TI, TSP, MCU 및 Xilinx Zynq FPGA
프로그래밍 전문가 과정

5 회차문

정상용

79_1

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i;
    int arr[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};

    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {
        if(arr[i] % 2  == 0)

         printf("짝수는 %d\n", arr[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

79_3

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i;
    int arr[10] = {3, 77, 10, 7, 4, 9, 1, 8, 21, 33};
    int arr2[10];

    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {
        arr2[i] = arr[9-i];
        printf("%d\n", arr2[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

79_4

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i;
    int res = 0, odd = 0, even = 0;
    int arr[10] = {3, 77, 10, 7, 4, 9, 1, 8, 21, 33};

    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        if(arr[i] % 2 == 1)
        {
            odd += arr[i];
        }
        else
        {
            even += arr[i];
        }

    res = odd * even;

    printf("%d\n", res);

}
```

104_4

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int num1 = 3, num2 = 7;
    int *temp = NULL;
    int *num1_p = &num1;
    int *num2_p = &num2;
    int **num_p_p = &num1_p;

    for(;;)


    temp = *num_p_p;
    *num_p_p = num2_p;
    num2_p = temp;
    **num_p_p = num1;

    printf("**num_p_p = %d\n",** num_p_p);
    printf("*num1_p = %d\n", *num1_p);
    printf("*num2_p = %d\n", *num2_p);

    return 0;
}
```

279_1

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i;
    int year = 3;
    float rate = 1.04;
    int res[7];
    int account[7] = { 100, 200, 300, 300, 300, 400, 500};

    for(i = 0; i < 7; i++)
    {
     res[i] = account[i] * rate * year;
     printf("res is %d\n", res[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```