

CS & IT ENGINEERING



C Programming
Arrays and Pointers
Lec - 01



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TOPICS TO
BE
COVERED



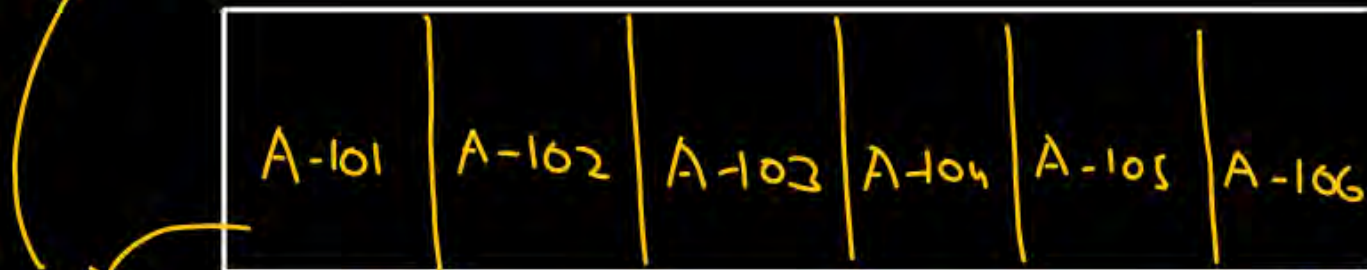
Arrays and Pointers (Part- 01)

