

1 D4 - TEKKOM B

PRAKTIKUM BAB POINTER



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Hari/Tgl. Praktikum	:	Rabu, 23 Februari 2022



PRAKTIKUM 1

POINTER

Untuk memberikan pemahaman kepada anda tentang konsep dasar pointer dan cara menggunakan dalam program C++, maka cobalah beberapa modul percobaan dibawah ini.

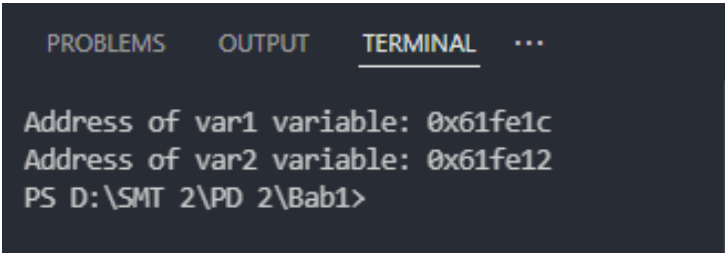
1. Percobaan 1

Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var1;
    char var2[10];
    cout << "Address of var1 variable: " ;
    cout << &var1 << endl;
    cout << "Address of var2 variable: " ;
    cout << &var2 << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output



```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  ...

Address of var1 variable: 0x61fe1c
Address of var2 variable: 0x61fe12
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>
```

Analisa

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa var1 dan var2, keduanya dicetak menggunakan tambahan ampersand. Sehingga yang tampil pada layar setelah dicompile yaitu alamatnya bukan nilai dari variabel tersebut.

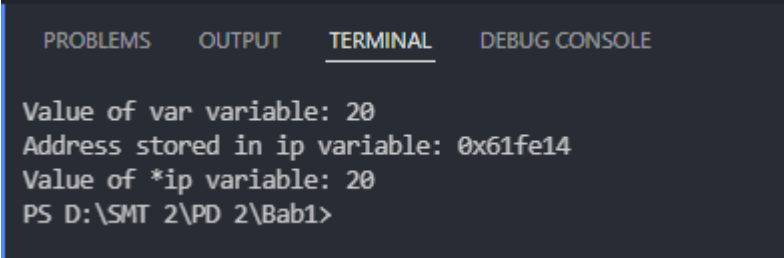
2. Percobaan 2

Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var = 20; // actual variable declaration.
    int *ip; // pointer variable
    ip = &var; // store address of var in pointer variable
    cout << "Value of var variable: " ;
    cout << var << endl;
    // print the address stored in ip pointer variable
    cout << "Address stored in ip variable: " ;
    cout << ip << endl;
    // access the value at the address available in pointer
    cout << "Value of *ip variable: " ;
    cout << *ip << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output



```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

Value of var variable: 20
Address stored in ip variable: 0x61fe14
Value of *ip variable: 20
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>
```

Analisa

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa variabel var menampilkan nilai yang telah di definisikan diawal. Lalu untuk variabel ip menampilkan alamatnya. Lalu untuk variabel *ip, dikarenakan yang dicetak pointer dan sebelumnya telah dideklarasikan bahwa `ip = &var`

3. Percobaan 3

Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

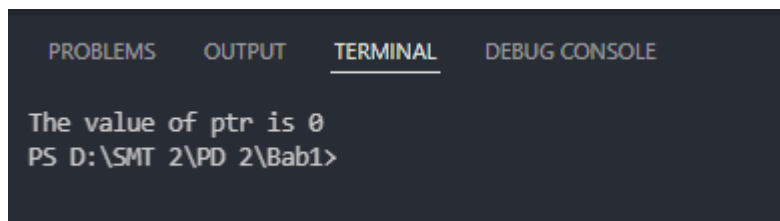
int main ()
{
```

```

system("cls");
int *ptr = NULL;
cout << "The value of ptr is " << ptr ; return 0;
return 0;
}

```

Output



The screenshot shows a C++ IDE interface with four tabs: PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, TERMINAL, and DEBUG CONSOLE. The TERMINAL tab is active, displaying the output of the program: "The value of ptr is 0". Below the output, the command prompt shows the current directory as "PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>".

Analisa

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa variabel *ptr bernilai NULL, sehingga ketika di cetak, maka yang tampil adalah 0.

4. Percobaan 4

Source Code

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAX = 3;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var[MAX] = {10, 100, 200};
    int *ptr;
    // let us have array address in pointer.
    ptr = var;
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++)
    {
        cout << "Address of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << ptr << endl;
        cout << "Value of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << *ptr << endl;
        // point to the next location
    }
}

