

# The Secret to Mr C's Success

ESC101: Fundamentals of Computing

Purushottam Kar

# Announcement

- Advanced Track group meeting
- This Friday evening – details over email
- Please think carefully about your project and come
- Will discuss tools, tips, techniques during meeting
- Short meeting 10 – 15 minutes only ☺



# Number Systems



# Number Systems

We grow up learning the decimal number system



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Developed hundreds of years ago by wise people



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Based on the place value system

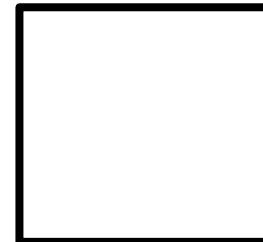
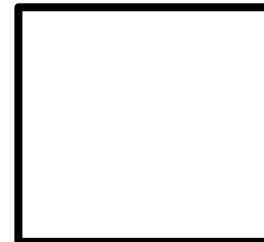
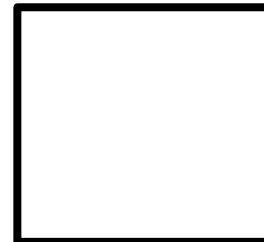
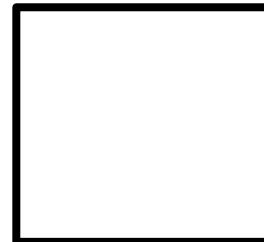
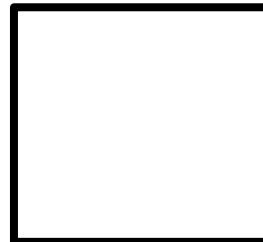
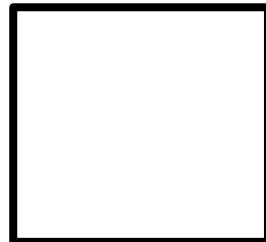


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6

0

3



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9



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1



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6

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2

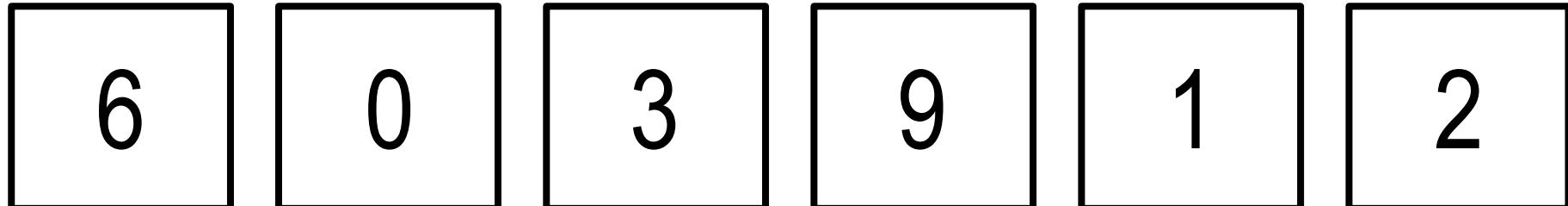


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$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$

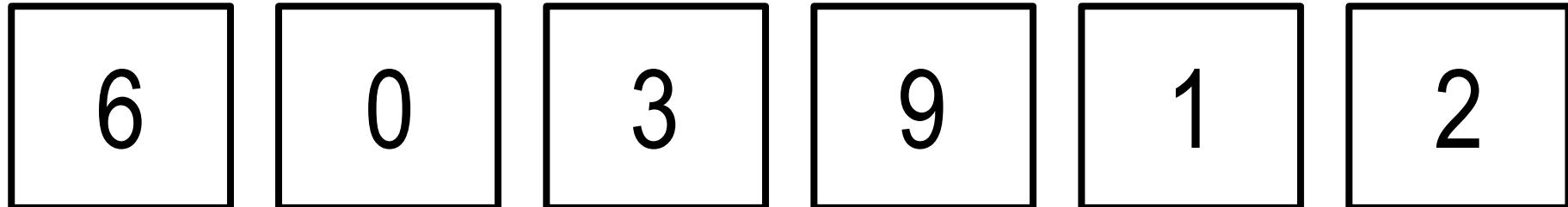


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$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$

$$= 2 + 10 + 900 + 3000 + 0 + 60000$$

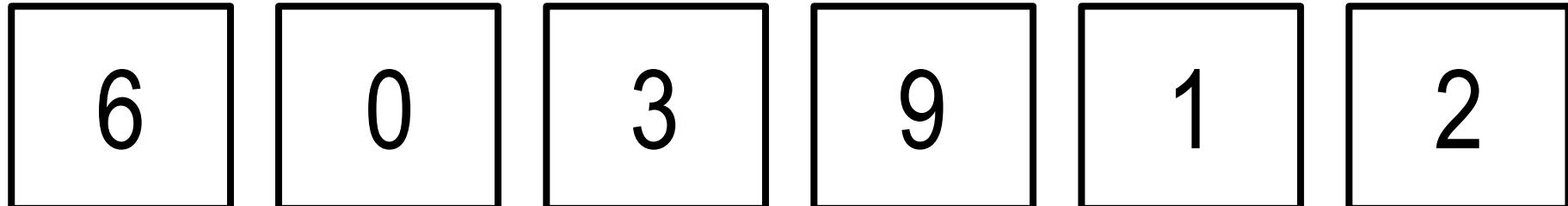


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$$= 603912$$

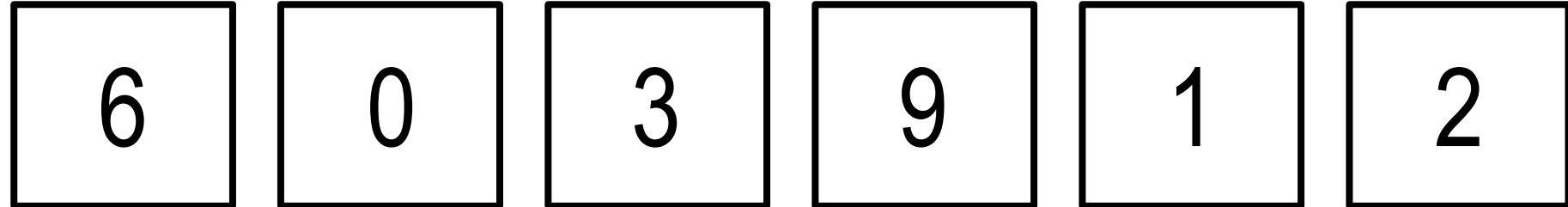


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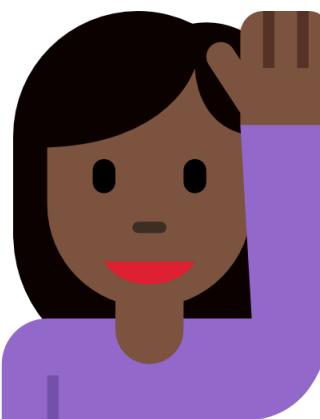
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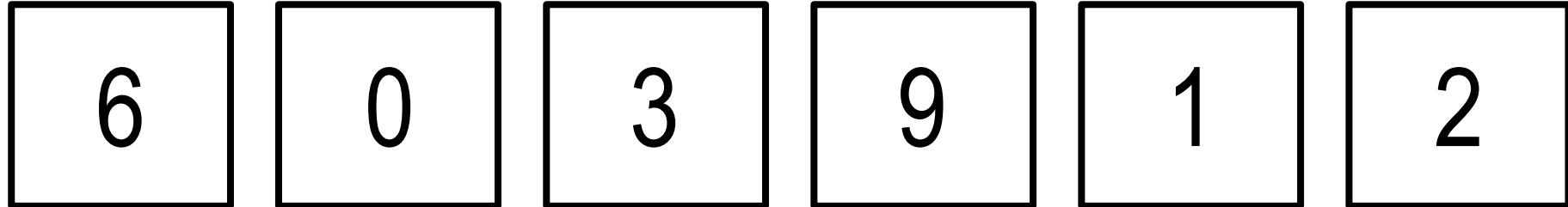
It is called the *decimal* system since it has 10 digits 0 ... 9 from the Latin word *decimus* which means *the tenth*.



