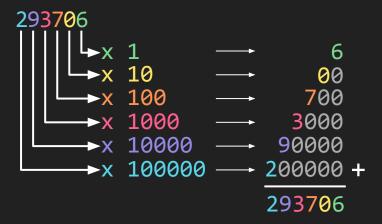
Intro a C Punteros

Bases Numéricas #2

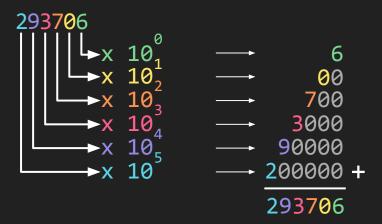
Base Decimal

Los números que usamos normalmente son en base 10



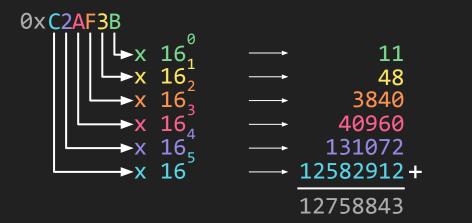
Base Decimal

Los números que usamos normalmente son en base 10



Base Hexadecimal

La base 16 usa los dígitos A, B, C, D, E y F para valores sobre 9



Es muy útil para representar números extremadamente grandes.

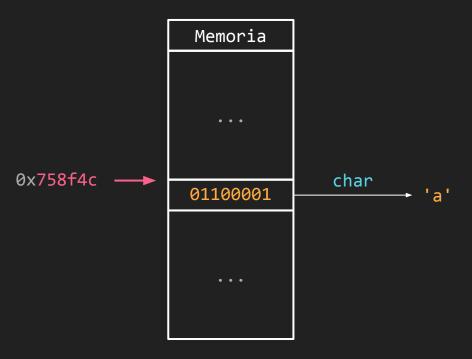
Variables en un programa

Cada variable tiene:

- Una dirección de memoria
- Un tipo
- Un valor

El tipo indica dos cosas:

- Tamaño en memoria
- Interpretación

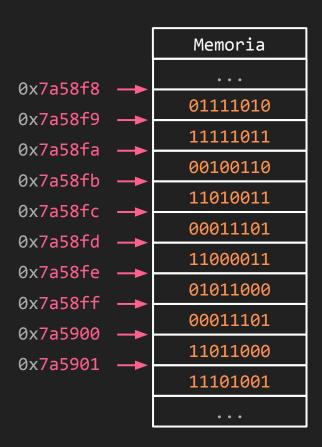


Dirección de memoria

Cada variable tiene:

- Una dirección de memoria
- Un tipo
- Un valor

Puede pensarse en la memoria como una tabla gigante que asocia direcciones a bytes.

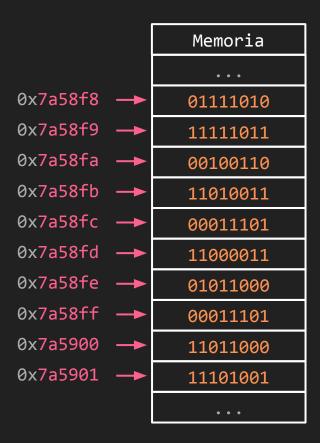


Dirección de memoria

Las direcciones de memoria apuntan al comienzo de un bloque.

Para efectos de los diagramas, las flechas apuntarán al centro del primer valor de un bloque.

Además las direcciones se mostrarán con 6 dígitos hexadecimales en lugar de 12



Punteros

Punteros

En **C** un puntero es una variable cuyo valor es la dirección de memoria de otra variable.

&var - ¿Dónde está var?



```
int a = 5;
int b = 7;
printf("%p\n", &a);
printf("%p\n", &b);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
0x7a85f8
0x7a85fc
```

El operador & nos retorna la dirección de memoria de una variable.

