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CHAPTER-4

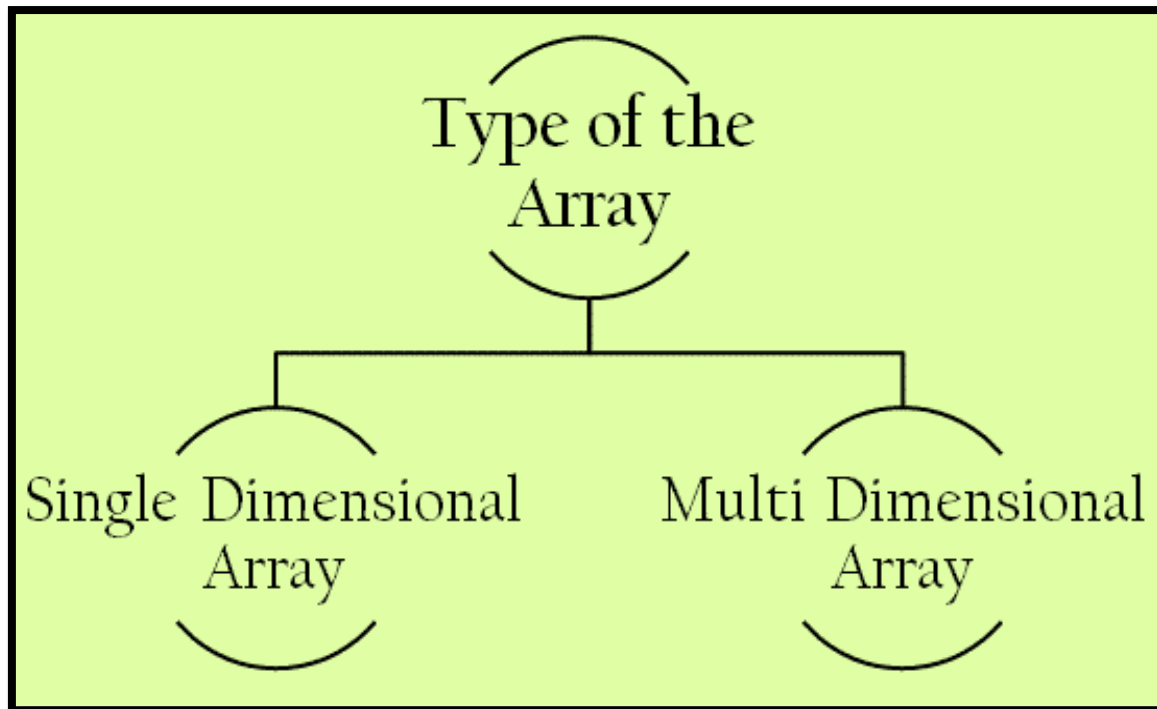
ARRAY & POINTERS

- Types of arrays
 - Single Dimensional Array
 - Two Dimensional Array or Multi-Dimensional Array
 - String Arrays
- Use of arrays in Programming
- Arrays and matrices
- Introduction of Pointers
- Use of pointers in Dynamic Programming
- Pointer to Variables
- Pointer to Array
- Pointer within Array
- Pointer To Structure
- Pointers within structure
- Pointer to Pointer

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Q-1 What is Array ? Explain with types.



Detail :-

- Array is a group of elements that all have same data type.
- It is a data structure that can store multiple values at the same time in single variable.
- ✓ **How to declare array:- [1 mark]**
 - Array can be declare at design time and at run time.
 - To declare array , C language provide 3 criterias:
 - (i) Name of Array
 - (ii) Size of Array
 - (iii) Type of Array

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Ex :- int a[3];

