## **Module 3 – Pointer Types in C**

### **Tutorial Questions**

## **Objectives**

To develop your understanding of pointer types and basic pointer arithmetic.

#### **Activities**

- 1. Explain the meaning of each of the following declarations:
  - a. int \*px;
    b. float a, b;
    float \*pa, \*pb;
    c. float a = -0.167;
    float \*pa = &a;
    d. char c1, c2, c3;
    char \*pc1, \*pc2, \*pc3 = &c1;
    e. double funct(double \*a, double \*b, int \*c);
    f. double \*funct(double \*a, double \*b, int \*c);
    g. double \*a[12];
    h. char \*a[12];
- 2. Write an appropriate declaration for each of the following situations:
  - a. Declare two pointers that point to the integer variables i and j.
  - b. Declare a pointer to a floating-point quantity and a pointer to a double precision quantity.
  - c. Declare a function that accepts two integer arguments and returns a pointer to a long integer.
  - d. Declare a function that accepts two arguments and returns a long integer. Each argument will be a pointer to an integer quantity.
  - e. Declare a one dimensional array of 10 pointers to floating-point quantities.
- 3. A C program contains the following declaration:

```
int x[8] = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80\};
```

- a. What is the meaning of x?
- b. What is the meaning of (x + 2)?
- c. What is the value of x?
- d. What is the value of (\*x + 2)?
- e. What is the value of \*(x + 2)?
- 4. The skeletal structure of a C program is shown below:

# Advanced Programming Techniques (a.k.a. Programming in ANSI / ISO C)

```
void funct(int *p, int num)
{
   int i, sum = 0;

   for (i = 1; i < num; ++i)
        sum += *(p + i);

   printf("sum=%d\n", sum);
   return;
}</pre>
```

- a. What kind of argument is passed to funct?
- b. What kind of information is returned from funct?
- c. What information is actually passed to funct?
- d. What is the purpose of the for loop that appears within funct?
- e. What value is displayed by the printf statement within funct?

# 5. Assume the following definitions:

Write a function assignCard(Card \*c, int p, Suit s) which assigns pips value p and Suit value s to a Card c.

Assuming a local variable in main: Card myCard; give an example of main calling assignCard to assign values to myCard.