

1.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = 3;
    int *b;
    b=&a;
    int **c;
    c=&b;
    int ***d;
    d=&c;
    int p = ***d;
    int q = **d;

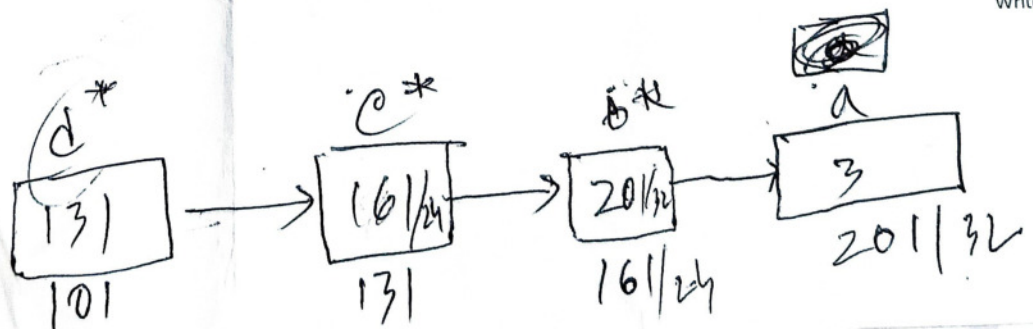
    int r = *b;
    printf("%d\n", p+q+r+a);
}
```

$d \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$
 $r = a$
 $q = b$
 $p = a$

$a = 3$
 $b = \&a$
 $c = \&b$
 $d = \&c$
~~***d~~
~~**d~~
~~*d~~
 d

a) If the starting addresse of a,b,c,d are 201, 161, 131, 101 respectively, what will be the output of this code? Marks:04

2. Difference between Call by value and Call by Reference with example. Marks 04



3. What is Structure?

```
#include<stdio.h>
struct {
```

```
int a;
int b;
};
```

void cha

```
{
    x=x-1;
    prin
}
```

int m

```
{
```

st

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p

```
}
```

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3. What is Structure?

```
#include<stdio.h>

struct s
{
    int a;
    int b;
};

void change(int x)
{
    x=x-5;
    printf("%d\n", x);
}

int main()
{
    struct s a1={1,2};
    change(a1.a);
    printf("%d\n", a1.a);
}
```

What will be the output of this program?

Marks: 04

4. As a wise programmer, you do not want to waste any memory by declaring an array statically, so you remember your favorite teacher Sadia Jannat recalling about dynamic memory allocation, your task is to just allocate memory dynamically for 12 floating point numbers using any of your preferred functions. Write a line that only allocates memory dynamically for 12 numbers.

Marks 03

01/32