

```

int x;
x = 25;
cout << x;

```

works as an operand.

```

P = &x;

```

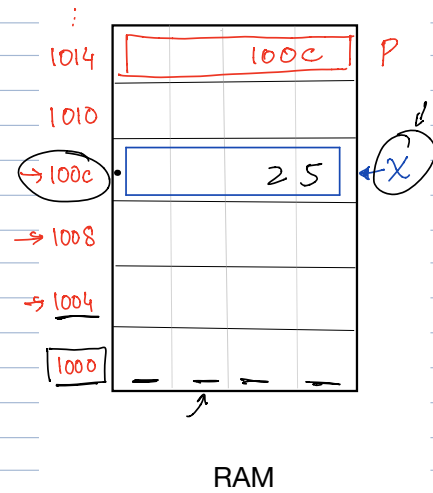
data type? → pointer

"address-of operator" → looks like a number → address

"pointer".

what is it pointing to?

"integer pointer"



"pointer arithmetic" → `int *p;` // p is an integer pointer

hold an address

the thing it points to has to be an integer.

x — x

```

int main() {

```

```

    int x; // var allocated at 100c
    x = 25; // put value
    int *p; // pointer

```

```

    p = &x; // 100c // address of x;

```

```

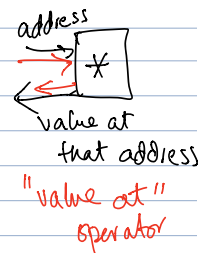
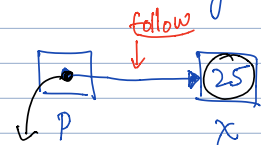
    cout << p; // output value of p

```

```

    cout << *p; // operator "follow the pointer".

```



```
int a[] = { 1, 2, 3 };
```

```
int *p; // pointer
```

```
p = &a[0]; // 1004
```

```
cout << *p; // 1
```

address of a[0]

"The starting address of an array

is equal to the address of the array".

→ $\underbrace{a}_{1004} \overset{\text{equal}}{=} \underbrace{\&a[0]}_{1004}$ ← $\underline{\&a} \equiv a$

```
cout << a; // 1004 - by definition
```

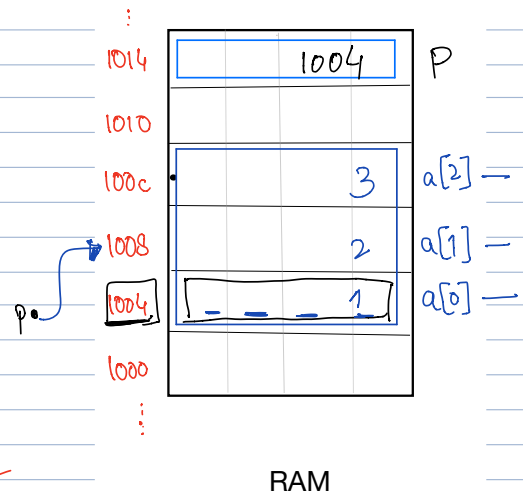
```
p = a; // → &a[0]
```

```
cout << *p; // 1
```

```
p =  $\underbrace{p}_{1004} + \underbrace{1}_{1005}$ ; X ✓
```

```
p = p + 4; X // machine dependant
```

✓ $p = p + \overset{\text{1 "int" → because p is an int pointer}}{1}$;
 // old value: 1004
 // new value: 1008



```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3};
```

```
int *p;
```

```
p = a;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
```

```
    cout << *p;
```

```
    p = p + 1; // p++;
```

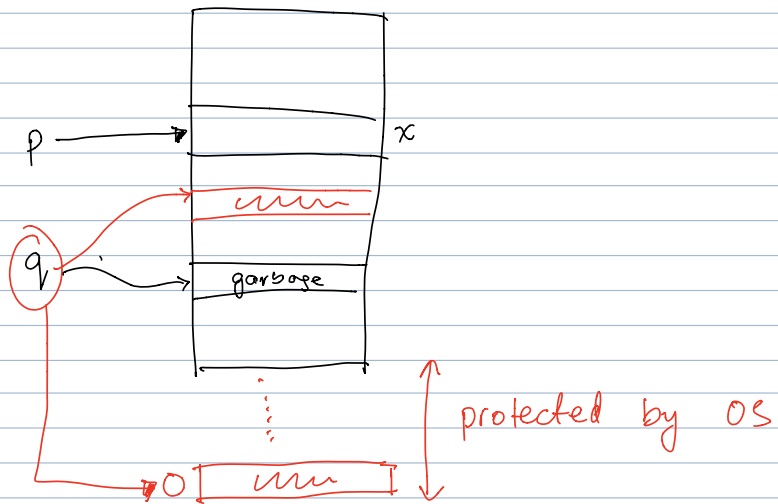
```
}
```

// *1004 → ①

// *1008 → 2

// *100c → 3

$p++ \equiv p = p + 1$



→ follow the pointer

$*p$

NULL pointer de-referencing → error / crash