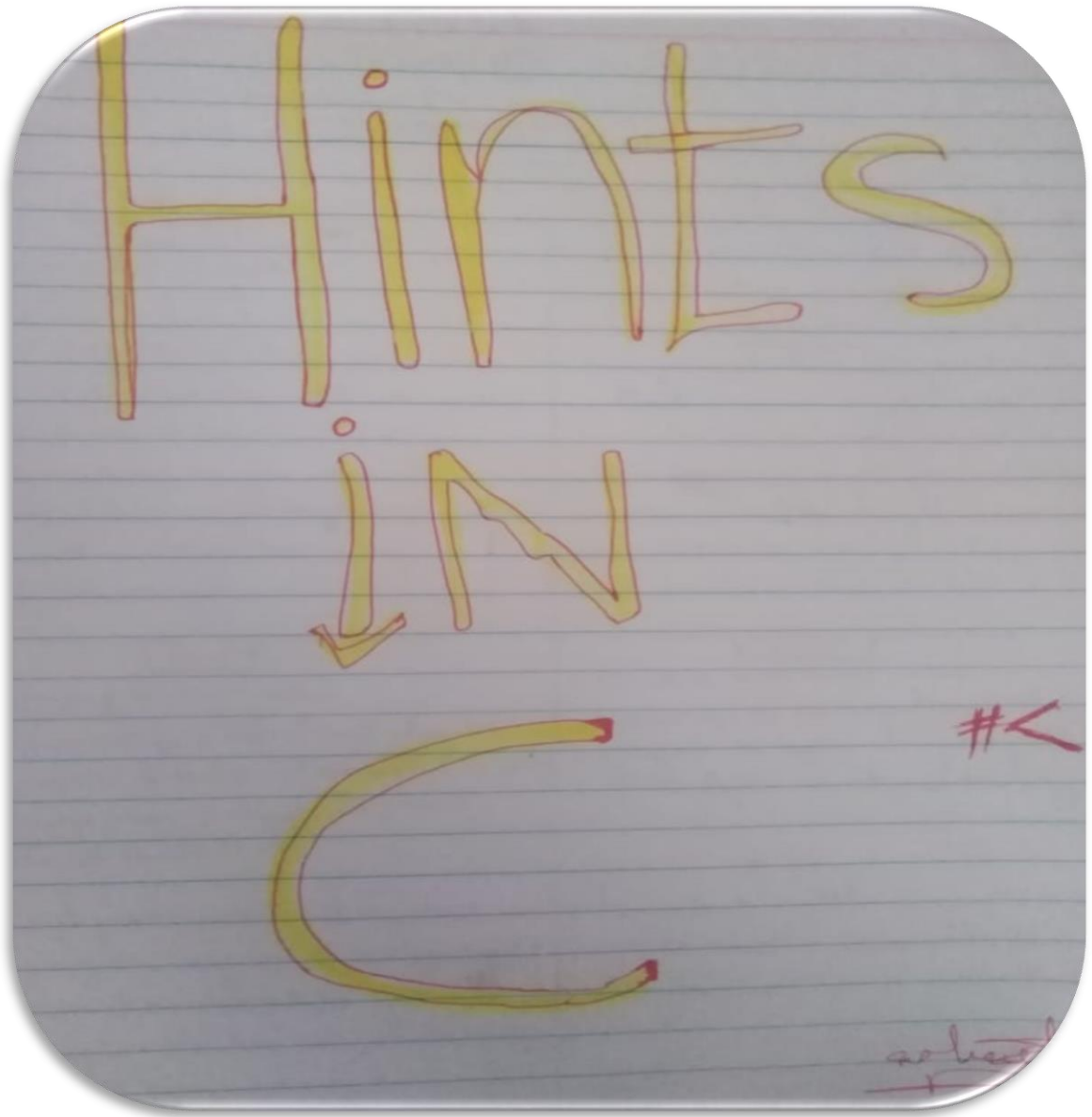


Hints on Pointers in C



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```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int y = 1234;
    char *p = &y;
    int *j = &y;
    printf("%d %d\n", *p, *j);
}
```

If you have something like....

