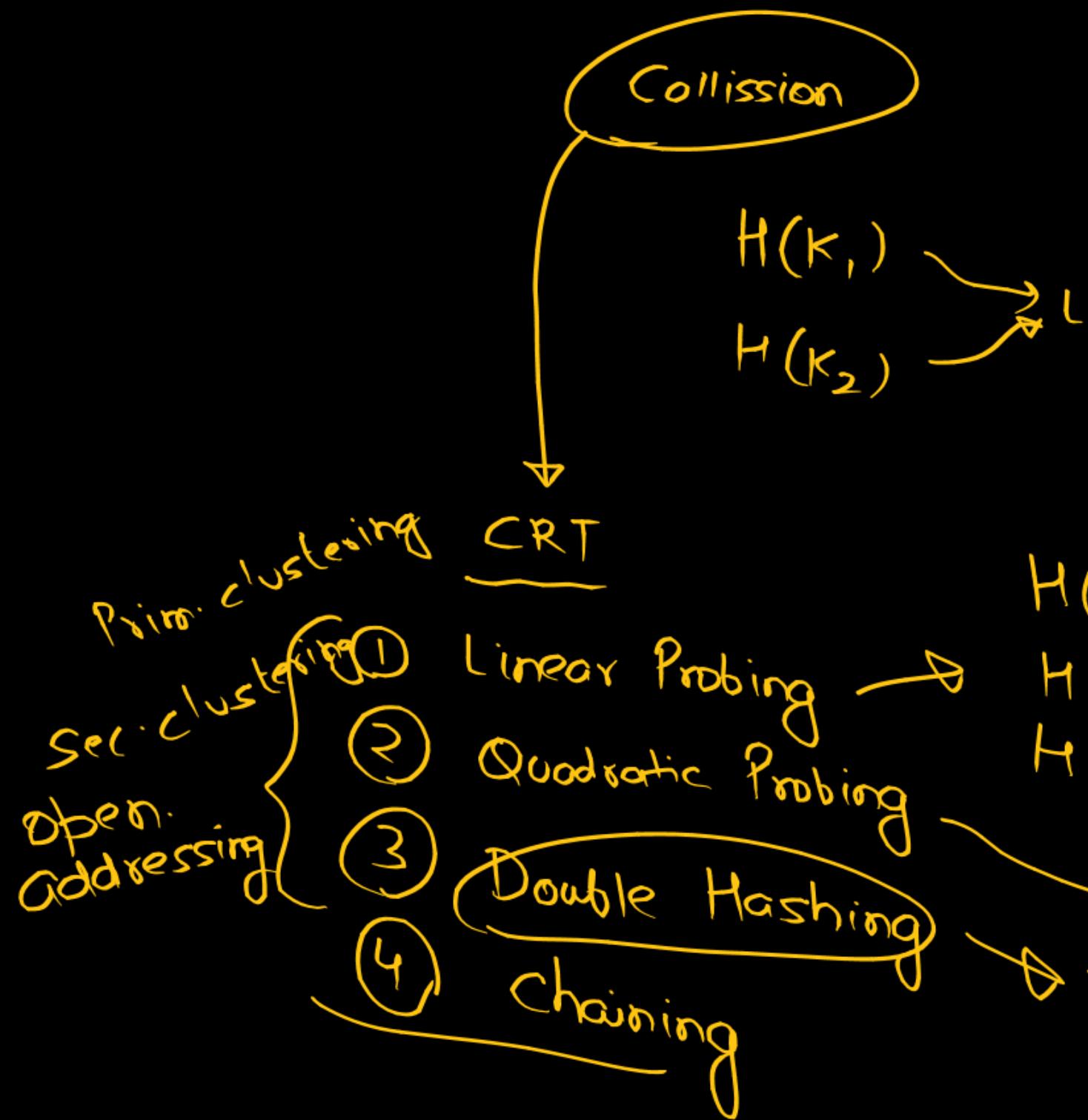
← RL
(double)

