



# Programming with C I

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# **Objectives**

To learn how to return function results through a function's arguments

# Segmentation fault

- Runtime error
- Means you tried to access memory that you weren't allowed to access
- Examples of causes:
  - trying to read from a file that wasn't open
  - following a dangling pointer
  - accessing data beyond array bounds

Let's introduce a segmentation fault in read.c

### The NULL pointer

- Uninitialized pointers point somewhere
- NULL is a pointer that points nowhere
- 0 also works for the null pointer

```
int* ptr = NULL;
if (myptr == NULL) {
    ...
    ...
```

# sizeof() function

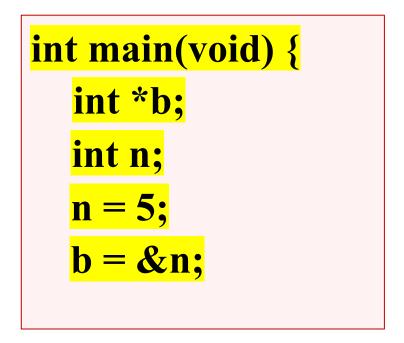
Gives the number of bytes that a variable or value takes up

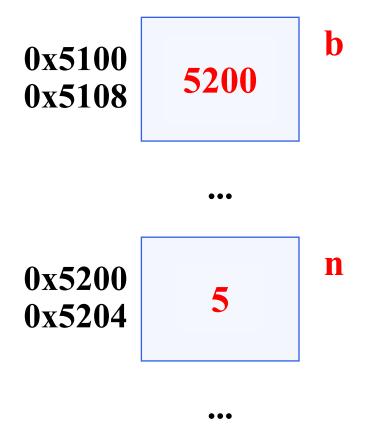
sizeof(m)

- On our server:
  - Char: 1 bytes
  - Int: 4 bytes
  - Float: 4 bytes
  - Double: 8 bytes
  - Pointer: 8 bytes

#### **Pointers**

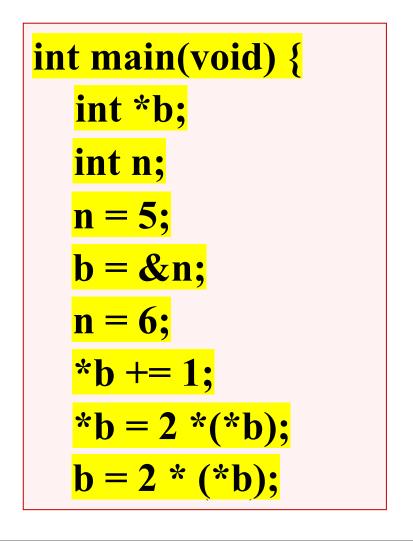
Create an integer pointer variable and set it

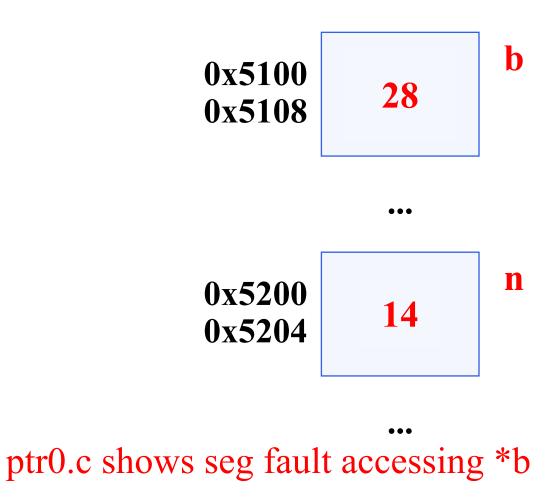




#### **Pointers**

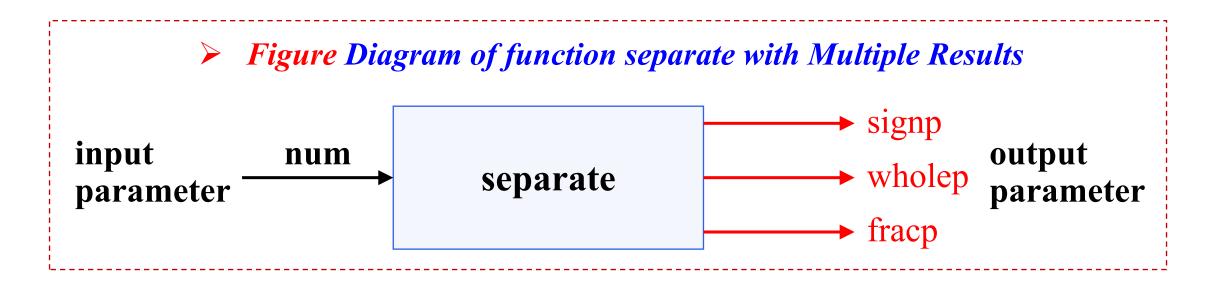
Create an integer pointer variable and set it



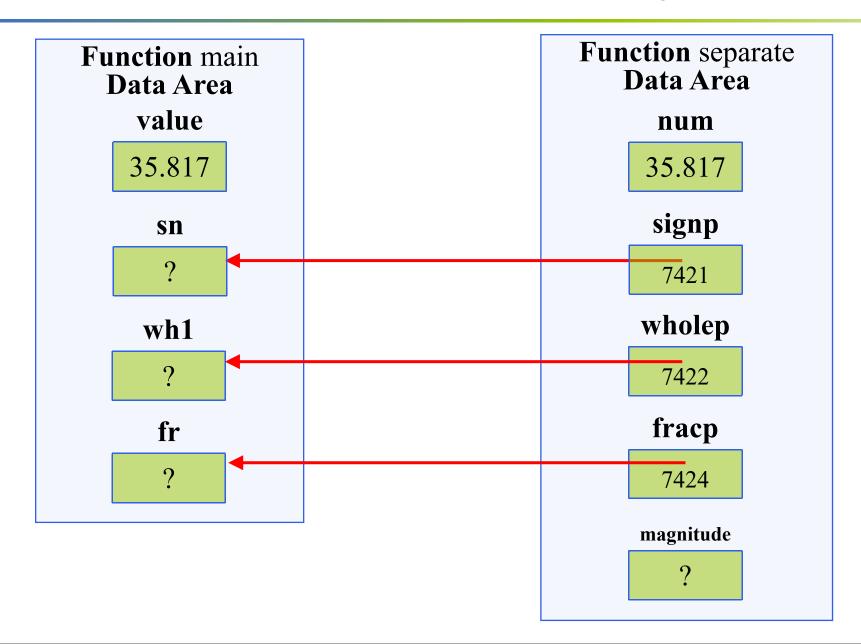


## **Functions with Output Parameters**

- We've used the return statement to send back one result value from a function.
- We can also use output parameters to return multiple results from a function.



#### Figure Parameter Correspondence for separate(value, &sn, &whl, &fr);



#### Table Effect of & Operator on the Data Type of a Reference

Decla	ration	Data Type of x	Data Type of &x
char	X	char	char * (pointer to char)
int	X	int	int * (pointer to int)
double	X	double	double * (pointer to double)

# **Meaning of Symbol \***

- inary operator for multiplication
- "pointer to" when used when declaring a variable or a function parameters
- indirection operator in a function body





# THE END

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