

C Pointers and parameter passing

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Pointers and addresses

C and F pointers

C++ and Fortran have a clean reference/pointer concept: a reference or pointer is an 'alias' of the original object

C/C++ also has a very basic pointer concept:
a pointer is the address of some object
(including pointers)

If you're writing C++ you should not use it.
if you write C, you'd better understand it.

Memory addresses

If you have an

```
int i;
```

then `&i` is the address of `i`.

An address is a (long) integer, denoting a memory address. Usually it is rendered in *hexadecimal* notation. C style:

Code:

```
int i;
printf("address of i: %ld\n",
      (long)(&i));
printf(" same in hex: %lx\n",
      (long)(&i));
```

Output

[pointer] printfpoint:

```
address of i: 140732813757700
same in hex: 7ffee95f4d04
```

and C++:

Code:

```
int i;
cout << "address of i, decimal: "
      << (long)&i << endl;
```

Output

[pointer] coutpoint:

```
address of i, decimal: 14073285
```

Address types

The type of `&i` is `int*`, pronounced 'int-star', or more formally: 'pointer-to-int'.

You can create variables of this type:

```
int i;  
int* addr = &i;
```

Dereferencing

Using `*addr` 'dereferences' the pointer: gives the thing it points to; the value of what is in the memory location.

Code:

```
int i;  
int* addr = &i;  
i = 5;  
cout << *addr << endl;  
i = 6;  
cout << *addr << endl;
```

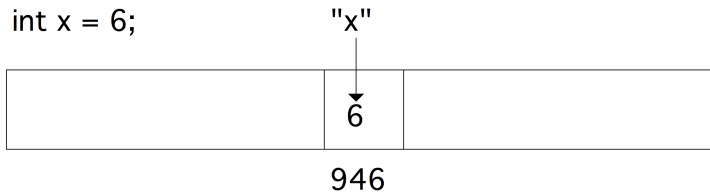
Output

[pointer] cintpointer:

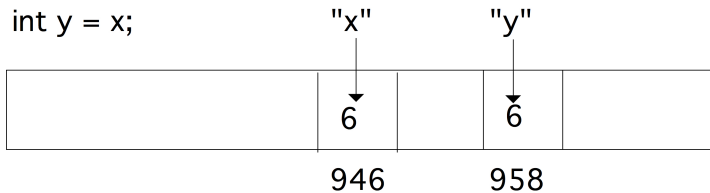
5
6

illustration

`int x = 6;`

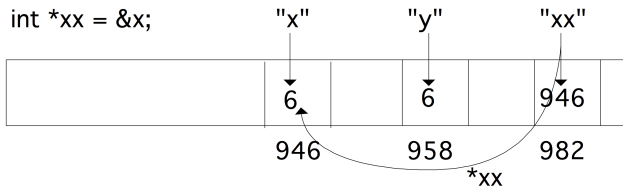


`int y = x;`

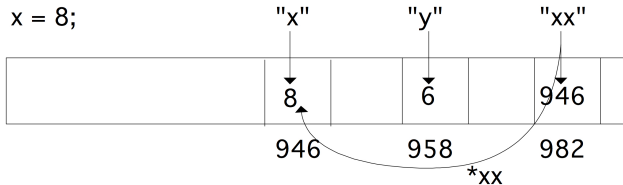


illustration

int *xx = &x;



x = 8;



Star stuff

Equivalent:

- `int* addr`: `addr` is an int-star, or
- `int *addr`: `*addr` is an int.

Addresses and parameter passing

C++ pass by reference

C++ style functions that alter their arguments:

```
void inc(int &i) { i += 1; }  
int main() {  
    int i=1;  
    inc(i);  
    cout << i << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

C-style pass by reference

In C you can not pass-by-reference like this. Instead, you pass the address of the variable `i` by value:

```
void inc(int *i) { *i += 1; }  
int main() {  
    int i=1;  
    inc(&i);  
    cout << i << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Now the function gets an argument that is a memory address: `i` is an int-star. It then increases `*i`, which is an int variable, by one.

Exercise 1

Write another version of the swap function:

```
void swapij( /* something with i and j */ {  
    /* your code */  
}  
  
int main() {  
    int i=1,j=2;  
    swapij( /* something with i and j */ );  
    cout << "check that i is 2: " << i << endl;  
    cout << "check that j is 1: " << i << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Hint: write C++ code, then insert stars where needed.

Arrays and pointers

Array and pointer equivalence

Array and memory locations are largely the same:

Code:

```
double array[5] = {11,22,33,44,55};  
double *addr_of_second = &(array[1]);  
cout << *addr_of_second << endl;  
array[1] = 7.77;  
cout << *addr_of_second << endl;
```

Output

[pointer] arrayaddr:

22
7.77

Multi-dimensional arrays

Multi-dimensional arrays

After

```
double x[10][20];
```

a row `x[3]` is a `double*`, so is `x` a `double**`?

Was it created as:

```
double **x = new double*[10];  
for (int i=0; i<10; i++)  
    x[i] = new double[20];
```

No: multi-d arrays are contiguous.

Dynamic allocation

Problem with static arrays

```
if ( something ) {  
    double ar[25];  
} else {  
    double ar[26];  
}  
ar[0] = // there is no array!
```

Declaration and allocation

```
double *array;  
if (something) {  
    array = new double[25];  
} else {  
    array = new double[26];  
}
```

(Size in doubles, not in bytes as in C)

De-allocation

Memory allocated with `new` does not disappear when you leave a scope. Therefore you have to delete the memory explicitly:

```
delete(array);
```

The C++ `vector` does not have this problem, because it obeys scope rules.

Memory leak1

```
void func() {  
    double *array = new double[large_number];  
    // code that uses array  
}  
  
int main() {  
    func();  
};
```

- The function allocates memory
- After the function ends, there is no way to get at that memory
- \Rightarrow *memory leak*.

Memory leaks

```
for (int i=0; i<large_num; i++) {  
    double *array = new double[1000];  
    // code that uses array  
}
```

Every iteration reserves memory, which is never released: another *memory leak*.

Your code will run out of memory!