Arrays & pointers

① Address → Abs. address

Relative address

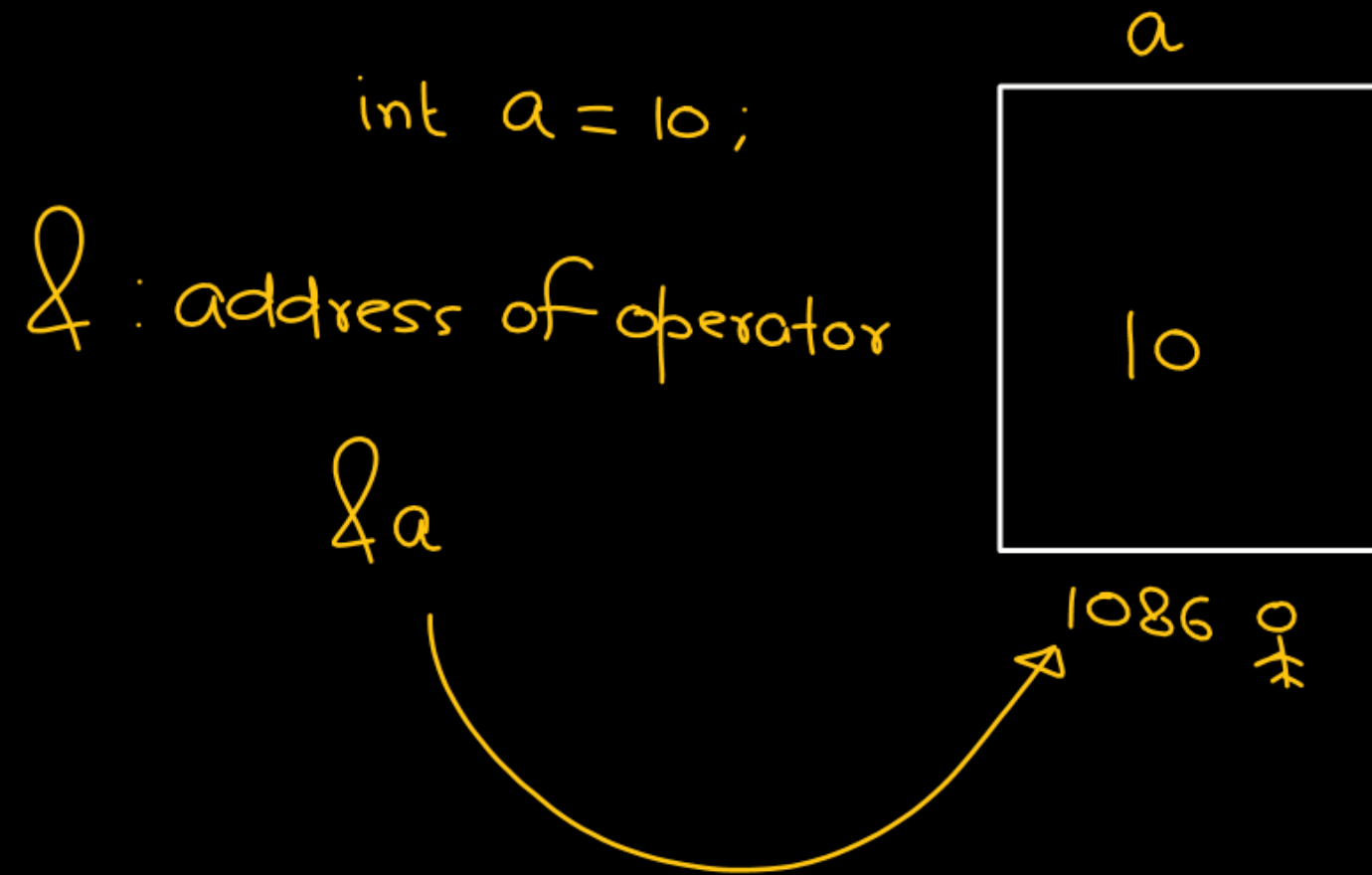
Abs. address



knock-knock

A-106 Krishna Nagar
Mathura - 281004 (UP)

② How to find address of some var.

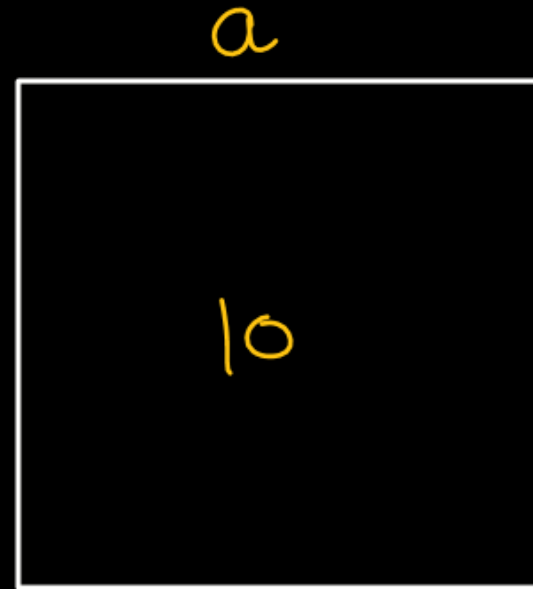


③ * : value at operator

value at (Some
Memory
location)

int a = 10;

&a : Memory
location
1086



→ 1086

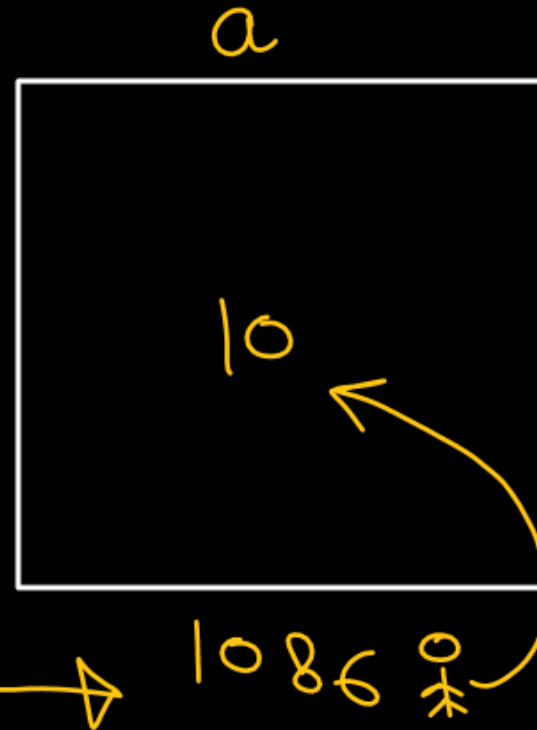
*(&a) \Rightarrow value at (Memory
location
1086) = 10

③ * : value at operator

value at (^{Some} Memory location)

int a = 10;

&a : Memory location 1086



*(&a) \Rightarrow value at (Memory location 1086) = 10

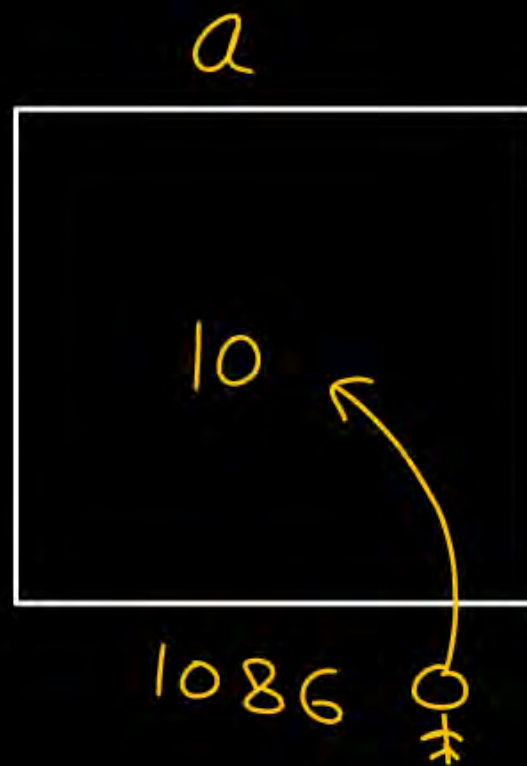
^{Mem loc.}
&a = 1086
 $\star(\&a) = 10$

int a = 10

&a

*(&a)