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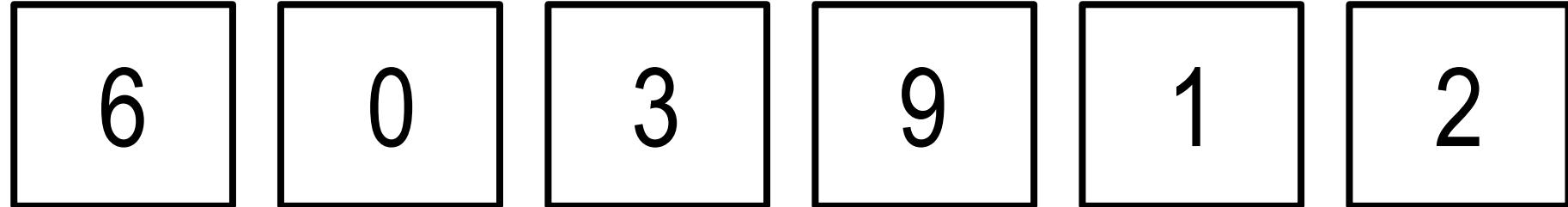
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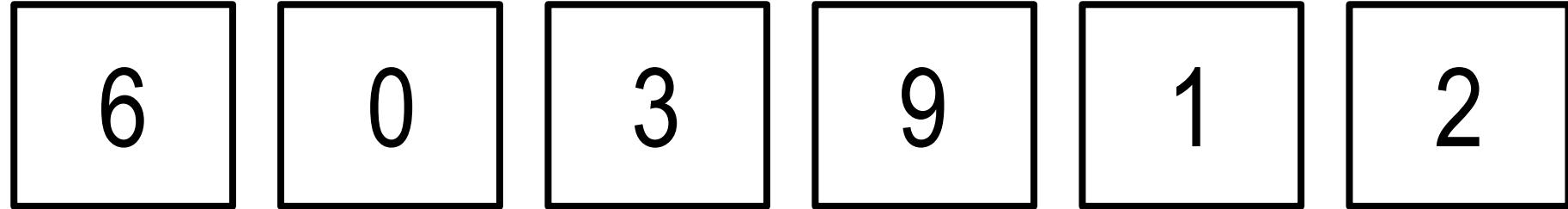
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Is there anything special about having 10 digits?



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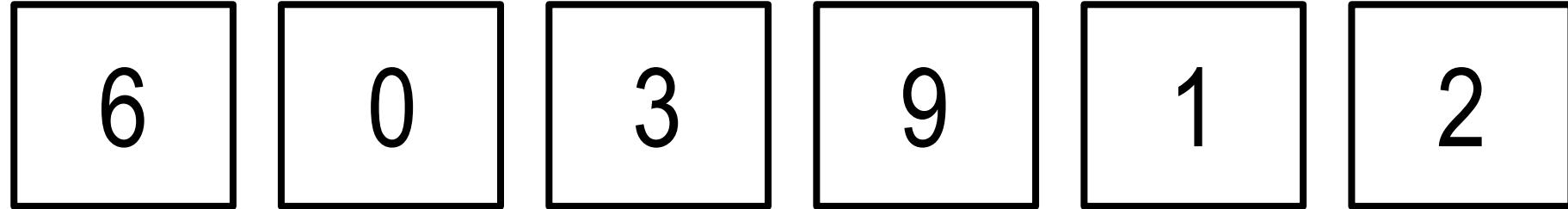
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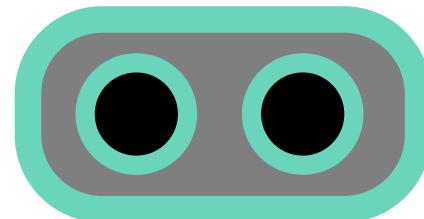


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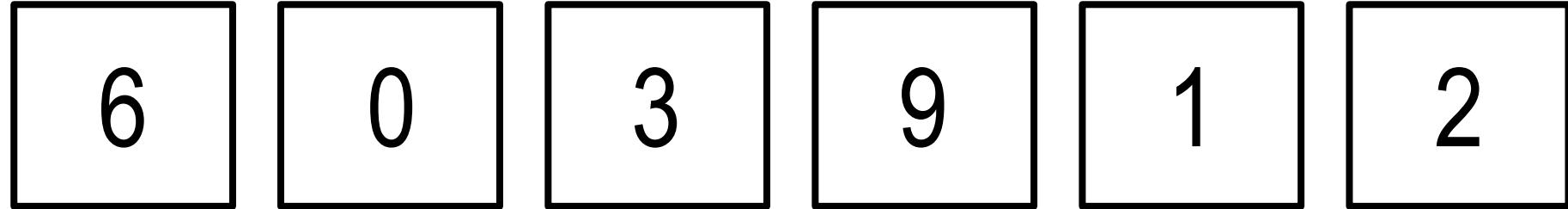
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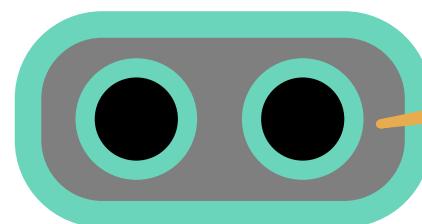
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Nope! In fact, I prefer a number system with just 2 digits!

Is there anything special about having 10 digits?

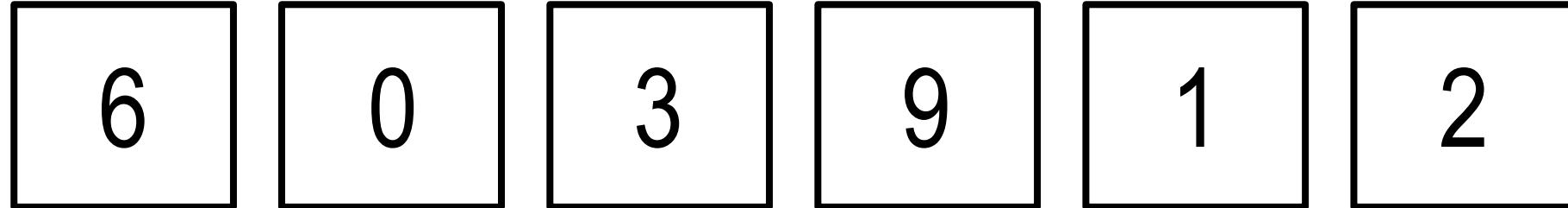


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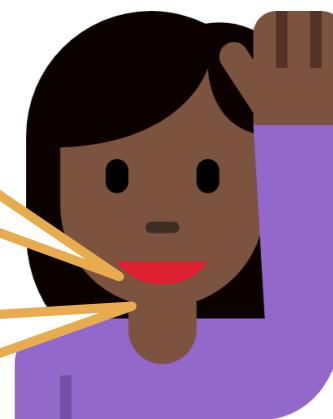
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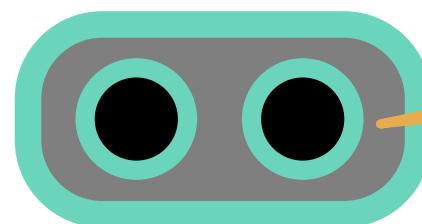
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The decimal number system

The word *binary* comes from the Latin word *bini* which means *two together*



Is there anything special about having 10 digits?



# The Octal Number System

4



ESC101: Fundamentals  
of Computing

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4

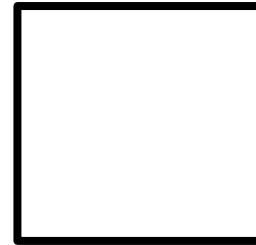
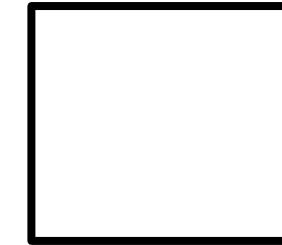
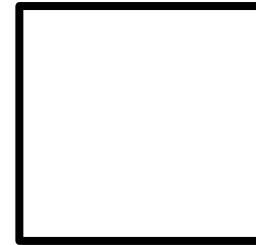
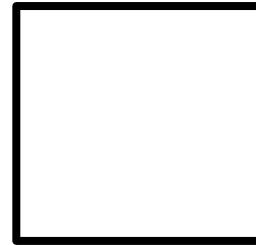
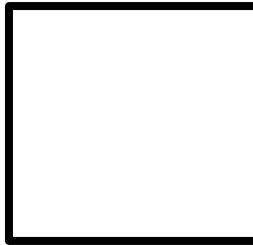
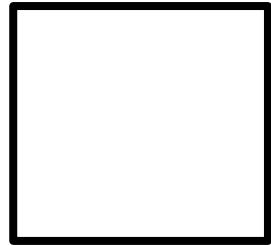
Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



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# The Octal Number System

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Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

6

1



# The Octal Number System

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Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

