

- C
- If a comment starting with "/\*", then next line is also considered as a comment.
  - Variable name should not start with a number.
  - Declaration :- Simply declares that the variable/function exists somewhere in the program but memory is not allocated for them. Yet, this it acknowledges, the datatype of variable or arguments of function.
  - Definition := Declaration + Allocation of memory

So, `int x;` → both declaration and definition  
`extern int y;` → only declaration

- classifiers
- Static Variable :- It retains its value between multiple functional calls.

```
void func() { int y=
static y=10;
y+=10;
printf("%d"); }
```

<u>Output:</u>
20
30
40

`int main()`

```
func(); func(); func(); return 0; }
```

→ Automatic Variable :-

All variables that are declared inside the block are automatic variables by default. It is similar to local variables.

- Extern Variable, ~ can be shared between multiple C files.  
it says it searches elsewhere for the declaration.
- 32 reserved keywords in C.
- Const can't change their value.
- Void :- No datatype
  - Void func () ⇒ no return data
  - ~~func(Void)~~ ⇒ no arguments

Family Members Details						Food Security Card	
Card No	Card Type	E.P Shop No	UID	Name of Head of Household	Father/Husband Name	Address	Mandai
Card No	FSG	1481011	511422631414	Chuncun Devi	Chimchun Devi	101-VALLABHNAIKAR,2-	URNAGAR.
Card No	FSG	1481011	511422631414	Dablu Vadey	237007568906	236125868139	Alahubnagar
Card No	FSG	1481011	511422631414	Damodar Sav	236125868139	327007568906	Alahubnagar
Card No	FSG	1481011	511422631414	Dalagirya Devi	819405024170	321937697685	Alahubnagar
Card No	FSG	1481011	511422631414	Dabbu Sah	321937697685	321937697685	Alahubnagar
						Signature / ASO	
						Issued Date: 18/09/2015	

## Redeclaration



for int main()

{  
int x = 1;  
int x = 2;  
y

compilation  
errors

(fails)

int main

{  
int x;  
int x = 1; y

(fails)

int x = 1;  
int x = 2;

int main()

{ y

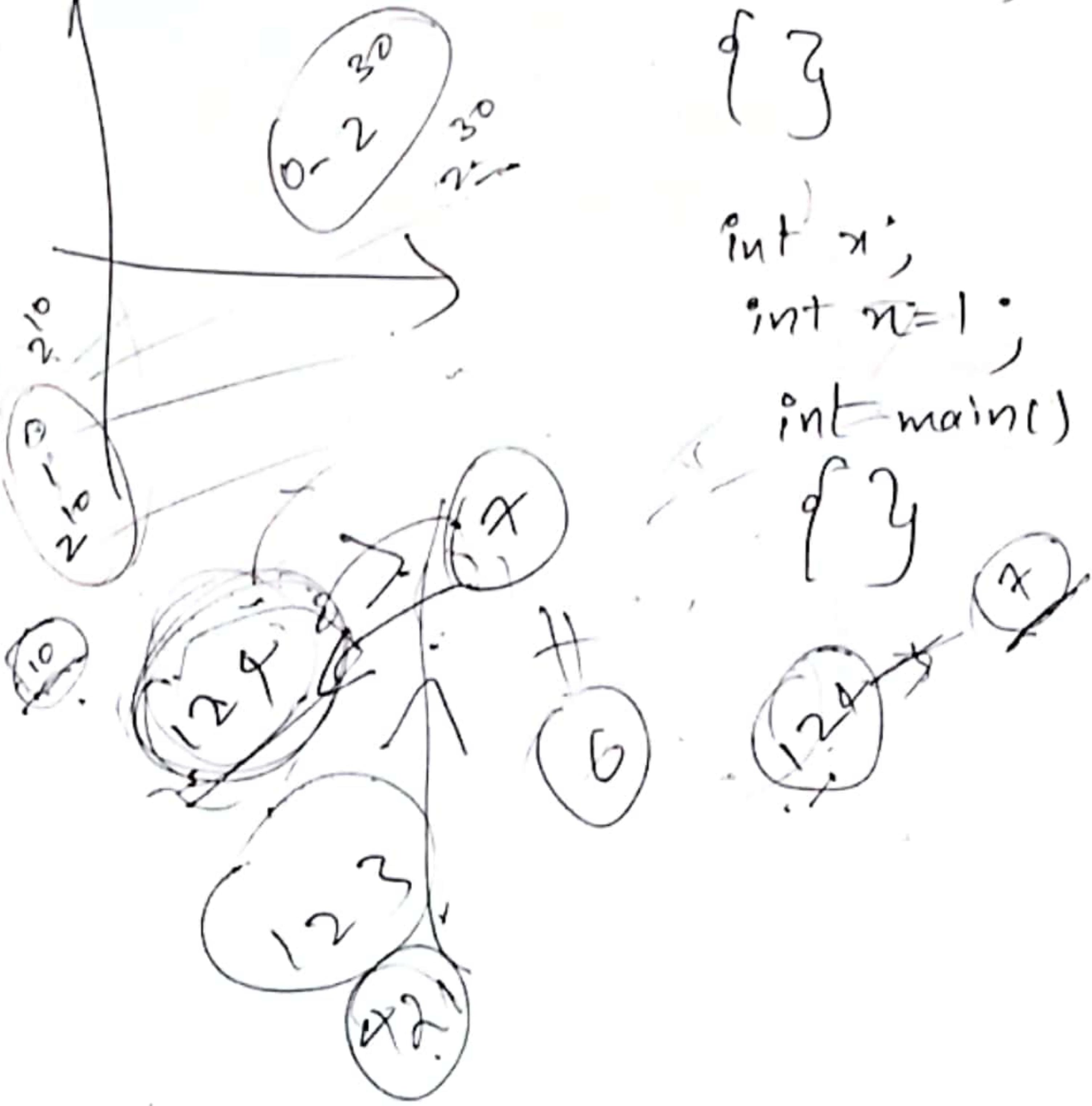
(fails)

