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decrement operator is used to decrease the value of a variable in an expression by 1

Syntax

--m // as prefix.

m-- // as postfix.

Q5. why we cannot perform addition of two pointers?

→ Because pointer represents location in the memory.  
each pointer is the address of block in the memory.

Q6. output

```
int no = 10;
```

```
printf("%d\n", no);
```

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

```
*p = 11;
```

```
printf("%d", no);
```

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

output

10

10

11

11



Q7. output

float arr[] = { 10.3, 43.4, 45.34,  
234.45 };

float \*p = NULL;

float \*q = NULL;

p = arr;

q = &arr[3];

p = 642288

q = 642288

\*p = 0

\*q = 0

p+2 = 10.00000

p+1 = 4.00000

p[1] = 43.40000

Q1



## Assignment 9.

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Q1. what is meant Null pointer? & why to initialise pointer to Null?

→ Null pointer is a pointer which has value 0 (Null) init.

uninitialized pointer is a pointer which has not been initialized (like a stack variable)

Q2. what is meant by pointer arithmetic? explain in details?

→ pointer arithmetic is the set of valid arithmetic operations that can be performed on pointers

- ① increment / decrement of a pointer.
- ② addition of integer to a pointer
- ③ subtraction of integer to a pointer
- ④ comparison of pointers.

Q3. what are the tasks of operating system?

- 
- ① file management
  - ② memory management
  - ③ process management
  - ④ handling ABI
  - ⑤ CPU scheduling.

Q4. what is meant by increment & decrement operators?

→ The increment ( $++$ ) is used to increment the value of variable in an expression by 1 symbol.

$++m$  // prefix  
 $m++$  // as postfix