

$$\text{Sum of } 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 10^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

## Function

function declaration is called function prototype.

Function call is called invocation.

\* If prototype is not defined and directly definition is given after main function then it is assumed by default function return int.   
  $\rightarrow$  if type didn't match with default  $\rightarrow$  warning type-mismatch.

Ques 2017

Consider the C prog. frag. below which is meant to divide  $x$  by  $y$  using repeated subtraction. The variable  $x, y, q$  and  $r$  are all unsigned int.

```
while (r >= y) {
    r = r - y;
    q = q + 1;
}
```

$q$  = quotient  $\rightarrow$  remainder.  
 $y$  = divisor  $\therefore x$  = dividend

which of the following conditions on the variable  $x, y, q, r$  before execution of the fragment will ensure that the loop terminates in a state satisfying the condition  $x == (y * q + r)$

$x = y * q + r$   
 $x = r, q = 0, y > 0$

```

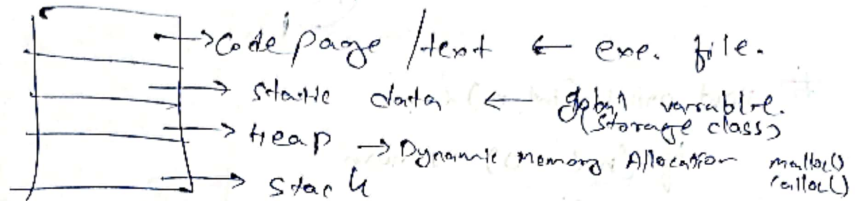
int a1 (int z) {
    print ("74") ; return z ;
}
int b1 (int x) {
    print ("8") ; return x ;
}
int main () {
    print ("%d %d", a1(2), b1(4)) ;
}

```

→ output

8 7 2 4

Memory Segment



Activation Record :- The information regarding execution of a function is maintained in record format.

Local variable stored.

Storage class

- ↳ auto
- ↳ static
- ↳ extern
- ↳ Register

The default storage class for local variable is auto

Stack

# If Local variable not initialized then it containing garbage value  
global variable automatically initialized to '0'.

The default storage class for global variable is 'static'

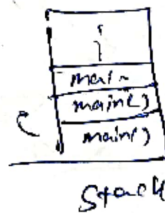
Global variable is stored in static data in Memory segment

Recursion

```

int main () {
    main()
}

```



∴ Stack's allocated memory exhausted.  
Stack overflow  
Abnormal termination.

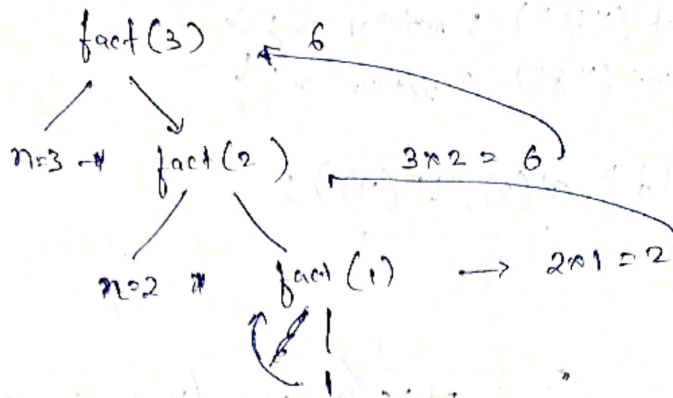
factorial

```

if fact (int n) {
    if (n == 0 || n == 1) {
        return 1;
    }
    else {
        return n * fact(n-1);
    }
}

```

Base condition.



```

# void print (int n) {
    if (n <= 0) return;
    print (n-1);
    printf ("%d ", n);
    print (n-1);
}
  
```

```

int main () {
  }
  
```

```

    print (3);
    return 0;
  
```

1 2 1 3 12 1

```

# int foo (int n) {
    if (n <= 9) return n;
    else
        return n % 10 + foo (n / 10);
}
  
```

```

int main () {
  }
  
```

```

    printf ("%d", foo (12345));
    return 0;
}
  
```

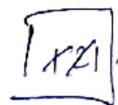
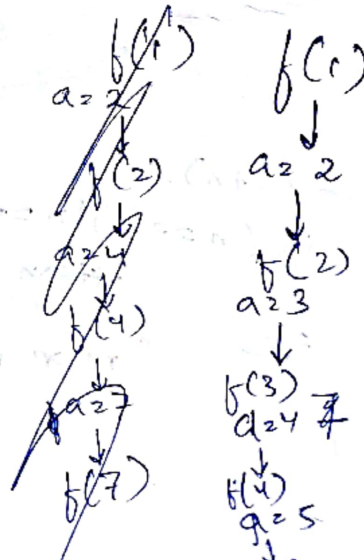
foo (12345)

5 + foo (1234) = 15  
 4 + foo (123) = 10  
 3 + foo (12) = 6  
 2 + foo (1) = 3  
 1

```

# int fun (int a) {
    static int i;
    if (a < 5) return a;
    a = a + 1;
    1 +
    return fun (a);
}
  
```

fun(1) 5





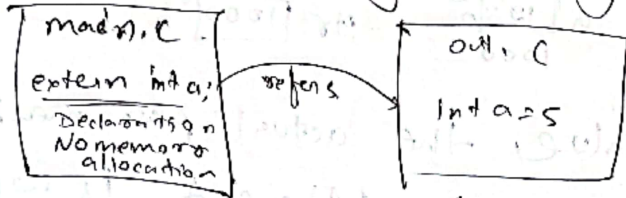
## Register Storage Class

register int i = 100; ← compiler allocates register faster.

