

# Computer Science & Information Technology

## C - Programming

### Array & Pointer

DPP: 3

**Q1** #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
    int a[] = {10,234,74,95,25,66 };
    int *b= a+6;
    printf("%d", b[-5]);
    return 0;
}
```

The output of the program is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q2** Consider the following program

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
    int i, j , b[] = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, *p ;
    p = b ;
    *p++;
    i= (*p)+=10;
    j = *p+=10;
    printf ("%d\t", i+j);
}
```

The output of the program is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3** #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
    int i , b [] = {21, 13, 43, 25, 60}, *p ;
    p = b ;
    *++p ;
    printf ("%d\t", *p);
    p += 2 ;
    printf ("%d", *p);
}
```

(A) 13, 25

(B) 21 25

(C) 43 60

(D) 21 43

**Q4** #include <stdio.h>

```
int main(){
    int arr[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,1,2,5}, *ptr;
    int x = 12%13-(1<3);
    ptr = arr + x;
```

```
printf("%d \n", ptr[1]);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

The output of the program is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q5** #include <stdio.h>

```
int main(){
    int arr[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,1,2,5}, *ptr;
    int x = 2%13-(1>>1);
    ptr = arr+x;
    ptr +=3;
    printf("%d \n", ptr[1]);
    return 0;
}
```

The output of the program is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q6** #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
    int arr[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,1,2,5}, *ptr1, **ptr2;
    ptr1 = arr;
    ptr2 = &ptr1;
    ++*ptr2;
    printf("%d \n", ptr1[1]);
    return 0;
}
```

Output of the program is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q7** Consider the following program

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
    int i , b [] = {2, 1, 4, 5, 0}, *p ;
    int **q;
    q = &p;
    p = b ;
    ++*q ;
    printf ("%d\t", *p);
    ++**q ;
    printf ("%d", *p);
```


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```
}
```

output of the given program is \_\_\_\_\_

(A) 2 2                      (B) 1 2  
(C) 11                      (D) 2 2

**Q8** Consider the following program

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
    int i, j, b[] = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, *p, **p1;
    p = b+2;
    p1 = &p;
    p[2] = 22;
    p1[0][2] = p1[0][2] + 22;
    *p++;
    i = (*p)++;
    j = **p1++;
```

```
printf ("%d\t", i+j+b[4]);
}
```

The output of the program is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q9** #include<stdio.h>

```
int main()
{
    int a[] = {10,234,74,95,25,66 };
    int x = 2*6/7<<2;
    int *b = a+6;
    printf("%d", b[-x]);
}
The output of the program is _____
```

(A) 234                      (B) 74  
(C) 95                      (D) 25



## Answer Key

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**Q1**    **234**

**Q2**    **36**

**Q3**    **(A)**

**Q4**    **6**

**Q5**    **7**

**Q6**    **3**

**Q7**    **(B)**

**Q8**    **55**

**Q9**    **(B)**



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# Hints & Solutions

## Q1 Text Solution:

10	234	74	95	25	66
100	104	108	112	116	120

$$b = 100 + 6 \Rightarrow 100 + 6 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 124$$

$$b[-5] = *(6 - 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow *(124 - 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow *(124 - 5 \times 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow *(120) = 234$$

234 is the answer.

## Q2 Text Solution:

b	2	13	4	5	6
	100	104	108	112	116

P	<del>100</del>
	4

\*P++; ← post increment

$$i = (*P) + 10$$

$$i = 3 + 10 = 13$$

$$j = *P + 1 = 10$$

$$j = 13 + 10 = 23$$

13 + 23 = 36 is the correct answer

## Q3 Text Solution:

b	21	13	43	25	60
	100	104	108	112	116

P	<del>100</del>	104
---	----------------	-----

\*++P; prefix operator

printf → 13

$$P = 104 + 2 = 104 + 2 \times 4 = 112$$

printf → 25

∴ 13, 25, which is option 'a'

## Q4 Text Solution:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	5
0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48

$$x = 12 \% 13 - (1 << 3)$$

$$= 12 - 8 \Rightarrow 4$$

$$ptr = arr + 4$$

$$= 0 + 4 = 16$$

$$ptr = [1] = *(ptr + 1)$$

$$= *(20)$$

$$= 6$$

## Q5 Text Solution:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	5
0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48

$$X = 2 \% 13 - 0 \Rightarrow 2 - 0$$

$$ptr = arr + x = 0 + 2 = 8$$

$$ptr += 3 = 8 + 3 \Rightarrow 8 + 3 \times 4 = 20$$

$$printf(20[1]) = *(20 + 1)$$

$$= *[24]$$

$$= 7$$

## Q6 Text Solution:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	5
0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48

$$ptr1 = 0$$

ptr 1	<del>4</del>	100
-------	--------------	-----

$$ptr 2 [100]$$

$$*prt = 0$$

$$++*ptr = 4$$

$$ptr 1[1] = *(ptr 1 + 1)$$

$$= (4 \times 1) \Rightarrow *8$$

$$= 3$$

## Q7 Text Solution:

2	1	4	5	0
100	104	108	112	116

p	<del>100</del>	100
	200	

q	200
	300

$$++*q = 100 \rightarrow 104$$

printf → 1

$$++**q \rightarrow 2$$

printf 2

∴ option 'b' is correct.

## Q8 Text Solution:



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b	2	2	3	5	<del>6</del>
100	104	108	112	116	<del>22</del> 44

$$p = 100 + 2 = \boxed{\text{108}} \quad 112$$

200

$$p1 \quad \boxed{\text{200}} \quad 204$$

$$P2 = *(108 + 2) = *(116)$$

$$P1[0][2] = *(*(p + 0) + 2)$$

$$= *(*(200) + 2)$$

$$= *(108) + 2)$$

$$= *116$$

$$*p++ = 112$$

$$i = (*p)++ = 5$$

$$\text{printf}(i+j+b[5]) // \text{pseudocode}$$

$$= 6 + 5 + 44 \Rightarrow 55$$

#### Q9 Text Solution:

10	234	74	95	25	66
100	104	108	112	116	120

$$x = 2 * 6 / 7 << 2$$

$$= 12 / 7 << 2$$

$$= 1 << 2 = 4$$

$$b = 100 + 6 = 100 + 6 * 4 = 124$$

$$b[-4]$$

$$*(b - 4) = *(124 - 4)$$

$$= *(124 - 16)$$

$$= *(108) = 74$$



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