6

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2

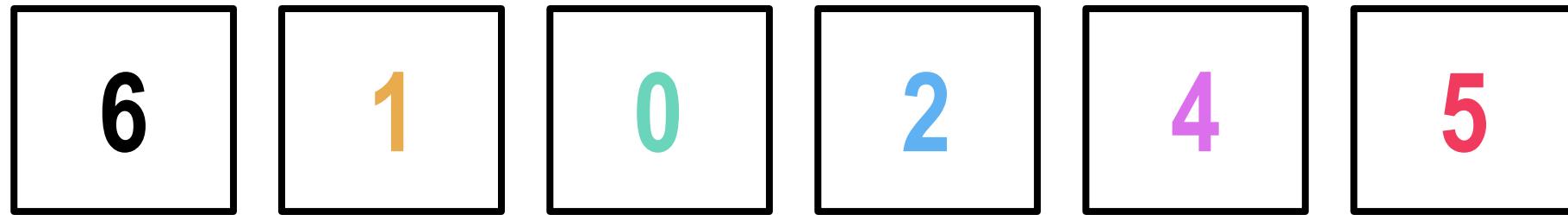
4

5



# The Octal Number System

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

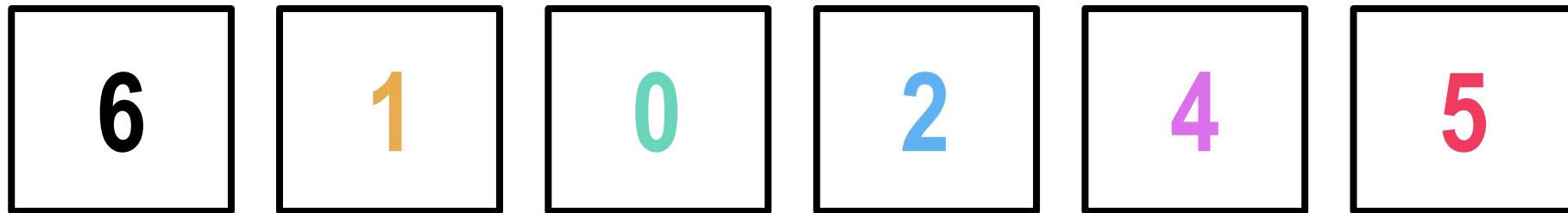


$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$



# The Octal Number System

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



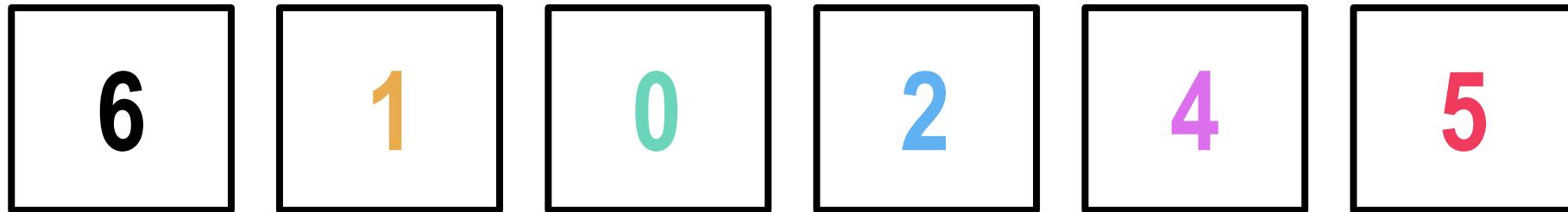
$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$



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Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

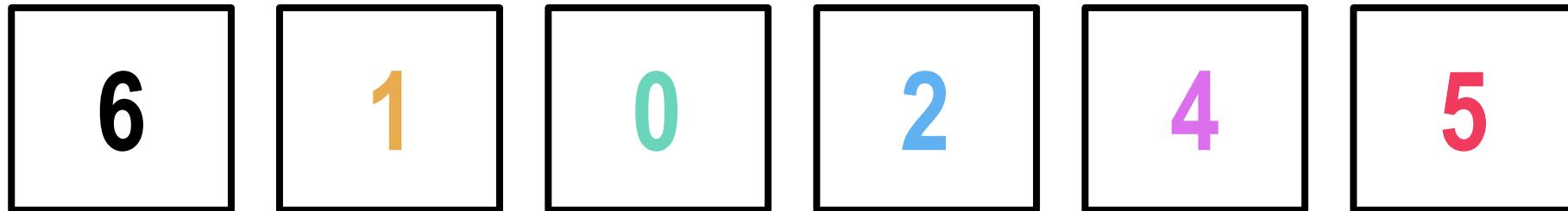
$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$

$$= 200869$$



# The Octal Number System

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$

$$= 200869$$

Can read and print integers in octal format directly using  
scanf and printf – use the format specifier %o



# The Octal Number System



Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

6      1      0      2      4      5

$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$

$$= 200869$$

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# The Octal N

Aha! That is why we have been using %d for integers so far – d for decimal 😊

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



6	1	0	2	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$

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# The Hexadecimal Number System 5



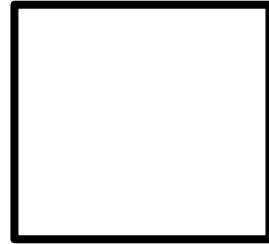
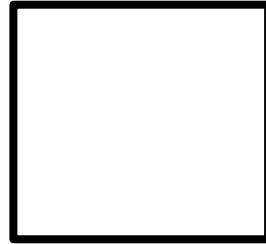
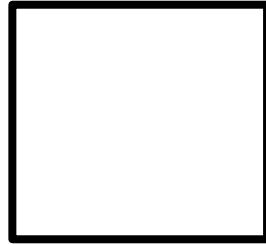
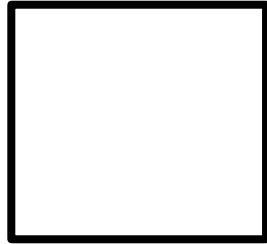
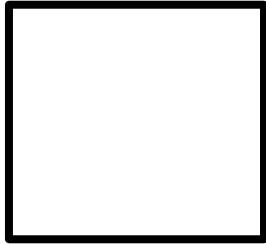
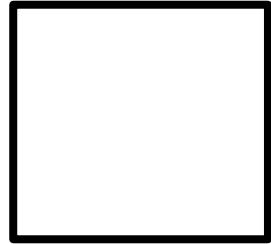
# The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F



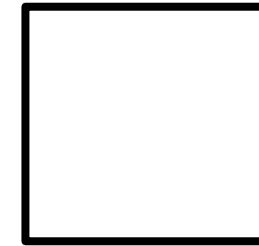
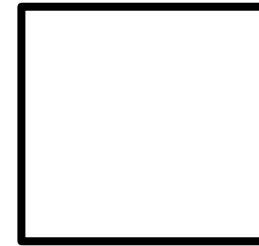
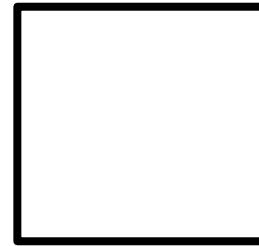
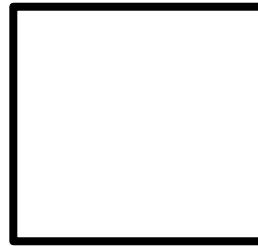
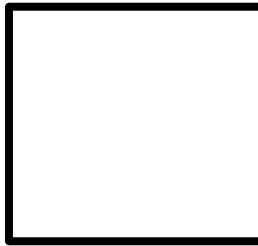
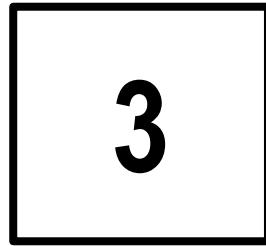
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# The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F



# The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F

A



# The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F

A

6



# The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F

A

6

0



# The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F

A

6

0

9



# The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F

A

6

0

9

$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + A \times 16^3 + F \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$



# The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F

A

6

0

9

$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + A \times 16^3 + F \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$

$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$



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"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F

A

6

0

9

$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + A \times 16^3 + F \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$

$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$

$$= 9 + 0 + 1536 + 40960 + 983040 + 3145728$$



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"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3

F

A

6

0

9

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$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$

$$= 9 + 0 + 1536 + 40960 + 983040 + 3145728$$

$$= 4171273$$



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F

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6

0

9

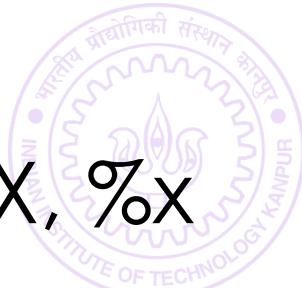
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Can read and print integers in hex format directly %X, %x



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3

F

A

6

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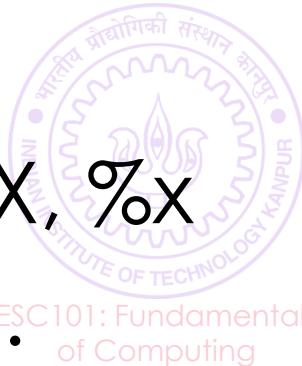
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$$= 9 + 0 + 1536 + 40960 + 983040 + 3145728$$

$$= 4171273$$

Can read and print integers in hex format directly %X, %x  
%X if you want A, B, etc and %x if you want a, b, etc.