int x;  
int x = 1;

int main()

{ y

(Passes)



M Datatype

32-bit gcc compiler		
<u>Format Specifier</u>	<u>Memory</u>	<u>Required</u>

char	%c	1 Byte
int	%d	4 Bytes
short int	%hd	2 Bytes
long int	%ld	(for 64 bit) 8 Bytes for 32 bits, 4 Bytes
long long	%lld	8 Bytes
float	%f	4 Bytes
double	%lf	8 Bytes
long double	%Lf	16 Bytes

# Steps to Read a declaration: (Spiral way) clockwise

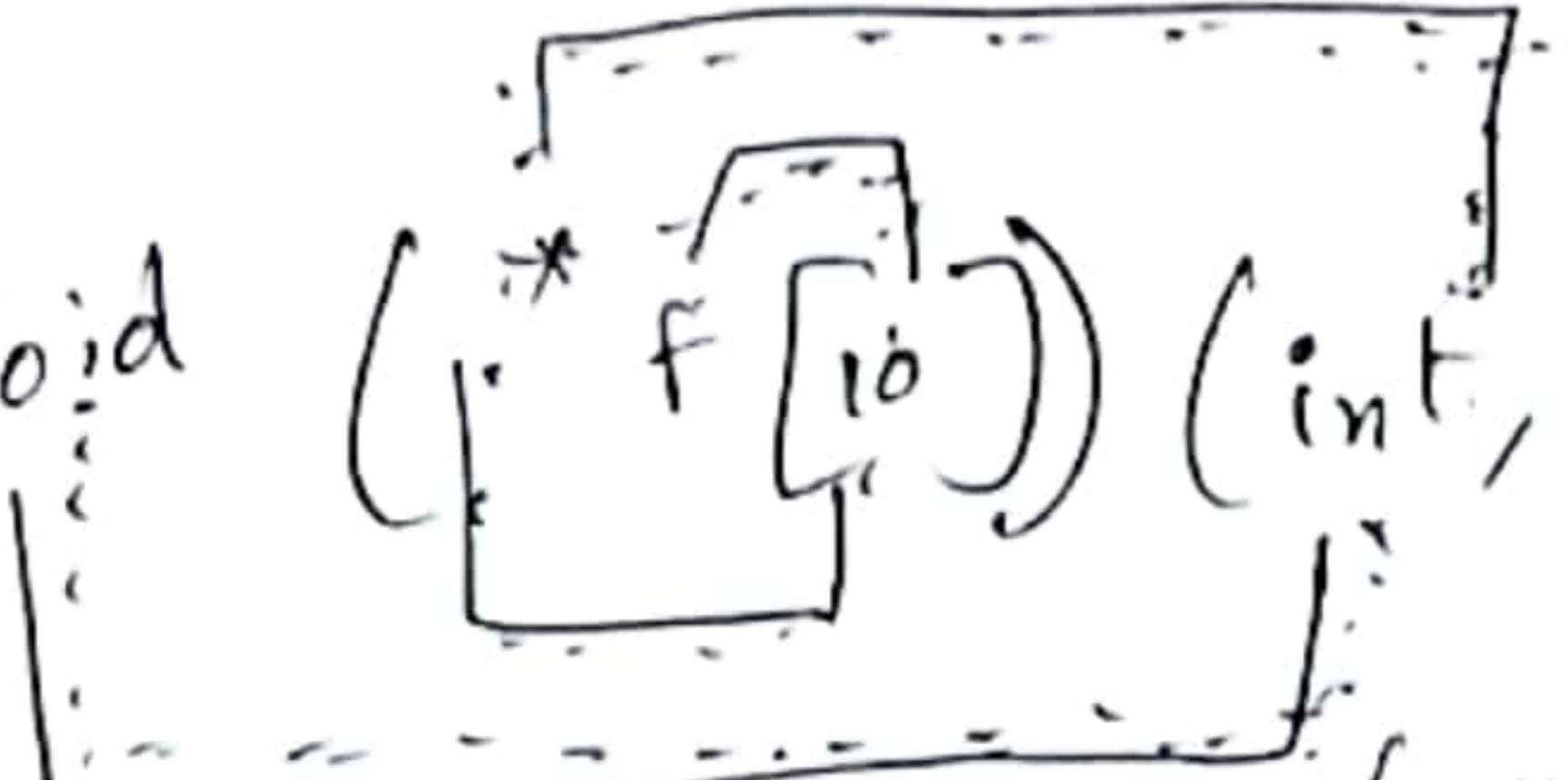
- 1) Convert C declaration to postfix format and read from right to left.
- 2) To convert into postfix, start from innermost parentheses, if innermost parenthesis is not present, then start from declarations name and go right first. When first <sup>ending</sup> parenthesis encountered, then go left. Once whole parenthesis is passed, then come out parenthesis.
- 3.) Continue until complete declaration has been parsed.