❖ **Types of Array :-**

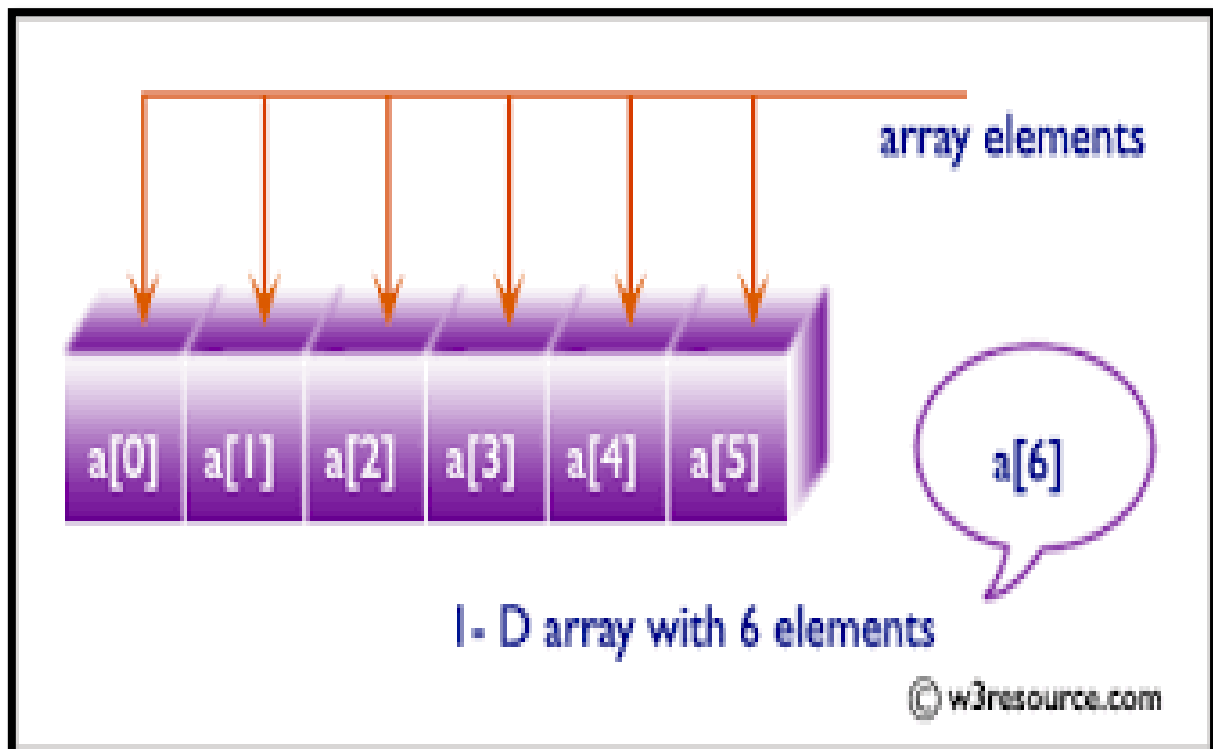
- Array can be of following types:
 - (i) One dimension array (1 - D)
 - (ii) Two dimension array (2 - D)
 - (iii) Multi dimension array (M – D)

✓ **One dimension array (1 - D) :-**

- 1 – D means if we provide only one dimension (one square bracket) with size.

Syntax :- <data type> <array name> [size of array]

Example :- int a[5];



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Name	roll[0]	roll[1]	roll[2]	roll[3]	roll[4]	roll[5]	roll[6]	roll[7]
Values	12	45	32	23	17	49	5	11
Address	1000	1002	1004	1006	1008	1010	1012	1014

1-D Array memory arrangement

✓ **Two dimension array (2 - D) :-**

- In 2 – D array ,we have to provide two dimenstions (two square brackets)with size.
- One bracket for row & other bracket for column
- We can create table , matrix using 2- D array.

Syntax :- <data type> <array name> [size of row] [size of column]
Example :- int a[3][3]

TWO DIMENSIONAL ARRAY

Also referred to as a *table*, a two dimensional array has two indexes. The first index refers to the row, while the second refers to column. The syntax in declaring two-dimensional arrays in Visual C++ is:

<data type> <array name> [<row size>] [<column size>]

In a two-dimensional array, the array elements are arranged in row-major order.

int a [4] [3] = { {1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}, {10, 11, 12} } ;

	Column 0	Column 1	Column 2
Row 0	a[0] [0]	a[0] [1]	a[0] [2]
Row 1	a[1] [0]	a[1] [1]	a[1] [2]
Row 2	a[2] [0]	a[2] [1]	a[2] [2]
Row 3	a[3] [0]	a[3] [1]	a[3] [2]

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✓ **Multi dimension array (M - D) :-**

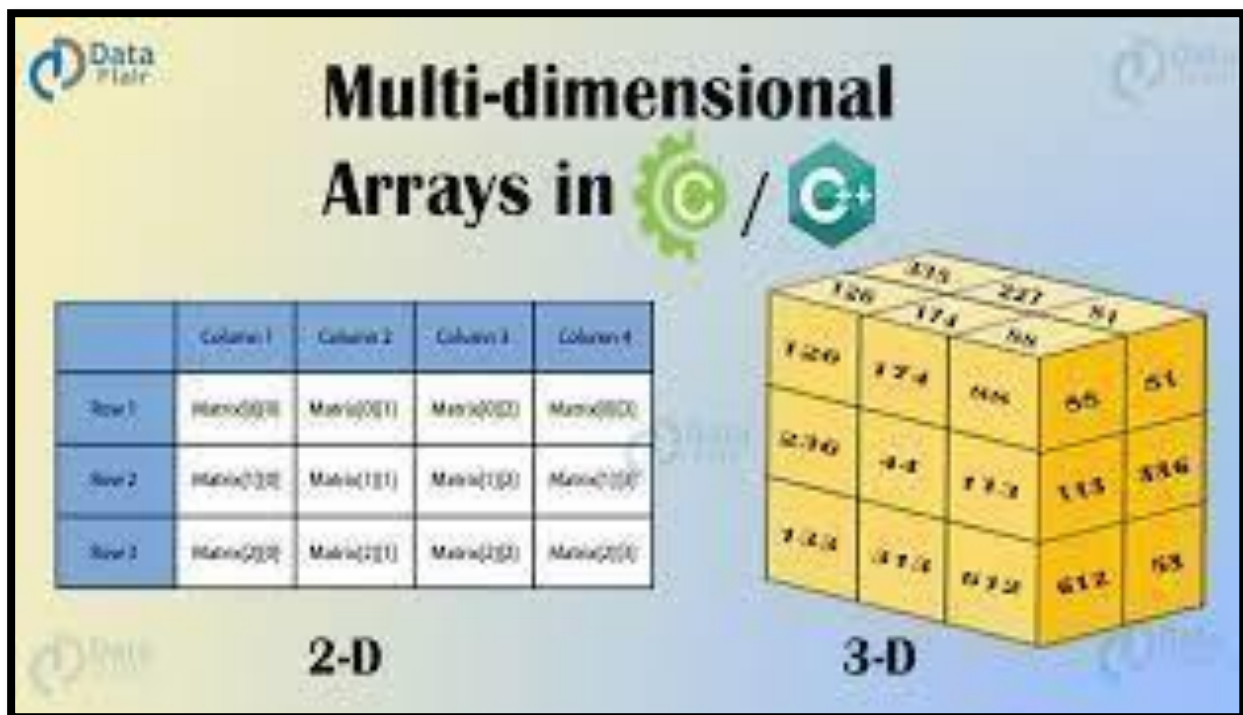
- M-D represented by more than 2 brackets at the same time with size.