4 Tri-node structure

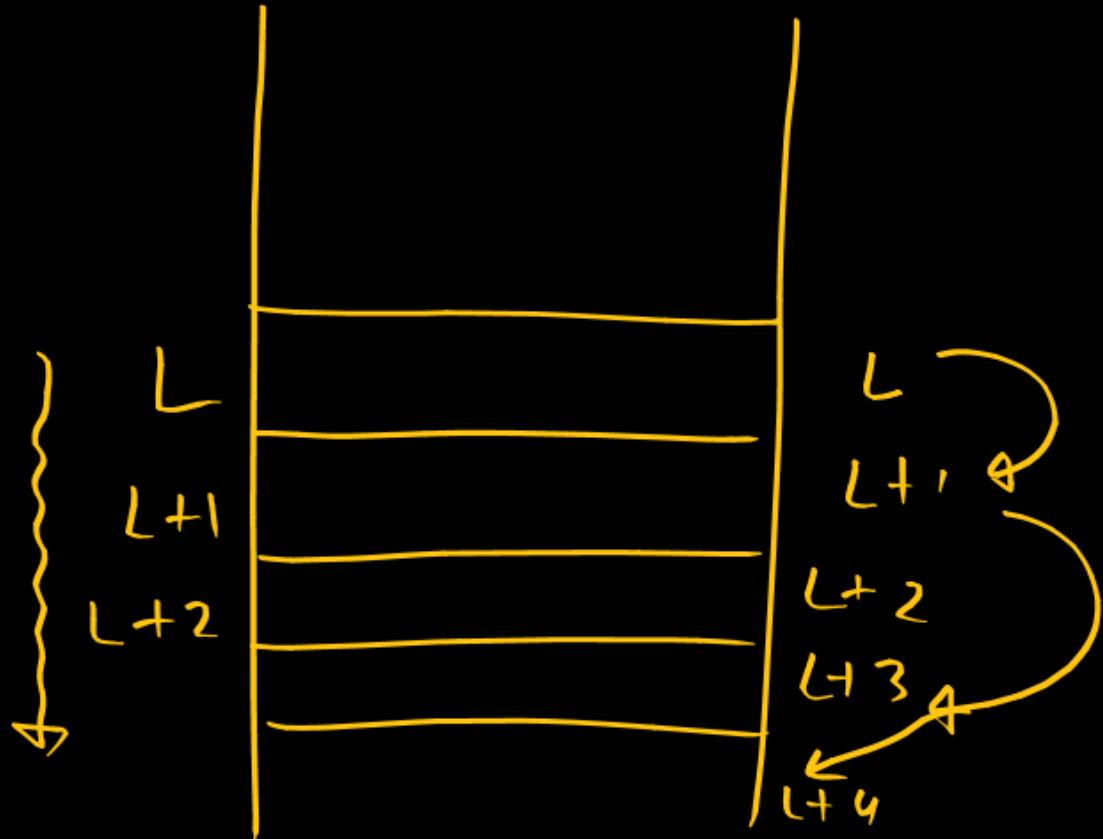
30 50 70 10, 20, 30



Hashing



P_{NO}^{COLL}



$$H(K, i) = (h(K) + i) \bmod m$$

$$H(K, 1) = (L+1) \bmod m$$

$$H(K, 2) =$$

$$H(K, i) = (h(K) + i^2) \bmod m$$

2 Hash function \rightarrow T.C