Para imprimir: %p

&var - ¿Dónde está var?



```
int a = 5;
int b = 7;
printf("%p\n", &a);
printf("%p\n", &b);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
0x7a85f8
0x7a85fc
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7a85f8 \longrightarrow a = 5$

 $0x7a85fc \longrightarrow b = 7$

type* - puntero a type



```
int c = 12;
int* d = &c;
printf("%p = %p\n", d, &c);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
0x9b85f8 = 0x9b85f8
```

El símbolo * luego de un *tipo* se refiere a un *tipo* especial, un puntero.

Un puntero es sólo la dirección de memoria a donde apunta.

Tamaño: 64 bits (8 bytes)

type* - puntero a type



```
int c = 12;
int* d = &c;
printf("%p = %p\n", d, &c);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
0x9b85f8 = 0x9b85f8
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x9b85f8 \longrightarrow c = 12$

 $0x9b85fc \longrightarrow d = 0x9b85f8$



```
int e = 3;
int* f = &e;
*f += 1;
printf("%d\n", e);
```



El operador * nos permite acceder a la variable guardada en una dirección de memoria.

```
int e = 3;
int* f = &e;
*f += 1;
printf("%d\n", e);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7b75f8 \longrightarrow e = 3$

C

```
int e = 3;
int* f = &e;
*f += 1;
printf("%d\n", e);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc main

 $0x7b75f8 \longrightarrow e = 3$ $0x7b75fc \longrightarrow f =$

(main)

C

```
int e = 3;
int* f = &e;
*f += 1;
printf("%d\n", e);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7b75f8 \longrightarrow e = 3$

 $0x7b75fc \longrightarrow f = 0x7b75f8$

C

```
int e = 3;
int* f = &e;
*f += 1;
printf("%d\n", e);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7b75f8 \longrightarrow e = 3$

 $0x7b75fc \longrightarrow f = 0x7b75f8$

C

```
int e = 3;
int* f = &e;
*f += 1;
printf("%d\n", e);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7b75f8 \longrightarrow e = 3$

 $0x7b75fc \longrightarrow f = 0x7b75f8$

C

```
int e = 3;
int* f = &e;
*f += 1;
printf("%d\n", e);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7b75f8 \longrightarrow e = 4$

 $0x7b75fc \longrightarrow f = 0x7b75f8$

C

```
int e = 3;
int* f = &e;
*f += 1;
printf("%d\n", e);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
4
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7b75f8 \longrightarrow e = 4$

 $0x7b75fc \longrightarrow f = 0x7b75f8$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```



Ya que son variables, podemos definir punteros a punteros.

El *tipo* de estos simplemente tiene un * adicional.

Para acceder a ellos también se usa un * adicional.



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

0x7c35f8 →

(main) g = 27



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM . . . tipos, constantes, etc main (main) 0x7c35f8 → g = 27 0x7c35fc →



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

0x7c35f8 → g = 27

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

0x7c35f8 → g = 27

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

0x7c3604 **→** i =



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

0x7c35f8 → g = 27

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

0x7c35f8 → g = 27

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$



```
int g = 27;
int* h = &g;
int** i = &h;
printf("%d\n", g);
printf("%d\n", *h);
printf("%d\n", **i);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
27
27
27
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow g = 27$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow h = 0x7c35f8$

 $0x7c3604 \longrightarrow i = 0x7c35fc$

NULL - Puntero vacío



```
int* a = NULL;
if (!a)
{
  printf("a no tiene un valor asignado\n");
}
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
a no tiene un valor asignado
```

NULL es una dirección de memoria especial, no apunta a ningún lado.

Es lógicamente igual a 0 (false).

NULL - 😯 WARNING! ACHTUNG! PELIGRO! 🛠



```
int* d = NULL;
printf("%i\n", *d);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

La dirección NULL está protegida; acceder a ella causará un error en tu programa.

Aquí hay un ejemplo.

Propiedades de punteros

¿Por qué punteros?

En C todos los parámetros de funciones se pasan por valor.

Para que una función pueda modificar algo, necesitamos referencias.