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Syntax :- <data type> <array name> (<size 1>) (<size 2>)....(size N)

Example :- int a[3][3][3]



1 Word Question – Answer

	QUESTION	ANSWER
	What is Array?	Group of Elements having same name and type.
2	Array is _____ datatype.	Derived
3	Array is used to represent _____	Collection
4	Types of array can be _____ & _____	Single/One dimension & Multi/Two dimension

Q-2 Explain Array Initialization in brief.

Detail:

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✓ **Initialization of array elements:-**

- After definition and declaration of array now array elements must be initialized.
- The two-dimensional array can be either initialized at :
 1. Compile time (at the time of declaration)
 2. Run time (using scanf statement or using assignment operator)



Compile time initialization

Example :

```
int number[ ] = {1,2,3,4};
```

- The character array can be initialized as follows :

```
char name[ ] = {'j','o','h','n','\0'};
```

- The character array can also be initialized as follows :

```
char name[ ] = "john";
```

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1. **Initialization of array at compile time:-**

- In this type of initialization, the array elements can be initialized at the time of declaration.
- The values are assigned to each array element enclosed within braces and separated by comma.

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Example:-

```
data_type array_name[2][3]={ {1,2,3},{4,5,6}};
```

column1 column2 column3

1	2	3
---	---	---

2. Initialization of array at run time:-



Run time initialization :

- In run time initialization, the array is explicitly initialize at run time.
- This concept generally used for initializing large arrays.
- Example:

```
for(i=0; i < 100; i++)  
{  
    if( i < 50)  
        sum[i] = 0.0;  
    else  
        sum[i] = 1.0;  
}
```

- Here first 50 elements of the array sum are initialized to 0 and the remaining 50 elements are initialized to 1 at run time.

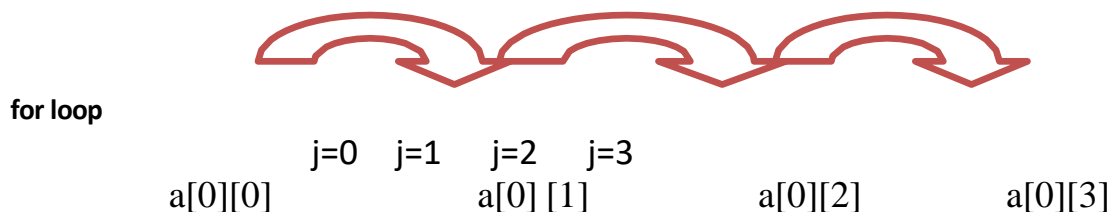
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- For initialization of two-dimensional array, we need nested for loops.
- The loop with counter i is used for row and the loop with counter j is used as columns.
- Initially, the value of i=0, which indicates the row 0 and the inner loop reads the values for the elements in each column in the row 0. It continues till the rows complete.
- Firstly declare an array int a[3][3] which will contain total (3*3=9) elements.. Now, using for loop we access the elements of this array as:

```
for(i=0;i<3;i++)  
{  
  for(j=0;j<3;j++)  
  {  
    printf("\n enter elements a[%d][%d]",i,j);  
    scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);  
  }  
}
```

- The elements of array will ne initialized using the for loop under:-
- Initially the value of i=0, so the value of a[0] will be scanned first using the scanf statement and likewise the loop executes for values upto a[4].



1 Word Question – Answer



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SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	If array elements are initialized at the time of declaration then it is called _____ initialization.	Compile time
2	If array elements are initialized at the runtime then it is called _____ initialization.	Runtime
3	In _____ array initialization We have to assign fix value or size compulsory.	Compile time
4	Run time initialization of array is suitable for initializing _____ array.	Large

Q-3 Explain Array Initialization in brief.

