**Pointers:**

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10:04

It holds the address of another variable.

Dt \* ptrname;(**Pointer doesn’t belong to any kind of data type**)

Pointers should read from right to left.

Ex: int \* ptr;

(pointer defines to the integer datatype)

It needs to have its own address eventhough it stores the another variable address.

**Important pointers:**

.Null pointer(ex:int \* ptr=null)

.Void pointer=>also known as genaric pointer as it can point to any kind of data type.

.Wild pointer

.dangling pointer

\*ptr=>defines the dereferencing

Ptr=>defines the address of the variable.

**Error:**

Invalid of void expression .

segmentation fault=when we didn’t mention the address.

In that we need to use dynamic memory allocation(malloc,calloc,realloc)

(Read man to get objeective question=m1 exam)

Note the hand rules:

TYPE CONVERSION

EX: INT PONTER TO CONVERT FLOAT TYPE .

WHILE DEREFERENCE WE DON’T NEED TYPECONVRSION.

wHILE GENERIC POINTER WE NEED.

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A computer code with text

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Printf(“\n\n”);

}

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In this program I defines

i-th element of the array b using pointer arithmetic.

Can we use dynamic memory when we defined the address.

Write a program to find if an values is present in list?

Pointer is refering to an adress where it destroyed.

**Storage classes:**

Storing classes in c are:static-it will make it as a global veriable type.once it is declired it willnot be used multipile tyms.

Extern

auto

Register.

Practice extern classes.