# The Binary Number System

6



# The Binary Number System

Just two digits – 0 and 1

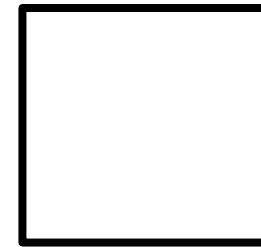
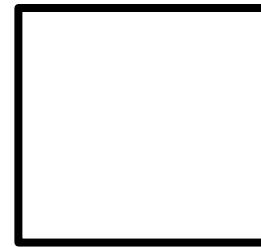
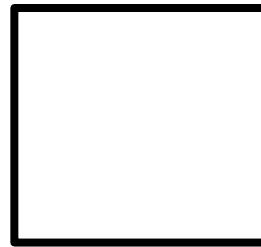
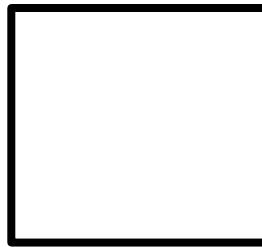
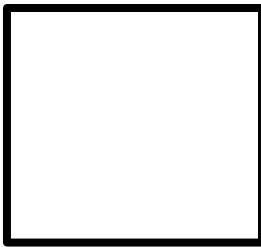
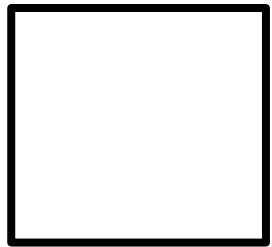
6



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6

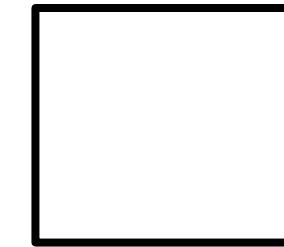
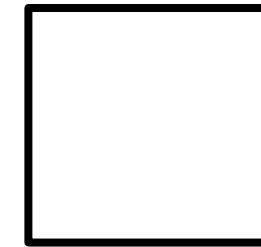
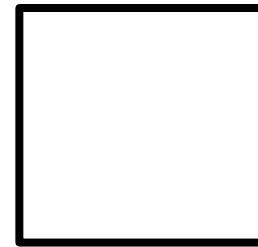
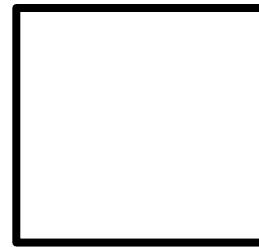
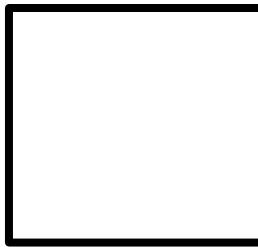
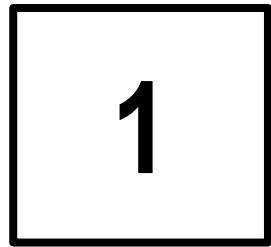
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1

0



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1

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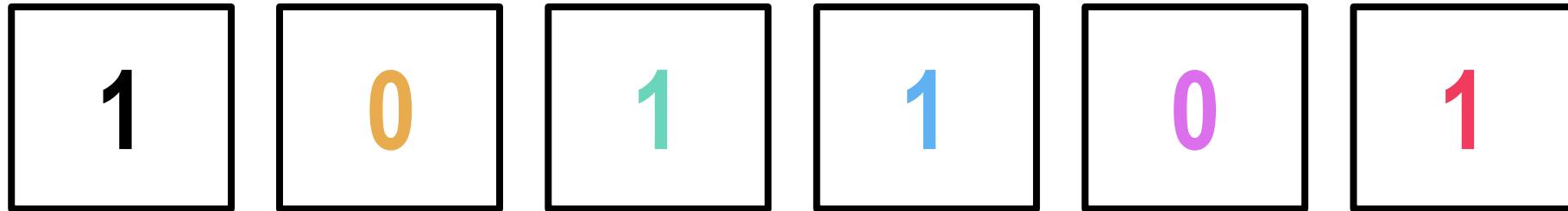
1

$$= 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^5$$



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Just two digits – 0 and 1



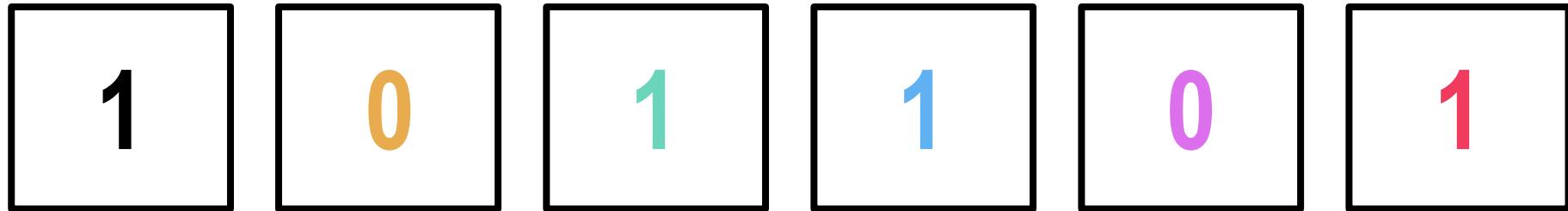
$$= 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^5$$

$$= 1 + 0 + 4 + 8 + 0 + 32$$



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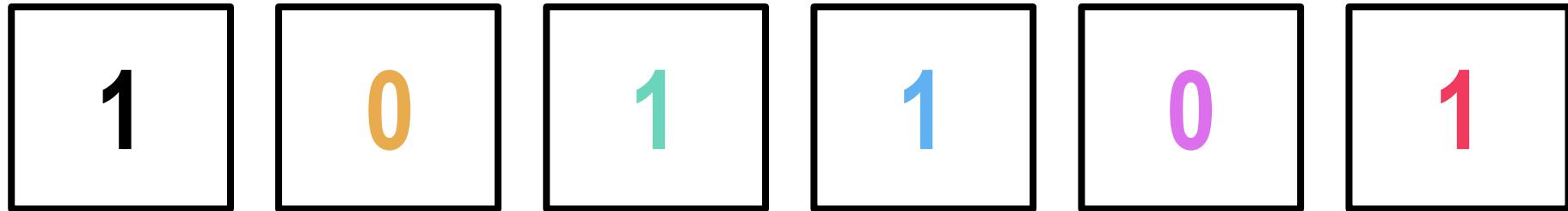
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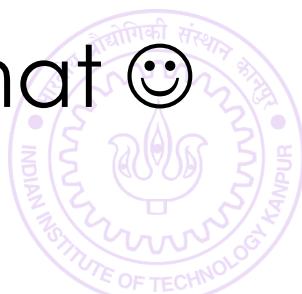


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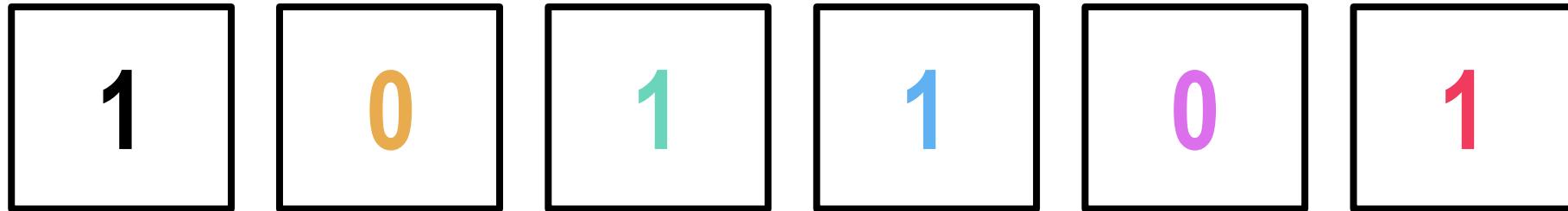
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No direct way to read or print integers in binary format 😊



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No direct way to read or print integers in binary format 😊

Write a program to take an integer in decimal system  
and print its binary representation

# A word about number systems

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Octal, Binary, Decimal, Hexadecimal are just different systems of representing integers



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Can represent fractional numbers as well – explore yourself if you are interested



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13895 can be interpreted as a



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Valid hexadecimal number – will have value 80021



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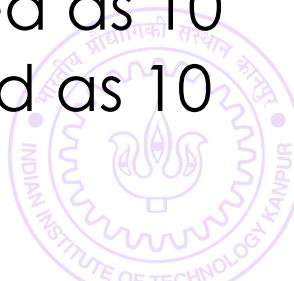
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Decimal: base 10, doesn't have a digit with value 10

Hex: base 16, doesn't have a digit with value 16. Value 16 represented as 10

# Limits in various number systems

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Just as we have decimal digits  $0, 1, \dots, 9$ , the other number systems also have digits



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Octal number system has 8 octal digits  $0, 1, \dots, 7$



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Largest number in binary system will be 1111 ... 1111 with value  $2^k - 1$



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Largest number in binary system will be

Largest number in octal system will be

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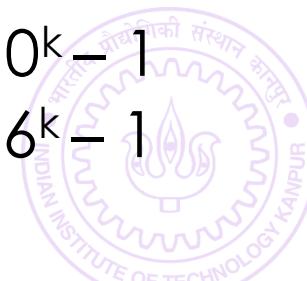
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Largest number in hex system will be  $\overbrace{FFFF \dots FFFF}^k$  with value  $16^k - 1$



