

16.216: ECE Application Programming

Spring 2015

Lecture 22: Key Questions

March 27, 2015

1. (Review) Explain the relationship between pointers and arrays.

2. Explain how 2-D arrays are passed to functions.

3. **Example:** Say we have a program that stores student exam scores in a 2-D array:
- Each row represents an individual student
 - Each column represents one of the 3 exams

Write functions to:

- Calculate the exam average for each student and store it in a 1-D array that is accessible in the main program
 - Assume all exams have equal weight
- Calculate the average for each exam and store it in a 1-D array that is accessible in the main program
- Each function takes the same arguments:
 - The 2-D array
 - The # of students in the class
 - The 1-D array that will be used to hold the averages

7 (cont.) Extra space to write functions

4. Describe how character arrays can be used to represent strings in C, as well as the string library functions frequently used to work with strings.

5. **Example:** What does the following program print?

```
int main() {
    char s1[15];
    int n1;
    char s2[10] = ".216";
    int n;

    strncpy(s1, "16", 15);
    n1 = strlen(s1);
    printf("s1 = %s\n", s1);
    printf("Length of s1 = %d\n\n", n1);

    printf("%c\n\n", s1[1]);

    strncat(s1, s2, 10);
    n1 = strlen(s1);
    printf("s1 = %s\n", s1);
    printf("Length of s1 = %d\n\n", n1);

    // Assume user inputs: ABC ABD
    printf("Enter two strings:");
    scanf("%s%s", s1, s2);
    n = strncmp(s1, s2, 15);
    if (n > 0)
        printf("%s > %s\n", s1, s2);
    else if (n < 0)
        printf("%s < %s\n", s1, s2);
    else
        printf("%s == %s\n", s1, s2);
    return 0;
}
```