

Ch08-Pointers

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1 8 Pointers

<http://www.cplusplus.com/doc/tutorial/pointers/>

1.1 Topics

- Computer Memory (RAM)
- Pointers - declaring and using pointers
- Pointer arithmetics
- Dynamic memory (Heap)
- Function pointers

1.2 Headers

- run include headers and helper function cells if Kernel crashes or is restarted
- you do not need to include any special header to use pointers

```
[5]: // include headers
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

using namespace std;
```

1.3 8.1 Computer Memory (RAM)

- the primary memory of computer is also called RAM (Random Access Memory)
- program must be loaded into RAM before it can be executed
- data must be loaded into RAM before program can use it
- literal values or variables are all store in memory
 - literally values do not have identifiers to be used
- variables are programmer-controlled identifiers that maps to some memory location (address)
 - program uses memory address
 - programmers uses identifiers
- the following figure depicts a simple representation of RAM

1.4 8.2 Pointers

- special variables that can store physical memory addresses of variables and identifiers
- variables represent values and are used interchangeably

- pointers represent memory address and are used interchangeably
- like any variable you must declare a pointer before you can use it
- the following figure helps visualize pointer variable

1.5 8.3 Pointer applications

- pointers are powerful features of C/C++ programs
- allows you to directly manipulate memory!
- there are many applications of pointers; some basic applications are described below

1.5.1 Address-of operator - &

- the address of a variable can be obtained by *address-of-operator* (&) in front of a variable name
- & is also used in function parameters for pass-by reference

```
[2]: int num = 100;
```

```
[3]: cout << "value of num = " << num << endl;
      cout << "address of num = " << &num << endl;
```

```
value of num = 100
address of num = 0x113196830
```

1.5.2 Dereference operator - *

- *** (dereference operator)** can be used to read the **value pointed to by** some memory address

```
[4]: cout << "value pointed to by &num = " << *&num << endl;
```

```
value pointed to by &num = 100
```

1.6 8.4 Declaring pointers

- pointers can be declared using * de-reference/pointer operator
- syntax:

```
type * pointerVarName;
```

1.6.1 visualize pointers in pythontutor.com: <https://goo.gl/zhCr3G>

```
[10]: // declare pointers
      int num1; // variable NOT a pointer
      int * pNum1; // declare pNum1 of type int or pointer to int
      // declare and initialize pointers
      float * fltPtr = nullptr; // initialize with nullptr (pointing to no address)
      int * somePtr = &num1; // initialize somePtr with the address of num1
```

```
[18]: pNum1 = &num1; // assigning value to a pointer
      *pNum1 = 200; // dereferencing pNum1; assigning value to the location pointed
      ↪to by pNum1
      cout << "pNum1 = " << *pNum1 << endl;
      cout << "pNum = " << pNum1 << endl;
      cout << "num1 = " << num1 << endl;
      cout << "&num1 = " << &num1 << endl;
```

```
*pNum1 = 200
pNum = 0x10e34df80
num1 = 200
&num1 = 0x10e34df80
```

1.7 8.5 Pointer arithmetic

- you can add or subtract values to or from pointers
 - pointers will simply point to a different memory location!
- one can move the pointer around pointing to various memory locations
 - that can be dangerous!

```
[19]: pNum1 += 10; // add 10 to pNum1 value (address)
```

```
[19]: @0x7ffee5c388d0
```

```
[20]: cout << "pNum1 = " << pNum1;
```

```
pNum1 = 0x10e34dfa8
```

```
[22]: // now what value is pNum1 pointing to
      cout << "pNum1 = " << *pNum1;
```

```
*pNum1 = 0
```

```
[23]: // let's subtract 10
      pNum1 -= 10;
```

```
[24]: cout << "pNum1 = " << pNum1 << endl;
      cout << "pNum1 = " << *pNum1;
```

```
pNum1 = 0x10e34df80
*pNum1 = 200
```

1.8 8.6 Invalid pointers and null pointers

- pointers are meant to point to valid addresses, in principle
- pointers can also point to any any address, including addresses that do not refer to any valid element
 - e.g., uninitialized pointers and pointers to non-existent elements of an array
- neither p nor q point to addresses known to contain a value in the following cell

- they do not cause error while declaring...
- but can cause error/problem if dereferenced such pointers
 - may crash program or point to a random data in memory

```
[2]: // invalid pointers
int * p; // uninitialized pointer
int some_num; // uninitialized variable
```

```
[7]: p = (&some_num); // add 10 to address of some_num
```

```
[7]: @0x7ffee5c388d0
```

```
[8]: cout << *p << endl;
```

```
0
```

```
[18]: cout << * << endl;
```

```
0
```

1.9 8.7 Dynamic memory

- memory needs from auto/local variables are determined during compile time before program executes
- at times memory needs of a program can only be determined during runtime
 - e.g., when memory needed depends on user input
- on these cases, program needs to dynamically allocate memory
- pointers are used along with other keywords **new** and **delete** to allocate and deallocate dynamic memory
- dynamic memory is allocated in **heap** segment
 - unlike regular auto variables that are declared on **stack**
- dynamic memory must be deallocated to prevent memory leak in the program
- syntax to allocate and deallocate dynamic memory:

```
// allocate memory
type * pointer = new type;
```

```
//deallocate memory
delete pointer;
```

- visualize in pythontutor.com: <https://goo.gl/5qse7L>

```
[27]: // allocate dynamic memory
int * numb1 = new int;
int * numb2 = new int;
```

```
[28]: // use dynamic memory
*numb1 = 100;
*numb2 = 50;
```

```
cout << *numb1 << " + " << *numb2 << " = " << *numb1 + *numb2 << endl;
cout << *numb1 << " - " << *numb2 << " = " << *numb1 - *numb2 << endl;
cout << *numb1 << " * " << *numb2 << " = " << *numb1 * *numb2 << endl;
```

