

---

## Worksheet 6 « Pointers »

---

### Exercise 1

Write a program that performs the following treatments. After each treatment and for every pointer or value, display the content of the pointer, its address, the pointed value and the address of the pointed value :

- Declare a pointer p without initialization and a pointer p initialized with Null.
- The pointer p points an integer value v initialized to 10.
- Using the pointer modify the integer value v "from keyboard".
- Use only the pointer p to initialize an integer value w with the value of v.
- Use only a pointer r that points to p in order to modify the integer value v "from keyboard".

### Exercise 2

- 1) We assume that tab is an array of floats : `float tab [3];`  
We assume that this array is initialized.  
Write a program to calculate the sum of array elements using pointers.
- 2) Rewrite the program with a two dimensional array `float tab2D [3][4];`

### Exercise 3

Write a function that takes two parameters a string and a character and returns the number of occurrences of the character in the string. We consider three prototypes :

- a) `int nb_occ ( string s, char c);`
- b) `int nb_occ ( char s[] , char c);`
- c) `int nb_occ ( char *s, char c);`

### Exercise 4

Write a function that doesn't return any result and finds the maximum and minimum values in an array of integers(one dimension). We take 4 parameters : the array, its size, the maximum and the minimum, propose two solutions (parameters passed by reference, using pointers). Test the function in a small program.

### Exercise 5

Write a function that returns a pointer to the maximum value of an array of double's. If the array is empty, return NULL.

`double* maximum(double* a, int size);`

### Exercise 6

Write a program that declares an array of doubles and a pointer to its first element, then initializes the array. Display the values of the array and their addresses using the array and the pointer.

### Exercise 7

Write a function that double the values of an array of doubles passed as parameter, this function must return a pointer. Apply the function to a random array and display it.

### Exercise 8

We consider a singly linked list where each item is composed of an integer data and an integer key. Write a program to handle this singly linked list with functions to perform the following tasks:

- 1- Displaying items of the list.
- 2- Inserting a new node in beginning of the list.
- 3- Search an element in the list with a given key.
- 4- Deletion of the first element from the list.
- 5- Deletion of an item with a given key from the list .
- 6- Sorting elements of the list.
- 7- Reverse elements of the list

### Exercise 9

Write a program to implement a stack of integer values using linked list. The basic functions to implement are : create, display, pop, push, display top element, empty, stack count.

The different operations are performed through the menu:

- 1 - Push
- 2 - Pop
- 3 - Top
- 4- Empty
- 5 - Display
- 6 - Stack Count
- 7-Destroy stack
- 8- Exit

### Exercise 10

To implement a queue of integer values with a linked list, in a data structure, we maintain two pointers, front and rear. The front points the first item of queue and rear points to last item. Write the two main functions to handle a queue:

**enqueue()** This operation adds a new node after rear and moves rear to the next node.

**dequeue()** This operation removes the front node and moves front to the next node.