FIT3143 2024 - Applied Session Week 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Student ID** | **Student Name** | **Student Email** |
| 32844700 | Teh Jia Xuan | Jteh0015@student.monash.edu |

Task 3

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Result:

A black screen with a black background

Description automatically generated

Task 5

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated  
A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Result:

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

Task 7

We can use while ( (c = getchar() ) != EOF) to continuously reads characters until the end of file EOF. We can initialise a counter to count the words, we also declare a variable called current\_word to count the words that is not using space to separate. For example hi\nhi (EOF). So whenever we encounter space or a new line we set current\_word to 0. Then when c is a character and current\_word is 0 then we set current\_word to 1 and increment the word counter. So every time we need the current\_word to be 0 so we can increment the word counter. Thus, every time we encounter space or new line we set current\_word to 0.

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Task 11

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated  
A computer screen with text on it

Description automatically generated

Result:

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

Task 13

Initially BValue is declared as a pointer by this line “int AValue, \*BValue;”. Then AValue is initialised with the value 101. Then BValue pointer is set to AValue’s address. So now BValue is pointing to AValue’s address. After that, BValue is dereferencing using \*BValue, so it accessed the value stored at the address the pointer is pointing to, which is AValue’s address so BValue returns 101.