

# CHAPTER 7

## POINTERS

CMPS 148

# Pointers

- Pointers are **variables** that hold the memory address of **another** variable
- Declare variables using the \* modifier
  - ▣ Also called a “reference” variable
  - ▣ `int x; // regular variable`
  - ▣ `int * y; //pointer to an (undefined) integer`

# Working with Pointers

- To make a pointer “point” to something, you need to get its address

```
int x; // regular variable
```

```
int * y = &x;
```

- To change the value of x:

```
x = 5; // or
```

```
*y = 5; // “dereferences” y
```

# Dynamic Allocation

- You can dynamically allocate variables using pointers

```
int * y = new int;
```

- y points to a new, un-named integer

```
int *z = y;
```

- z now points to the same un-named integer

- Variables allocated with new do not belong to a particular function - they are in the **heap**

# Deleting memory

- Regular variables are destroyed when their **scope** ends
- Dynamic variables do not - we must manually delete them

`delete y;`

□ now what does z point to?

- `*z = 5; //` illegal, our program might crash!

- **dangling pointer**

# Memory Leaks

```
int *y = new int;  
int z;  
y = &z;
```

- Uh oh! How do we delete our dynamic variable?
- Pointer are very useful, but also very dangerous!

# Dynamic Arrays

- We can create new arrays using pointers:

```
int x = 50
```

... user enters a value for x

```
int myArray[x];
```

// Error: Size must be known at compile time

```
int * myArray = new int [x];
```

...

```
delete [] a;
```

# Arrays as Pointers



- Note the syntax in the previous slide...
  - C++ array names **are** pointers
  - `int list[10];`
  - `list[2] = 5`
  - `*(list+2) = 5`



# Lab #5

- Write a program that allows the user to type **any** amount of input numbers (-1 to stop):
  - ▣ Print out the sorted result
- Start by creating a **dynamic array** of size 5.
- Whenever the user enters too many numbers, grow the size of the array by 2
  - ▣ For example, when the 6<sup>th</sup> number is entered:
    - Create a new dynamic array of size 10
    - Transfer the existing 5 numbers
    - Delete the old array, change the pointer.
    - Add the 6<sup>th</sup> number