Ex:- 1) int (\*fp) ()  $\Rightarrow$  fp \* () int  


• fp is pointer to function returning int

2) int (\*day)[13]  $\Rightarrow$  day \* [13] int  


day is pointer to array of 13 int.

3) void (\*f[10])(int, int)  $\Rightarrow$  f[10] \* (int, int) void  


f is array of 10 pointers to function of args (int, int) returning void.

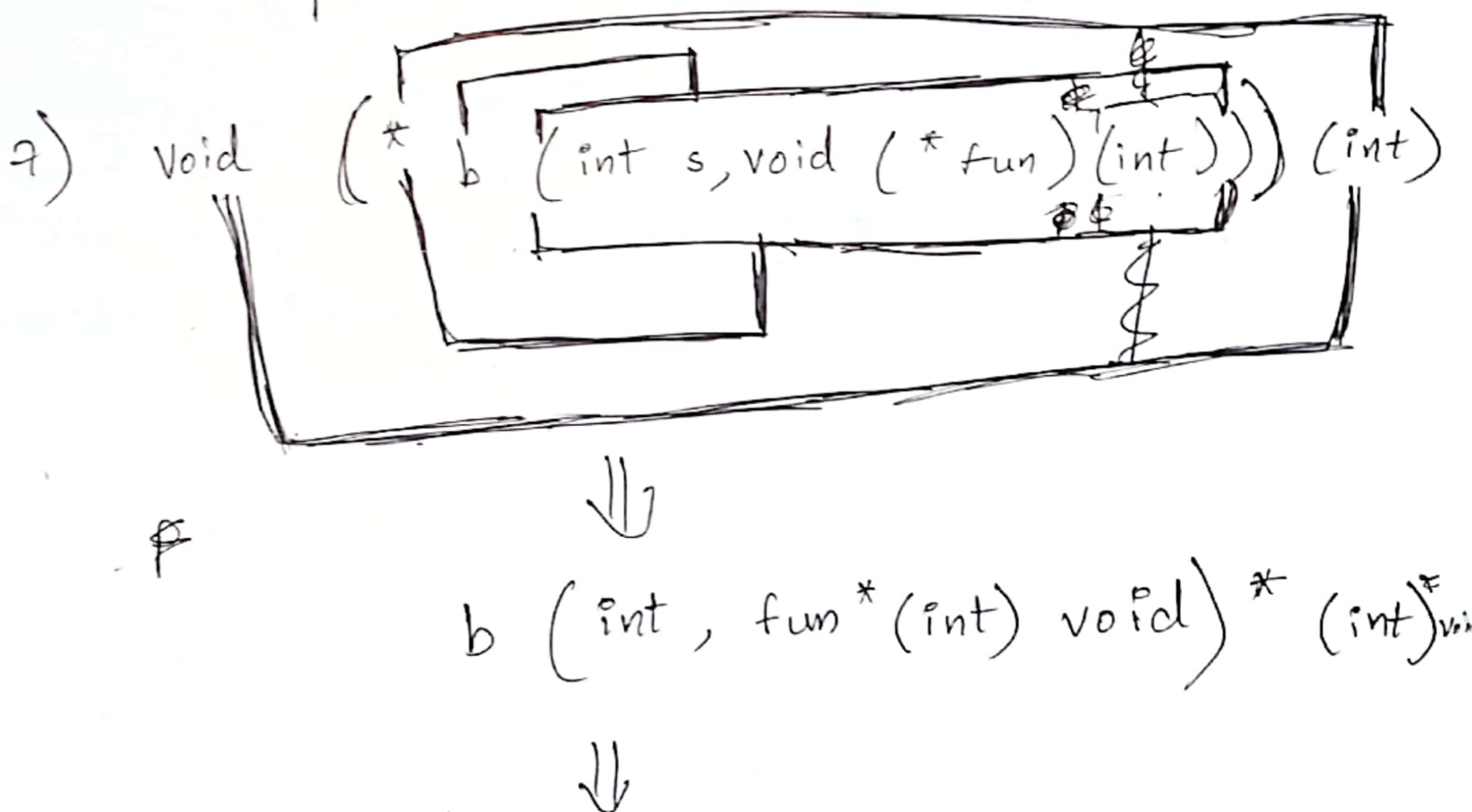
4)  $\text{char } (*(\ast n))[]()$   $\Rightarrow$  Postfix  
 $n() * [] * () \text{ char}$   
↓  
 $n$  is function ~~to~~ returning  
a pointer ~~of~~ to array ~~to~~  
of pointers to function returning  
char.