```

```

        ptr++;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Output

PROBLEMS	OUTPUT	TERMINAL	DEBUG CONSOLE
<pre> Address of var[0] = 0x61fe08 Value of var[0] = 10 Address of var[1] = 0x61fe0c Value of var[1] = 100 Address of var[2] = 0x61fe10 Value of var[2] = 200 PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1> </pre>			

Analisa

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa variabel MAX bernilai tetap 3. Dikarenakan var1[MAX] maka arraynya berjumlah 3. Lalu setelah di looping dan dicetak maka sesuai dengan teori array yaitu diawali dari 0, maka yang tampil 0,1,2 dan juga isi dari variabel var1 yaitu 10,100 dan 200 yang digeser maju.

5. Percobaan 5

Source Code

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAX = 3;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var[MAX] = {10, 100, 200};
    int *ptr;
    // Let us have address of the last element in pointer.
    ptr = &var[MAX-1];
    for (int i = MAX; i > 0; i--)
    {
        cout << "Address of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << ptr << endl;
        cout << "Value of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << *ptr << endl;
        // point to the previous location
        ptr--;
    }
}

```

```

}
return 0;
}

```

Output

```

PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

Address of var[3] = 0x61fe10
Value of var[3] = 200
Address of var[2] = 0x61fe0c
Value of var[2] = 100
Address of var[1] = 0x61fe08
Value of var[1] = 10
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>

```

Analisa

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa variabel MAX bernilai tetap 3. Dikarenakan var1[MAX] maka arraynya berjumlah 3. Lalu setelah di looping maka yang tampil 3,2,1 dan juga isi dari variabel var1 yaitu 200,100 dan 10 yang digeser mundur.

6. Percobaan 6

Source Code

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAX = 3;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var[MAX] = {10, 100, 200};
    int *ptr;
    // let us have address of the first element in pointer.
    ptr = var;
    int i = 0;
    while ( ptr <= &var[ MAX - 1 ] )
    {
        cout << "Address of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << ptr << endl;
        cout << "Value of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << *ptr << endl;
        // point to the previous location
        ptr++;
        i++;
    }
}

```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Output

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

Address of var[0] = 0x61fe08
Value of var[0] = 10
Address of var[1] = 0x61fe0c
Value of var[1] = 100
Address of var[2] = 0x61fe10
Value of var[2] = 200
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>
```

Analisa

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa variabel MAX bernilai tetap 3. Dikarenakan var1[MAX] maka arraynya berjumlah 3. Lalu setelah di looping menggunakan while dan dicetak maka sesuai dengan teori array yaitu diawali dari 0, maka yang tampil 0,1,2 dan juga isi dari variabel var1 yaitu 10,100 dan 200 yang digeser maju.

7. Percobaan 7a

Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAX = 3;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var[MAX] = {10, 100, 200};
    int *ptr;
    // Let us have array address in pointer.
    ptr = var;
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++)
    {
        cout << "Address of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << ptr << endl;
        cout << "Value of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << *ptr << endl;
        // point to the next location
        ptr++;
    }
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Output

PROBLEMS	OUTPUT	TERMINAL	DEBUG CONSOLE
Address of var[0] = 0x61fe08 Value of var[0] = 10 Address of var[1] = 0x61fe0c Value of var[1] = 100 Address of var[2] = 0x61fe10 Value of var[2] = 200 PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>			

