

Problem 6:-

```
int a = 7;
int *aPtr = &a; // set aPtr to the address of a

printf("Address of a is %p\nValue of aPtr is %p\n\n", &a, aPtr);
printf("Value of a is %d\nValue of *aPtr is %d\n\n", a, *aPtr);
printf("Showing that * and & are complements of each other\n");
printf("&*aPtr = %p\n*&aPtr = %p\n", &*aPtr, *&aPtr);
```

Code Breakdown:

`int a = 7;`

- Declares an integer variable `a` and initializes it to 7.
-

`int *aPtr = &a;`

- Declares a pointer `aPtr` that stores the **address of a**.
 - `aPtr` now points to the memory location where `a` is stored.
-

`printf("Address of a is %p\nValue of aPtr is %p\n\n", &a, aPtr);`

- This prints:
 - The address of `a` (using `%p` to format a pointer).
 - The value of `aPtr`, which should be the **same address** as `&a`.

Expected output :

Address of a is 0x7ffee1c7b68c

Value of aPtr is 0x7ffee1c7b68c

```
printf("Value of a is %d\nValue of *aPtr is %d\n\n", a, *aPtr);
```

- a is 7
- *aPtr dereferences the pointer — i.e., it gives the **value at the address** stored in aPtr, which is also 7.

Expected output:

Value of a is 7

Value of *aPtr is 7

```
printf("Showing that * and & are complements of each other \n");
```

- Just a message to introduce the next concept: * (dereferencing) and & (address-of) cancel each other out.
-

```
printf("&aPtr = %p\n* &aPtr = %p\n", &aPtr, *&aPtr);
```

- &aPtr: the **address of the pointer aPtr** (i.e., where the pointer itself is stored in memory).
- *&aPtr: you take the address of aPtr, then dereference it — which brings you back to the **value of aPtr**.
- &aPtr: a different address from &a (because aPtr is a different variable).

- `*&aPtr`: this cancels out to just `aPtr`, which holds the **address of a**.

Expected output :

Showing that `*` and `&` are complements of each other

`& aPtr = 0x7ffee1c7b680`

`* &aPtr = 0x7ffee1c7b68c`

Why did we get that output?

Because:

- `aPtr` holds the address of `a`.
- `*aPtr` fetches the value at that address.
- `&aPtr` gives the location where the pointer is stored.
- `*&aPtr` cancels out to the original value of `aPtr`.