Arrays of Strings

- String is array of characters.
- Thus an array of string is 2-D array of characters.
- E.g.
`char names[5][10];`
- Here, names[5][10] means 5 names having 10 characters each.

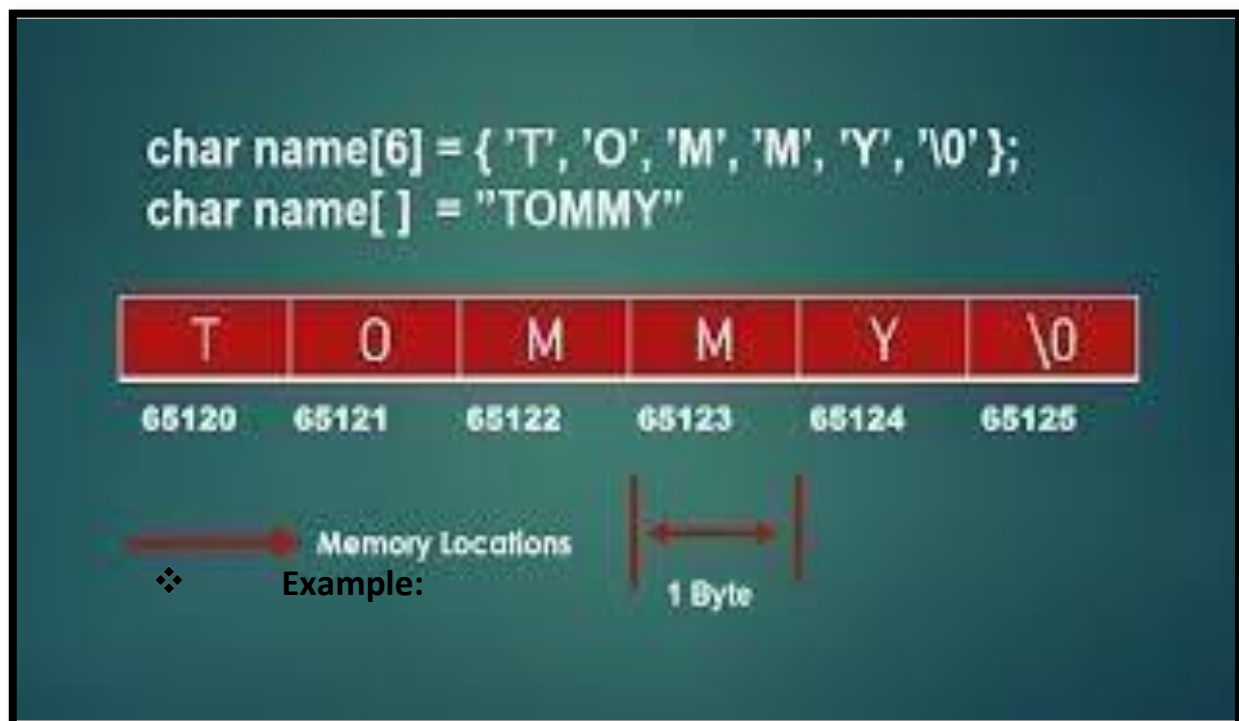
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Detail :-

- The array of character is implemented in c which is known as string.
- The declaration of string array or character array can be like :`Char str[5] = { 'a','b','c','d','e','\0' }`
- A NULL char '`\0`' must be added at the end of array string.
- The character array need one more space to store NULL char.
- C also provide facility to declare character array without specifying number of elements.
- In this case array size will be declare automatically.

→
✓ **String Array Memory Allocation :-**



```
#include<stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
```



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```
void main()
{
    clrscr();
    char arr[3][12]= { "Rose", "India", "technologies" };
    printf("Array of String is = %s,%s,%s\n", arr[0], arr[1], arr[2]);
    getch();
}
```

Output:

Array of String is=Rose, India, technologies

1 Word Question – Answer

SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	String array is _____ array of characters	2-D
2	String is array of _____ object.	Char
3	Write down statement to declare string array	Char arr[3][12]
4	String array represent _____ and _____.	Array size Total number of characters

Q-4 Explain Array with matrix.

Detail :-

- Array of Array is known as 2 – D array.
- 2-D array in C is also known as Matrix.
- Two dimensional array or multi-dimensional array are used to represent data in matrix form.
- Suppose , We declare array like a[3][3] then Matrix can be store as array like following:



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	i → row →			
j	a [0][0]	a [0][1]	a [0][2]	a [i][j]
column	a [1][0]	a [1][1]	a [1][2]	element
	a [2][0]	a [2][1]	a [2][2]	

Syntax:

<data-type> <array_nm> [row_subscript][column-subscript]; Example:

