POINTERS

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1.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
     int x=126;
     char *p=&x;
     printf("%d",++*p++);
     *p=1;
    printf("%d",x);
}
2.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
     int n=404;
     char *b=&x;
     if(*b<0)
         printf("hello");
     else
         printf("hai");
}
3.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int *i=255;
printf("%p",i);
4.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
 int a=13;
 void *p=&x;
 printf("%d ",*p);
5. What is the difference between int *const p and int const *p.
6.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
     printf("%d\n",sizeof(int *));
    printf("%d\n",sizeof(char*));
    printf("%d\n",sizeof(double*));
}
7.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
 void *p=5;
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printf("%d ",(int*)p+1);
 printf("%d ",(long int*)p+1);
 printf("%d ",(char*)p+1);
8. How do you declare a pointer that can store the address of a float variable?
9.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
     int p=200;
     short int *a=&p;
     a+1;
     *++a=0;
    printf("%d",p);
}
10.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
 char a='3';
 char b=1;
 short int *pt=&a;
 printf("%d",*pt);
11.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int *p=20;
printf("%d\n",p+2);
short int *q = 23;
printf("%d\n",q+3);
}
12.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
short int a=45;
char *p=&a;
*++p=2;
printf("%d\n",*--p);
*p=5;
printf("%d\n",a);
13.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i=56;
void *ptr=&i;
printf("%p",++((char*)ptr)); /* Assume the address of i is 0x1000 */
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}
14.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int x=10,y=20;
char *p=&x;
char *q=&y;
printf("%d",q-p);/* (Assume the address of x is 0x1000 and y is 0x1004)*/
15.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
     int x=370;
    short *p=&x;
     *p>>=2;
     *++p=3;
     *p>>=2;
     printf("\%d",x);
}
16.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
 int *p='1';
 printf("%d ",p+1);
 char *q=2;
 printf("%d",q+1);
17.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int num=500;
char *ptr=#
for(int i=0;i<4;i++)
if(*ptr!=0)
*ptr=2;
else
break;
printf("%d %d",i,num);
18.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
 int *p='1';
 printf("%d ",*p);
 char *q=2;
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printf("%d",*q);
19.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int a=100;
int *p=&a;
((char)p +1)=2;
printf("%d",*p);
20. What is void pointer(void*)?
21.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x=348;
    char *ptr=&x;
    *ptr++=4;
     *(ptr+1)=0;
    printf("%d %d",*ptr,x);
}
22.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
double *p=NULL;
printf("%d\n",p);
p=(double*)100;
printf("%d",p+2);
23.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x=200;
    char *p=&x;
    short q=&x;
     *(p+1)=3;
     *q++=4;
    *(q+1)=0;
    printf("%d %d",*ptr,*p);
}
24.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int x = 400;
void *ptr=&x;
printf("%d %d",*((char*)ptr+2),*((char*)ptr+1));
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25.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
short int x=556;
short int y=557;
int *p=&x;
*p=15;
printf("%d %d",x,y);
26.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n=416;
char *b=&n;
*b=*b>>2;
printf("%d",*b);
}
27. #include<stdio.h>
int main()
 int x=157;
 void q=&x;
 printf("%d",(int*)*q);
28.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
 int r=300;
 char *p=&r;
 *++p=1;
 short int *q=&r;
 q+1;
 printf("%d %d",*p,*q);
29.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
 int t=290;
 void *u=&t;
 printf("%d ",*(char*)u);
 printf("%d ",*(int *)u);
30.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int a=-3;
unsigned char *p=(char *)&a;
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printf("%d",*p);
31.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int a=-24;
char *p=(char *)&a;
*p=*p&0;
printf("%d",a);
32.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
char c='a';
char *p=&c;
p++;
*(p-1)=68;
p--;
printf("%c",*p);
33. Write a program to find the size of a varible using pointer.
34.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
     char x='a';
     short int p=&x+3;
    printf("%u",p);
                          /* Assume the address of x is 0x1000)*/
}
35. Write a program to print short integer binary using pointer.
36.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int x=10,y=20;
short int *p=&x;
short int *q=&y;
                     /* Assume the address of x is 0x1000 */
printf("%d",q-p);
}
37.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int a=30;
int *p=&a;
printf("%d",sizeof(*p));
printf("%d",sizeof(p));
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}
38.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int const *x=10;
x+=10;
printf("%d",x);
39.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x='f';
char *y=&x;
int i=0;
while(i<4)
{
     *(y+i)=*y+i;
printf("%c",*(y+2));
40.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
const char *pt='a';
*pt+=3;
printf("%c",*pt);
41.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int a=11,b=22;
int *const t=&a;
t=&b;
printf("%d",*t);
42.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char x=20;
    int *p=&x;
    printf("%d",*p);
}
43.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
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int c=40;
     int *d=&c;
     d++;
     printf("%d",*d);
}
44.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
     int x=50;
     int p=&x+2;
    printf("%u ",&x);
    printf("%u",p);
                          /* Assume the address of x is 0x1000)*/
}
45.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x=10,y=20;
char *p1=&x;
short int p2=&y;
printf("%d",p2-p1); /* (Assume the address of x is 0x1000 and y is 0x1004)*/
46.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int x=2,y=4;
short int *p=&x;
p+=2;
printf("%d",*p);
p++;
printf(" %d",*p);
}
47.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int r=540;
char *p=&r;
p++;
short int *q=p;
printf("%d",*q);
}
48.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int a=30;
char *p=&a;
printf("%d",sizeof(*p));
printf("%d",sizeof(p));
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}
49.#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int m=89,n=90;
  const int *const p=&m;
  p++;
  printf("%d",*m);
}
50.#include<stdio.h>
  int main()
{
  int num=2,i;
  int *p=&num;
  for(i=31;i>=0;i--)
  *p|=1<<i;
  printf("%d",num);
}</pre>
```