```
int y = 1234;
int *p = &x;
```

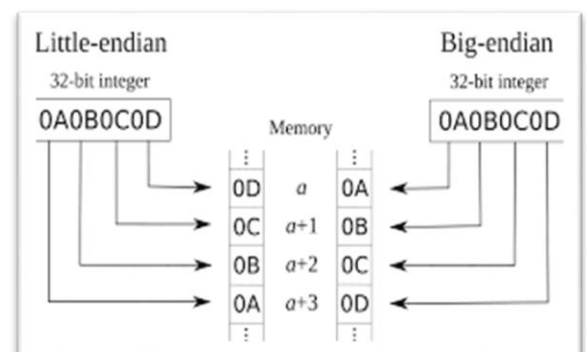
- If we dereference **Pointer p** then it will read integer bytes because you declared it to be pointer to int.
- size of int is 4 bytes (for 32/64-bit platforms)
- ☒ but it is machine dependent that is why it will use sizeof() operator to know correct size and will read so.

```
int y = 1234;
char *p = &y;
int *j = &y;
```

Pointer p points to y (pointer to a char)
so it will only read one byte or whatever
byte char is.

- ☒ **1234** in binary as
00000000 00000000 00001100 11010010
- ☒ Now if our machine is little endian it will store the bytes reversing them

11010010 00001100 00000000 00000000



- 11010010 is at address 00 Hypothetical address,
- 00000100 is at address 01, and so on.

```
BE:  00 01 02 03
      +---+---+---+---+
      y: | 00 | 00 | 04 | d2 |
      +---+---+---+---+
```

