

# CSC 209 Review 4 Solution

August 19, 2020

1. The answer is a) `*p` and g) `*&i`.

## Notes

- **Address and Indirection Pointers**

- If `x` is a variable, `&x` points to its memory address
- `*` in `*p` is called **Indirection operator**
  - \* Allows variable to gain access to the object pointed by `p`

- **Aliases**

- Is the situation where the value in same memory location can be accessed using different variable names.

### Example 1:

```
int i, p*;
p = & i;
printf("%d\n", *p); /* *p is an alias of i */
```

### Example 2:

```
int i, p*;
p = *&i /* *p is an alias of i */
```

2. The answers are b) `*p = &i;`, f) `p = q;`, and i) `*p = *q;`

## Correct Solution

The answers are e) `p = *&q;`, f) `p = q;`, and i) `*p = *q;`

`p = *&q;` is the same as `p = q`

## Notes

- The `*` operator turns a *value* of type **pointer** to **T** into a *variable* of type **T**.
- The `&` operator turns a *variable* of type **T** into a *value* of type pointer to **T**.

- **Pointer Assignment**

- The following is an example of correct pointer assignment

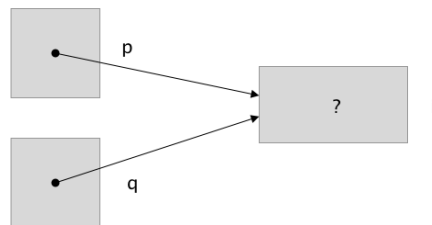
```
int i, j, *p, *q;  
p = &i;
```

\* Means the memory address of **p** is pointing to memory address of **i**

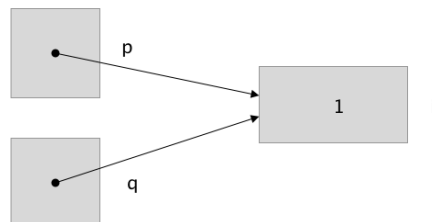
- The following is another valid example of pointer assignment

```
int i, j, *p, *q;  
p = &i;  
q = p;
```

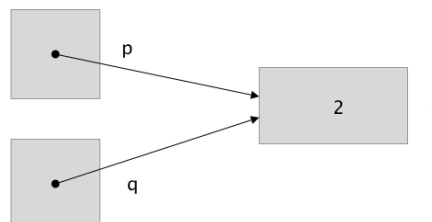
\* Means memory address of **q** is the memory address of **p** (which is the memory address of **i**)



```
*p = 1;
```



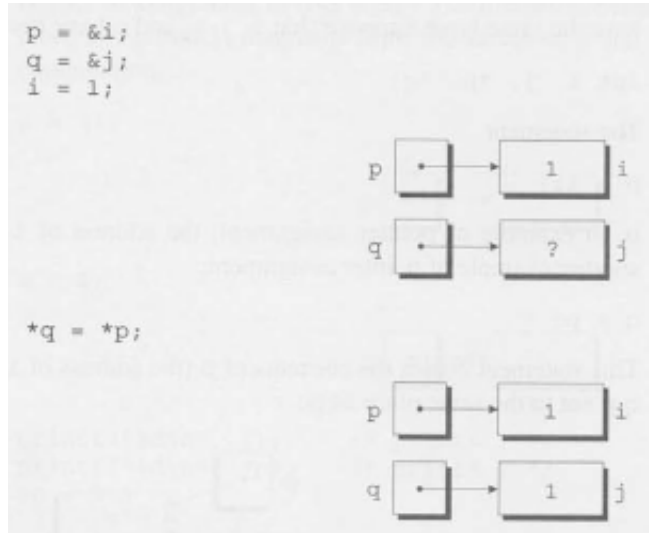
```
*p = 2;
```



- The following is not a pointer assignment

`*q = *p`

- \* It copies the value that p points to



### 3. Notes:

- **Pointer as Arguments:**

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