5)  $\text{char } ((\ast (\ast n[3]))())[] \Rightarrow n[3] * () * [5] \text{ char}$   
↓  
 $n$  is array of pointers to  
function returning pointers to  
array of 5 char's

Family Members Details					
Card No	Name	UID	DOB	Photo	Card Type
: 363380426415	: FSC	: 1481011	: 784917745436	: Chanda Devi	Name of Head of Household
: 363380426415	: FSC	: 1481011	: 784917745436	: Chanda Devi	Father/Husband Name
: 363380426415	: FSC	: 1481011	: 784917745436	: Chanda Devi	Address
: 363380426415	: FSC	: 1481011	: 784917745436	: Chanda Devi	Mandal
: 363380426415	: FSC	: 1481011	: 784917745436	: Chanda Devi	District
: 363380426415	: FSC	: 1481011	: 784917745436	: Chanda Devi	Gas Connection :
: 363380426415	: FSC	: 1481011	: 784917745436	: Chanda Devi	LPG Consumer No.



`arr` is array of 5 pointers to function returning  
pointer to function returning pointer to int.



`b` is a function (which takes an int & a function  
to a pointer to function (that takes int as arg  
returning void)) returning pointer to function  
taking int as arg returning void.

# Integer Promotion

Some data types like char, short int takes less no of bytes than int, these data types are automatically promoted to int or unsigned int when operation is performed on them.

Ex -

```
int main(){ char a=40, b=30, c=10; }
```

char d = (a\*b)/c;

```
printf ("%d", d);
```

Output is :- 120

## Explanations

when  
which causes overflow. because

But they are converted to ints  
and gives appropriate answer.

gives appropriate answer.

Family Members Details				
SNo	Name	UID	DOB	Photo
1	Bijali Devi	946000644058		
2	Bhuneshwar Tanti	447382615275		
3	Bideshi Manzi	398927384135		
4	Bhuneshwar Sah	667126173388		
5	Bhushan Alunjhi	443150118955		

Food Security Card

Card No: 365380426414

Card Type: F.P Shop No: 1481011

UID: 946000644058

Name of Head of Household: Bijali Devi

Father/Husband Name: Bijali Devi

Address: 12-77/4, RAVANAGAR MAHALU

Mandai: NAGAR

District: Alahabad

Gas Connection: : No

LPG Consumer No.: :

Issued Date: 18/09/2015

Tablet ID / ASO Signature:

## Comparision between double and float

- If when double and float are involved in an operation, floats are converted into double. (23 bits after.) (52 bits after.)
- Special Cases 2

If there is a number which cannot be expressed in float without rounding, but ~~contains~~ (needs more than 23 bit precision) it is a different no in double.

Ex :-  
float  $x = 0.1;$   
double  $x = 0.1;$

$\Rightarrow$  When ~~0.1~~ (0.1) is converted into binary, it terminates at 5th place, so, when it gets converted float(23) it is less than when converted into double.

## Static

- Static ~~and~~ global variables are initialized to 0 if not. [So, static is only valid for constant literals like ~~0~~.]
- All objects with static storage duration must be initialized before execution of main().

So, int main()

{ static int n= 50; }

(Works)

int new(void)  
& return 50; }

int main()  
{ static int n=new(); }  
(won't work)

→ when a function is declared with static before it, it cannot be accessed by outside C files.

Scansets :- wildcards for scanf

for ex:-

scanf("%[A-Z]s", str);

Scans only capital letters ~~till~~ and terminates when others are seen.

Ex2:-

scanf("%[\n]s", str);

Scans till new line is caught

equivalent to gets()

Family Members Details					
SNo	Name	UID	DOB	Photo	
1	Chotdaikumar Motdi	273052335641	0		
2	Choudhary Yadav	795775600776			
3	Choti Pandu	221794596093			
4	Chotak Pathak	317914580980			

Food Security Card

Card No: 365380426412

F.P Shop No: FSC

UID: 1481011

Name of Head of Household: :-

Address: 12-141-VALLABHAGARJUL-VRANGAR

Mandai: VRANGAR

District: Alibabubnagar

Gas Connection: No

LPG Consumer No:

Signature:

Issued Date: 18/09/2015

Signatory / ASO

## Pointers

int var = 10;      Value at Address 2005  
                      10

int \*ptr = &var;      10

\*ptr = 20 ;      20

int \*\*ptr = &ptr;      20

\*\*\*ptr = 30 ;      30

→  $\text{int}^* \text{ptr}$  → the datatype of variable it is pointing  
→ ' & ' → address of variable

→ '\*' → To declare a pointer ;  $\text{int}^* x;$   
    → ' ' to access value at address :  
        (Deferencing)

→ ~~\*ptr & var~~ ~~(\*ptr = var)~~  
Note : also equal to "ptr = var", if var is array.

→ int \* ptr; ptr++;  $\Rightarrow$  ~~lets say~~ address pointing will  
    be increased by 4 bytes  
    as Int is 4 bytes

→ if var is an array, use "ptr = var"  
    bcz var also acts as ~~as~~ a pointer  
    i.e. ~~print~~ " i.e. var holds points to first  
        element in array

→ Nevertheless, a main difference b/w array and pointer is that address part which the array is pointing cannot be changed.

