

# Outlines

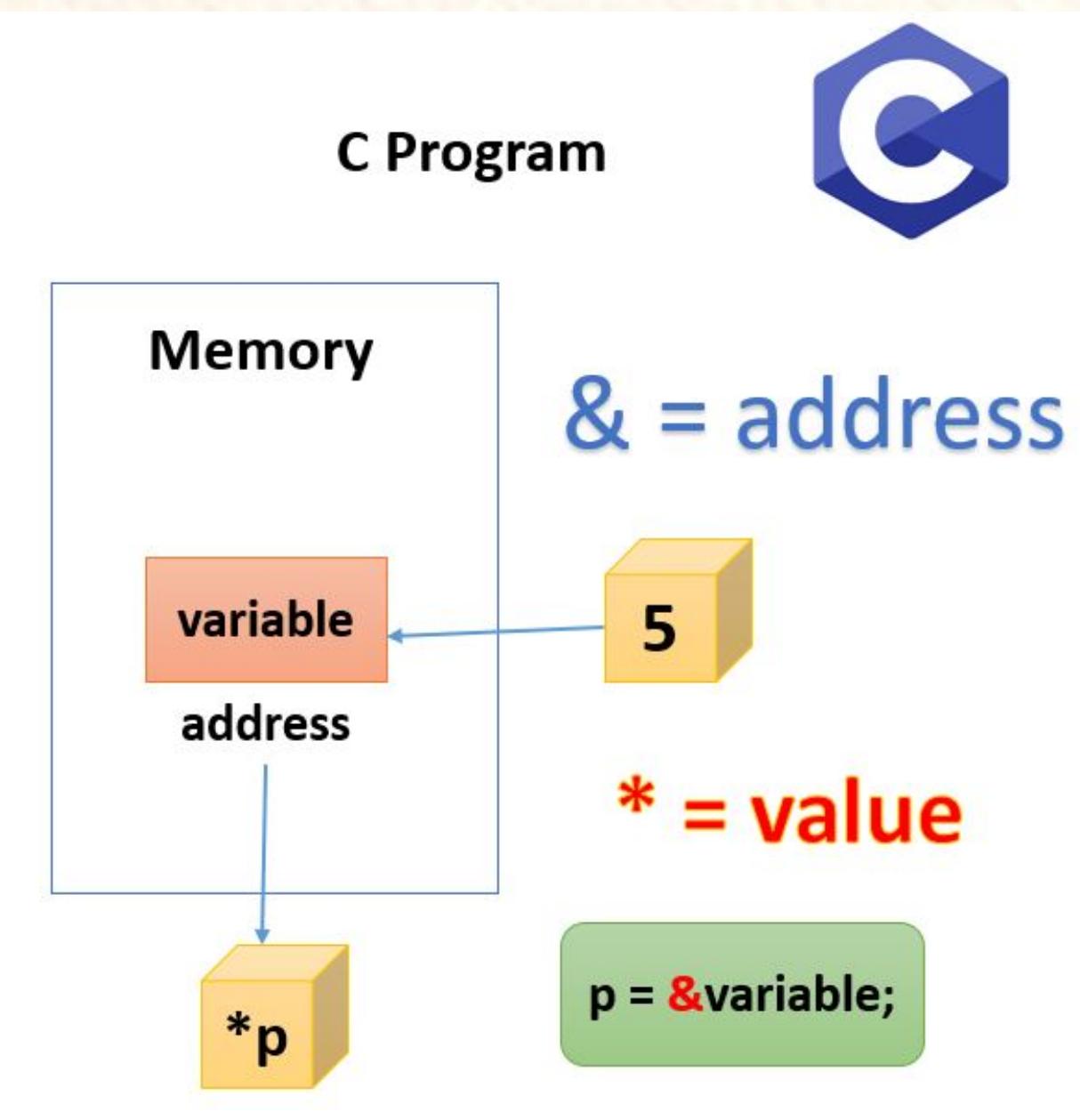
**Pointer**

**functions**

**Exam Hacks**

# Pointers

A pointer is a variable that stores the memory address of another variable as its value.



# Pointers

## In How Many Ways Can You Access Variables?

- **Direct Access:** We can directly use the variable name to access the variable.
- **Indirect Access:** We use a pointer to access that variable.

```
int a = 5, *ptr;  
ptr = &a;  
printf("Direct Access, a = % d\n", a);  
  
printf("Indirect Access, a = % d\n", *ptr);
```

# Pointers

**Why indirect access of values is important**

- Dynamic Memory allocation
- Passing parameters by reference
- Accessing Heap memory
- Wifi access
- Monitor access
- Keyboard access

# Pointers

## Reference :

A reference is a memory address that points to the location of a variable or object in memory. In C, a reference is represented by a pointer variable.