~~*(&a) = a~~
→



int a = 10;

printf("%d", * &* &* &a);

Why arrays?

```
int m1, m2, m3;
```

```
float avg;
```

```
scanf("%d %d %d", &m1, &m2, &m3);
```

```
avg = (m1 + m2 + m3) / 3.0;
```

==
==
==

multiple var.
of same
type

(int) m1, m2, m3, m4, m5, m6, m7, m8, m9, m10,
m11, m12, m13, ...

```
scanf("%d %d %d %d ...", &m1, &m2  
...)
```

500 students

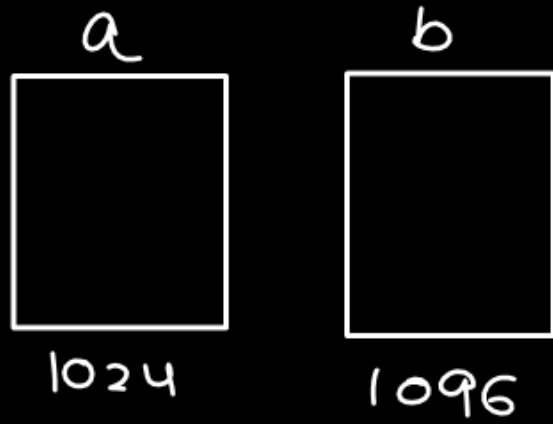
int a, b, c;
↑
3 variable

each
3 var. of type
↑
int a[3];
↑

a is a group of

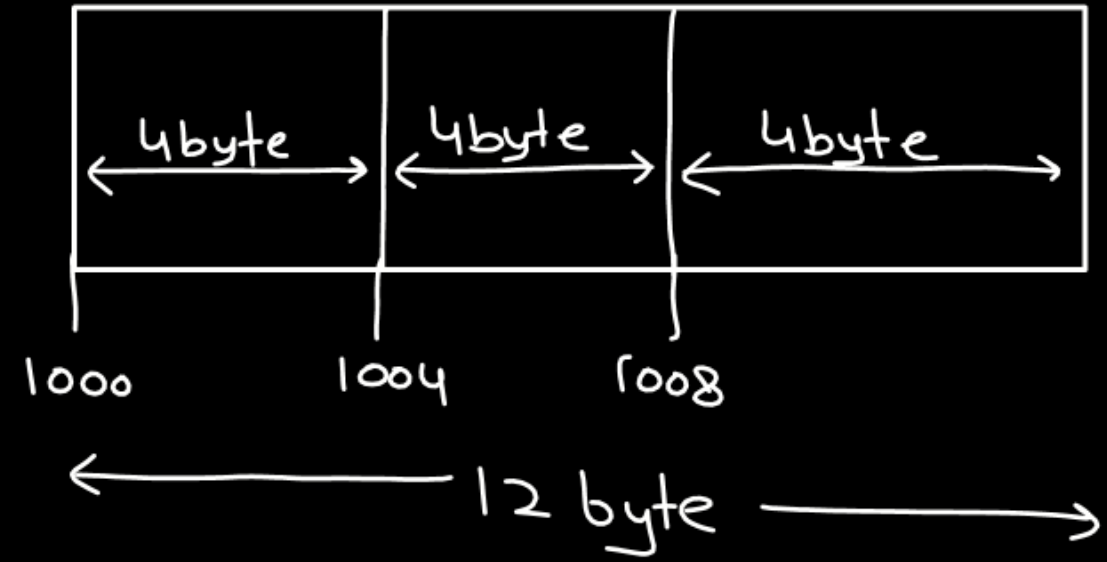
int a, b, c, d, e; ⇒ int b[5];
5 var.

int a, b, c;

