

Think. Pair. Share.

cs50.ly/questions

- What are pointers, and how can we become familiar with their syntax?
- How can we read and write data from a file?
- What is dynamic memory, and how should we use it?
- How does a computer modify the volume of audio?

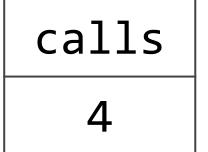
```
int calls = 4;
```

calls	
4	

```
int calls = 4;
name
```

calls 4

```
int calls = 4;
type
```



calls 4

```
int calls = 4;
```

calls 0x2 4

```
int *calls = 0x0;
```

calls
0x2
0x0

```
int *calls = 0x0;
name
```

calls 0x2 0x0

```
int *calls = 0x0;
type
```

calls 0x2 0x0

```
int *calls = 0x0;
value
```

calls 0x2 0x0

Pointer Syntax

calls;

"value of"

calls

0x2

0x0

Pointer Syntax

&calls;

"address of"

calls

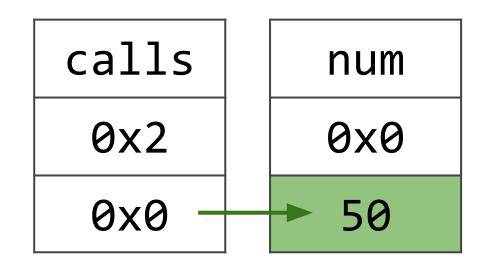
0x2

0x0

Pointer Syntax

*calls;

"go to address stored in calls"



type * is a pointer that stores the address of a **type**.

*x takes a pointer x and goes to the address stored at that pointer.

&x takes x and gets its address.

Pointer Prediction Exercise

Go to cs50.ly/pointer-exercise.

Visualize the code on the left, step by step. How do the values of the variables and pointers evolve? It's okay to use made-up addresses.

What will the final values for each variable or pointer be? Download, compile, and run **pointers.c** in VS Code to find out.

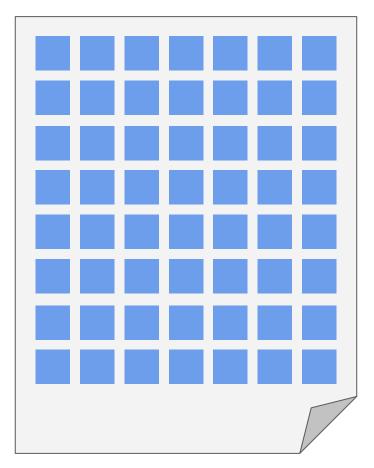
File I/O

```
file_pointer
  FILE *
   80x0
```

```
FILE *file_pointer =
fopen("test.txt", "r");
```

file_pointer →

file_pointer →



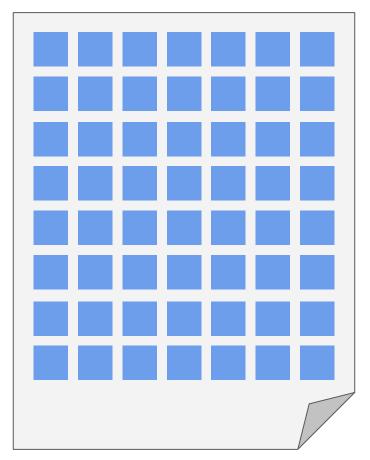
fread(buffer, 1, 4, file_pointer);

fread(buffer, 1, 4, file_pointer);



Location to read from

file_pointer →

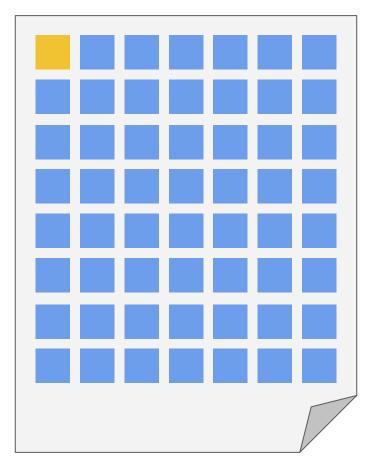


```
fread(buffer, 1, 4, file_pointer);
```



Size of blocks to read (in bytes)

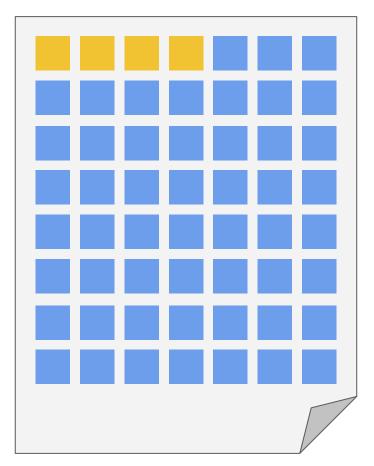
file_pointer →



```
fread(buffer, 1, 4, file_pointer);
```