→ function pointer : void (\*ptr)(int);

→ pointer to structure :

```
typedef struct xyz { int x; int y; } xyz;
int main () {
    xyz *ptr = NULL;
    ptr = malloc(sizeof(xyz));
    ptr->x = 10; ptr->y = 20;
    printf("x=%d\n", ptr->x);
    printf("y=%d\n", ptr->y);
```

Family Members Details					
SNo	Name	UID	DOB	Photo	
1	Aarti Devi	582410409989	1481011		Name of Head of Household
2	Vogendra Singh	367442413827			Father/Husband Name
3	Aarti Kumar	855618788305			Address
4	Abhay Kumar	286186262665			Village
5	Aarti Devi	576612614229			District
					LPG Consumer No.
					Gas Connection :
					Alphabets
					Y
					Signature / ASO
					Issued Date : 18/09/2015
					Signature

→ for an array ~~pointer~~,

$$\ast(\ast(\text{arr} + \text{x}) + \text{y}) = \text{arr}[\text{x}][\text{y}]$$

→ double ptr {

```
int var=10; int *ptr1; int **ptr2;
```

```
*ptr1 = &var; *ptr2 = ptr1;
```

```
printf (" *ptr1 = %d\n", *ptr1);
```

```
printf (" ptr2 = %d\n", *ptr2);
```

Output:-

10  
10

→ ~~&~~ ~~\*~~ ~~char~~ \*ptr = "phen";

```
print (" * => %c\n", *ptr);
```

```
print (" => %c\n",
```

```
print (" => %s\n", ptr);
```

Output:-

P  
phen

## Dangling pointer scenario's

```
int *ptr = malloc(sizeof(int));  
free(ptr); // Now it's dangling  
ptr
```

```
int *fun()
{
    int n=5;
    return &n;
}

int main()
{
    int * p = fun();
    fflush(stdin);
    // Now as the function goes out of scope,
    // it is a dangling pointer
    // if the variable is set to static
    // It won't be dangling
```

~~Also if variable goes out of scope, it becomes dangling -~~

## → The Void pointer

Void pointer is ~~can~~ can point to data which doesn't have any specific type.

Ex :- If it points to int, it becomes int pointer etc -

## → NULL pointer - if points to Nothing.

→ wild pointer - when pointer is not been initialized to anything (not even NULL)

## → function pointer :- Ex :- `int (*ptr) (int);`

### Code

```
int sum(int x, int y) { return x+y; }
int main()
{
    int (*ptr)(int, int); // or int(*ptr)(int,int)
    ptr = sum;
    cout ("sum=%d\n", pt(2,3));
}
```

### Output

points to first instruction of code

→ function pointer store code, not data

# Pointer Vs Array

$\rightarrow \text{sizeof}(*\text{ptr})$   $\Rightarrow$  size of datatype or variable  
 $\rightarrow \text{sizeof(arr)}$   $\Rightarrow$  size of array

$\rightarrow & \text{arr}[0]$   $\Rightarrow$  address of first element  
 $\rightarrow & \text{ptr}$   $\Rightarrow$  address of ptr itself

$\rightarrow \text{char arr[]} = "abc" \equiv \text{char arr}[{"a", "b", "c", "\0"}]$   
 $\text{char *ptr} = "abc" \equiv \text{ptr pointing to string "abc"}$

$\rightarrow \text{int a[10]; int *p;}$   
 $\text{p} = \text{a}; // \text{Valid}$   
 $\text{a} = \text{p}; // \text{Invalid}$   
 $\rightarrow \text{p}++; // \text{Valid}$   
 $\text{a}++; // \text{Invalid.}$

Family Members Details					Signature / ASO	
SNo	Name	UID	DOB	Photo	Prem Raj	258780016153
1	Priyaka Devi	1481011	819507456114	0		
2	Pradip Kumar		339657233147			
3	Purnam Kumar		736496099648			
4						

Card No	Food Security Card		
Card Type	365380426409		
E.P Shop No	FSC		
Address	12-19/2, RAMNAGAR, NAGAR.		
Village	19/2, RAMNAGAR, NAGAR.		
District	Alibunderagarh		
Gas Connection	No		
LPG Consumer No.			
Issued Date: 18/09/2015			



~~pt~~: the pointer that points to 0<sup>th</sup> element of arr  
is completely different from

the pointer that points to whole ~~far~~

Ex:-

```
int main()
{
    int *p, a;
    int arr[5];
    p = arr;           // p points to arr[0]
    int (*ptr)[5];
    ptr = &arr;        // ptr points to arr
    printf(" p=%p, ptr=%p\n", p, ptr);
    p++; ptr++;
    printf(" p=%p, ptr=%p\n", p, ptr);
    return 0;
}
```

Output :-

$p = 0x00$ ,  $ptr = 0x00$

$p = 0x04$ ,  $ptr = 0x14$

So, p changes to arr[i]

but ptr changes to ~~next adr~~  $(adr) + 20$

~~ptr~~ ~~far~~

Mix of const, char and  $\text{ct}$

~~Ex-const~~ ~~mea~~ is combined with whatever is to its immediate left, if nothing, then it's immediate right.

## Case 1:-

```
const char *pi;
```

Meaning: 'If p is pointer to constant char'  
→ means ♣ Value at pointed by p cannot  
be changed but where ptr is pointing  
itself it can be changed.

Case 2 ~~conest~~

Meaning ~ `ptr` is constant `ptr`,  
pointer to char.

You cannot change where it's pointing  
but can change the value to where it's pointing.