100 + 50 = 150

100 - 50 = 50

100 * 50 = 5000

```
[29]: // delete dynamic memory
// initialize them to nullptr just incase garbage collector has not deallocated
↳ numb1 and numb2 yet!
numb1 = nullptr;
numb2 = nullptr;
delete numb1;
delete numb2;
```

1.10 8.8 Passing pointers to functions

- pointers can be passed to functions
- similar to passed-by-reference
 - if value pointed to by formal pointer parameter is changed, the value pointed to by actual pointer parameter will also be changed!
- pass pointers as constants (read-only) to prevent the side effect

```
[31]: // example 1: pass address of regular variables
int n1, n2 = 0;
```

```
[32]: n1 = 10; n2 = 15;
cout << n1 << " + " << n2 << " = " << addInts(&n1, &n2) << endl;
```

10 + 15 = 25

```
[33]: // example 2: pass ptr/dynamic variables
int * ptr1 = new int;
int * ptr2 = new int;
```

```
[34]: *ptr1 = 100;
*ptr2 = 200;
cout << *ptr1 << " + " << *ptr2 << " = " << addInts(ptr1, ptr2) << endl;
```

100 + 200 = 300

```
[35]: // side effect example!
int myAdd(int * p1, int * p2) {
    *p1 = 1000;
    *p2 = 2000;
    return *p1 + *p2;
}
```

```
[36]: cout << *ptr1 << " + " << *ptr2 << " = " << myAdd(ptr1, ptr2) << endl;
cout << *ptr1 << " + " << *ptr2 << endl; // values of *ptr1 and *ptr2 have been
↳ changed by myAdd!
```

```
100 + 200 = 3000
1000 + 2000
```

```
[36]: @0x10e2fdec0
```

```
[37]: // prevent side effect by passing pointers as const (read-only)
int myAddBetter(const int * p1, const int * p2) {
    *p1 = 1000; // not allowed as compiler will throw error!
    *p2 = 2000; // not allowed!
    return *p1 + *p2;
}
```

```
input_line_51:3:9: error: read-only variable is not
assignable
```

```
    *p1 = 1000; // not allowed as compiler will throw error!
    ~~~ ^
```

```
input_line_51:4:9: error: read-only variable is not
assignable
```

```
    *p2 = 2000; // not allowed!
    ~~~ ^
```

Interpreter Error:

```
[38]: // prevent side effect by passing pointers as const (read-only)
int myAddBetter(const int * p1, const int * p2) {
    return *p1 + *p2;
}
```

```
[39]: *ptr1 = 100;
*ptr2 = 200;
cout << *ptr1 << " + " << *ptr2 << " = "
    << myAddBetter(ptr1, ptr2) << endl;
cout << *ptr1 << " + " << *ptr2 << endl;
// values of *ptr1 and *ptr2 guaranteed to stay the same!
```

```
100 + 200 = 300
100 + 200
```

```
[39]: @0x10e2fdec0
```

1.11 8.9 Pointers to functions

- pointers can store addresses of functions as well; called function pointers
- used for passing a function as an argument to another higher order function
- declaring function pointer is very similar to declaring variable pointers
- parenthesis around function pointer name is required!

```
type (* functionPtrName) ( parameter list... );
```

```
[25]: int addition (int a, int b) {  
    return (a + b);  
}
```

```
[30]: // function that takes two int pointers  
int addInts(int * p1, int * p2) {  
    return *p1 + *p2;  
}
```

```
[26]: int subtraction (int a, int b) {  
    return (a - b);  
}
```

```
[47]: int m, n;  
// function pointer; copy the address of subtraction into sub function pointer  
int (*sub)(int, int) = subtraction;
```

```
[49]: // calling a function pointer is very similar to calling a function  
cout << (*sub)(10, 20) << endl;  
cout << subtraction(10, 20);
```

-10

-10

```
[17]: // passing function to a function!  
// operation function takes 3 arguments  
// two integers and one function pointer  
int operation (int x, int y, int (*func)(int, int)) {  
    int ans;  
    ans = (*func)(x, y); // dereference function; call func and store the result  
    ↪ in g  
    return ans;  
}
```

```
[19]: n = operation(100, m, sub);  
cout << "m = " << m << endl;  
cout << "n = " << n << endl;
```

m = 30

n = 70

1.12 8.10 Exercises

1. Write a program using dynamic memory that determines area and circumference of a circle.
 - must use functions to find the required answers
 - prompt user to enter radius of a circle

```
[41]: // Solution to exercise 1
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

using namespace std;
```

```
[42]: float areaOfCircle(float * radius) {
    return M_PI * pow(*radius, 2);
}
```

```
[43]: float circumference(float * radius) {
    return 2 * M_PI * (*radius);
}
```

```
[44]: void solve() {
    float * radius = new float;
    cout << "Enter radius of a circle: ";
    cin >> *radius;
    cout << "radius of the circle: " << *radius << endl;
    cout << "area of the circle: " << areaOfCircle(radius) << endl;
    cout << "circumference of the circle: " << circumference(radius) << endl;
    // deallocate radius memory
    radius = nullptr;
    delete radius;
}
```

```
[45]: // you'd call this function in main() in a program file
solve();
```

```
Enter radius of a circle: 5
radius of the circle: 5
area of the circle: 78.5398
circumference of the circle: 31.4159
```

2. Write a program using dynamic memory that determines area and perimeter of a rectangle.
 - must use functions to find area and perimeter
 - prompt user to enter length and width of a rectangle

1.13 8.11 Summary

- learned about the basics of RAM and pointers
- declaring and using pointers
- function pointers and passing pointers to functions

- exercises and sample solutions

[]: