

Pointer :-

int a = 5;

int *p;
p = &a;

int *p = &a;

$\text{*(p)} = \text{(a)}$
difference should be :
 $\text{*(p)} = \text{(a)}$
 $\text{*(p)} = \text{(a)}$

(p = 100)

(p = 5)

(p = &a)

(p = a)

without using a, changing the value of a

*p = a = 5

a
5
100

p
100
2000

Change by address. :-

void swap(int *p, int *q);

int main()

{
int a, b;
scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);

swap(&a, &b);

return 0;

}

void swap(int *p, int *q)

{
int temp;
temp = *p;
*p = *q;
*q = temp;

printf("%d %d", *p, *q);

}

if (main)

printf("Before calling %d & %d", a, b);

Swap(&a, b);

printf("After calling %d & %d", a, b);

void swap(int *p, int q)

{
int temp;

temp = *p;

*p = q;

q = temp;

printf("Utilising function %d & %d", *p, q);
}

* Pointers -

→ Values stored by address then change.

*p = a	*a = a
*q = b	*b = b

→ (int *p, int *q) = address

*p = q → X

address cannot be used in value variable

Pointers

(a) = normal variable
(*a) = pointer variable

→ *p takes size (bytes) of any data type (All online compilers)

→ But defining data type is imp. because to that type when we p++ or p-- then how much it need to subtract or add (4, 1, 2)

1 p =

int a = 5; *j

int p, q, *r, *s

1 (p) = (&a) ✓

1 (q) = (&p) ✓

2 (r) = (&q) ✓

int *r, *s, *t, *u;

2 (s) = (&j) ✓

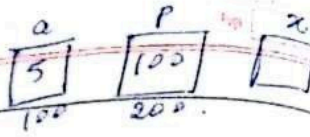


→ (a) = (b) ✓

Same degree value copy

Printout (Operation).

int a = 5, x;
int *p = &a;



① $x = (*p)++;$
 $p(a, p, a)$ 5, 100, 6

② $x = *(&p);$
 $p(a, p, a)$ Garbage, 104, 5

③ $x = *(p++);$
 $p(a, x, p)$ 5, 5, 104.

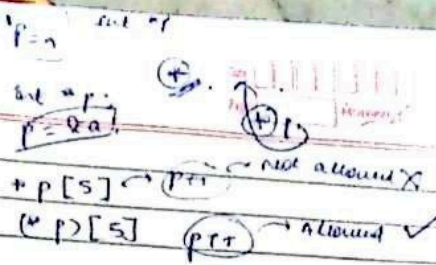
④ $x = ++*p;$
 $p(a, p, a)$ 6, 100, 6

⑤ $x = ++*p++;$
 $p(a, p, a)$ 5, 104, 5

$x = *p;$

$x = p--;$

Array of pointers
 Points to an array



void main()

{

int a[5];

int i;

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)

scanf("%d", &a[i]);

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)

p[i] = a + i; [Printing address]

[Printing value]

~~p[i] = *p[i]~~ → (*p + i).