Key: 100, 112, 200 CR

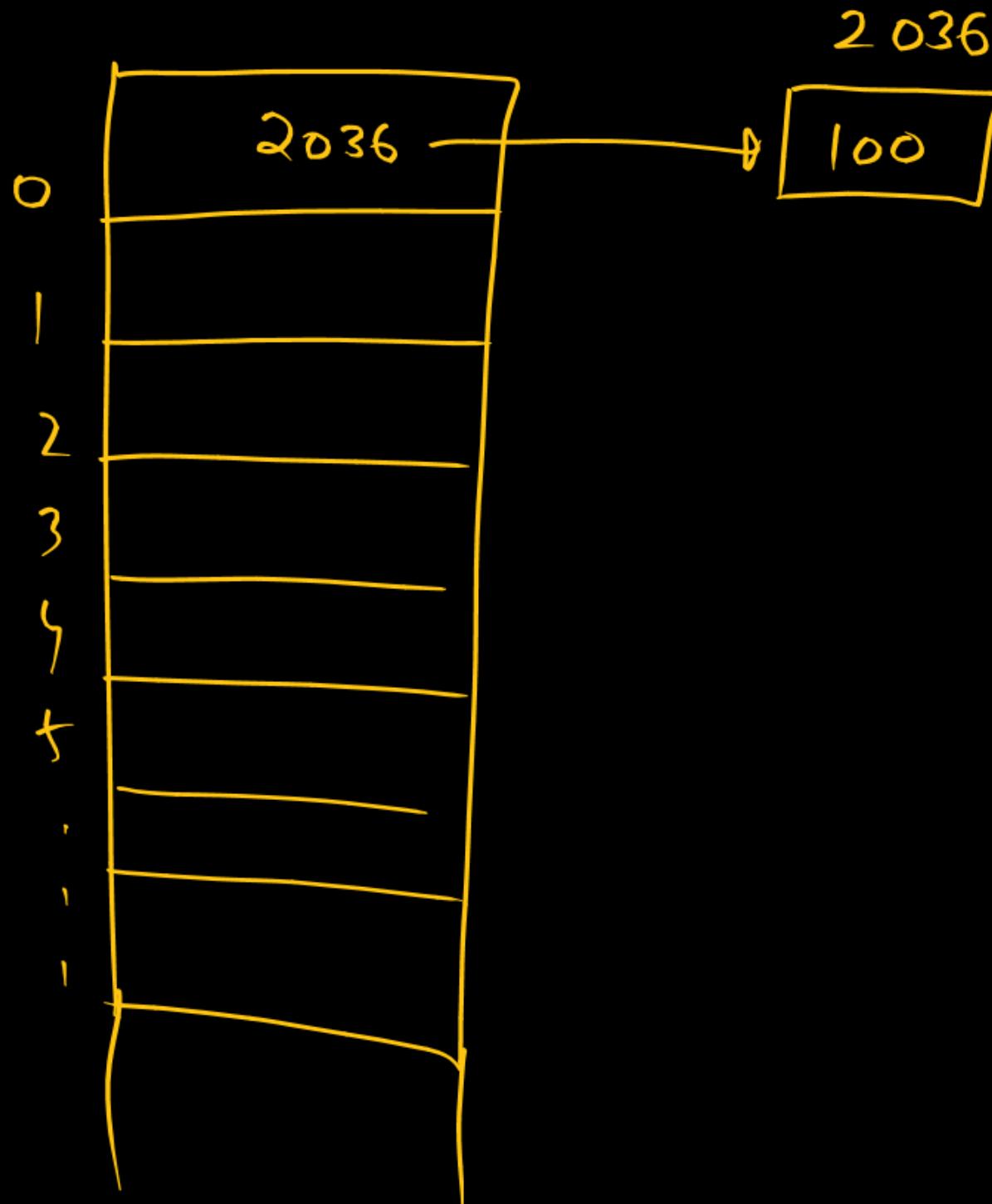
m = 10

$$h(k) = 100 \bmod 10$$

$$= 0$$

$$h(200) = 200 \bmod 10$$

$$= 0$$

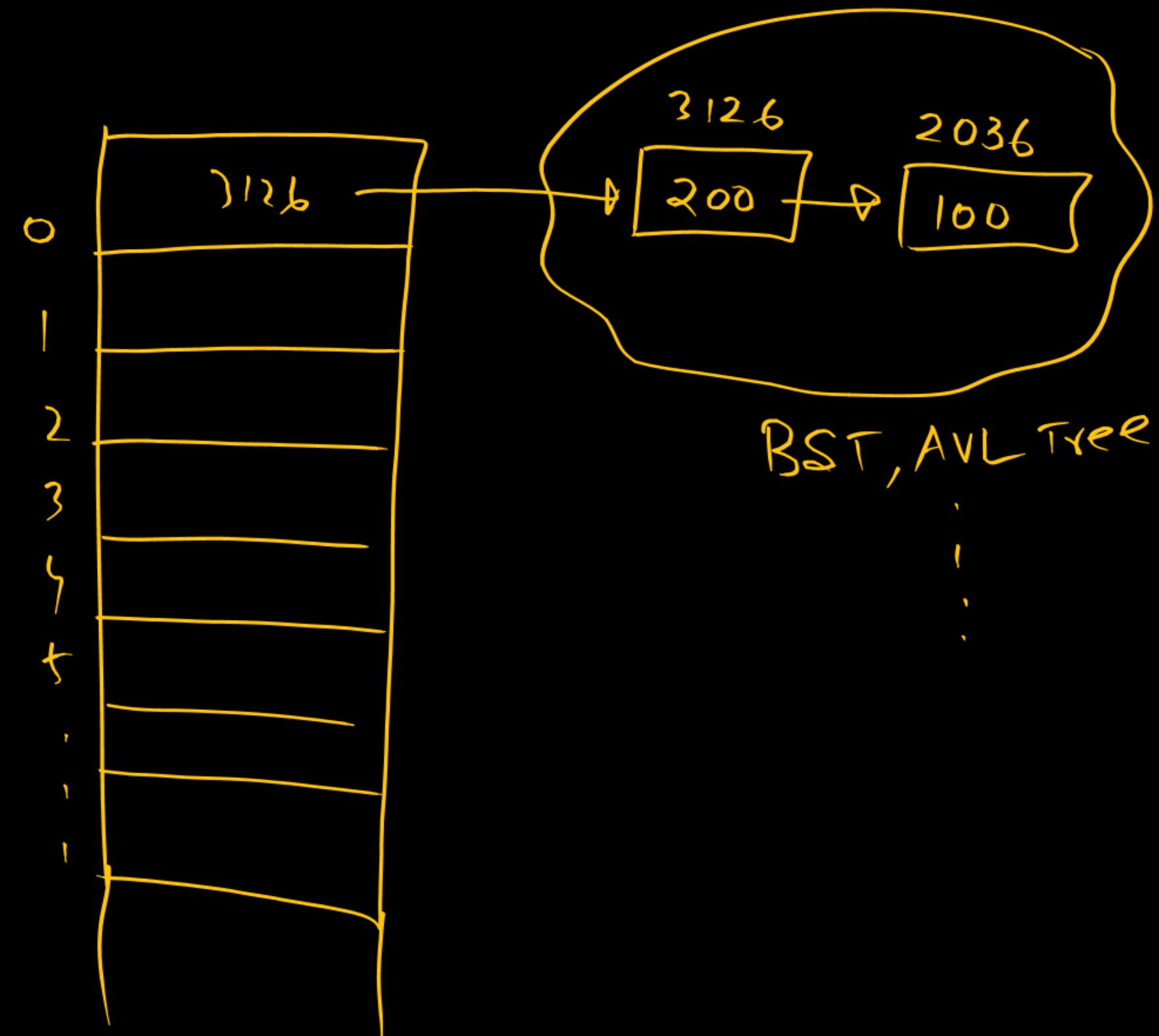


Key: 100, 112, 200
CR

m = 10

$$h(K) = 100 \bmod 10 \\ = 0$$