Doesn't consume extra memory. address and value of a and p are same.

```
int a = 10;  
int *p;  
p = &a; // p points to the memory address of a  
  
printf("The value of a is %d\n", a);  
printf("The value of p is %p\n", p);
```

a ----> Data Variable  
\*a ---> pointer  
&a -----> reference|

# Pointers

## DeReference :

**Dereferencing is the process of accessing the value stored in the memory address pointed to by a pointer variable.**

```
int a = 10;  
int *p;  
p = &a; // p points to the memory address of a  
  
printf("The value of a is %d\n", a);  
printf("The value of p is %p\n", p);  
printf("The value of p is %d\n", *p);
```

a ---> Data Variable

\*a ---> pointer

&a ----> reference

\*p -----> Dereference

# Pointers

## What Are the Use Cases of Pointers in C?

- int/float/char/double pointers
- Pointer arithmetic
- Pointer to pointer
- Array of pointers
- Call by value
- Call by reference

# Pointers

**int pointer :**

```
int age = 43;      // An int variable
int *ptr = &age; // A pointer variable, with the name ptr, that stores the address of age

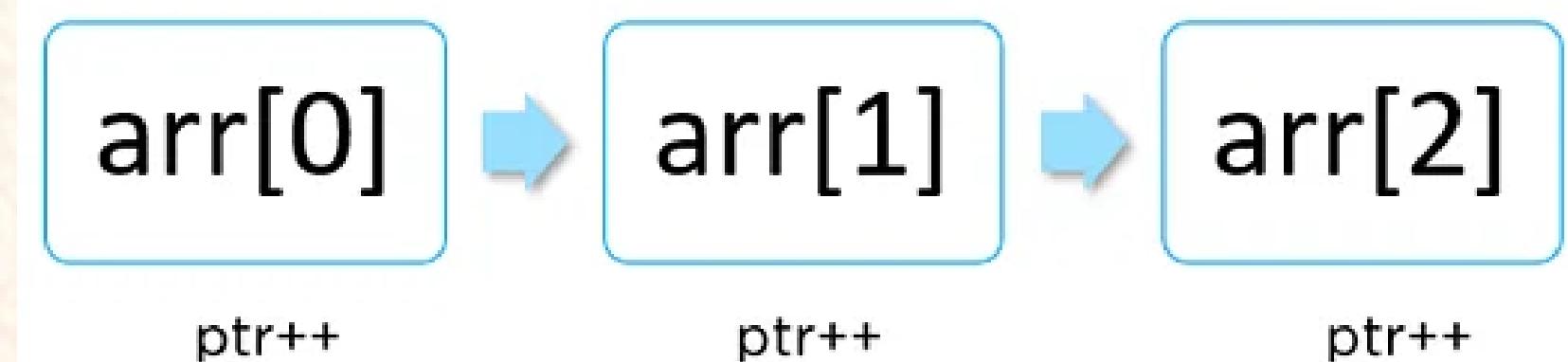
// Output the value of age (43)
printf("%d\n", age);

// Output the memory address of age
printf("%p\n", &age);

// Output the memory address of age with the pointer
printf("%p\n", ptr);
```

# Pointers

Pointer arithmetic :



```
int arr[3] = {50, 150, 200};  
int *ptr;  
ptr = arr;  
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)  
{  
    printf("Value of *ptr = % d\n", *ptr);  
    printf("Address of *ptr = % d\n", ptr);  
    ptr++;  
}
```

```
Value of *ptr = 50  
Address of *ptr = 6422284  
Value of *ptr = 150  
Address of *ptr = 6422288  
Value of *ptr = 200  
Address of *ptr = 6422292
```

# Pointers

Array of pointers :

```
int arr[3] = {50, 150, 200};  
int *ptr;  
ptr = arr; // ptr = &arr[0];  
printf("%d\n", ptr);  
printf("%d\n", ptr[0]);  
printf("%d\n", ptr[1]);  
printf("%d\n", ptr[2]);
```

```
6422288  
50  
150  
200
```

# Pointers

pointers in function :

animation link : <https://blog.penjee.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/pass-by-reference-vs-pass-by-value-animation.gif>

*pass by reference*

cup = 

fillCup(  )

*pass by value*

cup = 

fillCup(  )

# Pointers

pointers in function :

```
#include <stdio.h>

void increment(int x)
{
    x = x + 1;
    printf("Inside function: x = %d\n", x);
}
int main()
{
    int x = 5;
    printf("Before function call: x = %d\n", x);
    increment(x);
    printf("After function call: x = %d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

call by value

```
#include <stdio.h>

void increment(int *x) {
    *x = *x + 1;
    printf("Inside function: x = %d\n", *x);
}

int main() {
    int x = 5;
    printf("Before function call: x = %d\n", x);
    increment(&x);
    printf("After function call: x = %d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

call by reference

# Pointers

pointers in function :

```
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int *a, int *b)
{
    int temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp;
}
int main()
{
    int a = 10, b = 15;
    swap(&a, &b);
    printf("%d %d", a, b);
    return 0;
}
```