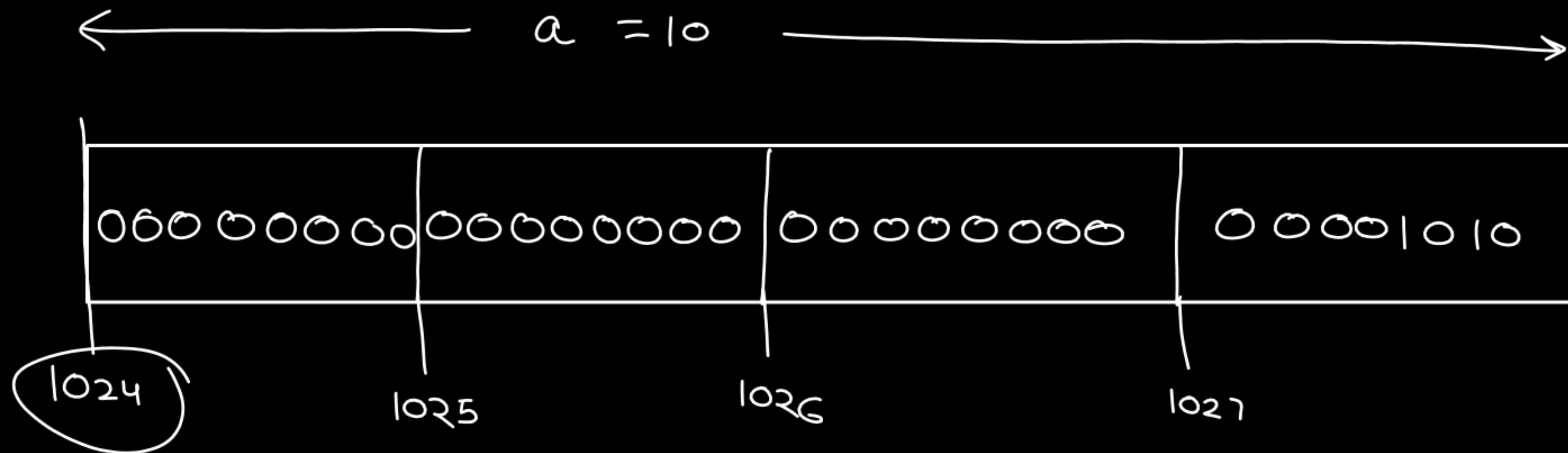
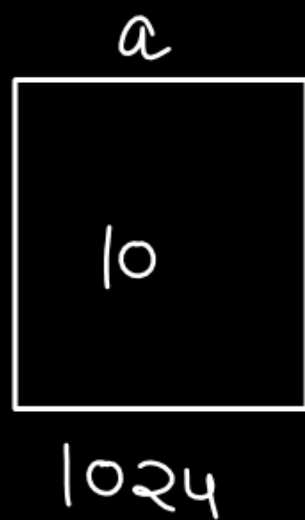


int - 4 byte

int a[3];



int a = 10;



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

```
a = 10;
```

```
//
```

```
b = 12;
```

```
//
```

```
c = 20;
```