## Extern Storage Class.

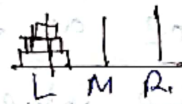
increase the scope of variable of variable,  
extern keyword in file system.

extern only on global variable



If not ~~define~~ define then error in extern as it will not find the value.  
to find in greater scopes.

## Tower of Hanoi: $O(2^n)$



TOH(L, M, R, n)

# Move 3 disk from L to R using M. → If  $(n > 0)$

TOH(L, R, M, ~~n~~ n-1)

L → R [The disk in L will get exposed and move it to R]

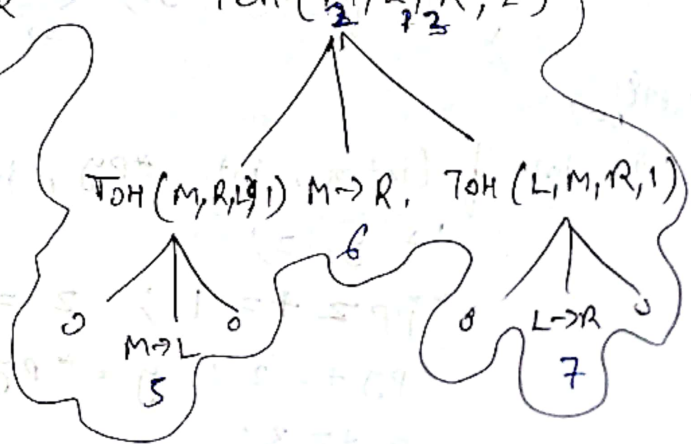
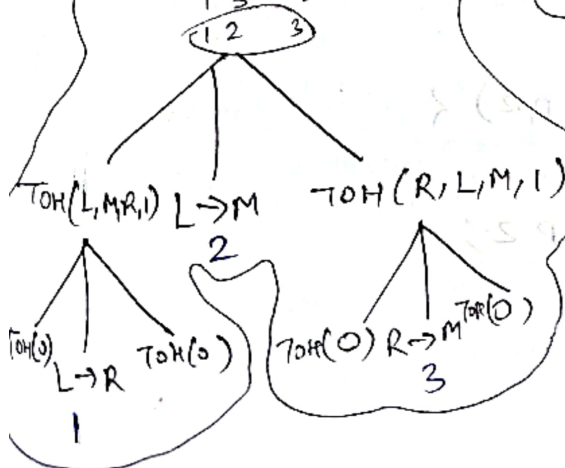
TOH(M, L, R, n-1)

TOH(L, M, R, 3)

TOH(M, L, R, 2)

TOH(M, R, L, 1) M → R, TOH(L, M, R, 1)

TOH(L, R, M, 2)



Pointer → Call by reference.

```
void foo (int *);
```

```
int main () {
    int a = 10;
    foo (&a);
    printf ("%d", a);
}
```

```
void foo (int *ptr) {
```

```
    *ptr = *ptr + 10;
```

```
}
```



In Case of Call by value, the actual parameter and the formal parameter is different, if we do any change in function, no change will be there.

In call by reference as the pointer is linked with actual parameter, the value gets changed.

```
# void f (int *p, int m) {
```

```
    m = m + 5;
```

```
    *p = *p + m;
```

```
    return;
```

```
}
```

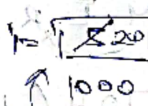
```
void main () {
```

```
    int i = 5, j = 10;
```

```
    f (&i, j);
```

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

```
}
```



```
j = 10
```

```
m = 15
```

```
30
```

```
20 + 10
```

GATE 2008

```
# int f (int x, int *py, int **pp2) {
```

```
    int y, z;
```

```
    **pp2 += 1; z = **pp2;
```

```
    *py += 2; y = *py;
```

```
    x += 3;
```

```
    return x + y + z;
```

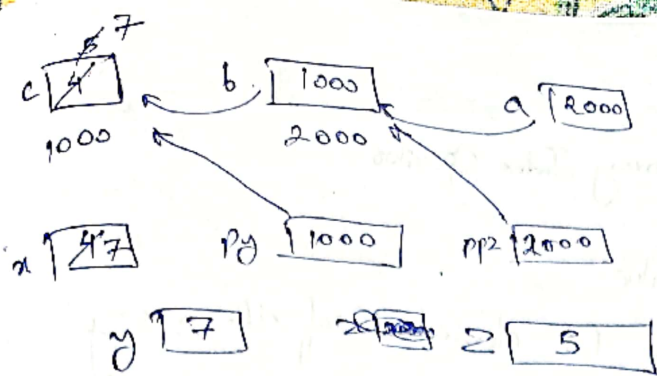
```
void main () {
```

```
    int c, *b, **a;
```

```
    c = 4; b = &c; c = &b;
```

```
    printf ("%d", f(c, b, a));
```





∴ return  $7+7+5 = 19$

Function returns Pointer.

prototype: `int foo(int)`; `foo` is a function which takes 1 integer argument & returns an integer.

Prototype: `int *foo(int)`; `foo` is a function which takes 1 integer argument & returns an integer pointer.

Problem

`int *bar(int);`

`int main()`

`int a = 20;`

`int *ptr;`

`ptr = bar(a);`

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

`int *bar(int b)`

`int i = 20;`

`b = i + 20; → 40 but mouse`

`return &i;`

`a` 20

`b` 20  
40

`i` 20  
100.0

`ptr` 1000

Dangling Pointer

problem →

Pointer holding address of a variable which don't exist.

But after the function terminates this 'i' local variable gets destroyed ∴ ptr will have the address which is deallocated/destroyed ∴ warning and No print as compiler will not allow

Segmentation fault (run time error)

`int *ptr;`

`*ptr = 5;`

`char s = "sss";`

`char s = 'sss';`

`s = 's';`

