MATHEMATICS FOR CS CN

MIT OCW

[Pointer Arithmetic]

* A pointer stores ONLY the address. Hence, the size of a pointer remains same always. It is generally 8 bytes.

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

p = p + 1 (makes sense ONLY in array)

This statement moves the pointer address by 4 bytes.
If the type of pointer is, say, 'A' then it moves the pointer by 'sizeof(A)' bytes.

$p_1 > p_2$

Two pointers can be compared (makes sense ONLY in array)
This means p_1 is pointing to an element further in the array.

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