Let’s solve it

Pointer & Functions

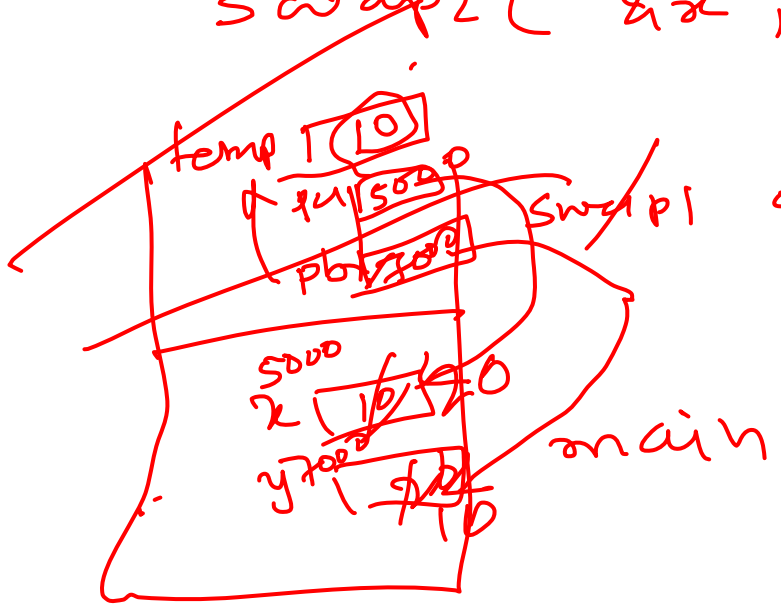
Pass by address

Pass by value (copy actual argument data into memory of formal arguments)

```
int main()
{
    int x=10, y=20;
    swap1( x , y );
    swap2( &x , &y );
}
```

```
void swap1( int a, int b )
{
    int temp;
    temp=a; a=b; b=temp;
}

void swap2(int *pa, int *pb)
{
    int temp;
    temp=*pa; // x // 10
    *pa=*pb; // 20  *pb=temp;
}
```



return can return only one thing.

pass by address can support multiple information exchange indirectly

main

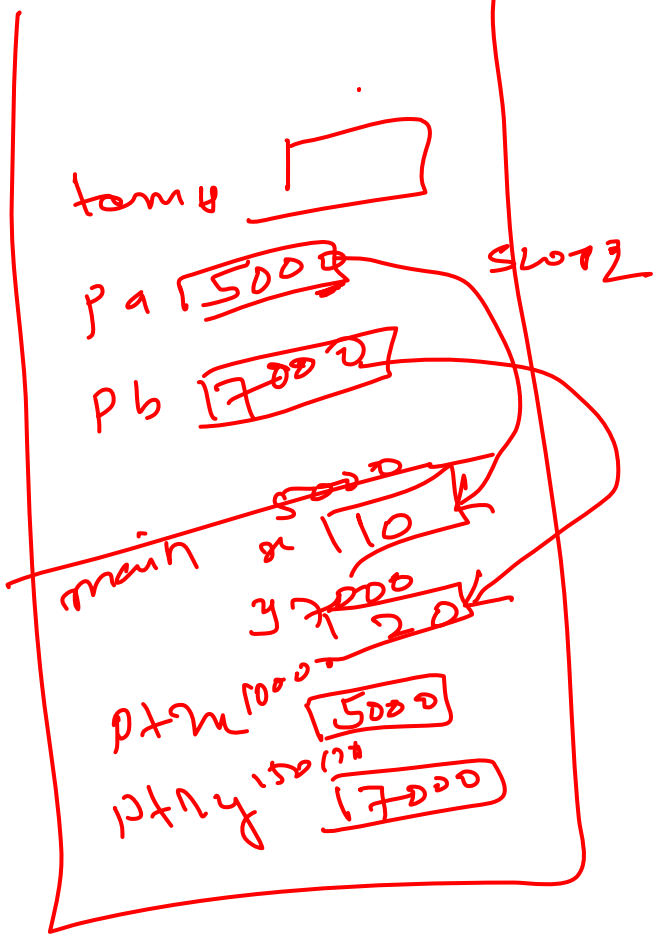
```
int *ptrx = &x;
int *ptry = &y;
swap2( ptrx, ptry );
```

~~swap2~~

Is this pass by value or address?

ptrx
ptry

x, y




```
swap2( int *pa, int *pb)
{

}
```

What can you change from swap2 of main fn memory!

x & y only.

Not ptrx & ptry.

xyz(&ptrx, &ptry);

int* *pptrx = &ptrx;

int* *pptry = &ptry;

xyz(pptrx , pptry); // pptrx, pptry } pass by value

ptrx, ptry } pass by address

their memory can be changed.

void xyz(int** ppa , int** ppb)

{ int temp;

temp = **ppa ;

**ppa = **ppb ;

**ppb = temp ;

10000 ppa

1500 ppb

This has returning to with swapping.

Initialization of pointer.

int *ptr; int x = 1000;

ptr = x; ✗

ptr = &x;

ptr = 1000 ✗

int * ptr = 0; NULL initialization

It is good practice to initialize pointer with NULL, if not any else.

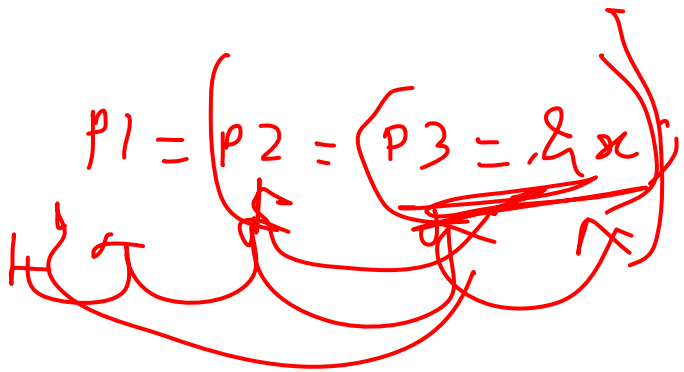
int *ptr;

*ptr // Access random memory. Segmentation fault.

int x = 10;

int *p1, *p2, *p3;

p1 = p2 = p3 = &x;



right

left

int x, y, z;

int *p;

p = &x;

p = &y;

p = &z;

int x=10, y=20;

int *px = &x, *py = &y;

*px + *py // x+y

*px - *py // x - y

*px / *py

*px * *py

Deref multiplication Dereferencing

px*py