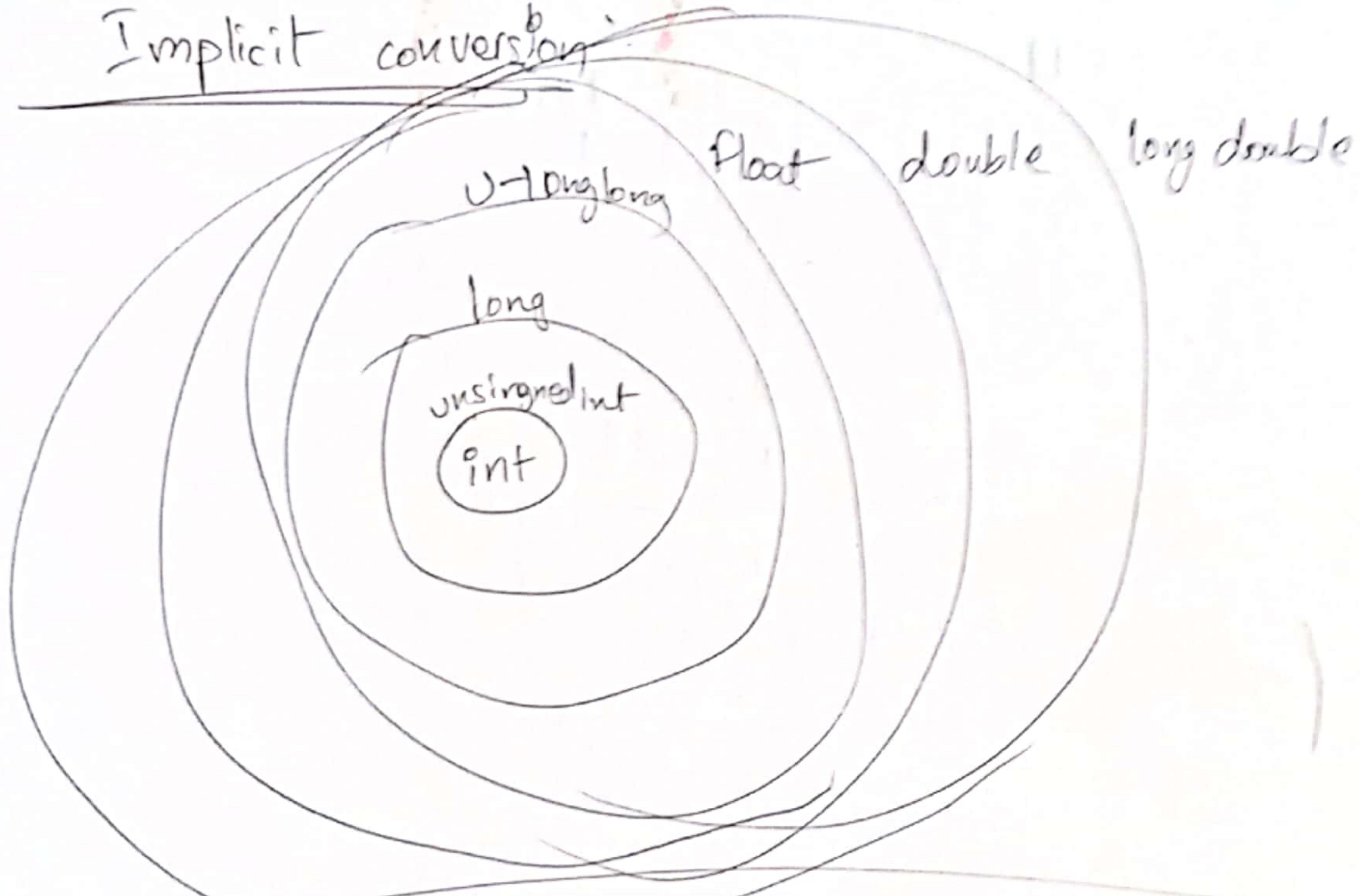
→ Case 3 :- const char \*const ptr;

Meaning ~ ptr is constant pointer to constant char  
⇒ Cannot change either -

~~PK~~ int \*ptr means it points to integer  
yet yet its size is const i.e 4 Bytes  
as it contains only address  
i.e 32 bits

## C tips

→ Implicit conversion



So, if all lower data types are converted to higher

→  $\text{if } (\underline{\text{ch}} \underline{=} 0) \Rightarrow \text{if } (\text{false})$