# How Mr C stores your variables

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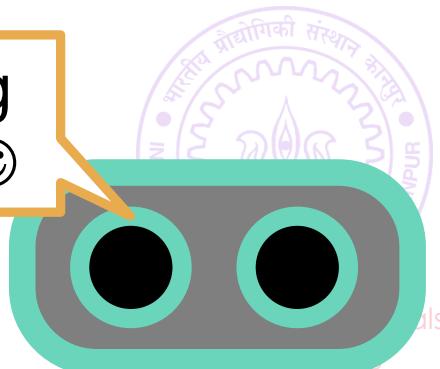
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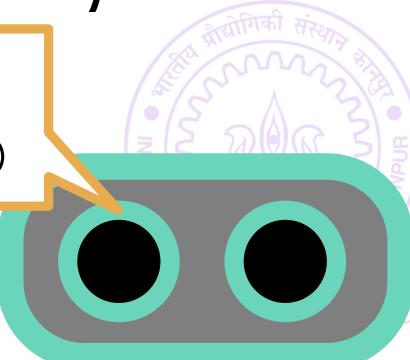
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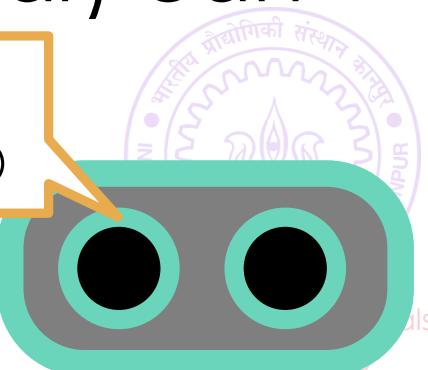
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Float/double later

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# The sizeof various variable types

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8 bits  make a byte



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char takes 1 byte = 8 bits



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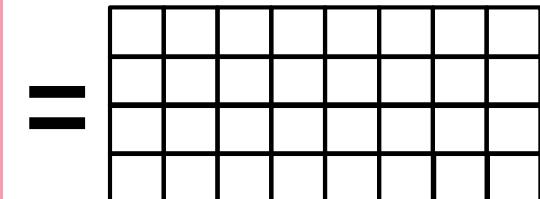
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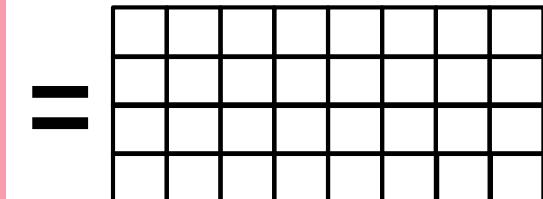
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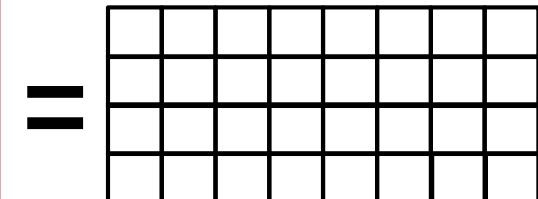
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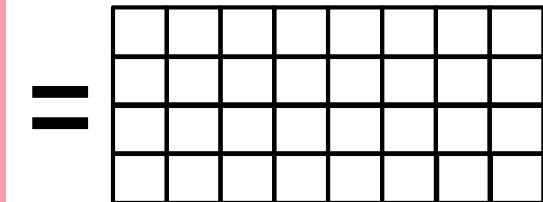
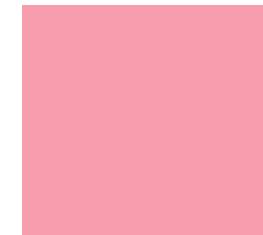
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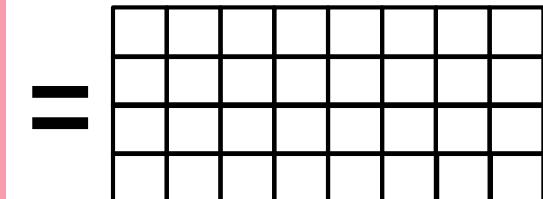
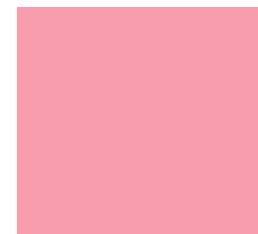
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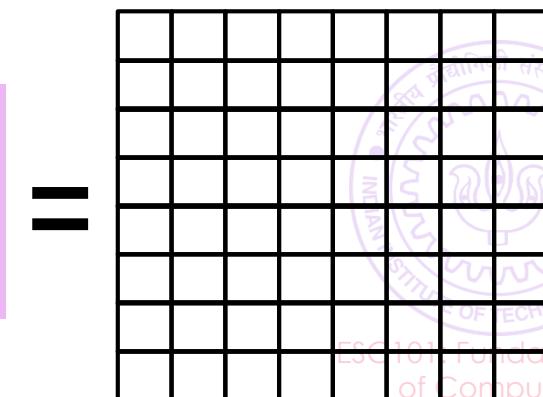
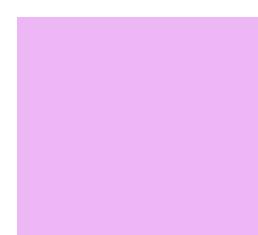
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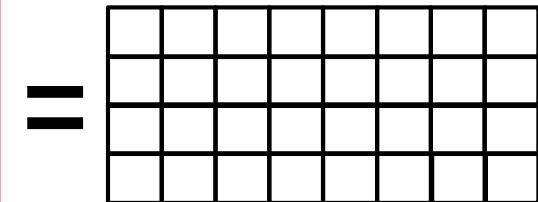
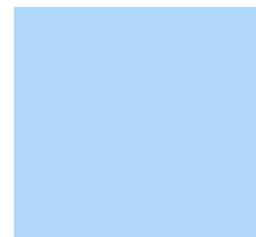
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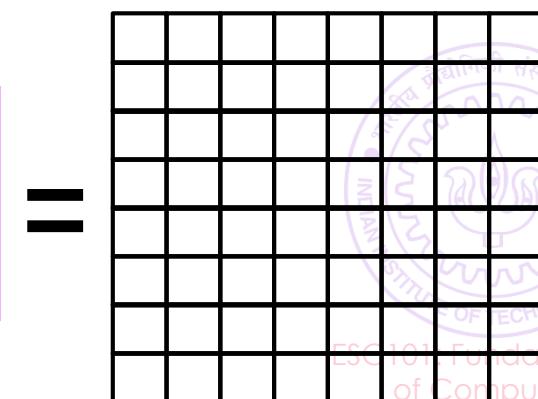
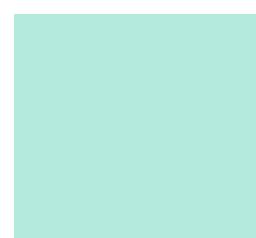
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Max value in long is  $2^{(64 - 1)} - 1$  – verify



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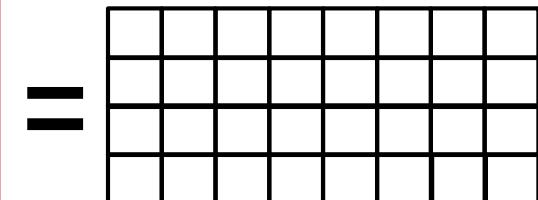
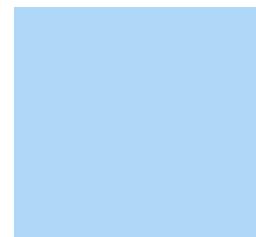
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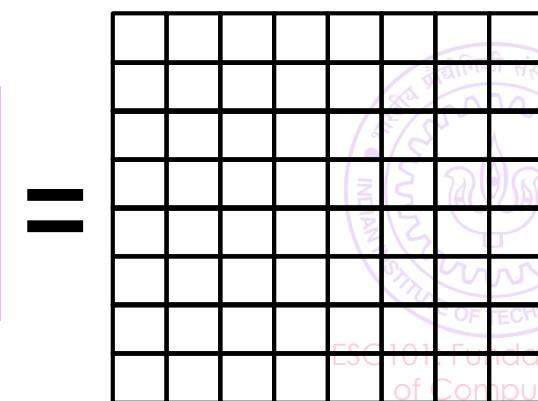
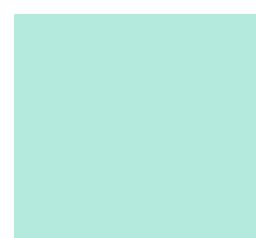
Max value of float discussed later



long/double takes 8 bytes = 64 bits

Max value in long is  $2^{(64 - 1)} - 1$  – verify

Max value of double discussed later



# The sizeof various variable types

11

8 bits  make a byte 

char takes 1 byte = 8 bits

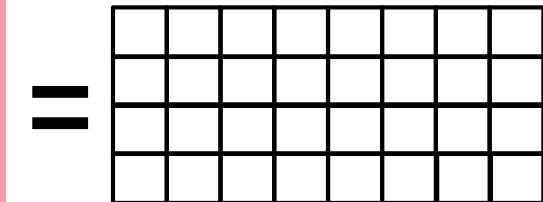
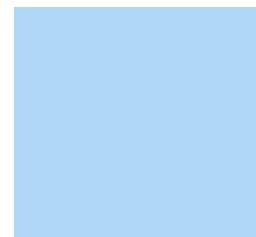
Max value in a char is  $127 = 2^{(8 - 1)} - 1$