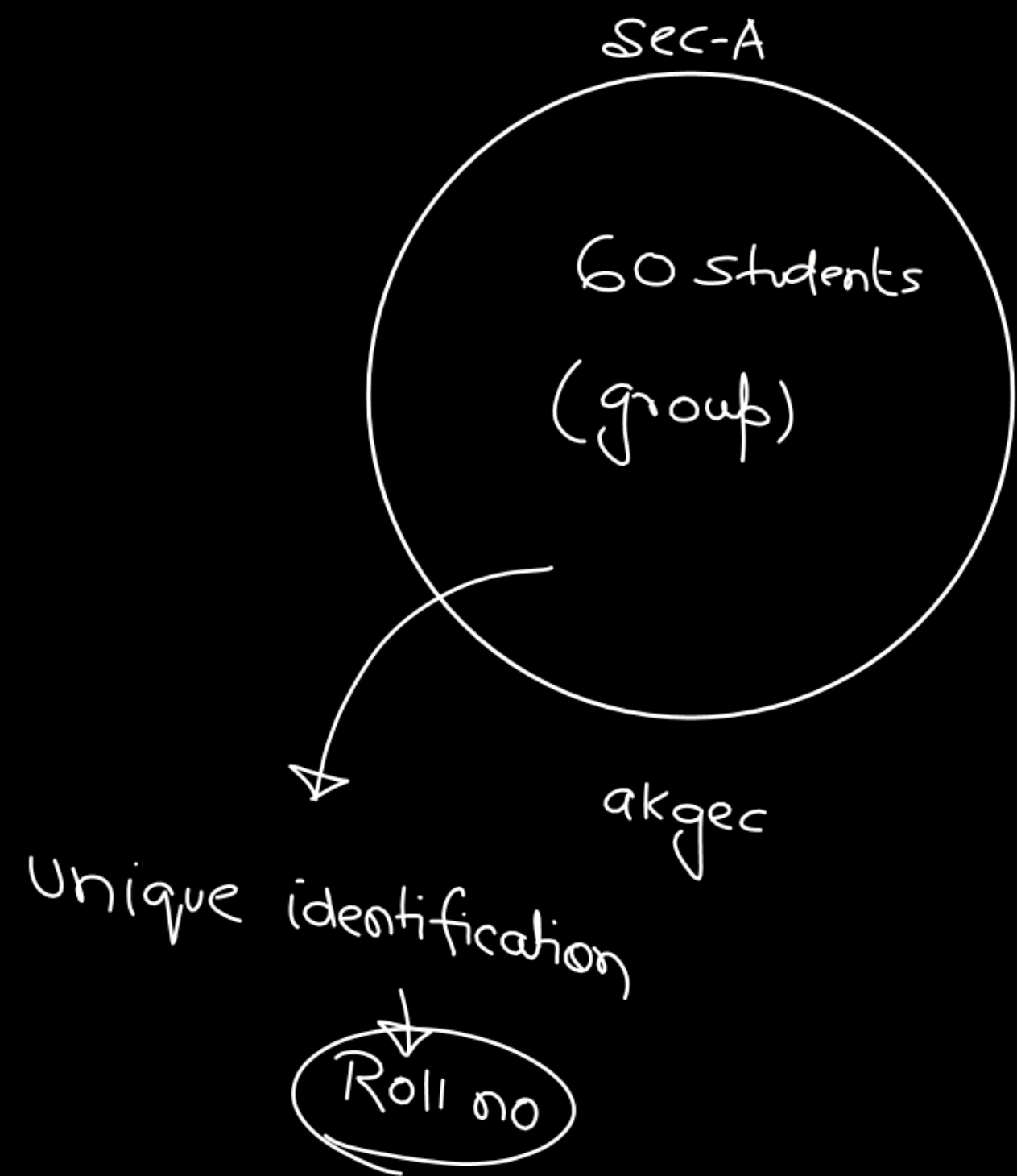
```
///
```

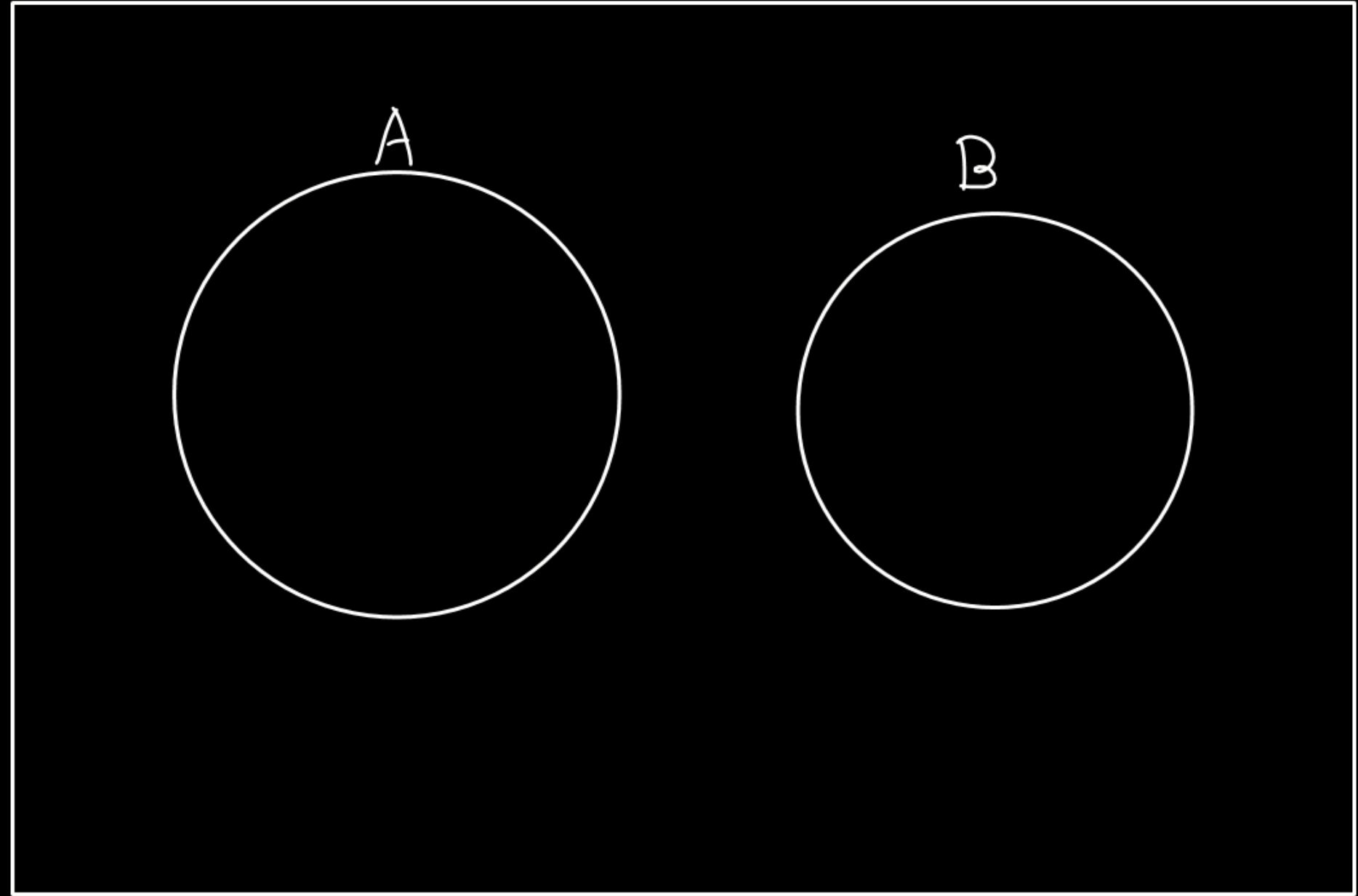
```
int a[3];
```

a



3 elements
