

C Programming Introduction

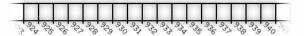
week 11: Pointers

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For HEDSPI Project

Memory address

- Computer's memory is made up of bytes. Each byte has a number, an address, associated with it.
- In the picture below, addresses 924 through 940 are shown.



Memory address

The unary operator & gives the address of a variable

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
float fl=3.14;
printf("fl's address=%u\n", (unsigned int) &fl);
return 0;
}
```

Exercise 12.1

 Write a C program to input three integers. Set up a single pointer to point to each of these integers in turn. Display the value dereferencing the pointer.

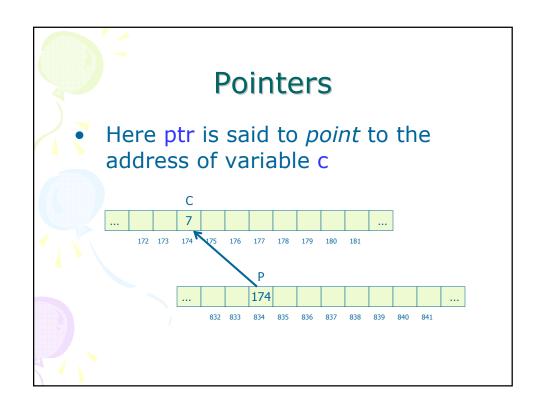
 Write a program that print out the address (in hexadecimal format) of first 5 elements of the array predefined as below:

int a[7]= {13, -355, 235, 47, 67, 943, 1222};

Declaring a pointer variable

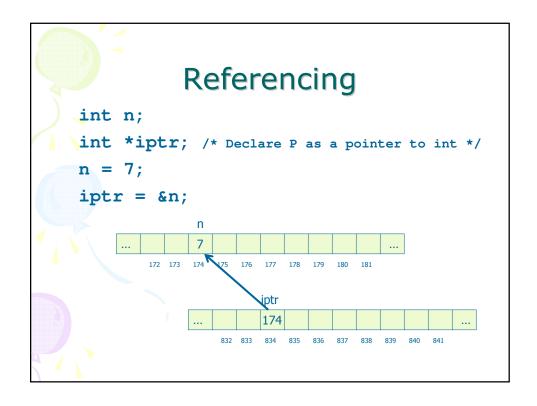
type *variable_name;

- A pointer is declared by adding a * before the variable name.
- Pointer is a variable that contains an address in memory.
- The address should be the address of a variable or an array that we defined.



Referencing

- The unary operator & gives the address of a variable
- The statement: ptr = &c;
- assigns the address of c to the pointer variable ptr, and now ptr points to c
- To print a pointer, use %p format.



Dereferencing

- The unary operator * is the dereferencing operator
- Applied on pointers
- Access the object the pointer points to
- The statement: *iptr = 5;
 puts in n (the variable pointed to by iptr) the value 5

 Write a program asking the value from user for 3 float variable a, b, c.
 Then add 100 to the content of them by using just a pointer.

Pass arguments by value

- The functions we saw until now received their arguments "by value"
- They could manipulate the passed values
- They couldn't change values in the calling function

Wrong Swap

 A swap that gets integers as variables does **not** change the value in the original variables.

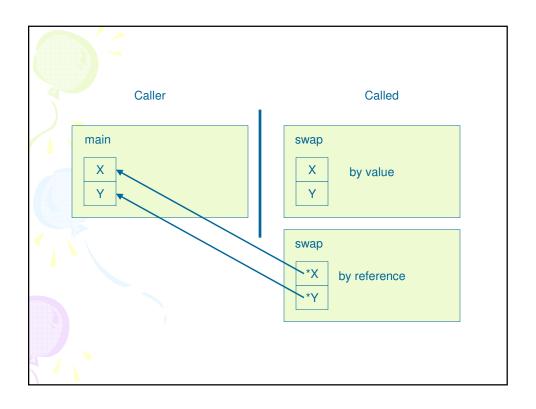
```
void swap(int x, int y)
{
    int tmp = x;
    x = y;
    y = tmp;
}
```

How can we fix it?

• We can define swap so it gets <u>pointers</u> <u>to</u> integers instead of integers

```
void swap(int *x, int *y)
{
    int temp = *x;
    *x = *y;
    *y = temp;
}
```

- We then call swap by swap(&x, &y);
- This is pass by reference



 Write a function that takes three variable (a, b, c) in as separate parameters and rotates the values stored so that value a goes to be, b, to c and c to a. Test this function in a program

Introduce **int** variables **x**, **y**, **z** and **int*** pointer variables **p**, **q**, **r**. Set **x**, **y**, **z** to three distinct values. Set **p**, **q**, **r** to the addresses of **x**, **y**, **z** respectively.

- 1) Print with labels the values of x, y, z, p, q, r, *p, *q, *r.
- 2) Swapping values of x, y, z. Print with labels the values of x, y, z, p, q, r, *p, *q, *r.
- 3) Swapping values of p, q, r. Print with labels the values of x, y, z, p, q, r, *p, *q, *r.

Exercises 12.6

- To increase salary for an employee, write a function incomeplus that is based on the current salary and the number of years passed from the beginning years (must > 3) of current salary.
- Test it in a program.