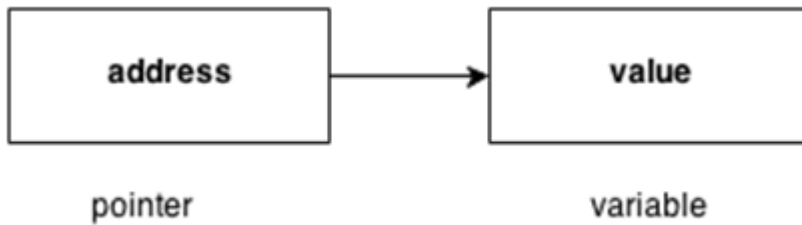


C++ Pointers

The pointer in C++ language is a variable, it is also known as locator or indicator that points to an address of a value.



Advantage of pointer

- 1) Pointer reduces the code and improves the performance, it is used to retrieving strings, trees etc. and used with arrays, structures and functions.
- 2) We can return multiple values from function using pointer.
- 3) It makes you able to access any memory location in the computer's memory.

Usage of pointer

There are many usage of pointers in C++ language.

1) Dynamic memory allocation

In c language, we can dynamically allocate memory using malloc() and calloc() functions where pointer is used.

2) Arrays, Functions and Structures

Pointers in c language are widely used in arrays, functions and structures. It reduces the code and improves the performance.

Symbols used in pointer

Symbol	Name	Description
& (ampersand sign)	Address operator	Determine the address of a variable.
* (asterisk sign)	Indirection operator	Access the value of an address.



Declaring a pointer

The pointer in C++ language can be declared using * (asterisk symbol).

```
int * a; //pointer to int
char * c; //pointer to char
```

Pointer Example

Let's see the simple example of using pointers printing the address and value.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int number=30;
    int * p;
    p=&number;//stores the address of number variable
    cout<<"Address of number variable is:"<<&number<<endl;
    cout<<"Address of p variable is:"<<p<<endl;
    cout<<"Value of p variable is:"<<*p<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```



Output

```
Address of number variable is:0x7ffccc8724c4
Address of p variable is:0x7ffccc8724c4
Value of p variable is:30
```

Pointer Program to swap 2 numbers without using 3rd variable

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a=20,b=10,*p1=&a,*p2=&b;
```



```

cout<<"Before swap: *p1="<<*p1<<" *p2="<<*p2<<endl;
*p1=*p1+*p2;
*p2=*p1-*p2;
*p1=*p1-*p2;
cout<<"After swap: *p1="<<*p1<<" *p2="<<*p2<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Output

```

Before swap: *p1=20 *p2=10
After swap: *p1=10 *p2=20

```

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