```
#include
<stdio.h> #include
<conio.h>

void main()
{
    int a[3][3], i, j;
    clrscr();
    printf("\n\t Enter matrix of 3*3 ");

    for(i=0; i<3; i++)
    {
        for(j=0; j<3; j++)
        {
            scanf("%d",&a[i][j]); //read 3*3 array
        }
    }
}
```

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```
printf("\n\t Matrix is : \n");
for(i=0; i<3; i++)
{
    for(j=0; j<3; j++)
    {
        printf("\t %d",a[i][j]); //print 3*3 array
    }
    printf("\n");
}
Getch();
}
```

Matrix Addition

To add two or more matrices, first make sure they are the same size then add their corresponding elements

Matrix 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 x 2

Matrix 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 x 2

Matrix 1 + 2

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 x 2

Matrix multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1*5+2*0 & 1*6+2*7 \\ 3*5+4*0 & 3*6+4*7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 20 \\ 15 & 46 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 Word Question – Answer

SR.NO	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Matrix can be represented by_____ array.	2-D
2	In Array of Matrix elements can be represented by_____and_____.	Rows Columns

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Q-5 What is pointer ? How to create pointer?

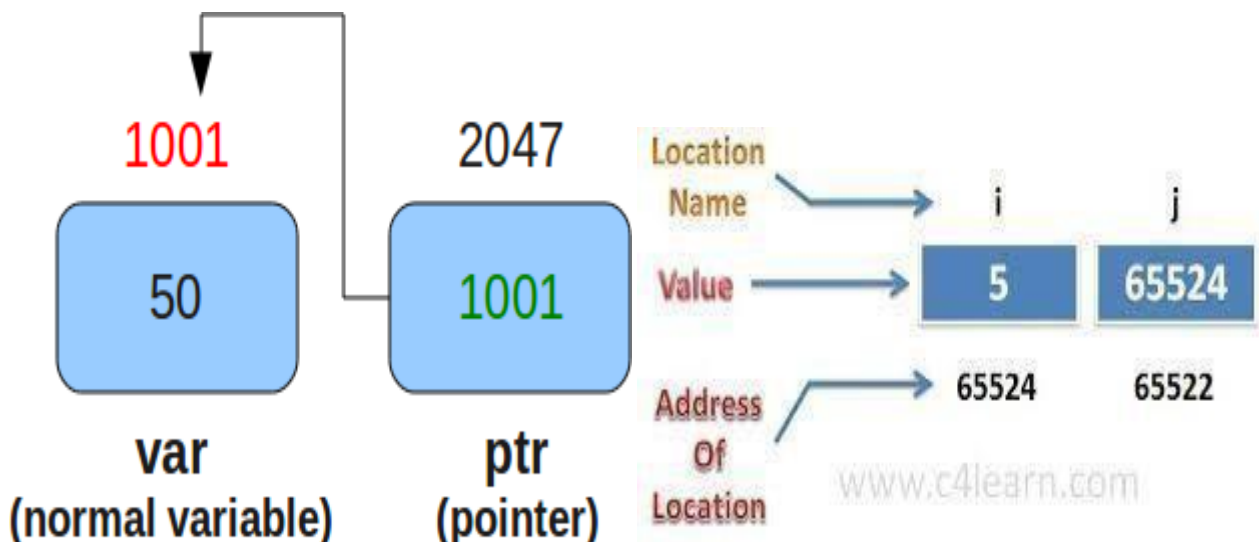
WHAT IS POINTER?

- A **pointer** is a variable whose value is the address of another variable, i.e., direct address of the memory location. Like any variable or constant, you must declare a pointer before you can use it to store any variable address.
- The general form of a pointer variable declaration is:

dataType *var_name;

- Here,

- **dataType** is the pointer's base type; it must be a valid C data type (i.e., int, float, char etc).
- **var_name** is the name of the pointer variable.
- The asterisk * you used to declare a pointer is the same asterisk that you use for multiplication. However, in this statement the asterisk is being used to designate a variable as a pointer.





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Detail :-

- Pointer is the variable that stores the address of another variable.
- Pointer is used to point out memory address.
- The pointer has three main concepts:

1) **Pointer constant:-**

- In computer memory, memory addresses are known as pointer constant. One can not change its value, it can only be used.

Example: *house number.*

2) **Pointer value:-**

- The pointer value means the *address of another variable*.
- We can not access the value of memory address directly.
- If we want to access then we have to use & operator and * operator

Example: `int a;`

`&a` is known as pointer value.

3) **Pointer Variable:-**

- The variable which stores the pointer value is known as pointer variable.

Example

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>

void main()
{
```




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```
int a;  
int *p;  
clrscr();  
p=&a;  
printf("\n %u",p); //will print address of a  
printf("\n %d",*p); // will print value of a  
getch();  
}
```

1 Word Question – Answer

SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	_____ is a variable whose value is address of another variable.	pointer
2	Pointer variable can be declare using _____	* (asterisk)
3	The general form of declaring pointer variable is _____	Datatype *<variable name>
4	_____ operator is used to store address of any variable	&

Q-6 What is pointer to variable? Explain with Example.

What is pointer ?