int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits

Max value in int is  $2^{(32 - 1)} - 1$  – verify

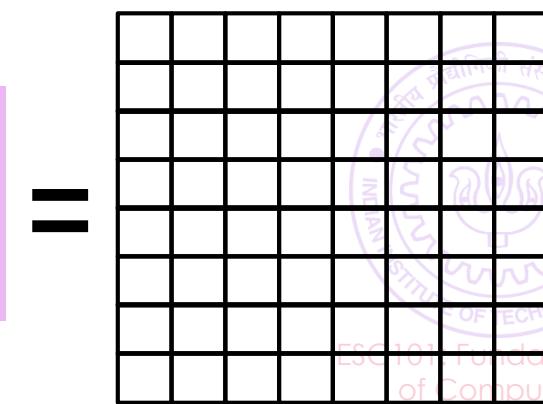
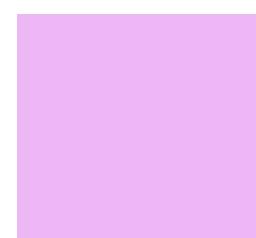
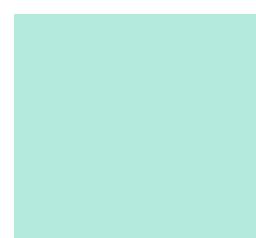
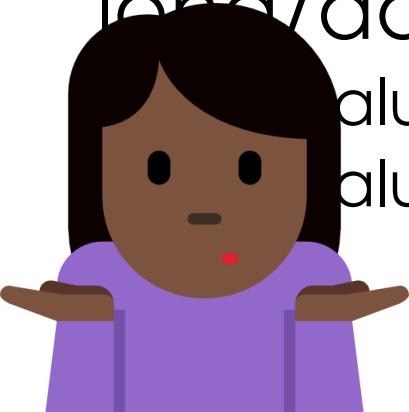
Max value of float discussed later



long/double takes 8 bytes = 64 bits

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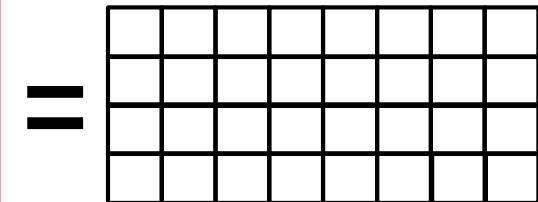
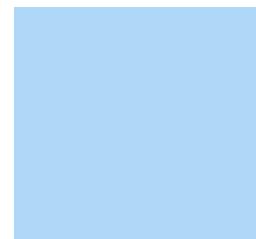
Max value in a char is 127 =  $2^{(8 - 1)} - 1$



int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits

Max value in int is  $2^{(32 - 1)} - 1$  – verify

Max value of float discussed later

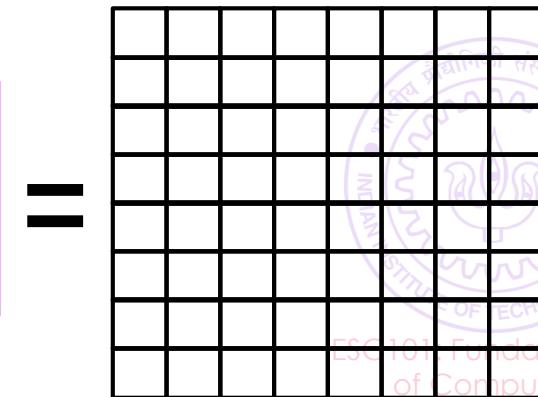
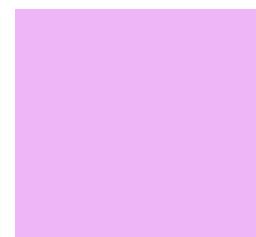
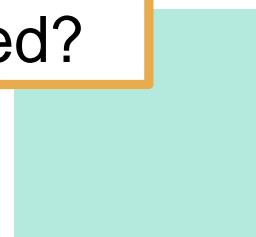


long/d

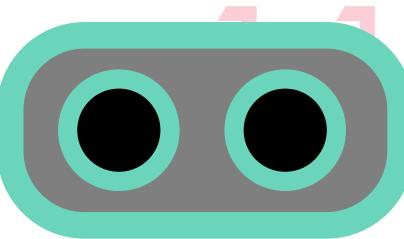
Why is max value for all these variables always  $2^{(k - 1)} - 1$  and not  $2^k - 1$ ?  
when there are k bits getting used?



value of double discussed later



# The sizeof various variable types



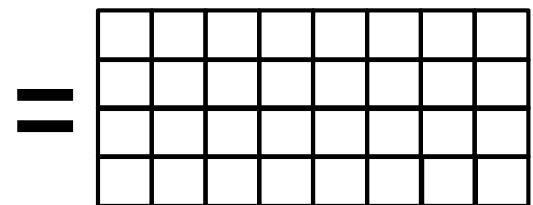
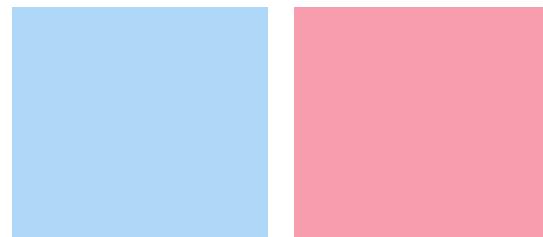
8 bits make a byte 

char takes 1 byte = 8 bits

Max value in a char is 127 =  $2^{(8 - 1)} - 1$



int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits



Max value in int is  $2^{(32 - 1)} - 1$  – verify

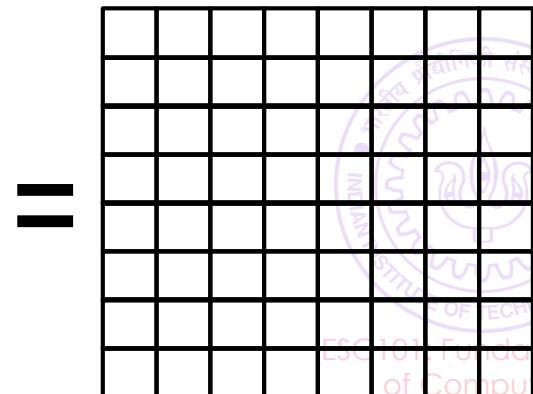
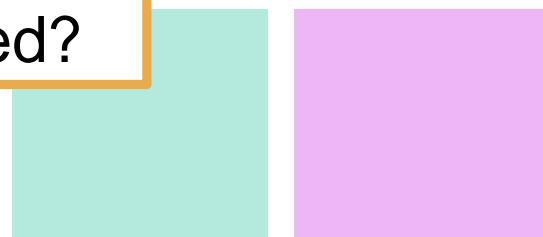
Max value of float discussed later

long/d

Why is max value for all these variables always  $2^{(k - 1)} - 1$  and not  $2^k - 1$ ?  
when there are k bits getting used?



long or double discussed later



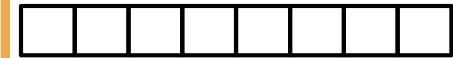
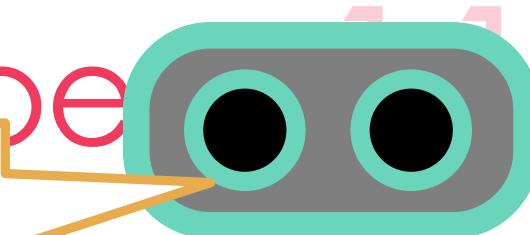
# The size of various variable types

8 bits  make

char takes 1 b

This has to do with the way I store negative numbers. Effectively, one bit gets used up in storing the sign of the number so only  $k-1$  bits left to store the magnitude of the number

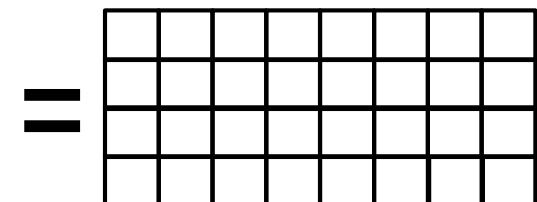
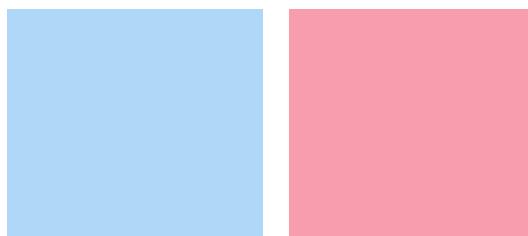
Max value in a char is  $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$



int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits

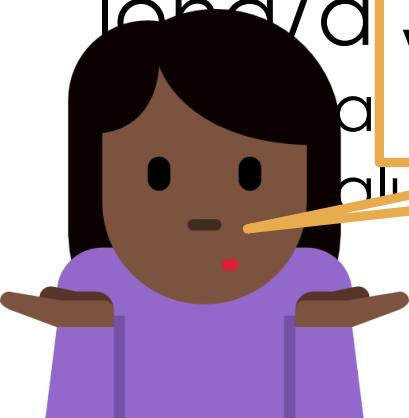
Max value in int is  $2^{(32-1)} - 1$  – verify

Max value of float discussed later

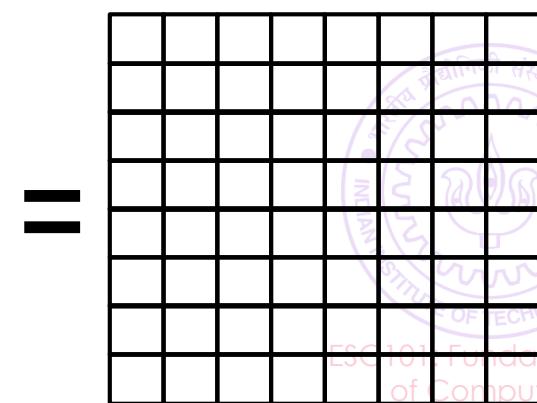
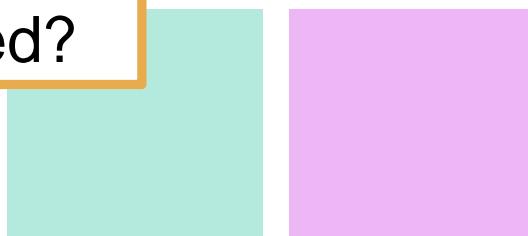


long/d

Why is max value for all these variables always  $2^{(k-1)} - 1$  and not  $2^k - 1$  when there are  $k$  bits getting used?



when there are  $k$  bits getting used?



