

Assignment No. 5

1. `int arr[4];` `arr`

0	1	2	3
10	10	10	10

100 104 108 112 116

"arr is one dimensional array which holds 4 elements in it is of type integer".

2. `float arr[8];`

"arr is one dimensional array which holds 8 elements in it is of type float".

index

Identifier → `arr`

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.1	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.0	4.1	4.2	5.1

100 104 108 112 116 120 124 128 132

Base address →

3. `int arr[3][5];`

"arr is a two dimensional array which holds 3 one dimensional array & each one dimensional array holds 5 elements is of type integer".

	0	1	2	3	4
arr	0				
	1				
	2				

This array is of 60 bytes (15*4)

4. `double arr [3] [2];`

"arr is 2 dimensional which holds 3 one dimensional array & each one dimensional array contain 2 elements in it of type double".

		0	1
arr	0		
	1		
	2		

5. `char arr [2] [4];`

"arr is two dimensional array which holds 2 one dimensional array in it and each one dimensional array contains 4 elements in it is of type character".

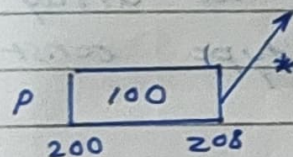
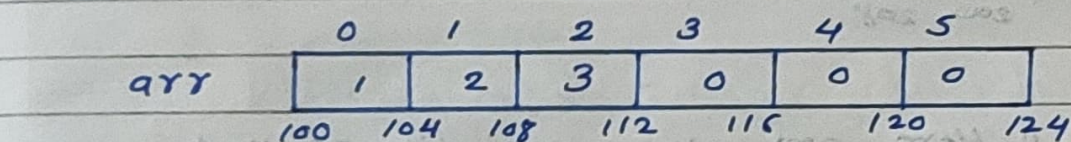
		0	1	2	3
arr	0				
	1				

Total size is 8 byte.

6. `int arr[6] = {1, 2, 3};`
`int *p = arr;`

"arr is one dimensional array which holds 6 elements in it is of type integer".

• p is a pointer which holds the base address of arr. [i.e 100].

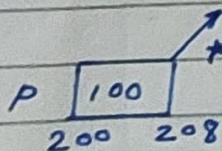
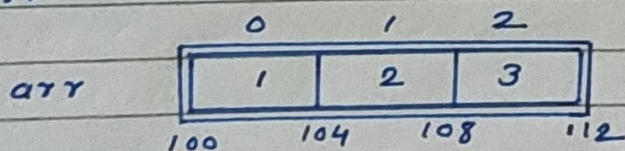


if we print *p then value will be 1.

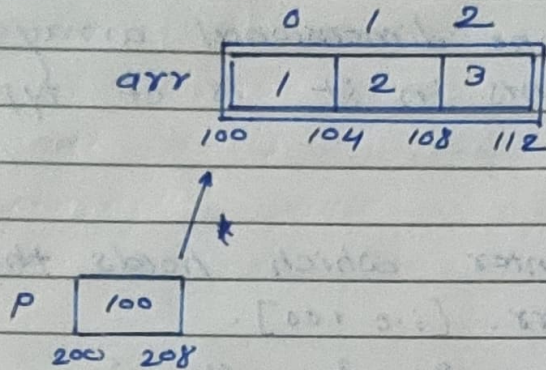
7. `int const arr[3] = {1, 2, 3};`
`int *p = arr;`

"arr is one dimensional array which holds 3 elements is of type integer".

p is of 8 byte & it holds base address of arr. i.e 100



8. `int const arr [3] = {1, 2, 3};`
`int const * const p = arr;`



"Here arr is one dimensional array which holds 3 elements of type const integer".

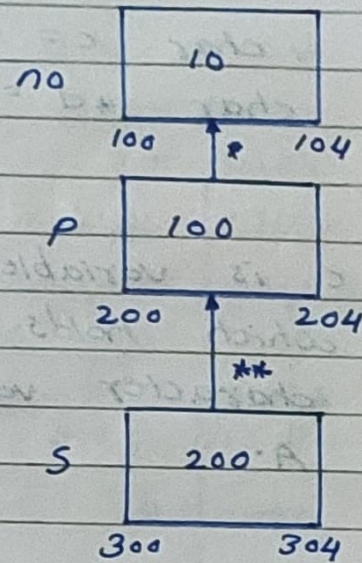
Pointer P is constant & it holds the address of other constant variable of array.

9.

`int no = 10;``int *P = &no;``int **S = &P;`

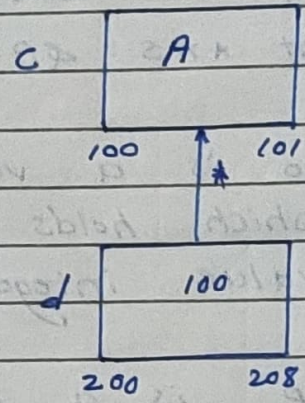
- `no` is a variable which holds the value integer 10.

- `P` is a pointer of 8 bytes which stores address of `no` & can fetch only integer range data from it.

`no` → 10`&no` → 100`*P` → 10`sizeof(P)` → 8 byte`sizeof(*P)` → 4 byte`sizeof(*S)` → 4 byte`sizeof(**S)` → 4 byte`sizeof(no)` → 4 byte`P` → 100`&P` → 200`*S` → 100`**S` → 10

10. `char c = 'A';`
`char *d = &c;`

- `c` is variable name which holds character value `A`.



- `d` is pointer of type `char` & holds address of `c`.

`c` \rightarrow `A`
`&c` \rightarrow 100

`sizeof(c)` \rightarrow 1 byte

`d` \rightarrow 100

`&d` \rightarrow 200

`*d` \rightarrow `A`

`sizeof(d)` \rightarrow 8 byte

`Size of (*d)` \rightarrow 1 byte