Tutorial 3 Pointer and Array

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Pointer

Define a pointer

```
int *p;
```

Initialize a pointer

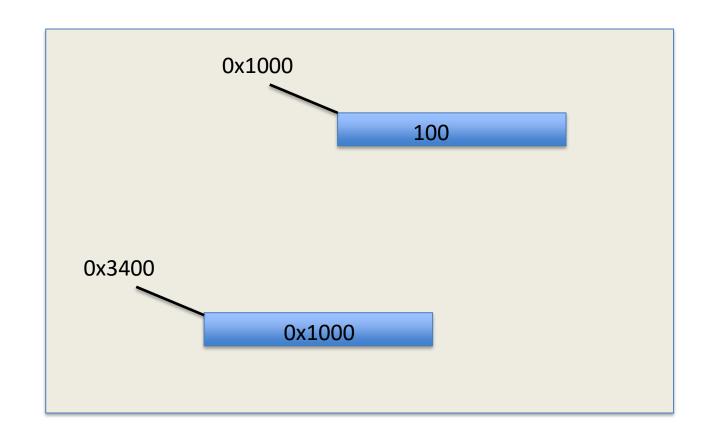
Use a pointer

Pointer

- A pointer needs to be initialized before using it.
- An initialized pointer is a valid address (not a random value)
- Using an uninitialized pointer frequently leads to 'segmentation fault'.

Define a variable

int a;

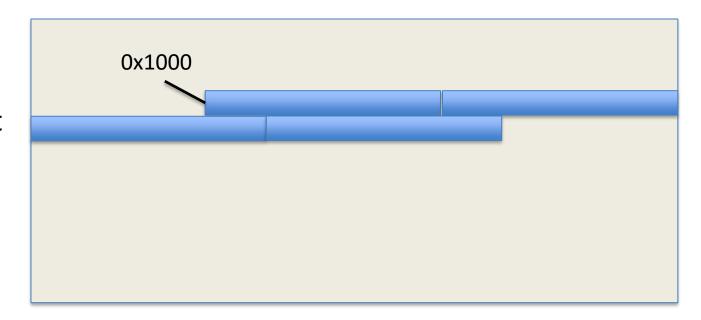


int *p;

Array

An array resembles a constant pointer in many respects. A constant pointer is a constant address that cannot be changed.

```
int a[4];
// a = &b;
// a==0x1000
// a[0] is an int
// &a[1] ==
// 0x1004
```



Frequent mistakes

Using uninitialized pointers

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
    int a;
    a = 100;
     printf("%d", a);
                           This "NULL" is not a valid value for pointer
    int *ptr = NULL;
     *ptr=100;
     printf("%d, %p", *ptr, ptr);
                                      Segmentation Fault
```

Frequent mistakes

Pointer to uninitialized variable

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    int *ptr;
    int a;
    ptr = &a;
    printf("%d, %d, %p\n", a, *ptr, ptr);
}
```

Exercise 1

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
    int a = 1;
    int b = 2;
    int *p1 = &a;
    int p2 = b;
    printf("%d, %d", *p1, *p2);
    p1 = p2;
    *p1 = 3;
    printf("%d, %d", a, b);
    printf("%d, %d", *p1, *p2);
    return 0;
```

Exercise 2

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
    int a[] = \{1, 2, 3\};
    printf("%d, %d, %d\n", a[0], a[1], a[2]);
    printf("%p, %p, %p\n", &a[0], &a[1], &a[2]);
    int b[] = \{1, 2, 3\};
    printf("%p, %p\n", a, b);
    char* s1 = "Paul";
    char* s2 = "Paul";
    printf("%p, %p\n", s1, s2);
```

Exercise for you

 Write a program in C to read a string (no more than 100 characters) from the keyboard, and then count how many spaces are contained, remove all spaces and print out the string in reverse order.