

Practice v11

Pointers and pointers to pointer

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

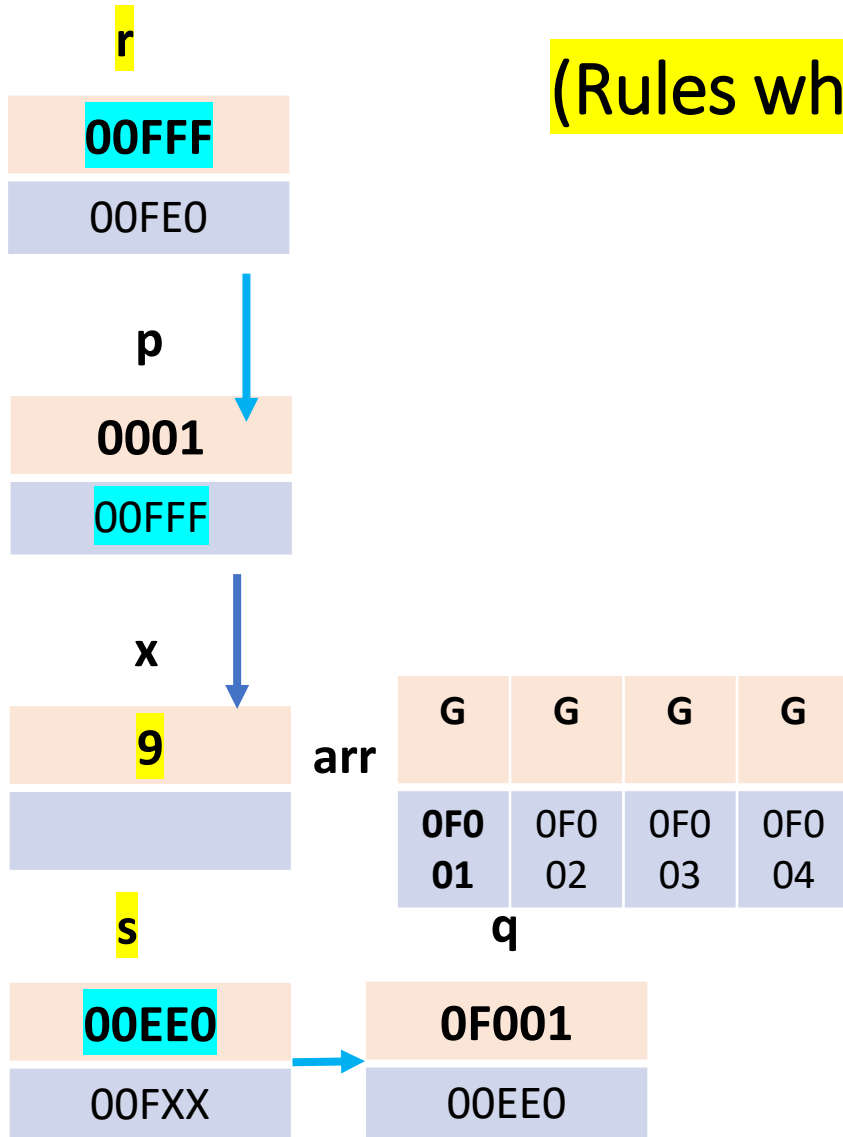
```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int x = 9, int y = 7;
    int arr[4];
    int* p, *q;
    int** r, ** s;
    p = &x;
    r = &p;
    s = &q;
    q = arr;

    p = q;
    p = &q;
    r = s;
    r = &s;
    x = y;
    x = &y;
    r = arr;
    return 0;
}
```

Guide to solve..

(Rules when we have & with variable/pointer)

Means R.H.S has address of variable/pointer itself



Level n

...

Level 2

****r**

Address of r can only be stored at level i+1 thing. Assume level of r is i

i.e. &r can be stored only in three level pointers (int ***)

&r

Level 1

***p**

Address of p can only be stored at level i+1 thing. Assume level of p is i

i.e. &p can be stored only in two level pointers (int **)

&p

Level 0

x

Address of x can only be stored at level i+1 thing. Assume level of x is i

i.e. &x can be stored only in single level pointers (int *)

&x

$p = q;$
 q has level 1, thus you can assign its address to only level 2 thing! i.e. LHS should have level 2 thing.. In this case, LHS has level 1 thing

$p = \&q; // \text{error}$

$r = s;$
 s has level 2, thus you can assign its address to only level 3 thing! i.e. LHS should have level 3 thing.. In this case, LHS has level 2 thing

$r = \&s; // \text{error}$

$x = y;$
 y has level 0, thus you can assign its address to only level 1 thing! i.e. LHS should have level 1 thing.. In this case, LHS has level 0 thing

$x = \&y; // \text{error}$

$r = \text{arr}; // \text{error}$
 arr has level 0, thus you can assign its address to only level 1 thing! i.e. LHS should have level 1 thing.. In this case, LHS has level 2 thing

	x	arr	p	q	r	s
Level	0	0	1	1	2	2

Level n

Level 2

Level 1

Level 0

...