```
LE:  00 01 02 03
      +---+---+---+---+
      y: | d2 | 04 | 00 | 00 |
      +---+---+---+---+
```

So **pointer p** it will read only first byte

The output = **- 46** in case of (**signed char**) and = **210** in case of (**unsigned char**).

as Byte read would be **11010010** (signed char).

- negative numbers are represented as 2's Complement so the most-significant bit is the sign bit.
- First bit 1 denotes the sign.

$$11010010 = -128 + 64 + 16 + 2 = - 46$$

if we dereference **pointer j**, it will completely read all bytes of int, so pointer to int and output = **1234**

If we declare **pointer j as int *j** then will read **sizeof(int)** here **4 bytes(machine dependent)**.

char *p = &y is **invalid** and a cast is required.

We need to explicitly **cast to char*** as **char *p = &y** is a constraint violation

char * and **int *** are **not compatible types** and may have different sizes. Thus, we must explicitly cast the source to the target type:

Write >> **char *p = (char *)&y.**

notice

The dereferencing looks like a command to the processor to get Specific width of data (**step size of the pointer data**)

Such as:

char *p; //step size = 1byte

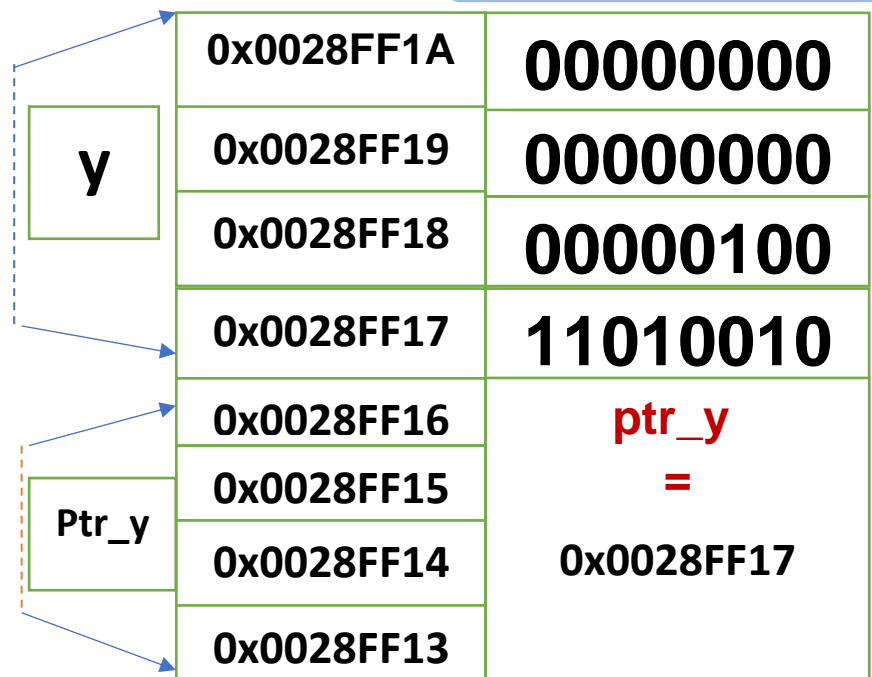
int *p; //step size = 4byte

For Example

int y = 1234; //1234 = 00000000 00000000 00000100 11010010

char *ptr_y = &y;

- Little-Endian machine
- Descending stack



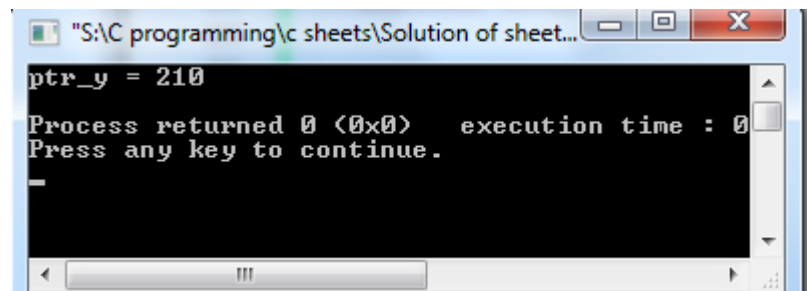
➤ Output of ... **printf("ptr_y = %d\n",*ptr_y); ??**

Ptr_y = (ptr_y+0)

***ptr_y = Base address + (0* (char step size))**

= 0x0028FF17 + 0 *1

= *(0x0028FF17) = 11010010 = 210

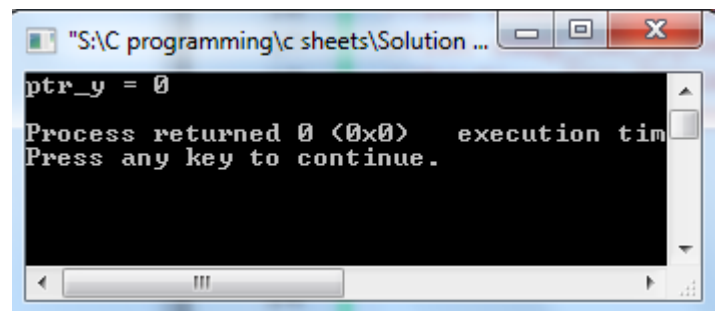


➤ Output of ... **printf("ptr_y = %d\n",*(ptr_y+2)); ???**

***(ptr_y+2) = Base address + 2(char step size)**

= 0x0028FF17 + 2 * 1

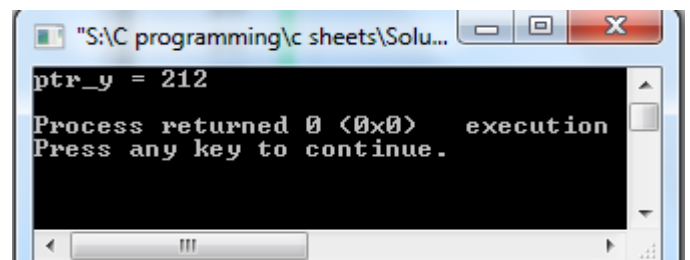
= *(0x0028FF19) = 0



- Take care of the brackets and dereferencing sign(*), again take care.

Output of ... **printf("ptr_y = %d\n",*ptr_y+2); ???**

= 210 + 2 = 212



Another simple syntax

$*(Ptr_y + n) = ptr_y[n]$

$*(Ptr_y + 2) = ptr_y[2]$ and so on .

[Look here](#)

Output of ... `printf("ptr_y = %d\n", (-1)[ptr_y]);` ???

$(-1)[ptr_y] = *(ptr_y + (-1)) = *(0x0028FF17 - 1) = *(0x0028FF16)$

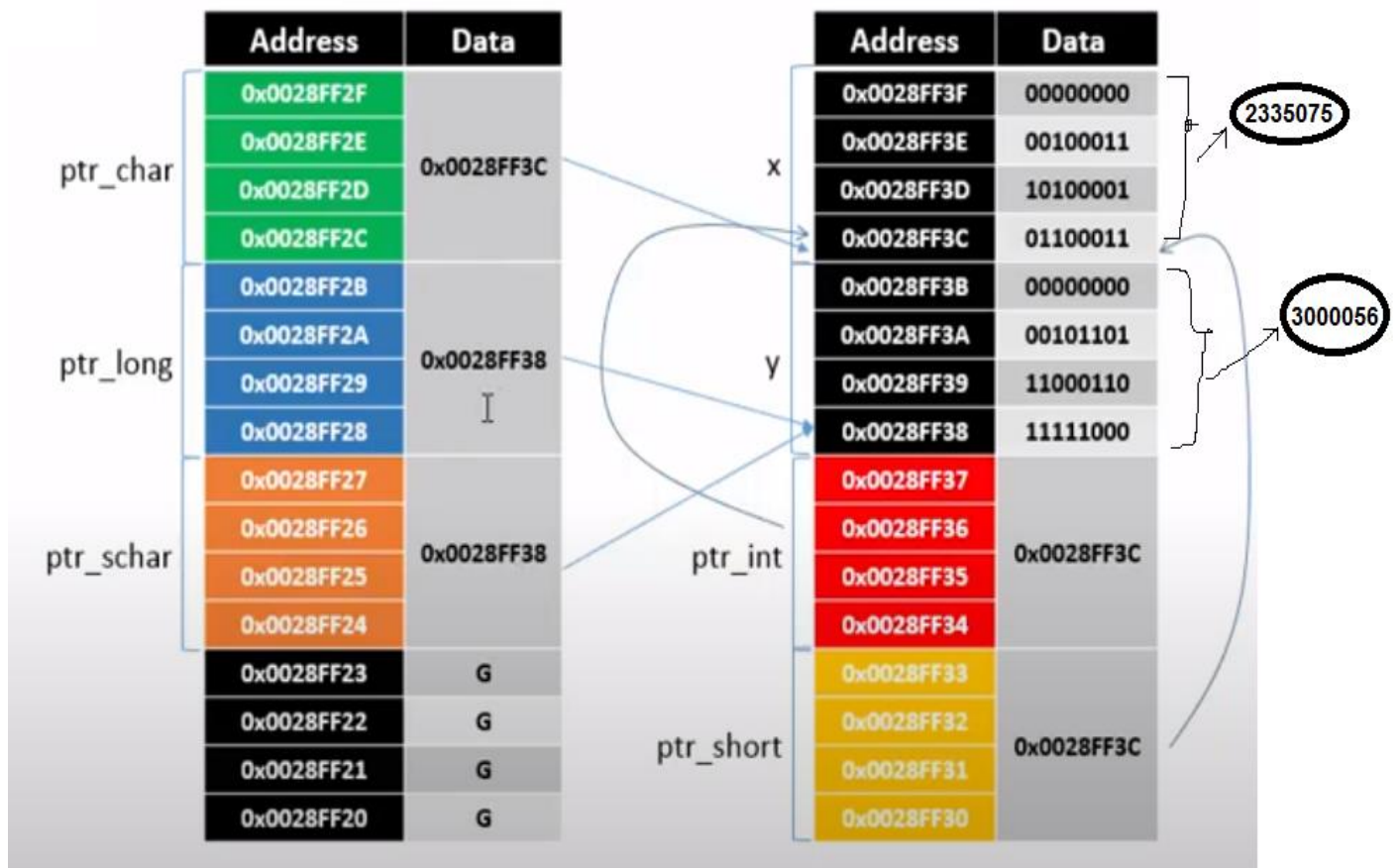
Output of ... `printf("ptr_y = %d\n", -1[ptr_y]);` ???

$-1[ptr_y] = -(ptr_y + 1) = -(0x0028FF17 + 1) = -(0x0028FF18) = -4$

One more Example:-

