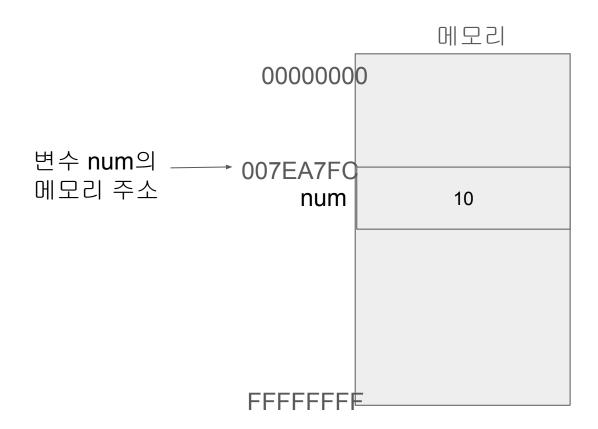
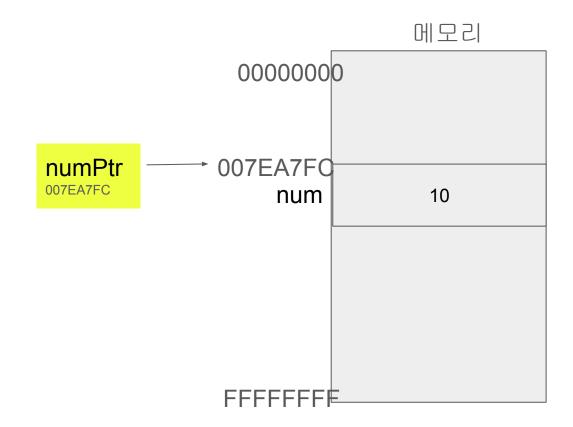
C

int num = 10;

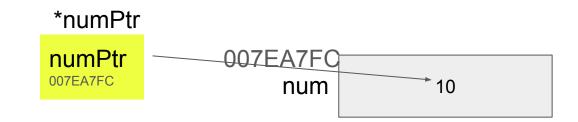


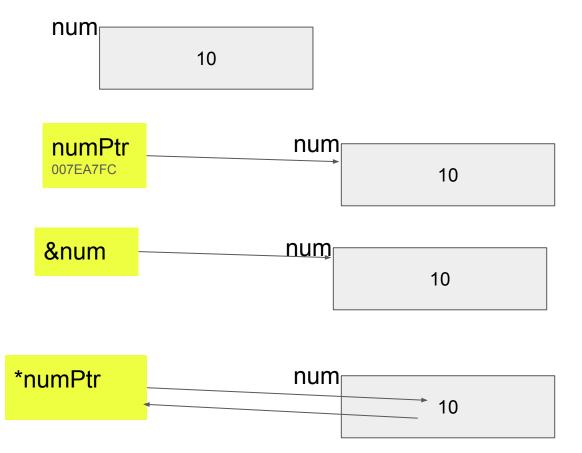
int num = 10;



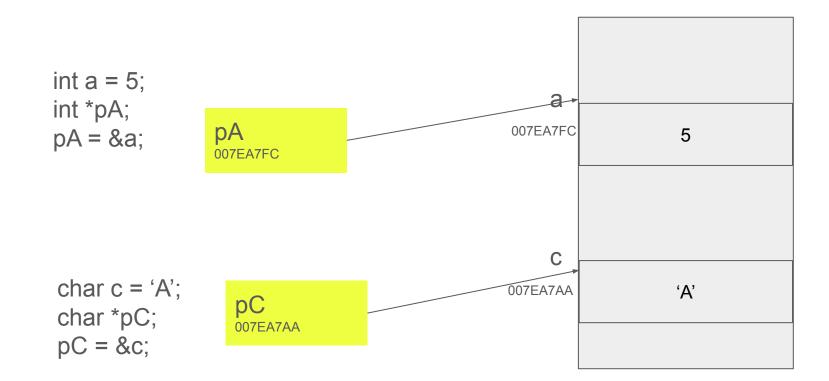
int num = 10; int* numPtr;