are rep. by
same name \Rightarrow a

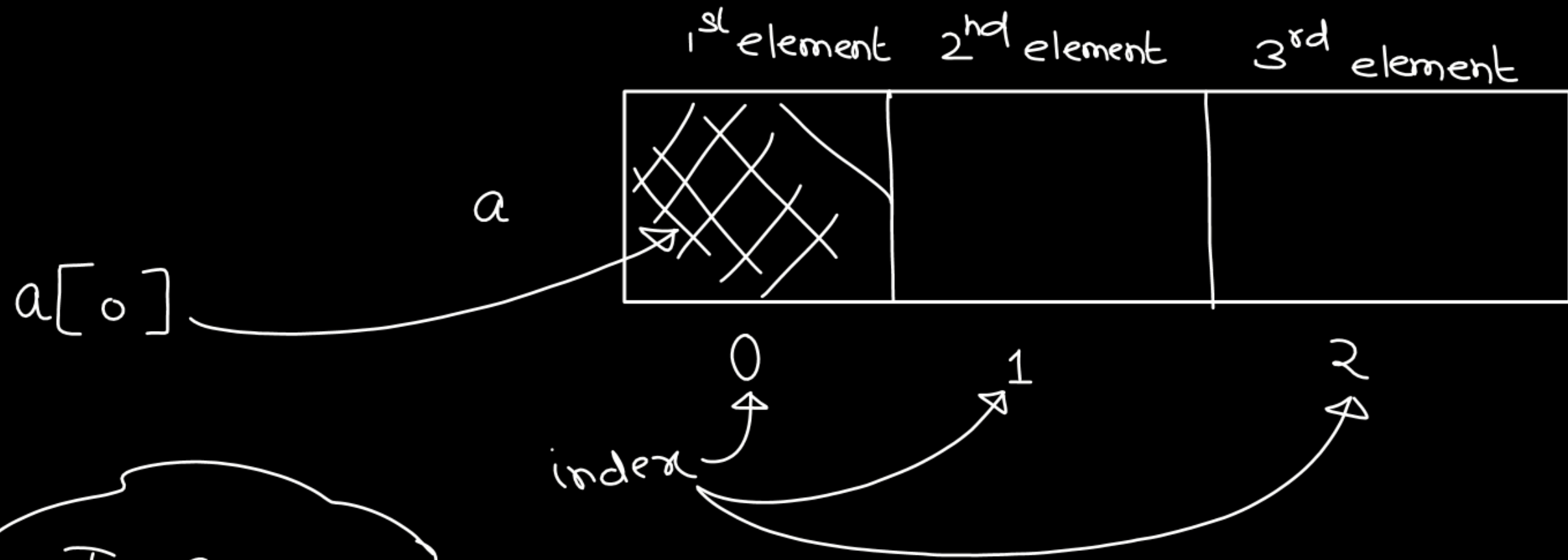




← A-1
grp
name

⊗ unique
id no.

int a[3];