How many blocks to read

file_pointer →

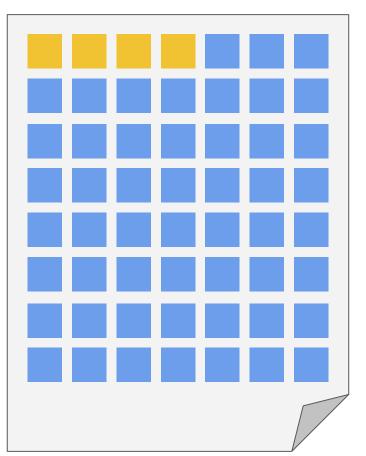


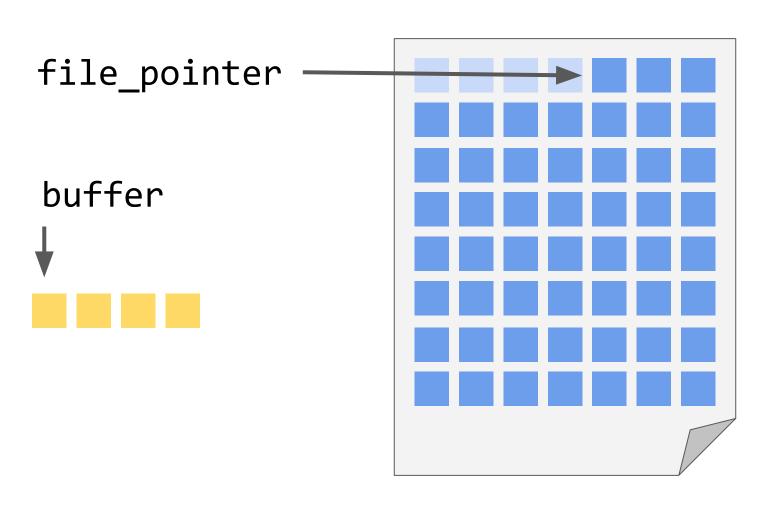
4

Location to store blocks

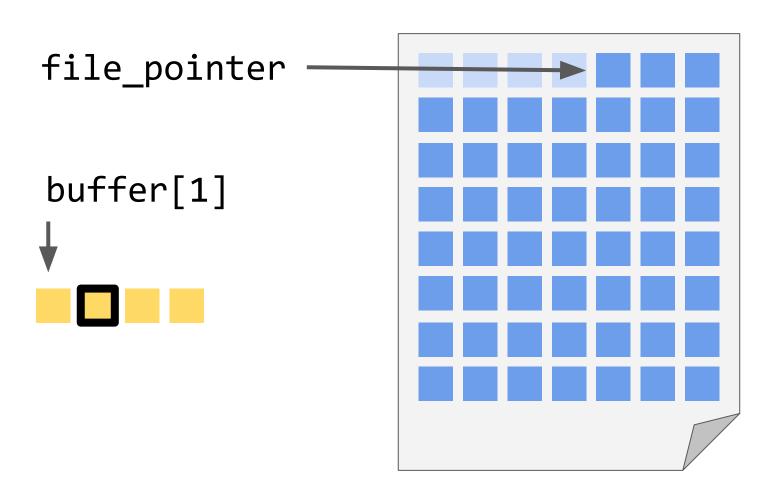
fread(buffer, 1, 4, file_pointer);