```
28  int main()
29  {
30      unsigned int x = 2335075;
31      unsigned int y = 3000054;
32
33      unsigned int* ptr_int;
34      unsigned short int* ptr_short;
35      unsigned char* ptr_char;
36      unsigned long long int* ptr_long;
37      signed char* ptr_schar;
38
39      ptr_char = (unsigned char*)&x;
40      ptr_short = (unsigned short int*)&x;
41      ptr_int = (unsigned int*)&x;
42      ptr_long = (unsigned long long int*)&y;
43      ptr_schar = (signed char*)&y;
44
45      1) printf("0x%p\n", ptr_char);
46      2) printf("0x%p\n", ptr_short);
47      3) printf("0x%p\n", ptr_int);
48      4) printf("0x%p\n", ptr_long);
49      5) printf("0x%p\n", ptr_schar);
50      6) printf("%i\n", *ptr_char);
51      7) printf("%i\n", *(ptr_char + 1));
52      8) printf("%i\n", *ptr_char + 1);
53      9) printf("%i\n", *(ptr_char - 4));
54      10) printf("%i\n", *(ptr_char + 3));
55      11) printf("%hu\n", *ptr_short);
56      12) printf("%hu\n", *(ptr_short + 3));
57      13) printf("%hu\n", *(ptr_short - 2));
58      14) printf("%u\n", *ptr_int);
59      15) printf("%u\n", *(ptr_int - 1));
60      16) printf("%llu\n", *ptr_long);
61      17) printf("%d\n", *ptr_schar);
62      18) printf("%d\n", *(ptr_schar + 1));
63      return 0;
64  }
```


Main frame – Descending Stack – Little Endian Machine



the output

1) 0x0028FF3C

2) 0x0028FF3C

3) 0x0028FF3C

4) 0x0028FF38

5) 0x0028FF38

6) 99

7) 161

8) 99 + 1 = 100

9) 248

10) 0

11) 41315

12) garbage

13) 50936

14) 2335075

15) 3000056

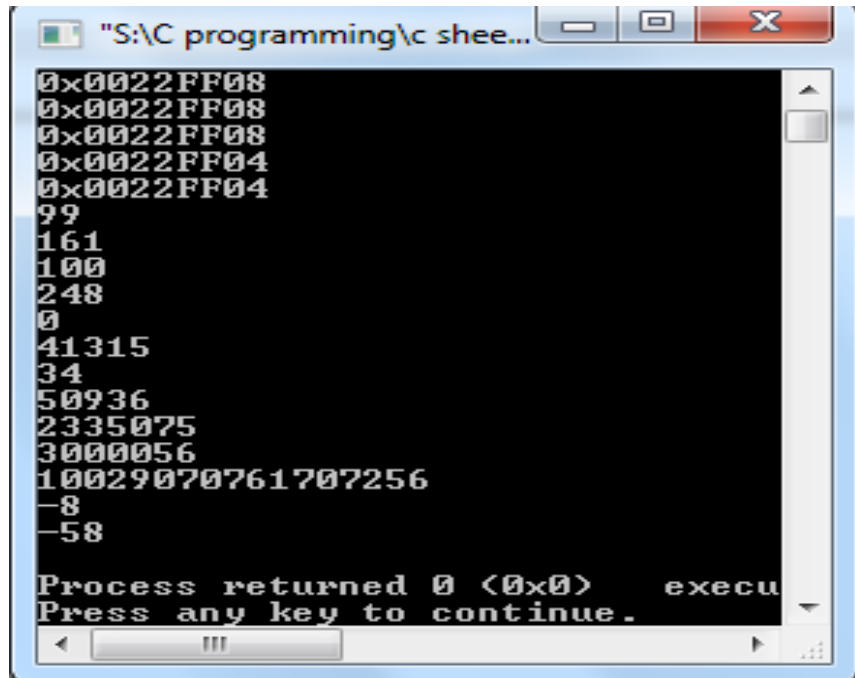
16) 10029070761707256

17) 8+16+32+64-128 = -8

18) 2+4+64 - 128 = -58

| | |
|------------|----------|
| 0x0028FF3F | 00000000 |
| 0x0028FF3E | 00100011 |
| 0x0028FF3D | 10100001 |
| 0x0028FF3C | 01100011 |
| 0x0028FF3B | 00000000 |
| 0x0028FF3A | 00101101 |
| 0x0028FF39 | 11000110 |
| 0x0028FF38 | 11111000 |

8-bytes of long long data type



A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window titled "S:\C programming\c shee...". The window displays a list of memory addresses and their corresponding values. The addresses are 0x0022FF08, 0x0022FF08, 0x0022FF08, 0x0022FF04, 0x0022FF04, 99, 161, 100, 248, 0, 41315, 34, 50936, 2335075, 3000056, 10029070761707256, -8, and -58. At the bottom, it says "Process returned 0 (0x0) execu" and "Press any key to continue.".

