

Determine Output

<pre>void main() { int a[5] = {5, 1, 15, 20, 25}; int i, j, m; i = ++a[1]; j = a[1]++; m = a[i++]; printf("%d, %d, %d", i, j, m); }</pre>	<pre>int main(void) { char p; char buf[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 8}; p = (buf + 1)[5]; printf("%d", p); return 0; }</pre> <p>What will happen for printf("%c", p);</p>
<pre>void main() { int a[10] = {5, 1, 15, 20, 25}; printf("%d\n", a[5]); printf("%d %d", a[-1], a[15]); }</pre>	<pre>void main() { int a[3][4] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 7, 8, 9, 0}; printf("%u, %u", a+1, &a+1); }</pre> <p>Assume that the array begins at 65472 and each integer occupies 2 bytes.</p>
<pre>void main() { float arr[] = {12.4, 2.3, 4.5, 6.7}; printf("%d", sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0])); }</pre>	<pre>char str[] = "C CLASS", rev[17]; int i = strlen(str)-1, j=0; for(; i>=0; j++, i--) rev[j] = str[i]; puts(rev);</pre> <p>What will happen if i = strlen(str)</p>
<pre>void main() { char c[] = "MADE2022"; char *p = c; printf("%s", p + p[3] - p[1]); }</pre>	<pre>int main() { char str[10] = "98765", *p; p = str + 1; *p = '0'; printf ("%s", str); }</pre>
<pre>int i; char str[] = ""; if(printf("%s", str)) printf("Empty String"); else printf("String is not empty");</pre>	<pre>char *ptr; char string[] = "learn C carefully"; ptr = string; ptr += 6; printf("%s", ptr);</pre>
<pre>int *iptr; int i, arr[2][2] = {10, 11, 12, 13}; iptr = arr; printf("%d ", *(iptr+2));</pre>	<pre>char str1[15]; char str2[15]; int mat; strcpy(str1, "abcdef"); strcpy(str2, "ABCDEF"); mat= strcmp(str1, str2); if(mat < 0) printf("str1 is lesser than str2"); else if(mat > 0) printf("str2 is lesser than str1"); else printf("both are equal");</pre>