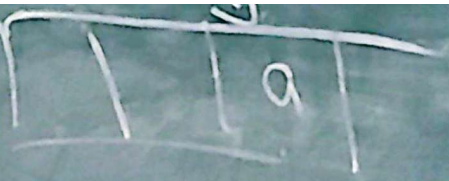
Course: Pointers



type ␣ * pointername ;

- int ␣ *ptr ;
- int ␣ * ␣ ptr ;
- int * ␣ ptr ;

Initialization:

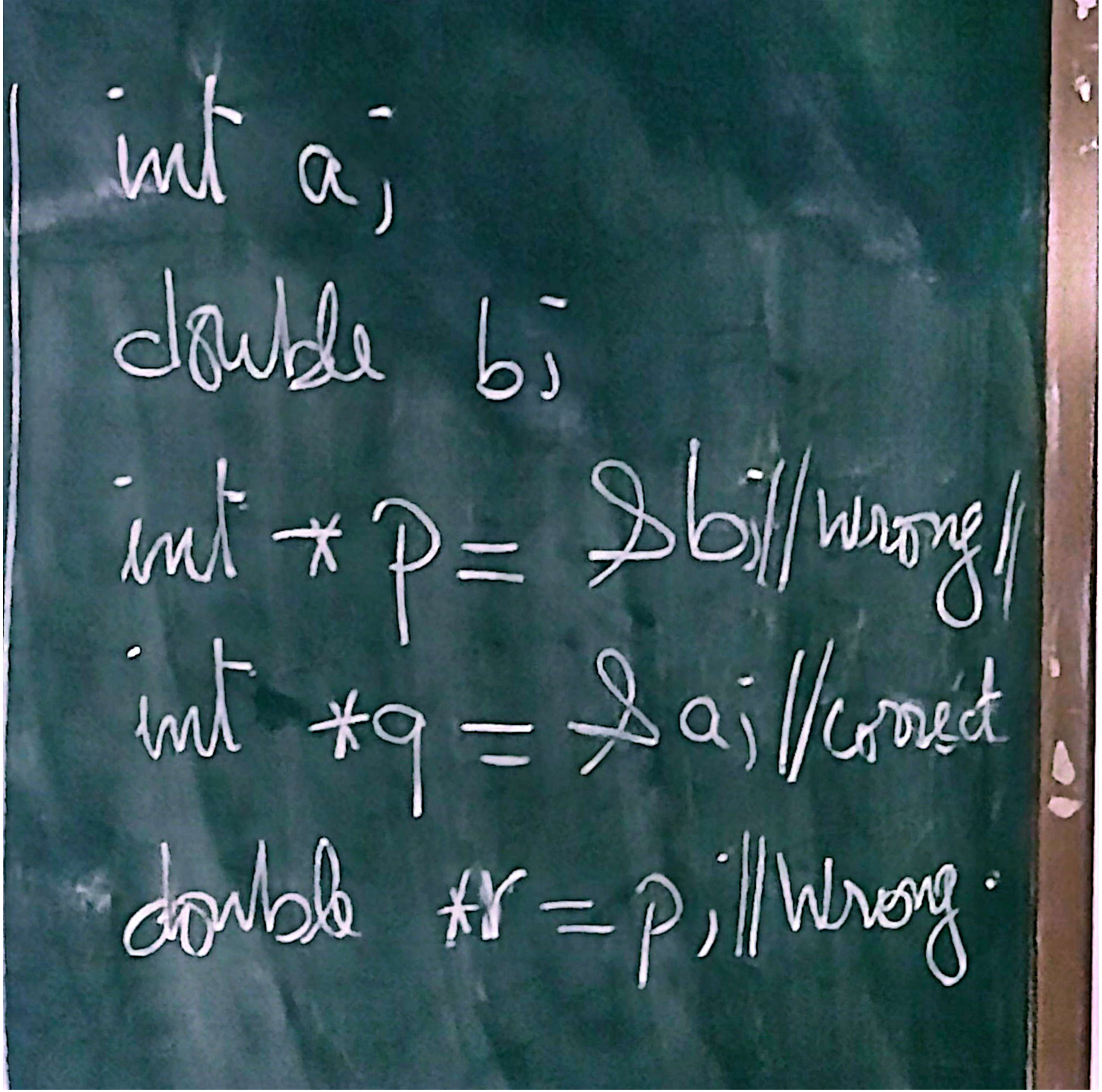
int a = 10 ;
ptr = &a ;

a = *ptr ;

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int a=10;
    int *p;
    p = &a;
    printf("a = %d", a);
    printf("*p = %d", *p);
```

```
printf("&a=%d", &a);
printf("p=%d", p);
printf("&p=%d", &p);
return 0; }
```

a=10
*p=10
&a=6487580
p=6487580
&p=6487568


int a;
double b;
int *p = &b; //wrong//
int *q = &a; //correct
double *r = p; //Wrong

```
int x=5;
int *p=&x;
int **pp;
pp=&p;
printf("%d p=", p);
printf("%d pp=", pp);
```

Pointer to pointer :

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void)
int a=10;
int *pa=&a;
int **pp=&pa;
printf("the value of a before modification a=%d",a);
*pa=20;
printf("a=%d",a);
printf("*pa=%d",pa);
printf("pa=%d",pa);
printf("**pp=%d",**pp);
printf("*pp=%d",*pp);
printf("pp=%d",pp);
return;}
```

a = 10

a = 20

*pa = 20

pa = 6487572 (l'adresse de a=20)

