Address

```
int a = 10;
cout << a << endl ;
cout << &a << endl ;
```

```
10
0x61fe1c
```

```
int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
cout << a[0] << endl ;
cout << a << endl ;
cout << &a << endl ;
cout << &a[0] << endl ;
cout << &a[1] << endl ;
cout << &a[2] << endl ;
cout << &a[3] << endl ;
```

```
1
0x61fe00
0x61fe00
0x61fe00
0x61fe04
0x61fe08
0x61fe0c
```

Pointer

```
int a=2;
```

→ variable

pointer name ←

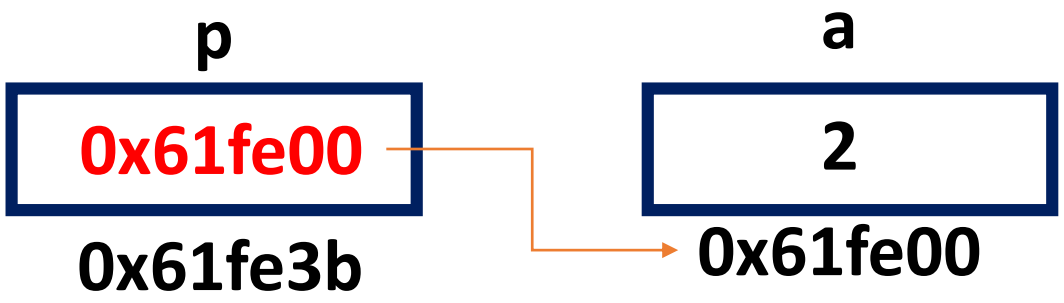
```
int *p = &a;
```

pointer type ←

→ address of the variable “a”

```
cout << *p;
```

→ content of the variable that “p” is pointing to



Pointer Applications

- **Reduce the size of the program code**
- **Data Structures Implementation**
- **Dynamic Memory Allocation**
- **Increase Efficiency**

Arrays Access using pointers

```
int a[5]={10,20,30,40,50};
int *p;
p=a;
```

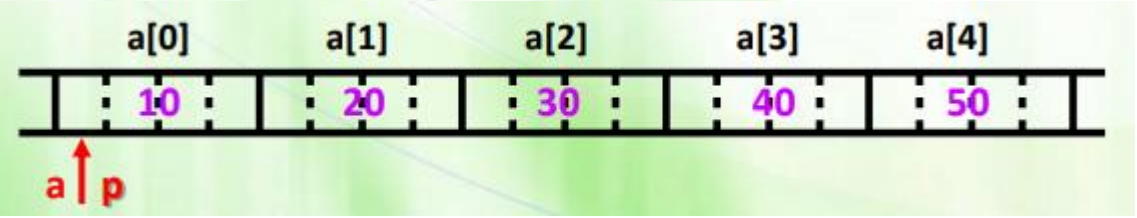
a[0] → *a → *p → 10

a[1] → *(a+1) → *(p+1) → 20

a[2] → *(a+2) → *(p+2) → 30

a[3] → *(a+3) → *(p+3) → 40

a[4] → *(a+4) → *(p+4) → 50



Dr. MH Moaiyeri Slides

Dynamic Memory Allocation

```
pointer = new   type;
delete  pointer;
```

مثال:

```
int  *p = new  int;
delete  p;
```

```
pointer = new  type [array size];
delete  [] pointer;
```

مثال:

```
int  *p = new  int [20];
delete  []  p;
```