The general form of a pointer variable declaration is

```
type *var_name;
```

Take a look at some of the valid pointer declarations –

```
int    *ip;    /* pointer to an integer */  
double *dp;    /* pointer to a double */  
float  *fp;    /* pointer to a float */  
char   *ch;    /* pointer to a character */
```



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C Pointer Variables

To declare a pointer variable, we must do two things

- Use the “*” (star) character to indicate that the variable being defined is a pointer type.
- Indicate the type of variable to which the pointer will point (the pointee). This is necessary because C provides operations on pointers (e.g., *, ++, etc) whose meaning depends on the type of the pointee.

- **General declaration of a pointer**

`type *nameOfPointer;`

1/14/10

Pointer Declaration

- **Type * Varname;**
declares **Varname** as a pointer to **Type**

- **Examples**

```
char* A;  
int* B;
```

```
struct node * Root;
```

- *** associates with the variable name**

```
char *A, B;
```

A is a pointer to a character

B is a character !

A is a pointer to a character

B is a pointer to an integer

Root is a pointer
to a node structure

Pg. 9

Detail :-

- Variable means you can store particular value.
- Pointer is also one type of variable but the main difference



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between simple variable and pointer variable is that ;

- Simple variable can store only the value.
- Pointer Variable can store address of another variable.
- In short, Pointer to variable means a variable that store pointer value.
- You can declare pointer variable using * (asterisk) and you can store address of pointer using &(ampersand).

Example:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
```

```
void main()
{
    int a=10;
    int *p;
    clrscr();
    p=&a;
    printf("\n %u",p); //will print address of a
    printf("\n %d",*p); // will print value of a
    getch();
}
```

1 Word Question – Answer

SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	_____ is a variable whose value is address of another variable.	pointer
2	Pointer variable can be declare using _____	* (asterisk)
3	The general form of declaring pointer variable is _____	Datatype *<variable name>
4	_____ operator is used to store address of any variable	&



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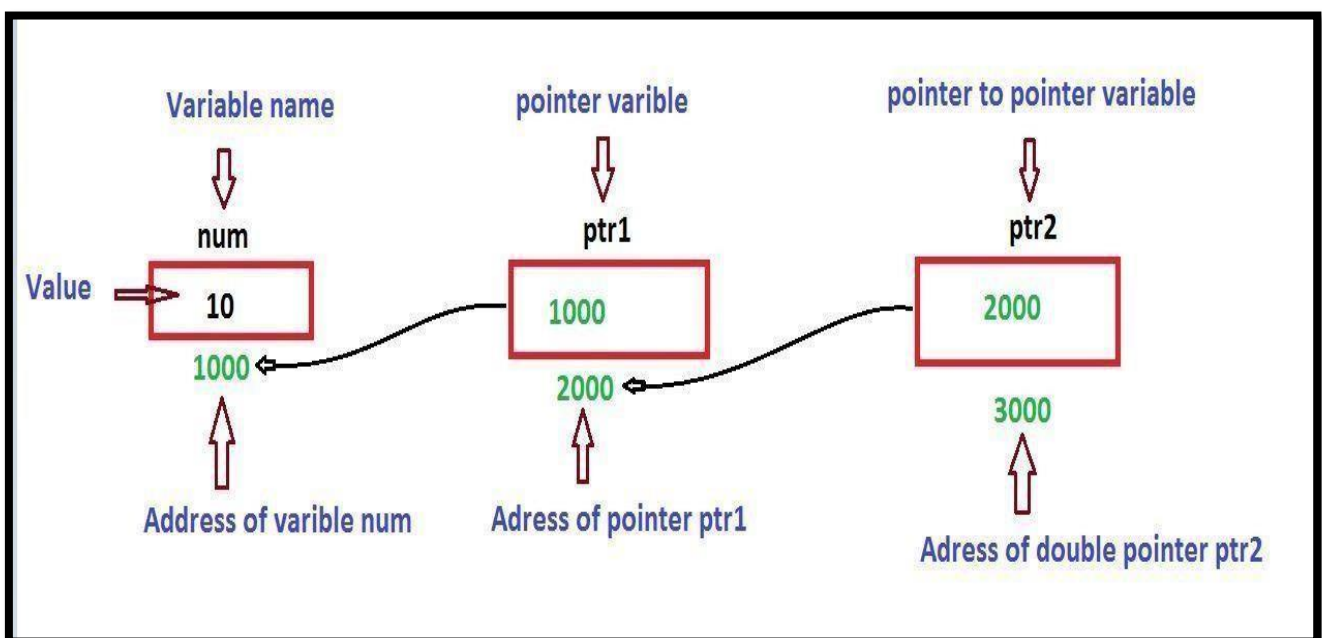
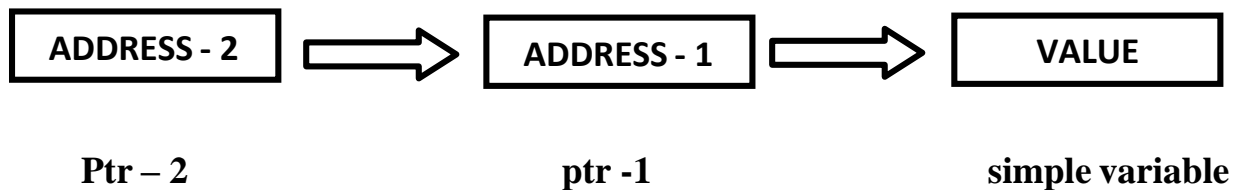
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Q-7 What is Pointer to Pointer? Explain with Example.

Detail :-

- In C Programming it is also possible that pointer variable is pointed by another pointer variable.
- This process is called pointer to pointer.





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- Pointer variable ptr-2 having the address of ptr-1 ,same way ptr-1 having the address of simple variable(a).
- This process is known as multiple indirection.
- Pointer to pointer variable must be declare using additional indirection operation(**) in front of variable name like ;

Int **p;

Example:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a=10;
    int *p;
    int **a;
    clrscr();
    p=&a;
    a=&p;
    clrscr();
    printf("\n value of p = %d",*p); //will print address of a
    printf("\n address of p=%d=u",p); // will print value of a
    printf("\n value of a = %d",*p);
    printf("\n value of **a=%d",**a);getch();
}
```

