Q6. Difference bet^n array & structure

Array	structure
(i) Array refer to a collection consisting of element of homogenous data type.	(i) structure refers to collection consisting of element of heterogeneous data type.
(ii) instantiation of array object is not possible.	(ii) instantiation of structure object is possible.
(iii) datatype array_name[size];	(iii) struct struct_name { data_type 1 ele1; data_type 2 ele2; };

Q7.

Q9. what is diff. bet^n direct access & indirect access operand?

→

direct addressing mode	indirect addressing mode
(i) contains the effective address of the operand.	(i) provides the address for the part of memory where the effective address is stored
(ii) access of the data is done through a sigle refrence of memory.	(ii) it has mostly multiple refrences of the memory to search the operand.
(iii) Faster memory access	(ii) slower memory access.

Q10. output

Assignment 10:

Q1. what is null pointer? why to initialize & uninitialized pointer to null?

→ Null pointer is a pointer which has value 0(Null) in it.
uninitialized pointer is a pointer which has not been initialized (like a stack variable) The value could be any junk value
related question (more).

Q2. diff. bet^n structure & union.

structure	union
① collection of the same datatype element & memory location diff^n	② collection of the same datatype ele. & memory location was same
ii) structure are denoted as struct keyword.	ii) union are denoted as union keyword
iii) its size is sum of all element datatype.	iii) it size is heighst size of member datatype.

Q3 which can be data types can be store in structure?

→ all datatypes can be store in structure int, float, double.

build in, derived

Page No.:
Date: / /

which is ment by padding in memory allocation of structure?

→ structure padding is defined as the process of adding one or more empty bytes beth the diff^n data type to align data in memory.

Q5. how many ways in which we can initialize member of structure?

→ ex1