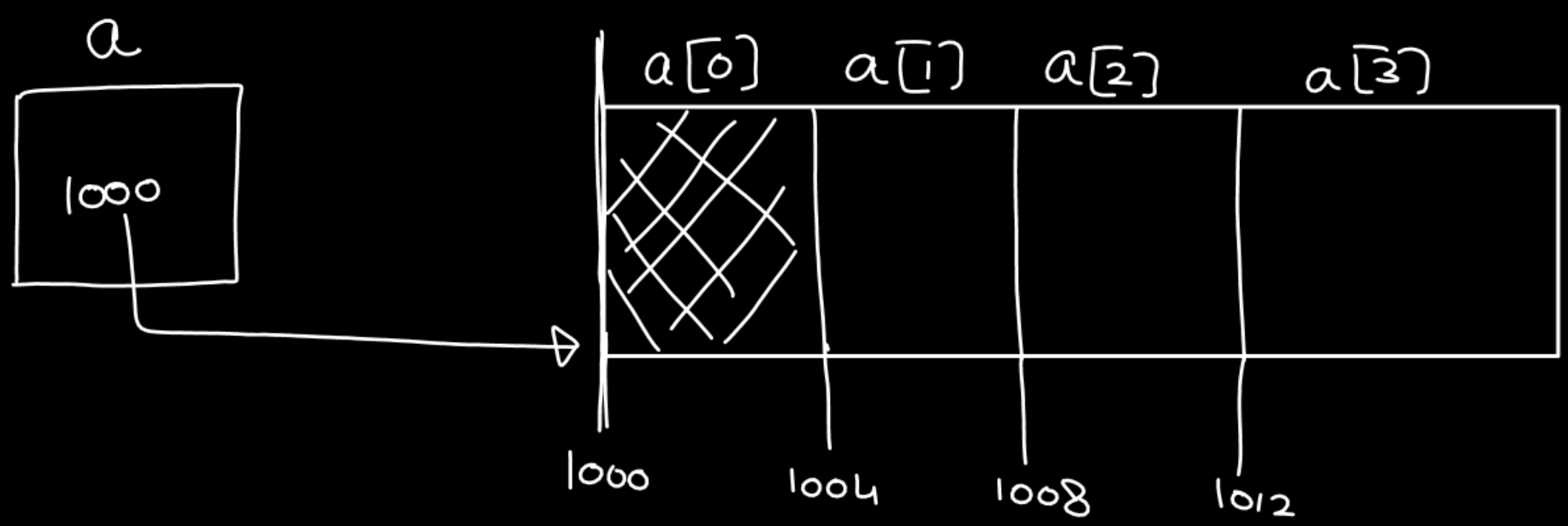
In C, index
always starts
from 0

int a[4];

a[2] = 10;

	0	1	2	3
a			10	

int a[4]; → declaration (compiler)



array name
↓
constant address

represent address of its first element.

$++2;$
 $--2;$
 $2++;$
 $2--;$

} Invalid


bcz array name is
a const. address

$++ \text{Array-name};$
 $-- \text{Array-name}$
 $\text{Array-name}++$
 $\text{Array-name}--$

} Invalid

$Lvalue = Rvalue$

Lvalue can not be a constant.

Array-name = 

X

Invalid

```

void main() {
    int a;
    printf("/d", a);
}

```

local/ auto

Garbage

```

void main() {
    int a[4];
    printf("/d", a[2]);
}

```

Garbage

a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]
G	G	G	G

int a[4];

collection of
4 variable

a[0]

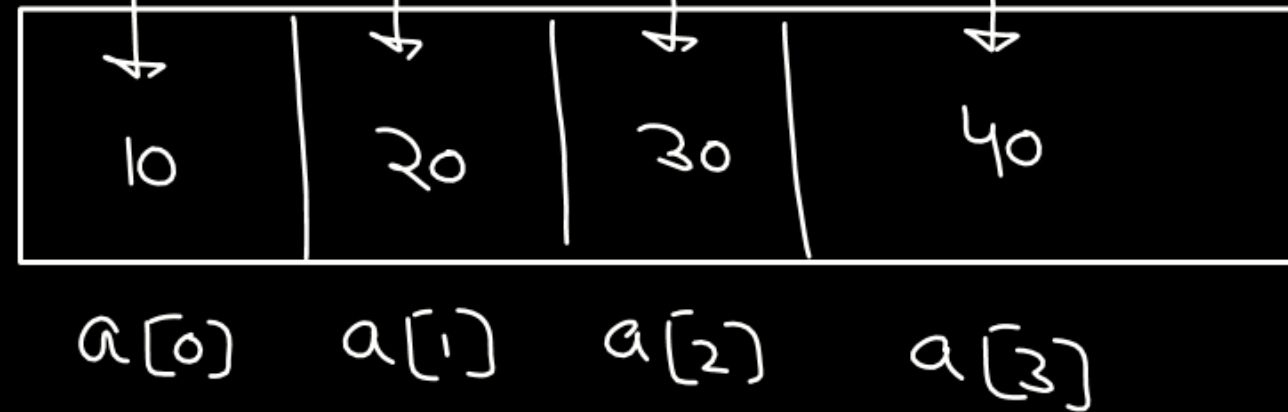
a[1]

a[2]

a[3]

int a = 10; ✓

int a[4] = {10, 20, 30, 40};