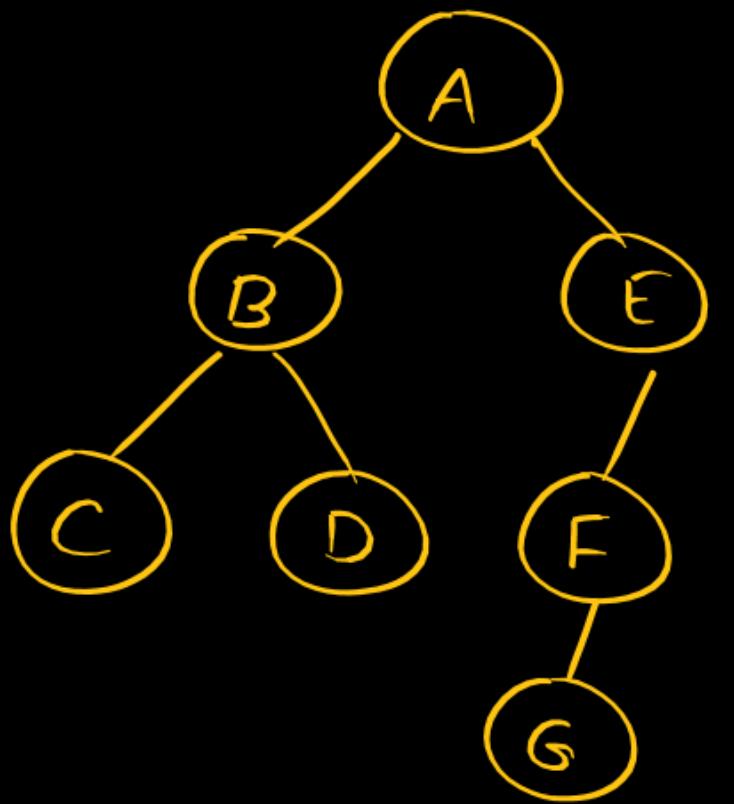
$$h(200) = 200 \bmod 10 \\ = 0$$



✓
String, stolen, sizeof,
array, pointer, structure
recursion ✓



Trees



Pre : ABCDEF~~G~~

In : CBDAGFE

Post : CDBG~~F~~EA

Binary Tree

You Can Do It

*Believe
in Yourself*

All The Best!

Thank
you