

Accessing Array Using Pointer

```
int main()
{
```

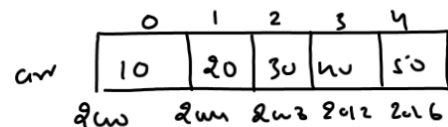
```
    int arr[5];
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    int *p;
```

```
    p = arr;
```

```
    for(i=0; i<5; i++)
    {
        printf("Enter no.");
        scanf("%d", p+i);
    }
```



```
    for(i=0; i<5; i++)
    {
        printf("\n %d", *(p+i));
    }
    return 0;
}
```

$p+i \Rightarrow p + i \times \text{sizeof}(\text{data type of } p)$

a. $i=0$, $p+i \Rightarrow 2000+0 \Rightarrow 2000+0 \times 4 \Rightarrow 2000$

b. $i=1$, $p+i \Rightarrow 2000+4 \Rightarrow 2000+1 \times 4 \Rightarrow 2004$

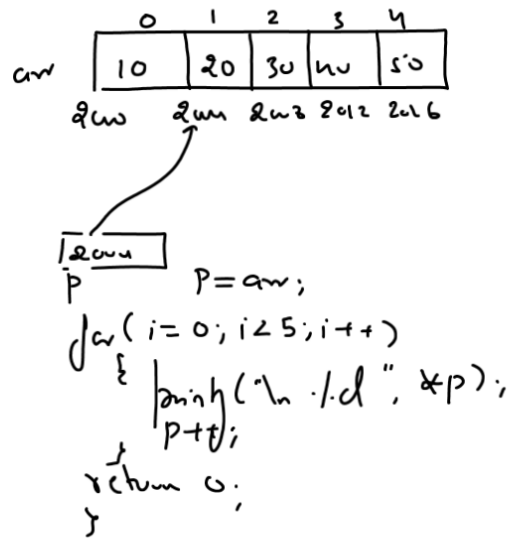
c. $i=2$, $p+i \Rightarrow 2000+8 \Rightarrow 2000+2 \times 4 \Rightarrow 2008$

Accessing Array Using Pointer (Sec Soln)

```

int main()
{
    int arr[5];
    int i;
    int *p;
    p = arr;
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
    {
        printf("Enter no:");
        scanf("%d", p);
        p++;
    }
}

```



How Compiler Handles Array Expressions?

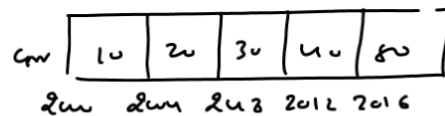
```
int arr[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
```

```

printf("%d", arr[3]);
printf("\\n %d", 3[arr]);
printf("\\n %d", arr[-1]);

```

Will become $\ast(1996)$



```

arr[i] => *(arr + i)
arr[3] => *(arr + 3)
=> *(200 + 3)
=> *(203)

```

$[]^*$

int an[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

int i, *p;

p = an;

	0	1	2	3	4
an	10	20	30	40	50
	200	204	208	212	216

```
for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
{
    printf("%d\n", ?);
}
```

- ① an[i]
- ② i[an]
- ③ *(an+i)
- ④ *(i+an)

- ⑤ (p[i])
- ⑥ i[p]
- ⑦ *(p+i)
- ⑧ *(i+p)

⑨ *p++

*p++

v15

(*p)++

```
int main()
```

```
{
    int arr[5];
```

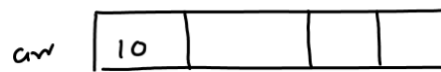
```
    int i;
```

```
    int *p;
```

```
    p = arr;
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
```

```
    {
        printf("Enter no:");
        scanf("%d", arr+i);
    }
```



arr

arr

p

```
for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
```

```
{
    printf("\n %d", *(arr+i));
}
```

```
return
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
    int arr[5];
```

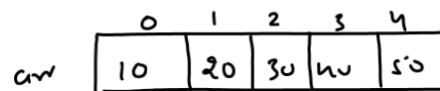
```
    int i;
```

```
    int *p;
```

```
    p = arr;
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
```

```
    {
        printf("Enter no:");
        scanf("%d", arr+i);
    }
```



arr

arr+1

arr+2

arr+3

arr+4

arr

p

p = arr;

```
for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
```

```
{
    printf("\n %d", *p);
    p++;
}
```

```
return 0;
```

d-value reqd

arr+i

For compiler, array is a

constant	pointer
----------	---------

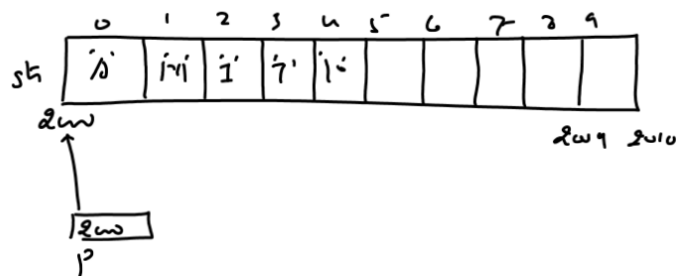
Because unlike
a pointer we
cannot incr/decr
an array