1 Word Question – Answer

SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	If pointer variable is pointed by another pointer variable then it is called _____	Pointer to pointer



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2	A variable that is pointer to pointer must be declared using_____.	additional indirection (**)
3	_____operator can be used to access members of the structure using pointer.	-> (arrow)
4	The another pointer variable can contains _____of first pointer variable.	address

Q-8 What is Pointer to Array? Explain with Example.

Array of Pointer

```
int a [ ] = {10,20,30,40};
```

```
int *p[4]; // *p[0], *p[1], *p[2], *p[3]
```

2886728 2886732 2886736 2886740

10	20	30	40
a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]

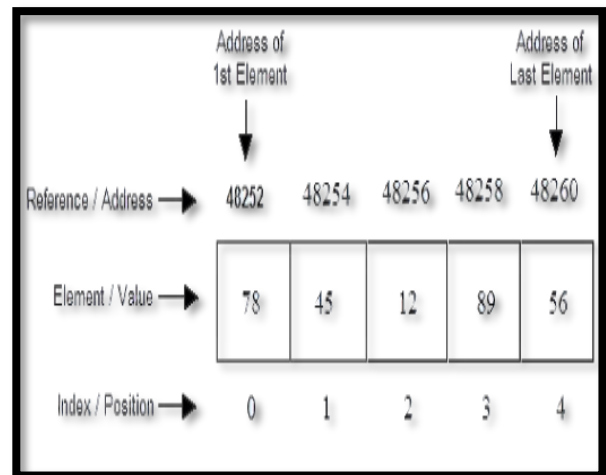
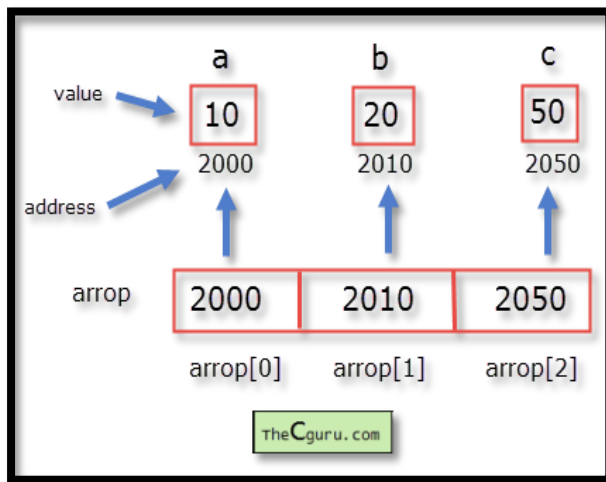


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Detail :-

- When array is declared ,compiler decide the memory to store array elements.
- Pointer to array is used to store whole array into single pointer variable.
- We can declare pointer to array like following :
 Int a[5];
 Int *p;
 P=a;
 P=&a[0];
- For Example , you can store each elements of array which can be point out by pointer.
- The array elements using pointer can be store like following ;

Elements	10	20	30	40	50
Array Index	a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	a[4]
Pointer	p	p+1	p+2	p+3	p+4



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Address 1000 1002 1004 1006 1008

1 Word Question – Answer

SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	_____ is used to point to zero element of the array using pointer.	P=&a[0]
2	If p point to particular element of array then _____ represent next element of array.	P+1

Q-9 What is Pointer to Structure? Explain with Example.

Pointer to Structure

- A structure type pointer variable can be declared as:

```
struct book
{
    char name[20];
    int pages;
    float price;
};
```

struct book *bptr;

- However, this declaration for a pointer to structure does not allocate any memory for a structure but allocates only for a pointer, so that to access structure's members through pointer **bptr**, we must allocate the memory using **malloc()** function.
- Now, individual structure members are accessed as:

bptr->name bptr->pages bptr->price

OR

(*bptr).name (*bptr).pages (*bptr).price

- Here, -> is called arrow operator and there must be a pointer to the structure on the left side of this operator.

