

O/p

```
1) int main()
{
    printf("%p", main);
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

%p stand for.
address to denote
pointer type variable

It return hexadecimal
value

```
2) #include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = 1, 2, 3;
    printf("i=%d\n", i);
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

O/p.

i=1.

We can't initialise
like that.

if we initialized
like this it will
take i=1.

```
3) #define prod(a,b) a*b
int main()
{
    int x=3, y=4;
    printf("%d", prod(x+2, y-1));
    return 0;
}
```

O/p

10.

Because $\text{prod}(\underline{3+2}, \underline{4-1})$

$a * b = 5 * 3$

$3+2 * 4-1$

$= 3+8-1$

$= 11-1 = 10 //$

// using precedence & Associativity

4) #define a 10 // a
10 a
30 → Local Variables
 int main()
 {
 global variable

#define a 50 // local variable.

printf("%d", a);
 getch();
 return 0;

3

In main()
 So Local variable
 more preference
 than global variable.
O/p: 50 //

5) #include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i = 20, j;

i = (printf("Hello") * printf("All Greeks"));

printf("%d", i);

return 0;

}

O/p: Hello AllGreeks9

Q-

first it will print Hello then AllGreeks.
 & also it will count the no of character
 & display.