```
0x0022FF08
0x0022FF08
0x0022FF08
0x0022FF04
0x0022FF04
99
161
100
248
0
41315
34
50936
2335075
3000056
10029070761707256
-8
-58

Process returned 0 (0x0) execu
Press any key to continue.
```

Take care of format specifiers

| Format Specifier | Type |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| %c | Character |
| %d | Signed integer |
| %e or %E | Scientific notation of floats |
| %f | Float values |

| Format Specifier | Type |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| %g or %G | Similar as %e or %E |
| %hi | Signed integer (short) |
| %hu | Unsigned Integer (short) |
| %i | integer |
| %l or %ld or %li | Long |
| %lf | Double |
| %Lf | Long double |
| %lu | Unsigned int or unsigned long |
| %lli or %lld | Long long |
| %llu | Unsigned long long |
| %o | Octal representation |

| Format Specifier | Type |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| %p | Pointer |
| %S | String |
| %u | Unsigned int |
| %x or %X | Hexadecimal representation |
| %n | Prints nothing |
| %% | Prints % character |

The source Code is on My Github

- Sheet #2 : <https://github.com/SohaibDar61/Promblem-Solving-in-C/tree/main/Sheet%20%232>
- sheet #1 : <https://github.com/SohaibDar61/Codeforces-promblem-solving-/tree/main/Sheet%20%231>

Data Structure & Algorithms

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- Anyone can edit or optimize the code , and I hope that revision helps and gets better.

Thank You

#s