

Week - 2

Assignment - 1

Predict the following Output

1.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void fun(int x)
```

```
{
```

```
    x = 30;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int y = 20;
```

```
    fun(y);
```

```
    printf("%d", y);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Y

20

Can't able to modify local variable
of a function inside another
function

So o/p \rightarrow 20

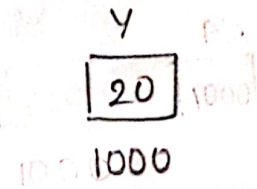
With the help of pointer
we can do or change
that

Call by value

2.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void fun(int *ptr)
{
    *ptr = 30;
}
int main()
{
    int y = 20;
    fun(&y);
    printf("%d", y);
    return 0;
}
```

output → 30



*ptr = ~~20~~
30

pf = 30

With the help of
Pointer we can change
local Variable
Call by reference

3. int main()

{

int *ptr;

int x;

ptr = &x;

*ptr = 0;

Printf("x = %d\n", x);

O/p → 0

Printf(" *ptr = %d\n", *ptr);

O/p → 0

*ptr += 5;

*ptr += 5 → 0 + 5 = 5

Printf("x = %d\n", x);

O/p → 5

Printf(" *ptr = %d\n", *ptr);

O/p → 5

(*ptr)++;

*ptr = 5 *ptr++ = 6

Printf("x = %d\n", x);

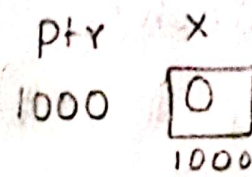
O/p → 6

Printf(" *ptr = %d\n", *ptr);

O/p → 6

return 0;

}



*ptr = x

```

4. #include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char s1[7] = "1234", *p;
    p = s1 + 2;
    *p = '0';
    printf("%s", s1);
}

```

s1 =

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

s1 + 2 = 3

p → hold an address
of 3

*p = 3 it change
to 0

∴ s1 → 1204

O/p 1204


```
5. #include <stdio.h>
void f (int *p, int *q)
```

```
{
    p = q;
    *p = 2;
```

```
}
```

```
int i = 0, j = 1;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    f(&i, &j);
```

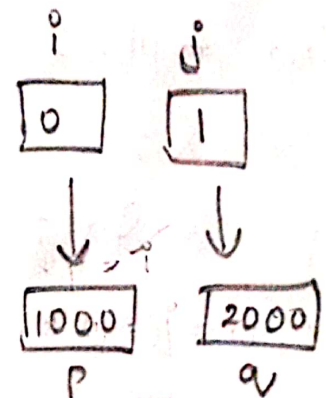
```
    printf("%d %d\n", i, j);
```

```
    getch();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Call by reference



$p = q$

∴ $p = 2000$

$*p = 2 \rightarrow j = 2$

o/p 0, 2

```
6 #include <stdio.h>
```

```
int f(int x, int *py, int **ppz)
```

```
{
    int y, z;
```

```
    **ppz = 1;
```

```
    z = **ppz;
```

```
    *py = 2;
```

```
    y = *py;
```

```
    x = 3;
```

```
    return x+y+z;
```

```
}
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int c, *b, **a;
```

```
    c = 4
```

```
    b = &c;
```

```
    a = &b;
```

```
    printf("%d", f(c, b, a));
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

$**ppz = a = \&b$

$\&(\&c)$

$\&(1000)$

$*ppz = 2000$

in 64 bit $2000 + 1 \rightarrow 2000H$

$\therefore z = 5$

$*py = 2$

$b = 2$

$c = 4$

$y = *py = 2$

$x = 4 + 3 = 7$

return $7 + 2 + 5 = 14$

Step 1: Main function

$\boxed{4}$ c $b = \&c$ $a = \&b$
 $*b = c$

lets take

$\boxed{4}$ c $\boxed{1000}$ b $\boxed{2000}$ a
 1000 2000

7. #include <stdio.h>

int main()

{ int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

int *p = arr;

++*p;

p += 2;

printf("%d", *p);

return 0;

}

8. #include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

char C[] = "GATE2011";

char *p = C;

printf("%s", p + p[3] - p[1]);

}

new address = cur ad + i * size of (data)

1>

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

*p = arr p = &arr

p = 1000

*p = 1

++*p = 2

p = p + 2 =

*p = 3

o/p → 3

G	A	T	E	2	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*p → hold base address of C

P[3] → E P[A] - A

9. `int main()`

`{`
`char arr[] = "Workstreet"`

`printf ("%s", arr);`

`return 0;`

`}`

`arr =`

W	o	r	k	s	t	r	e	e	T
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

`∴ arr + 4`

It will start pointing
from 8th 'e'

10.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int fun(char *str1)
```

```
{
```

```
    char *str2 = str1;
```

```
    while (*++str1);
```

```
    return (str1 - str2);
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char *str = "Workstreet";
```

```
    printf ("%d", fun(str));
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

*str = [w|o|r|k|s|t|r|e|e|t|]

fun(str)

str2 = str1

while (*++str1)

Count until '10'

Workstreet

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10

while return

str1 will increase
to 10

Previous Value subtr

Present Value
difference will be 10

return 10

o/p 10

Sir I'm not sure & little bit
Confused in Prob no 6, 8 & 10