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8 bits  make

char takes 1 b

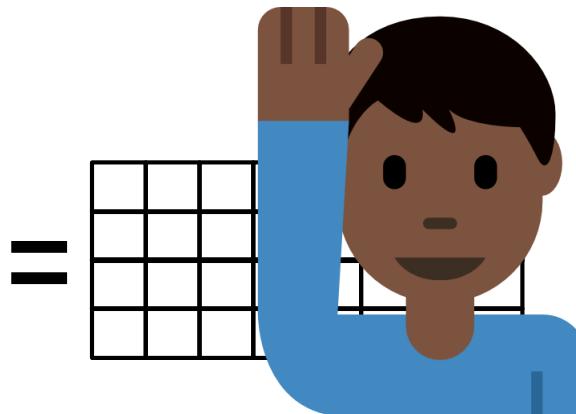
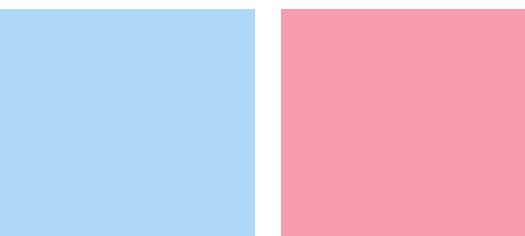
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Max value in a char is  $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$

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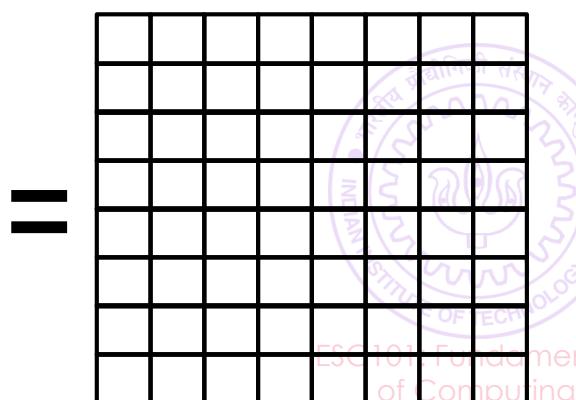
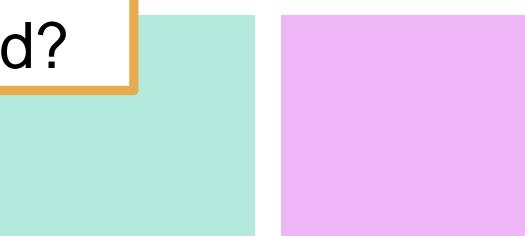
Max value of float discussed later



long/d

Why is max value for all these variables always  $2^{(k-1)} - 1$  and not  $2^k - 1$ ?  
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value of double discussed later



# The size of various variable types

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This has to do with the way I store negative numbers. Effectively, one bit gets used up in storing the sign of the number so only  $k-1$  bits left to store the magnitude of the number

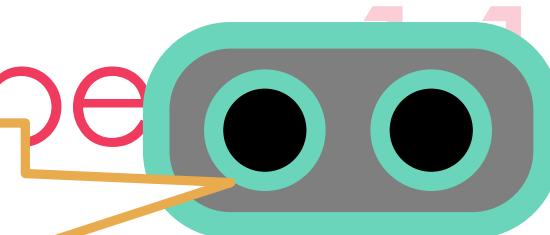
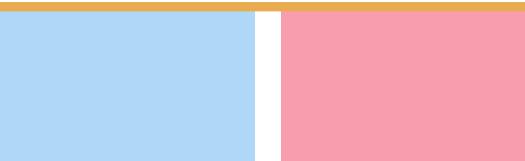
Max value in a char is  $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$

int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 b

Max value in int is  $2^{(32-1)} - 1$  – verify

Max value of float discussed later

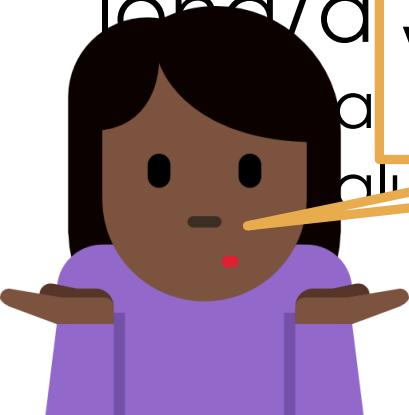
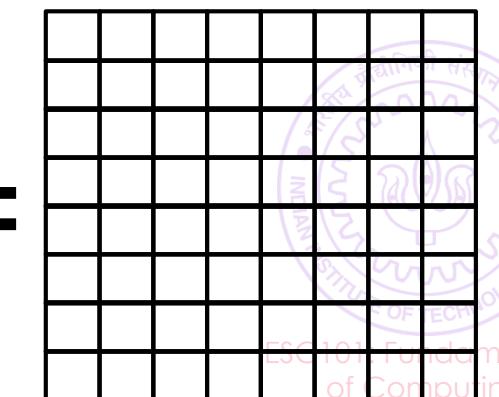
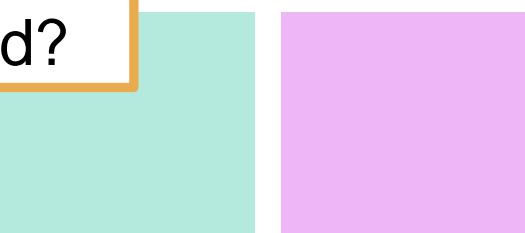
We will wait a few weeks to learn how negative numbers are stored



long/d

Why is max value for all these variables always  $2^{(k-1)} - 1$  and not  $2^k - 1$ ?  
when there are  $k$  bits getting used?

