1.)What does the indirection operator do? -
The * (indirection) operator dereferences the value referred to by the pointer type operand, and it is used to access the value stored in an address.

3.)What are the three different uses for the * operator? -
Multiplication operator, pointer definition, indirection operator

5.)Assuming ptr is a pointer to an int, what happens when you add 4 to ptr? -
The value 16 is added to the memory address of ptr.

7.)What is the purpose of the new operator? -
allocate memory dynamically at runtime

9.)What is the purpose of the delete operator? -
deallocate the memory allocated by the new operator

11.)What is the difference between a pointer to a constant and a constant pointer?
A pointer to constant may not be used to change the value it points to.

13.)Each byte in memory is assigned a unique _____ -
Address

15.)_____ variables are designed to hold addresses -
Pointer

17.)Array names can be used as ____, and vice versa. -
pointers

19.)The _____ operator is used to dynamically allocate memory -
new

21.)A pointer that contains the address 0 is called a(n) _____ pointer. -
null

23.)You should only use pointers with delete that were previously used with _____.
new

25.)Look at the following array definition:
int set[10];
Write a statement using ptr notation that stores the value 99 in set[7]; -
*(set + 7) = 99;

27.)Assume that tempNumbers is a pointer that points to a dynamically allocated array. Write code that releases the memory used by the array. -
delete []tempNumbers;

29.)Write the definition of ptr, a pointer to a constant int. -
const int value;
int *ptr = &value;

31.)T/F: Each byte of memory is assigned a unique address -
true

33.)T/F: Pointer variables are designed to hold addresses. -
True, by definition they are designed to hold addresses.

35.)T/F: The & operator dereferences a pointer. -
False, as by definition of the address operator.

37.)T/F: Array names cannot be dereferenced with the indirection operator. -
False

39.)T/F: The address operator is not needed to assign an array's address to a pointer.
True

41.)T/F: Any mathematical operation, including multiplication and division, may be performed on a pointer. -
False, pointer doesn't support all arithmetic operations.

43.)T/F: When used as function parameters, reference variables are much easier to work with than pointers. -
True, as reference variable acts as an alias to original variable used as an argument.

45.)T/F: A pointer variable that has not been initialized is called a null pointer. -
False, as a pointer that contains the address 0 is called a null pointer.

47.)T/F: In using a pointer with the delete operator, it is not necessary for the pointer to have been previously used with the new operator. -
False, as delete operator is used to free memory that was allocated with new.

49.)
Should be ptr = &x;

51.)
Should be *ptr = 100;

55.)
Int ivalue must be declared before