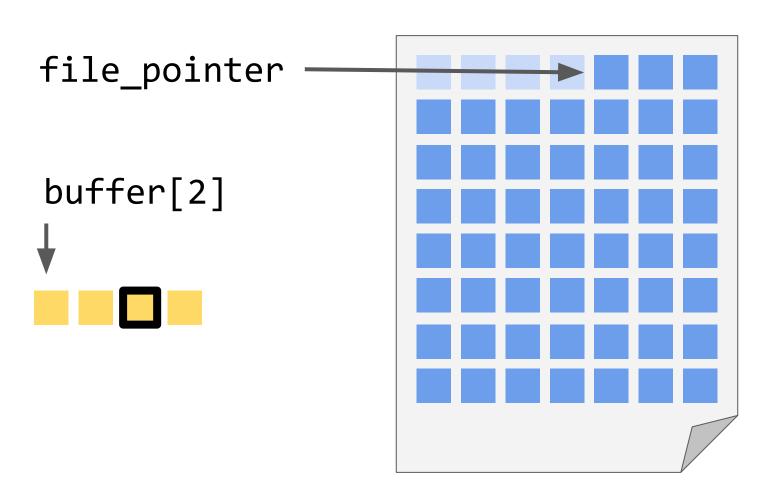
file_pointer → buffer





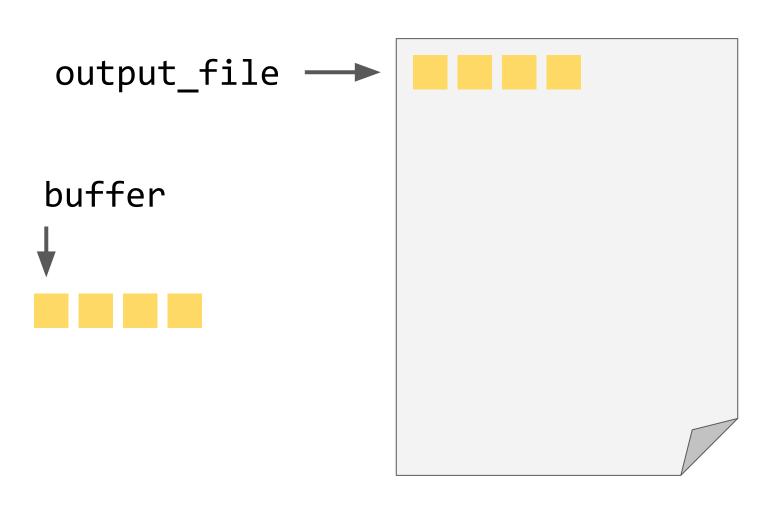
file_pointer buffer[0]





fwrite(buffer, 1, 4, output_file);

output_file → buffer



File Reading Exercise

Create a program, **pdf.c**, that checks whether a file, passed in as a command-line argument, is a PDF. All PDFs will begin with a four byte sequence:

0x25 0x50 0x44 0x46

Use the **.pdf** and **.jpg** files in the section resources page to check your work.

Dynamic Memory

```
int *hours = malloc(sizeof(int));
hours
```

```
int *hours = malloc(sizeof(int) * 5);
 hours
```

hours



7 ?	;	;	
-----	---	---	--

```
*hours = 7;
*(hours + 1) = 9;
hours
```

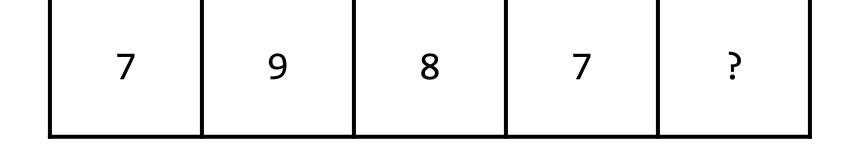
$$hours[2] = 8;$$

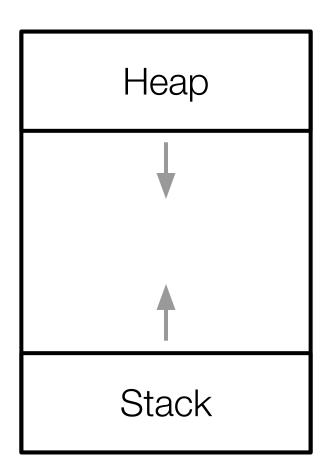
hours



7 9	8	;	٠.
-----	---	---	----

```
hours[2] = 8;
hours[3] = 7;
hours
```





Common memory errors

Failing to free every block of memory which we've malloc'd.

Failing to fclose every file we've fopened.

Using more memory than we've allocated.

Debugging Memory Exercise

Debug a program, **create.c**, that creates the file given as input at the command-line. For example,

./create test.c

will create a file, **test.c**. But our code has three memory errors! Can you find and fix them? Try running the below to check:

valgrind ./create test.c

Lab

Copying Header Bytes

We're given two file pointers, **input** and **output**. First, we need to copy the bytes, in the format **uint8_t**, from the input file to the output file.

What kind of "intermediary" structure should we use?

What functions might we use to pass data to this structure and then to our file?

Copying and Modifying Samples

Now we need to copy and modify samples, in the format int16_t, from the input file to the output file.

What kind of "intermediary" structure should we use?

What functions might we use to pass data to this structure and then to our file?

How should we modify the sample before writing it to the new file?

Office Hours

Tutorials

cs50.ly/attend