→ Prefix

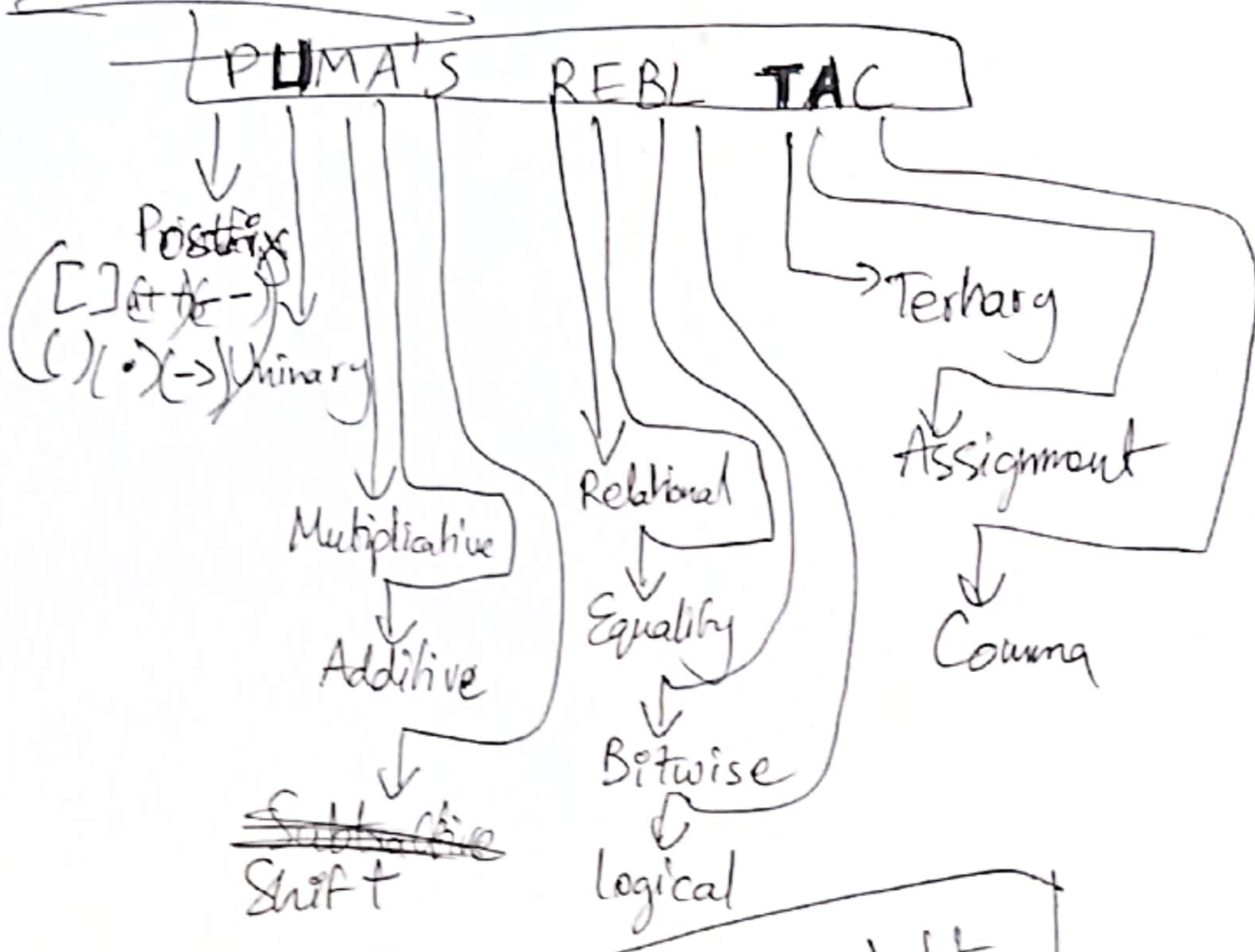
$0x \Rightarrow$  Hexa

$0 \Rightarrow$  Octal

Default  $\Rightarrow$  Decimal

→ Follow BODMAS

## → Operator Precedence



UTA are right to let

Associativity = When same priority  
follow direction  
usually left to right

SNO	Name	UID	DOB	Photo
1	Aruna Devi	9689437658797		
2	Aruna Kumar Singh	2206894912859		
3	Aruna Kumar Singh	8586198987		
4	Aruna Kumar Singh	151892987502		
5	Aruna Kumar Singh	889734115575		
6	Aruna Kumar Singh	889734115575		
7	Aruna Kumar Singh	889734115575		
8	Aruna Kumar Singh	889734115575		
9	Aruna Kumar Singh	889734115575		
10	Aruna Kumar Singh	889734115575		

1010  
10100

~~sizeof~~(string)  $\Rightarrow$  \0 included  
but strlen(string)  $\Rightarrow$  \0 excluded

 \b => backslash => backspace

 ASCII:  $a = 97$ ,  $A = 65$   
 $'0' = 48$ .

→ Onion, Sizes consumed

Unison :- Max of all

STOCK : - Sun of all

$\rightarrow$  Pnt a, c=2, d=5, e=10

$$a = c \geq 1 \wedge d \geq 1 \wedge e \geq 1 \wedge 100 : 200 : 300$$

$$\text{If } a = 100$$

~~11 Consider for~~

$\sqrt{c} > 1$ ?       $d \geq 1$  ||  $e \geq 1$ ?       $100 : 200 : 300$

2

The following section briefly reviews existing MAIS & young mathematics intervention publications, focusing primarily on pedagogical research findings related to teaching MAIS & young mathematics to non-traditional students.

$\rightarrow$  if consider flat  $\Omega = 0.125$

$$0.125 \times 2 \geq 0.250 \times 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x 2 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \hline x 2 \\ \hline 1.0 \end{array}$$

it ends with 0 decimal somewhere

but take 0.1 or 0.15, it never does.

→ If a variable  
value is declared globally and locally  
then it first considers the local value than  
the global , unless local is not assigned  
to any value.

→ If two cases are same in switch :-  
It returns error.

