

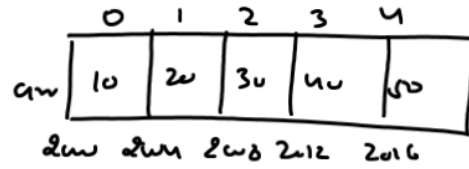
Different Ways Of Accessing Array values

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

```
int *p, i;
```

```
p = arr;
```

```
for(i=0; i<5; i++)
    printf("%d", arr[i]);
```



- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------|
| ↑ | ① arr[i] | ⑤ p[i] |
| 2000 | ② i[arr] | ⑥ i[p] |
| p | ③ arr (arr+i) | ⑦ *(p+i) |
| | ④ *(i+arr) | ⑧ *(i+p) |
| | | ⑨ *p++ |

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

```
int i;
```

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

```
for(i=0; i<5; i++)
    printf("%d", arr[i]);
```

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

```
int i, *p;
```

```
p = arr;
```

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

```
{
    printf("Enter no:");
```

```
    scanf("%d", arr);
```

```
    arr++;
```

⚠ L-value reqd

```
}
```

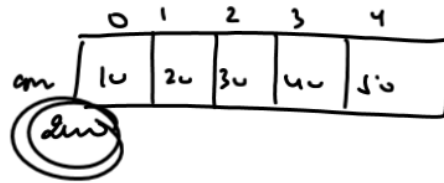
int i = 10;

i++;

↳ i = i + 1;

10 11
i

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



an++;

↳ an = an + 1;

X an = 20

int a = 10;

✓ a = 20;

X 20 = a;

(l-value
rval)

int x = 10, y = 20, z;

✓ z = x + y;

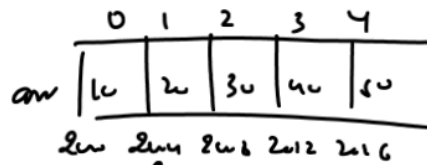
X x + y = z;

(l-value
rval)

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

int *p;

p = arr;



arr++; X
p++; ✓



What is an array for compiler?

For compiler an array is a **CONSTANT POINTER**

Because unlike
a pointer we
cannot increment
an array

Because like pointer
an array name also gives
address

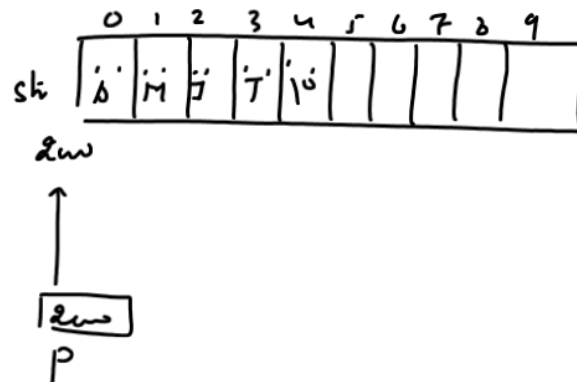
Accessing Character Array Using Pointer

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

    printf("enter name:");
    scanf("%s",p);

    printf("Hello %s",p);

    return 0;
}
```

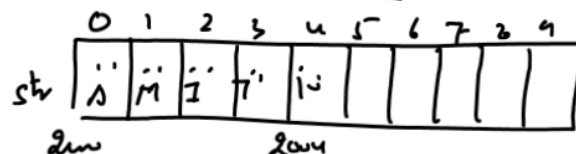


TRaversing A CHARACTER ARRAY USING POINTER

```
int main()
{
    char str[10];
    char *p;
    int i;
    p=str;

    printf("enter name:");
    scanf("%s",p);
    for(i=0; *(p+i)!='\0';i++)
        printf("\n%c",*(p+i));

    return 0;
}
```



$$str[i] \Rightarrow \&(str+i)$$

$$\&(p+i)$$

A
M
I
T