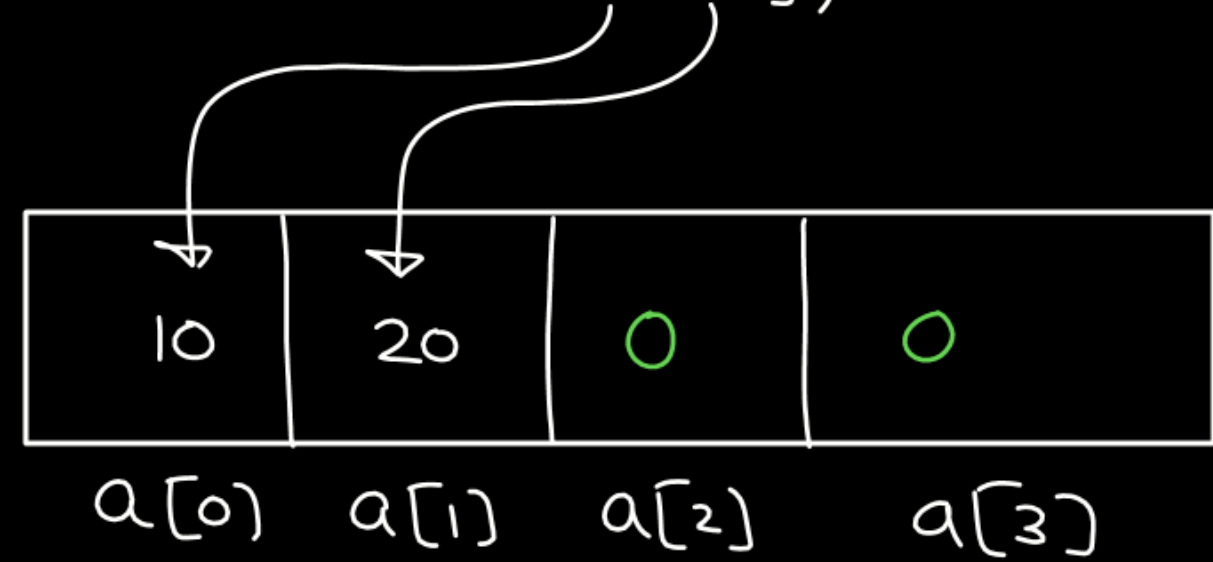


`int a[4] = {10, 20, 30, 40};`

`int a[4] = {10, 20};`

`int a[];` Ud be loal
Marega
Group \Rightarrow size mention

`int a[4] = {10, 20};`

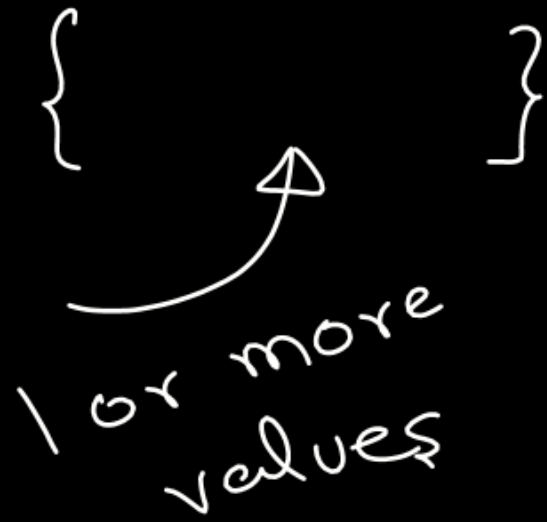


int a[] = {10, 20, 30}; ✓

③

int a[]; ✗

int a[3] = {10, 20, 30}; ✓



int a[3]
int a[2]

Variable { int a = {10};
int a = 10; ✓

int a[]
size

```
#define max 10    int a[10];
```

```
void main(){      int a[2+2*3];
```

```
    int a[max];    int a[2*sizeof(int)]
```

```
    =
```

```
    }
```

`int a[4];`

16 bytes → cont.
block