Percobaan 7b

Source Code

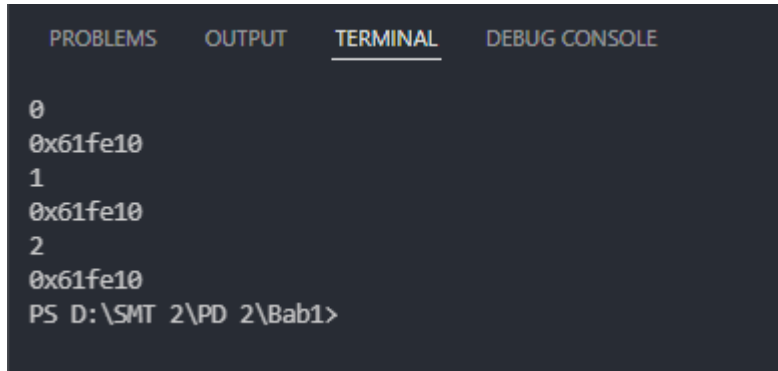
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAX = 3;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var[MAX] = {10, 100, 200};
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++)
    {
        *var = i; // This is a correct syntax
        //var++; // This is incorrect.
        cout << *var << endl;
        cout << var << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```


Output



```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

0
0x61fe10
1
0x61fe10
2
0x61fe10
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>
```

Analisa 7a dan 7b

Berdasarkan kedua percobaan tersebut sama dengan percobaan 4, sehingga variabel MAX bernilai tetap 3. Dikarenakan var1[MAX] maka arraynya berjumlah 3. Lalu setelah di looping dan dicetak maka sesuai dengan teori array yaitu diawali dari 0, maka yang tampil 0,1,2 dan juga isi dari variabel var1 yaitu 10,100 dan 200 yang digeser maju.

8. Percobaan 8a

Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAX = 3;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var[MAX] = {10, 100, 200};
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++)
    {
        cout << "Value of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << var[i] << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Output

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

Value of var[0] = 10
Value of var[1] = 100
Value of var[2] = 200
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>
```

Percobaan 8b

Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAX = 3;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var[MAX] = {10, 100, 200};
    int *ptr[MAX];
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++)
    {
        ptr[i] = &var[i]; // assign the address of integer.
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++)
    {
        cout << "Value of var[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << *ptr[i] << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Output

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

Value of var[0] = 10
Value of var[1] = 100
Value of var[2] = 200
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>
```

Percobaan 8c

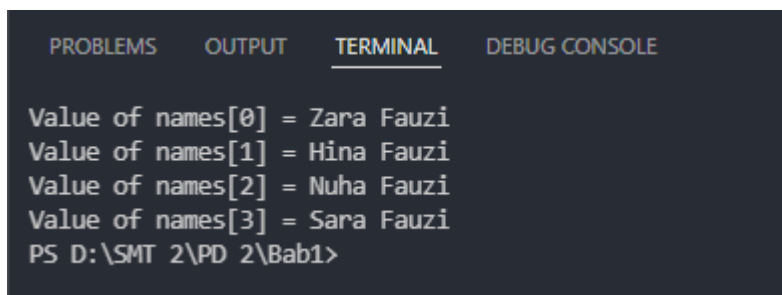
Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAX = 4;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    char *names[MAX] = {
        "Zara Fauzi",
        "Hina Fauzi",
        "Nuha Fauzi",
        "Sara Fauzi"
    };
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++)
    {
        cout << "Value of names[" << i << "] = ";
        cout << names[i] << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Output



PROBLEMS	OUTPUT	TERMINAL	DEBUG CONSOLE
		Value of names[0] = Zara Fauzi Value of names[1] = Hina Fauzi Value of names[2] = Nuha Fauzi Value of names[3] = Sara Fauzi PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>	

Analisa Percobaan 8a, 8b, dan 8c

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa pada percobaan 8a(bagian atas)memiliki fungsi untuk mencetak nilai menggunakan array. Pada percobaan 8b(bagian tengah) memiliki fungsi untuk mencetak nilai menggunakan pointer. Pada percobaan 8c(bagian bawah) memiliki fungsi untuk mencetak nama menggunakan array pointer *names[].