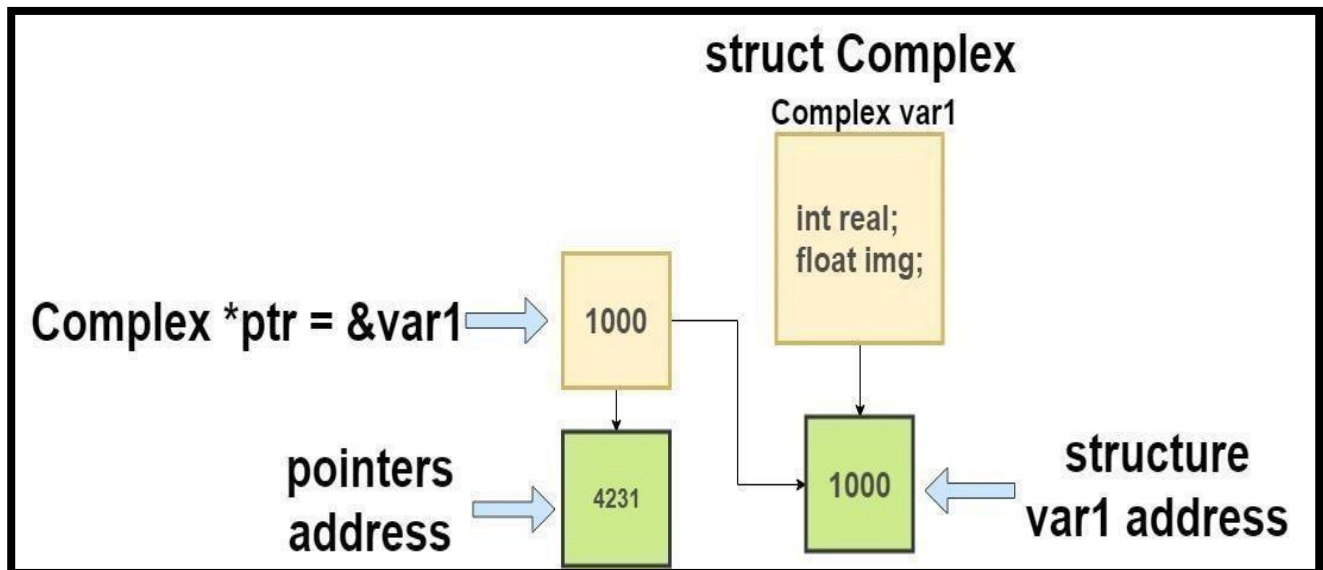


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Detail :-

- Structure is a data structure that support group of elements that can be of different data types.
- We can easily use pointer with the structure.
- To access elements of structure (members) ->(arrow) operator can be used.
- Pointer to structure can allocate memory dynamically.
- Pointer must be declare before it is used.

Example:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
Struct stud
{
    Int rno;
    Char nm[20];
}s;
```



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```
void main()
{
    Struct stud *p;
    P=&s;
    Clrscr();
    s.rno=1;
    printf("rno=%d",p->rno);
    getch();
}
```

1 Word Question – Answer

SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	The general form of defining structure to pointer is_____	Struct stud *p
2	Pointer to structure can also allocate memory	Dynamically
3	_____operator can be used to access members of the structure using pointer.	-> (arrow)

Q-10 Explain Memory Allocation of Structure.

Detail :-

- The total memory occupied by structure can be the total size of each member.
- We can also use size of operator to get memory allocation of structure.
- For example : consider that we have following structure:

Struct student

```
{
    Int rno;
```



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Float salary;

Char nm[20];

}s;

- In above structure it have 3 members:

Int rno ; - 2 bytes

Float salary ; - 4 bytes

Char nm[20] ; - 20 bytes

- Total 26 bytes will be occupied by structure student in the memory.



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SUMMARY QUESTIONS OF CHAPTER -4

ONE - MARK QUESTIONS

- ✓ What is Array?
- ✓ List out Types of Array.
- ✓ How to declare String Array in C?
- ✓ Write down different uses of Array.(OR benefits)
- ✓ What is Pointer ?
- ✓ List out uses of Pointer.(Advantages).
- ✓ Which operator is used to represent Pointer to Pointer.
- ✓ How to Declare Pointer Variable?

TWO - MARK QUESTIONS

- ✓ Explain Two Dimension Array with Example.
- ✓ Explain Array with Structure by Example.
- ✓ Explain Array within Structure by Example.
- ✓ Explain Pointer to Pointer with Example.

THREE - MARK QUESTIONS

- ✓ Explain Array and Matrices with suitable Example.
- ✓ Write note on Pointer and Structure with Example.
- ✓ Write note on Pointer to Array.

FIVE - MARK QUESTIONS

- ✓ Explain Array with different types.
- ✓ Explain Pointer with reference to Dynamic Programming.
- ✓ Explain Pointer within Array with Example.