****s**

***q**

x

Address of s can only be stored at level i+1 thing. Assume level of s is i

Address of q can only be stored at level i+1 thing. Assume level of q is i

Address of x can only be stored at level i+1 thing. Assume level of x is i

&s

&q

&x

Note:

- The rule that we just discussed considers only the case in which *you explicitly use & sign at the RHS with variable/pointer..*
- The other rules we have discussed earlier says:
Nature of contents at L.H.S must match the nature of contents at R.H.H

No & sign at RHS

Guide to solve..

(Rules when we have variable/pointer without & sign)



Level n

...

Level 2

**r

Contents of r can only be stored at level i thing. Assume level of r is i

i.e. r can be stored only in two level pointers (int **)

r

Level 1

*p

Contents of p can only be stored at level i thing. Assume level of p is i

i.e. p can be stored only in one level pointers (int *)

p

Level 0

x

Contents of x can only be stored at level i thing. Assume level of x is i

i.e. x can be stored only in level 0 thing (int)

x

Means R.H.S has name of pointer/variable

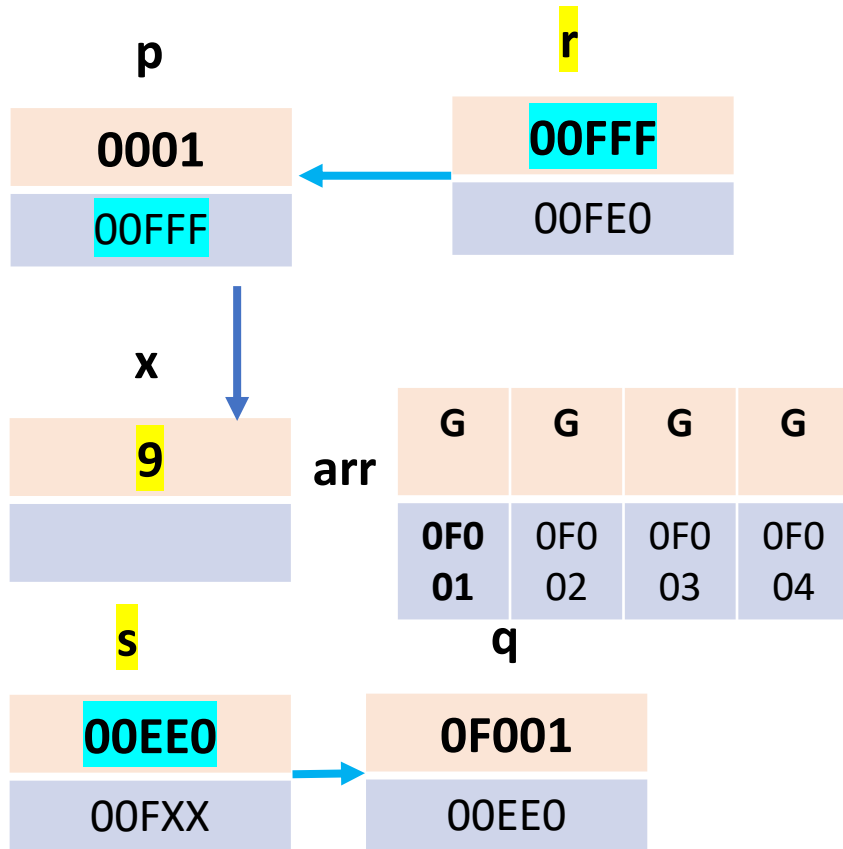
No & sign at RHS

Guide to solve..

(Rules when we have variable/pointer without & sign)



Means R.H.S has name of pointer/variable



$p = q;$

q has level 1, thus you can assign its contents to only level 1 thing! i.e. LHS should have level 1 thing.. In this case, LHS has level 1 thing

$r = s;$

s has level 2, thus you can assign its contents to only level 2 thing! i.e. LHS should have level 2 thing.. In this case, LHS has level 2 thing

$x = y;$

y has level 0, thus you can assign its contents to only level 0 thing! i.e. LHS should have level 0 thing.. In this case, LHS has level 0 thing

No error