Because like
a pointer, an array
name also represents
an address

Accessing Character Array Using Pointer

```
int main()
{
    char sh[10];
    char *p;

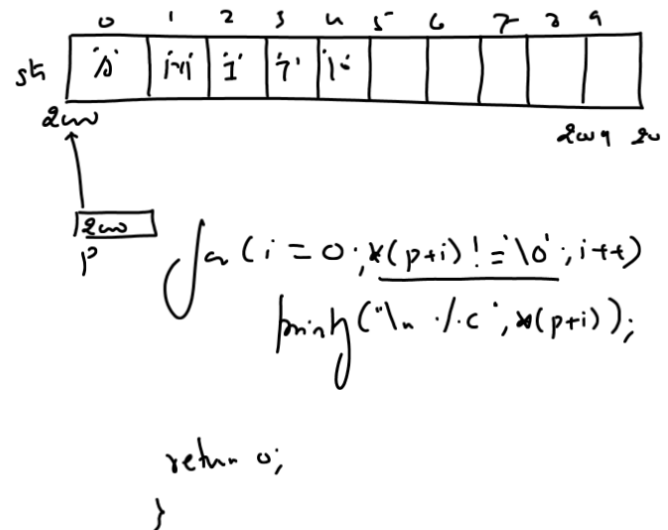
    p = sh;
    printf("Enter your name:");
    scanf("%s", p);
    printf("Hello %s", p);
    return 0;
}
```



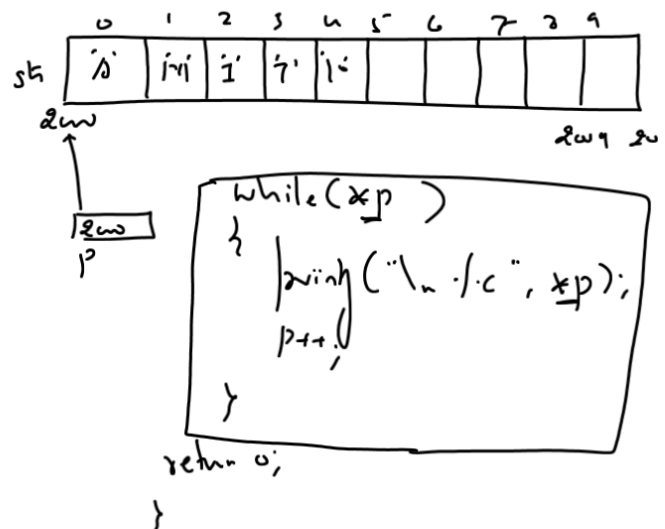
Traversing A Character Array Using Pointer

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    char sh[10];

    char *p;
    p = sh;
    printf("Enter your name:");
    scanf("%s", p);
}
```



```
int main()
{
    char sh[10];
    char *p;
    p = sh;
    printf("Enter your name:");
    scanf("%s", p);
}
```



① `int a, b, c;`
`a = 10;`
`b = 10;`
`c = 10;`
 OK
`a = b = c = 10;`

② `int i = 10;`
`i = i + 1;`
`or`
`i += 1;`
`or`
`i++;`
`or`
`++i;`

Two New Shortcuts

① `if (a != 0)`
`or`
`if (a)` } Same

`if (a ./ 2 != 0)`
`{`
`}`
`or`
`if (a ./ 2)` } Same

$\text{while} (x+y) \implies \text{while} (x+y \neq 0)$
 $\{$
 $\}$
 $\}$

② $\text{if} (a == 0)$
 or
 $\text{if} (!a)$

$\text{if} (a \cdot 1 \cdot 2 == 0)$
 {
 }
 or
 $\text{if} (! (a \cdot 1 \cdot 2))$
 {
 }
 }

ξ

```
char str[10];
```

```
char *p;
```

$$p = sh;$$

finish ("take a shig:");

```
scanf("%f", &p);
```

Sk

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
β'	κ'	ϕ'	ρ'	σ'	τ'	ι'			

2m 2m6

while (~~dep~~)

$$\sum p_{t-1};$$

```
only("length = 1.1", p-sh);
```

```
return 0;
```

2006
p

int an [5] = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

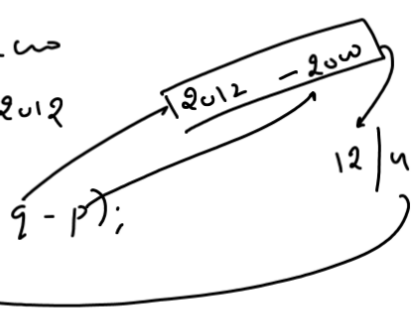
```
int xp, xq;
```

$$p = qw, \longrightarrow 2w$$

$I = \Delta \ln(3); \rightarrow 2012$

Timing (" . / . d " , 9 - p) ;

③



If p and q are primes, then

$$p+q \quad X$$

$$p \times q \quad X$$

$$p / q \quad X$$

$$p \cdot 1 \cdot q \quad X$$

$$p - q \quad \checkmark$$

$$q - p \quad \checkmark$$

]