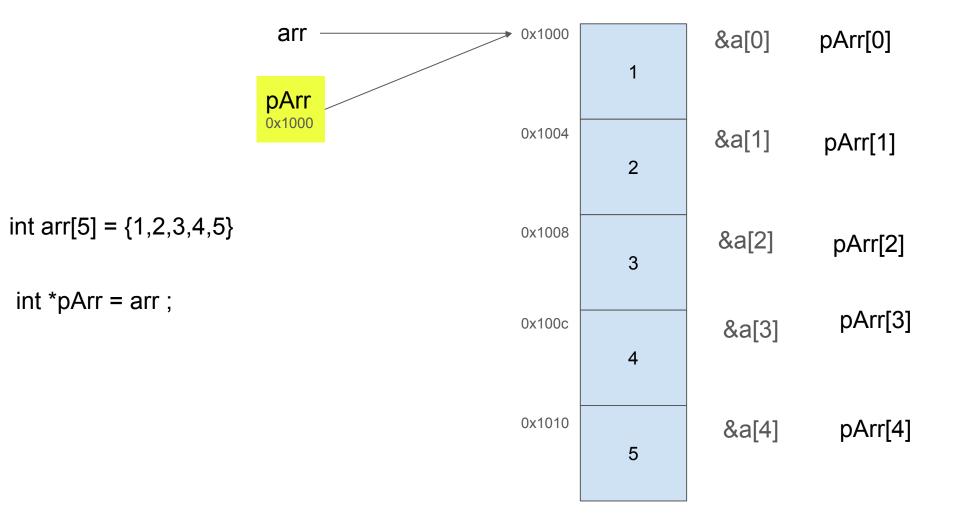






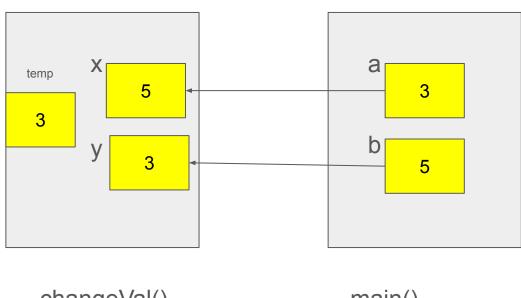
int arr[5];

| | 1번째 원소 | 2번째 원소 | 3번째 원소 | 4번째 원소 | 5번째 원소 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| arr | int | int | int | int | int |
| | array[0] | arrav[1] | array[2] | arrav[3] | array[4] |



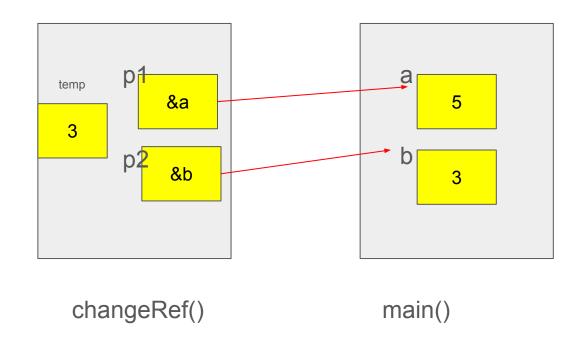
int $a[5] = \{1,2,3,4,5\}$ int *p = a; 주소값 표현 요소값 표현 &a[0] а p *p *a p[0] &a[1] a+1 *(p+1) *(a+1) p+1 p[1] a+2 p+2 &a[2] p[2] *(p+2) *(a+2) &a[3] p+3 a+3 p[3] *(a+3) *(p+3)p+4 &a[4] a+4 p[4] *(a+4) *(p+4)

Call by Value (값 전달)

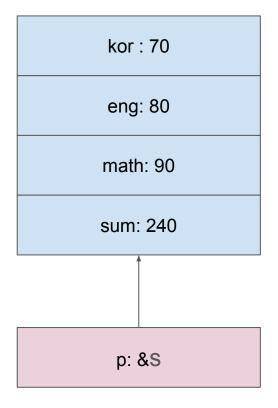


changeVal() main()

Call by Address (주소 전달)



구조체 변수 s



구조체 멤버 접근 방법

- 1) s.sum (직접 접근)
- 2) p->sum (화살표 연산자)
- 3) (*p).sum (역참조 후 점 연산자)