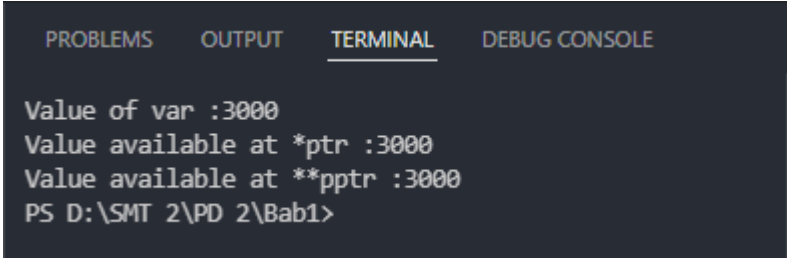
9. Percobaan 9

Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    int var;
    int *ptr;
    int **pptr;
    var = 3000;
    // take the address of var
    ptr = &var;
    // take the address of ptr using address of operator &
    pptr = &ptr;
    // take the value using pptr
    cout << "Value of var :" << var << endl;
    cout << "Value available at *ptr :" << *ptr << endl;
    cout << "Value available at **pptr :" << **pptr << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output



The screenshot shows a terminal window with four tabs: PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, TERMINAL, and DEBUG CONSOLE. The TERMINAL tab is active, displaying the output of the program. The output consists of four lines: 'Value of var :3000', 'Value available at *ptr :3000', 'Value available at **pptr :3000', and a prompt 'PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>'.

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

Value of var :3000
Value available at *ptr :3000
Value available at **pptr :3000
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>
```

Analisa

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa variabel `var` memiliki nilai 3000, variabel `*ptr` menunjuk nilai `var`, dan variabel `**pptr` menunjuk variabel `*ptr` yang menunjuk nilai `var`.

10. Percobaan 10a

Source Code

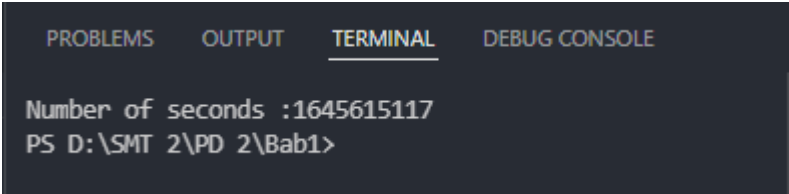
```
#include <iostream>
#include <ctime>
using namespace std;

void getSeconds(unsigned long *par);

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    unsigned long sec; getSeconds( &sec );
    // print the actual value
    cout << "Number of seconds :" << sec << endl;
    return 0;
}

void getSeconds(unsigned long *par)
{
    // get the current number of seconds
    *par = time( NULL );
    return;
}
```

Output



The screenshot shows a terminal window with four tabs: PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, TERMINAL, and DEBUG CONSOLE. The TERMINAL tab is active, displaying the output of the program. The output consists of two lines: "Number of seconds :1645615117" and "PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>".

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE

Number of seconds :1645615117
PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>
```

Percobaan 10b

Source Code

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// function declaration:
double getAverage(int *arr, int size);

int main ()
{
    system("cls");
    // an int array with 5 elements.
    int balance[5] = {1000, 2, 3, 17, 50}; double avg;
    // pass pointer to the array as an argument.
```

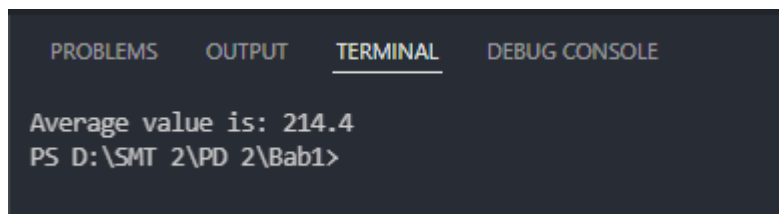
```

    avg = getAverage( balance, 5 ) ;
    // output the returned value
    cout << "Average value is: " << avg << endl;
    return 0;
}

double getAverage(int *arr, int size)
{
    int i, sum = 0; double avg;
    for (i = 0; i < size; ++i)
    {
        sum += arr[i];
    }
    avg = double(sum) / size;
    return avg;
}

```

Output



The screenshot shows a terminal window with four tabs: PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, TERMINAL, and DEBUG CONSOLE. The TERMINAL tab is active, displaying the output of the program: "Average value is: 214.4" followed by the command prompt "PS D:\SMT 2\PD 2\Bab1>".

Analisa Percobaan 10a dan 10b

Berdasarkan percobaan tersebut diketahui bahwa percobaan 10a(Number of Seconds) memiliki fungsi untuk menghitung waktu menggunakan pointer yang berada pada fungsi terpisah. Percobaan 10b(Average value) memiliki fungsi untuk menghitung rata-rata array menggunakan pointer yang memiliki fungsi tersendiri