```
void increase(int* a)
  *a += 1;
int main()
  int x = 2;
 increase(&x);
  printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

En **C** no existe el paso por **referencia**, pero usando **punteros** podemos simularlo y usar funciones para modificar objetos.



```
void increase(int* a)
 *a += 1;
int main()
 increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc increase main (main)



```
void increase(int* a)
 *a += 1;
int main()
  int x = 2;
  increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

. . .

increase main

 $0 \times 7 \times 45 = 0$ (main)

Т



```
void increase(int* a)
 *a += 1;
int main()
 increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

increase main

(main)

 $0x7c45f8 \longrightarrow x = 2$



```
void increase(int* a)
 *a += 1;
int main()
 increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

. . .

tipos, constantes, etc increase main

(main) x = 2 (increase) a = 0x7c45f8

0x7c45f8 →



```
void increase(int* a)
 *a += 1;
int main()
 increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

. . .

increase main



```
void increase(int* a)
  *a += 1;
int main()
  increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc
increase
main
(main)

x = 2 (increase) a = 0x7c45f8

0x7c45f8 →



```
void increase(int* a)
  *a += 1;
int main()
  increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

. . . tipos, constantes, etc increase main (main) x = 2(increase) a = 0x7c45f8

0x7c45f8 →



```
void increase(int* a)
 *a += 1;
int main()
 increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

. . .

increase main

0x7c45f8 → (main) x = 2 (increase) a = 0x7c45f8



```
void increase(int* a)
 *a += 1;
int main()
 increase(&x);
 printf("%i\n", x);
 return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

increase
main

(main)

x = 3
(increase)
a = 0x7c45f8



```
int main()
 printf("%i\n", x); // Imprime 3
 return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

. . .

increase main

(main)

0x7c45f8 → x = 3 (increase) a = 0x7c45f8



```
int main()
  return 0;
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

. . .

increase main

(main)

0x7c45f8 → x = 3 (increase) a = 0x7c45f8

"Alquimia" de punteros







```
int j = 7;
int* k = &j;
printf("%p\n", k);
printf("%p\n", k + 1);
```



RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f4 \longrightarrow j = 7$

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow k = 0x7c35f4$



```
int j = 7;
int* k = &j;
printf("%p\n", k);
printf("%p\n", k + 1);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
0x7c35f4
0x7c35f8
```

RAM

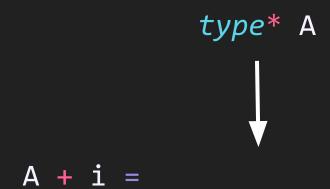
tipos, constantes, etc

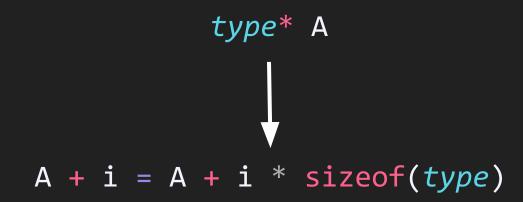
main

(main)

 $0x7c35f4 \longrightarrow j = 7$

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow k = 0x7c35f4$







```
int j = 7;
int* k = &j;
printf("%p\n", k);
printf("%p\n", k + 1);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
0x7c35f4
0x7c35f8
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f4 \longrightarrow j = 7$

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow k = 0x7c35f4$



```
int l = 7;
int m = 13;
int* n = &l;
printf("%p\n", n);
printf("%p\n", n + 1);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
0x7c35f4
0x7c35f8
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f4 \longrightarrow 1 = 7$

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow m = 13$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow n = 0x7c35f4$



```
int l = 7;
int m = 13;
int* n = &l;
printf("%d\n", *n);
printf("%d\n", *(n + 1));
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
7
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f4 \longrightarrow 1 = 7$

 $0x7c35f8 \longrightarrow m = 13$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow n = 0x7c35f4$



```
int* o;
int p = 19;
o = &p;
printf("%p\n", o);
printf("%p\n", o + 1);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
0x7c35fc
0x7c3600
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

main

(main)

 $0x7c35f4 \longrightarrow 0 = 0x7c35fc$

 $0x7c35fc \longrightarrow p = 19;$

0x7c3600 →



```
int* o;
int p = 19;
o = &p;
printf("%d\n", *o);
printf("%d\n", *(o + 1));
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main
$ ./main
19
-409884036
```

RAM

tipos, constantes, etc

. . .

main

(main) 0x7c35f4 → o = 0x7c35fc 0x7c35fc → p = 19;

0x7c3600 →

¡Muchas Gracias!

