## **Tutorial 1**

Pointer tutorial

- 2d array as function argument.
- char pointer accessing int value

This is a function displaying elements of a 2D array. Now, you modify this to display row-wise sum (or column-wise sum).

```
#include <stdio.h>
void print 2d array(int *a, int rows, int cols);
void print_2d_array(int *a, int rows, int cols)
          for(int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {
                     for(int j = 0; j < cols; ++j) {
                     printf("%d ", a[i * cols + i]);
                     printf("\n");
int main(void)
int arr[][3] = { {1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6} };
print_2d_array(arr[0], 2, 3); /*first argument type is what?? */
```

## char pointer accessing int value

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
   int i = 23;
   char *p;
   p = (char *) &i;
   int s = sizeof(i)/sizeof(char);
   for (int k=0; k<s; k++) {
        printf("%d, ", *p); p++; }
   return 0;
```

## my\_rand() with void return;

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void my_rand(int *p);
int main(){
    int i;
    my_rand(&i);
    for (int j=0; j<10; j++) {
         my_rand(&i);
         printf("%d, ", i);
return 0;
void my_rand(int *p)
*p = rand();
```

## void

- Funtion's return type being void says that the function returns nothing.
- A pointer of type void void \*p;
- This is a general purpose pointer.
- Now, p can be assigned with address of any type variable.
- But, to access the value through p using the dereferencing operator like \*p will not work.
- You need to typecast it.

```
#include < stdio.h >
void main()
   int p=20;
   float q=15.75;
   void *ptr; // Declaring a void pointer
   ptr=&p; // Assigning address of integer to void pointer.
   printf("The value of integer variable is= %d",*((int*) ptr));
   // (int*)ptr - is used for type casting. Whereas *((int*)ptr)
   // dereferences the type casted void pointer variable.
   ptr=&q; // Assigning address of float to void pointer.
   printf("The value of float variable is= %f",*( (float*) ptr) );
```