Value of double discussed later



# How Mr C stores variables

12



# How Mr C stores variables

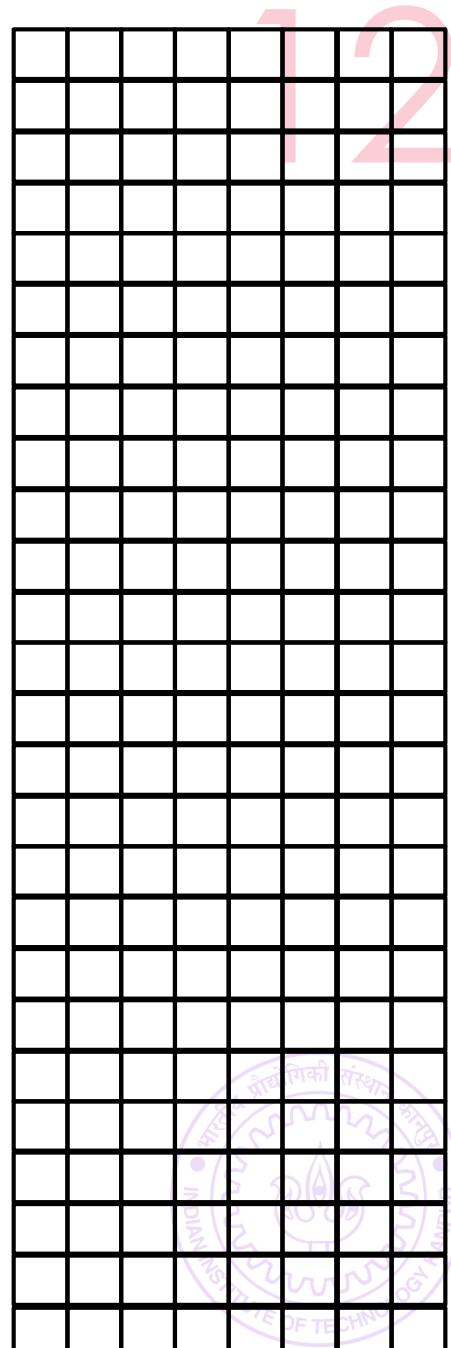
12

He has a very long chain of bytes



# How Mr C stores variables

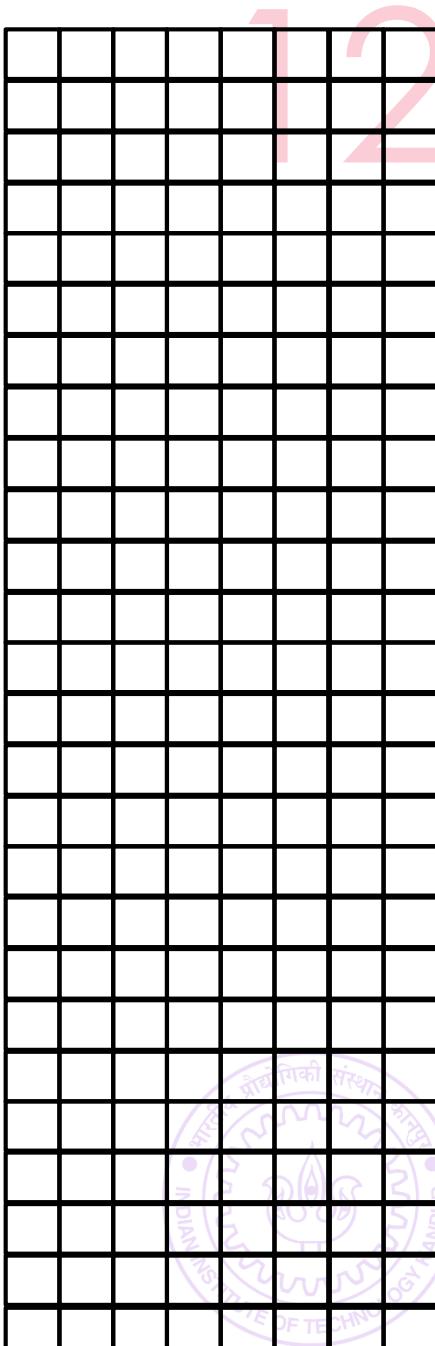
He has a very long chain of bytes



# How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"



# How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"

000000	1
000001	2
000002	
000003	
000004	
000005	
000006	
000007	
000008	
000009	
000010	
000011	
000012	
000013	
000014	
000015	
000016	
000017	
000018	
000019	
000020	
...	

# How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"

All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

000000	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
000001																				
000002																				
000003																				
000004																				
000005																				
000006																				
000007																				
000008																				
000009																				
000010																				
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...																				

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Some addresses are reserved for Mr C

000000	1	2
000001		
000002		
000003		
000004		
000005		
000006		
000007		
000008		
000009		
000010		
000011		
000012		
000013		
000014		
000015		
000016		
000017		
000018		
000019		
000020		
...		

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000001																				
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000003																				
000004																				
000005																				
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000007																				
000008																				
000009																				
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000011																				
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000013																				
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000001																				
000002																				
000003																				
000004																				
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...																				

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**char c;**

000000	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
000001																				
000002																				
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Others can be used by you for variables

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000001																				
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000002							
000003							
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000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
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000013							
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000015							
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000017							
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000019							
000020							
...							

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Others can be used by you for variables

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char c;
```

```
int a;
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double d;

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Each byte has an "address"

All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

Some addresses are reserved for Mr C

Others can be used by you for variables

`char c;`

`int a;`

`double d;`

So c is stored at address 000004, a at 000005  
and d at address 000009

000000	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	...
000001																					
000002																					
000003																					
000004	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
000005																					
000006																					
000007																					
000008																					
000009	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
000010																					
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000012																					
000013																					
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000015																					
000016																					
000017																					
000018																					
000019																					
000020																					
...																					

# Pointers

13



ESC101: Fundamentals  
of Computing

# Pointers

Don't let anyone scare you – pointers are just a way to store these addresses



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Each pointer is a collection of 8 bytes (same size as long) that is storing one of these internal addresses



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Be careful not to confuse these internal addresses with array indices. Array indices are what **you** use to write nice code. These addresses are used by Mr C to manage stuff



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In some sense Mr C manages a ridiculously huge array!



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Each pointer is a collection of 8 bytes (same size as long) that is storing one of these internal addresses

Be careful not to confuse these internal addresses with array indices. Array indices are what **you** use to write nice code. These addresses are used by Mr C to manage stuff

In some sense Mr C manages a ridiculously huge array!

Pointers can allow us to write very beautiful code but it is a very powerful tool – misuse it and you may suffer ☺



# How Mr C stores arrays

000000	1	4
000001		
000002		
000003		
000004		
000005		
000006		
000007		
000008		
000009		
000010		
000011		
000012		
000013		
000014		
000015		
000016		
000017		
000018		
000019		
000020		
000021		
000022		
000023		
...		

# How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

000000	1	4
000001		
000002		
000003		
000004		
000005		
000006		
000007		
000008		
000009		
000010		
000011		
000012		
000013		
000014		
000015		
000016		
000017		
000018		
000019		
000020		
000021		
000022		
000023		
...		

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```
char c[5];
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char c[5];  
int a[3];
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c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

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char c[5];
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c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 000005, c[1] at address 000006, c[2] at 000007 and so on

# How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];  
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```

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 000005, c[1] at address 000006, c[2] at 000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 000011, a[1] at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 000019, and so on

c	000000	000001	000002	000003	000004	000005	000006	000007	000008	000009	000010	000011	000012	000013	000014	000015	000016	000017	000018	000019	000020	000021	000022	000023	...
c[0]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
c[1]																									
c[2]																									
c[3]																									
c[4]																									
a																									
a[0]	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
a[1]																									
a[2]																									



# Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

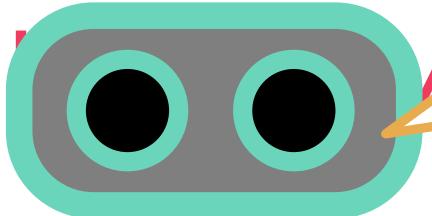
```
int a[3];
```

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 000005, c[1] at address 000006, c[2] at 000007 and so on

`a[0]` is stored at address 000011, `a[1]` at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), `a[2]` at address 000019, and so on

	000000	██████████
	000001	███
	000002	███
	000003	███
c	000004	0000010101
c[0]	000005	██████████
c[1]	000006	██████████
c[2]	000007	██████████
c[3]	000008	██████████
c[4]	000009	██████████
a	000010	0000010101
a[0]	000011	██████████
	000012	██████████
	000013	██████████
	000014	██████████
a[1]	000015	██████████
	000016	██████████
	000017	██████████
	000018	██████████
a[2]	000019	██████████
	000020	██████████
	000021	██████████
	000022	██████████
	000023	██████████
...		██████████
		██████████



Actually, being pointers, c and a should themselves take 8 bytes to store the addresses

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

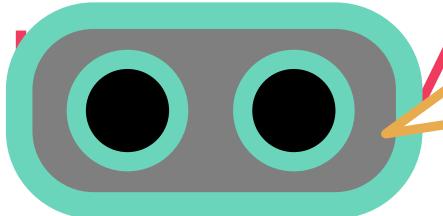
```
int a[3];
```

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 000005, c[1] at address 000006, c[2] at 000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 000011, a[1] at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 000019, and so on

000000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
c							
c[0]	000005						
c[1]	000006						
c[2]	000007						
c[3]	000008						
c[4]	000009						
a							
a[0]	000010	0	0	0	0	1	0
	000011						
	000012						
	000013						
	000014						
	000015						
	000016						
	000017						
	000018						
	000019						
	000020						
	000021						
	000022						
	000023						
...							



Actually, being pointers, c and a should themselves take 8 bytes to store the addresses

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];  
int a[3];
```

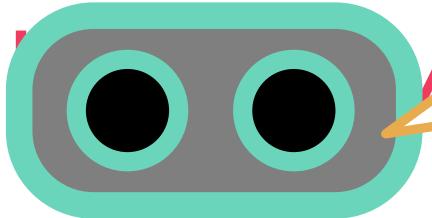


c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 000005, c[1] at address 000006, c[2] at 000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 000011, a[1] at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 000019, and so on

000000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
000001							
000002							
000003							
c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
c[0]	000005						
c[1]	000006						
c[2]	000007						
c[3]	000008						
c[4]	000009						
a	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
a[0]	000010						
a[1]	000011						
a[2]	000012						
	000013						
	000014						
	000015						
	000016						
	000017						
	000018						
	000019						
	000020						
	000021						
	000022						
	000023						
...							



Actually, being pointers, c and a should themselves take 8 bytes to store the addresses

If we declare ~~char c[5]; int a[3];~~ then the addresses of

addresses get allocated



Yes, but I ran out of space space as well as ran out of patience drawing boxes

`char c[5];`

`int a[3];`

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 000005, c[1] at address 000006, c[2] at 000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 000011, a[1] at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 000019, and so on

000000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
c							
000005							
c[0]							
000006							
c[1]							
000007							
c[2]							
000008							
c[3]							
000009							
c[4]							
000010	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
a							
000011							
a[0]							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
a[1]							
000016							
000017							
000018							
a[2]							
000019							
000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							