

```

1  /*
2  Daniel Avila March 18th 2020 Section 19
3  Lab 7: Practice with Raw Pointers
4  Description: In this lab, we use pointers variables that
5  Description: point to the set variable and access its storage.
6  */
7  #include <iostream>
8  using namespace std;
9
10 int main()
11 {
12     int length; //Holds length
13     int width; //holds width
14     int area; // holds area
15     int* lengthPtr = nullptr; //int pointer which will be set to point to length
16     int* widthPtr = nullptr; //int pointer which will be set to point to width
17
18     cout << "Please input the length of the rectangle" << endl;
19     cin >> length;
20     cout << "Please input the width of the rectangle" << endl;
21     cin >> width;
22
23     //Fill in code to make lengthPtr point to length (holds its address)
24     lengthPtr = &length;
25     //Fill in code to make widthPtr point to width (holds its address)
26     widthPtr = &width;
27
28     area = *lengthPtr * *widthPtr; //Fill in code to find the area by using only
29     the pointer variables
30     cout << "The area is " << area << endl;
31
32     // Fill in the condition of length > width by using only the pointer variables
33     if (*lengthPtr > * widthPtr)
34         cout << "The length is greater than the width" << endl;
35     // Fill in the condition of width > length by using only the pointer variables
36     else if (*widthPtr > *lengthPtr)
37         cout << "The width is greater than the length" << endl;
38     else
39         cout << "The width and length are the same" << endl;
40     return 0;
41 }

```

Given the following information, fill the blanks with either "an address" or "3.75".

```

float *pointer;
float pay = 3.75;
pointer = &pay;

```

1. `cout << pointer;` will print an address.
2. `cout << *pointer;` will print 3.75.
3. `cout << &pay;` will print an address.
4. `cout << pay;` will print 3.75.
5. Parameters that are passed by reference are similar to a pointer variable in that they can contain the address of another variable. They are used as parameters of a procedure (void function) whenever we want a procedure to change the value of the argument.

```
Please input the length of the rectangle
100
Please input the width of the rectangle
50
The area is 5000
The length is greater than the width
```

```
Please input the length of the rectangle
50
Please input the width of the rectangle
100
The area is 5000
The width is greater than the length
```

```
Please input the length of the rectangle
50
Please input the width of the rectangle
50
The area is 2500
The width and length are the same
```