Food Security Card			
Card No.	Card Type	F.P. Shop No	UID
365180426444	FSC	1481011	Name of Head of Household
Card Name	Father/Husband Name	Address	Maidai
Blackham Ram	12-92/8 JAMNAGAR AVAHIYA	92/8 JAMNAGAR AVAHIYA	District
Blackham Sam	2	HINAGAR	Gas Connection:
771944362920	3	No :	LPG Consumer No.
99264416041	4	Alphabets/No:	
580772203044	5	Alphabets/No:	
0	6	Alphabets/No:	
0	7	Alphabets/No:	
0	8	Alphabets/No:	
0	9	Alphabets/No:	
0	10	Alphabets/No:	
0	11	Alphabets/No:	
0	12	Alphabets/No:	
0	13	Alphabets/No:	
0	14	Alphabets/No:	
0	15	Alphabets/No:	
Family Members Details			
Name	SN	DOB	Photo
Blackham Ram	1	1980-01-01	
Blackham Sam	2	1980-01-01	
99264416041	3	1980-01-01	
580772203044	4	1980-01-01	
0	5	1980-01-01	
0	6	1980-01-01	
0	7	1980-01-01	
0	8	1980-01-01	
0	9	1980-01-01	
0	10	1980-01-01	
0	11	1980-01-01	
0	12	1980-01-01	
0	13	1980-01-01	
0	14	1980-01-01	
0	15	1980-01-01	
Signature Tahsildar / ASO			
Issued Date : 18/09/2015			

→ & any increment in `sizeof()` will not happen

→ Structure vs Union

Allocate memory  
for each datatype  
separate

Allocate max req. memory for  
all datatypes.

→ continue should only be present in a loop.

→ `print(*3 + "goodbye");`  
// out = dbye

→ prototype = declaration

→ Short Circuit Nature of operators

& ~~`x > 0 && ++j > 0`~~

$x > 0 \&\& ++j > 0$

So, if  $x > 0$  is False, then RHS of `&&` is

NOT Evaluated, So,  $++j$  will not be performed.

(a) (b)

$\Rightarrow i=3;$  print (" %d,%d,%d", i, i++, i, ++i);  
 It is a Unary Operator.  $\Rightarrow$  Right to left

~~so Output~~  
~~4,8,5~~  
~~++i~~ 5 4 4  
~~i, i++, i, ++i~~

~~Output~~  
~~5,4,4,4~~

~~Ex2:~~ i=3; printf("%d,%d,%d", -i, i, i-- , i++ );

Out  $\Rightarrow$  2,3,4,3

Family Members Details					
Card No	Name	Age	TIN	DOB	Photo
123456789012345678	Arijit Das	1	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	
123456789012345678	Arijita Das	2	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	
123456789012345678	Arijita Das	3	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	
123456789012345678	Arijita Das	4	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	
123456789012345678	Arijita Das	5	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	

Food Security Card					
Card No	Name	Age	TIN	DOB	Photo
123456789012345678	Arif Das	1	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	
123456789012345678	Arif Das	2	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	
123456789012345678	Arif Das	3	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	
123456789012345678	Arif Das	4	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	
123456789012345678	Arif Das	5	123456789012345678	01-01-1990	

Signature					
Issued Date: 18/08/2015					

→ even if staticity = 0 is given, it won't be re-initialized to 0 in next function call.

→  $a = 1, 2, 3;$   $\Rightarrow a = 1$

$b = (1, 2, 3); \Rightarrow b = 3$

$i = ((5, (i=3)), i=1) \Rightarrow i = 1$

→ # turns the arg into a string

→ " \ " is escape character

→ local variable stored in stack

↑  
loc  
al  
var  
iable

→  $\text{int } p:4;$   $\Rightarrow$  p usually take 2 bytes = 16 bits but here it limits to 4 bits

Ex:  $\text{int } p:3; p = 5 \Rightarrow$  output  $p = 5$   
~~010~~ → ~~010~~

00  
01  
10  
11  
-1 00 +1

$\text{int } m:2; m = 5 \Rightarrow m = 01 = 1 \Rightarrow 2\text{ for}$

$\text{int } c:3; c = -6 \Rightarrow c = 2$   
1010

enum { a=3, b, c, d=9, e, f }  
 ↓      ↓      ↓      ↓      ↓  
 3      4      5      |      9      10      11

→ printf returns no of chars printed  
 scanf returns -no. of chars scanned (% count)

→ Static should be declared as a ~~vars~~ literal  
 like (0, 10, 2, 5)

switch(i){ case '0': if=5; break;  
 case '1': if=4; break;  
 :  
 :

If we remove  
 the "break"  
 then it executes  
 all below statement  
 even without checking

Family Members Details					
SNo	Name	ID	DOB	Phone	
1	Yash Devi	223231749823			
2	Lmesh Bhat	246020328123			
3	Thivani Singh	76224377661			
4	Tunise Kumar	275575809244			
5	Tulam Thakur	218695079901			
6					

Food Security Card

Card No: 12345678901234567890  
 TIN: 12345678901234567890  
 Name of Head of Household: LBNAGAR  
 Father/Husband Name: LBNAGAR  
 Address: 12345678901234567890  
 Member: 1  
 District: Alibagh  
 Class Commission: No  
 Signature: No  
 Date: 18/09/2018  
 Issued Date: 18/09/2018  
 Signature / ASO

$$\rightarrow (b+2)[3] = b[5]$$