**pp = 20;

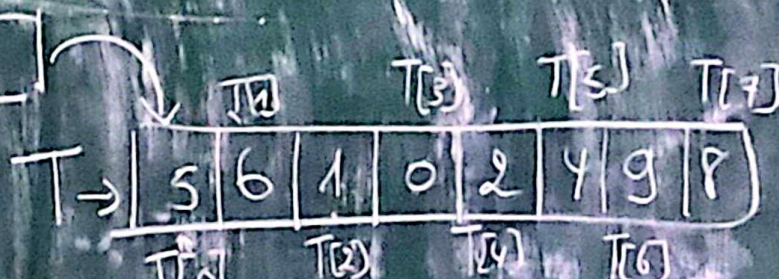
*pp = 6487572

pp = 6487560

Module: Algorithms & Data Structures

Course: Pointers

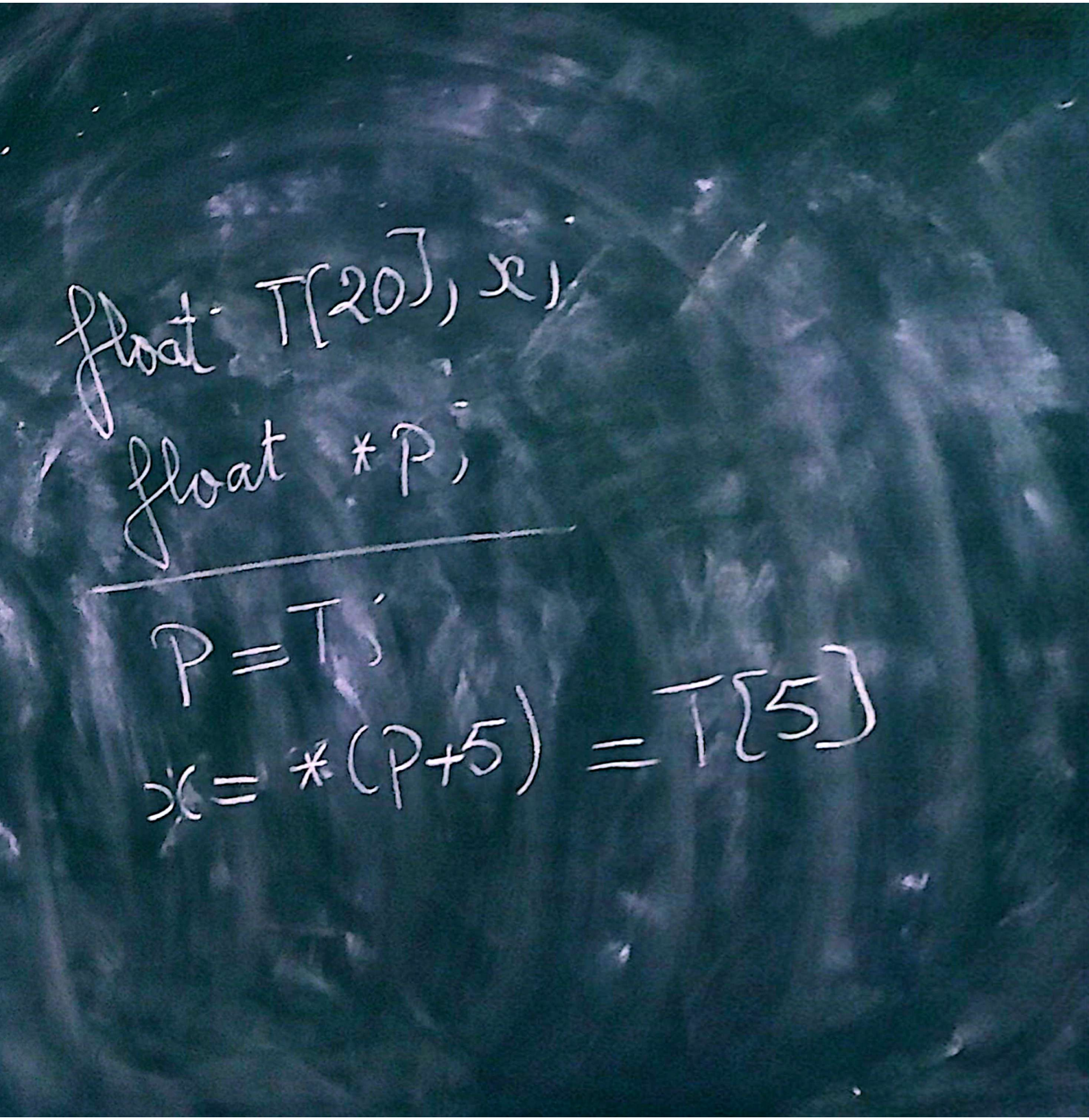
Pointers & Arrays:




```
int T[10];
int *P = T;
P = T;
*(P+1);
```

```
*P = 5
*(P+3) = T[3] = 0
*(P+1) = T[1] = 6
```

```
P+=n ⇔ P=P+n;
P++ ⇔ P=P+1;
P-- ⇔ P=P-1;
P-=n ⇔ P=P-n;
```


float T[20], x;
float *P;
P = T;
x = *(P+5) = T[5]

Substraction & comparison of 2 pointers