

Computer Programming

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Session: Introduction to Pointers – Part 2

Quick Recap of Relevant Topics



- Basic programming constructs
- Pointer data type in C++
- "Address of" operator in C++
- Caveats when using "address of" operator

Overview of This Lecture



- Dereferencing a memory address
 - Finding content at a given memory address
- "Contents of" operator in C++

Memory and Addresses



Address (in hexadecimal)

- Memory is a sequence of physical storage locations
- Each location stores 1 byte (8 bits): Content/value of location
- Each physical memory location identified by a unique address
 - Index in sequence of memory locations

400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409

40a

10011101
10111111
10010001
10110111
10010001
10000111
11110001
10000000
11111111
0000000
11110000

Memory For Executing A Program (Process)

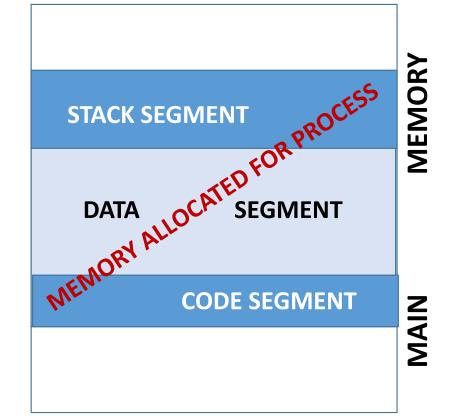


- Operating system allocates a part of main memory for use by a process
- Divided into:

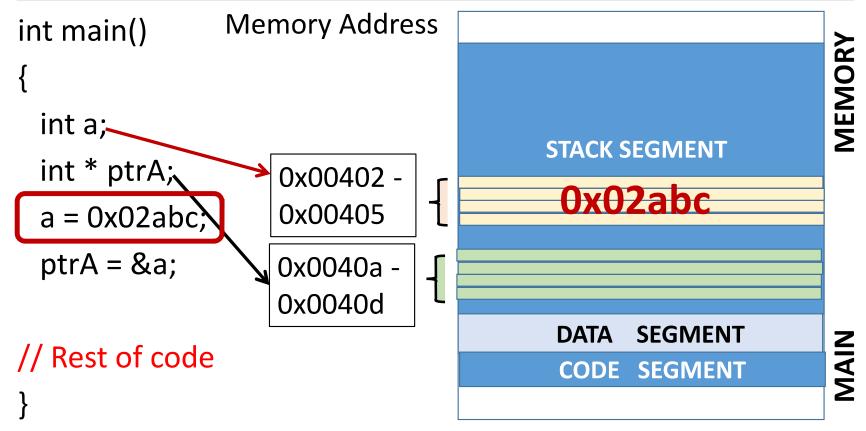
Code segment: Stores executable instructions in program

Data segment: For dynamically allocated data (later lecture)

Stack segment: Call stack

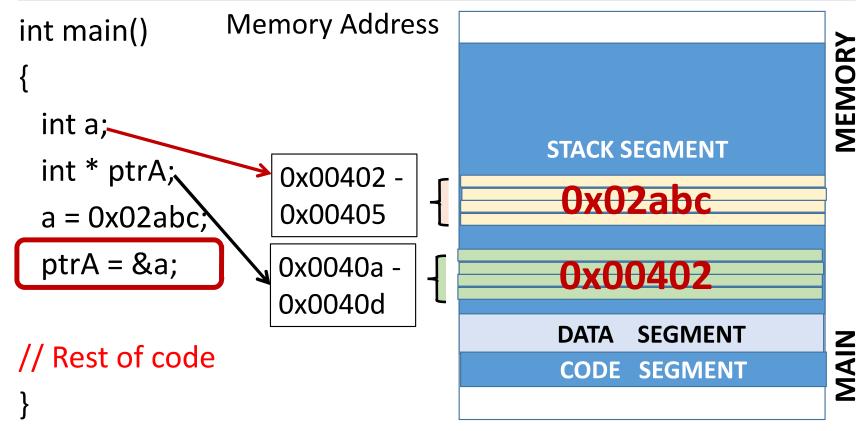




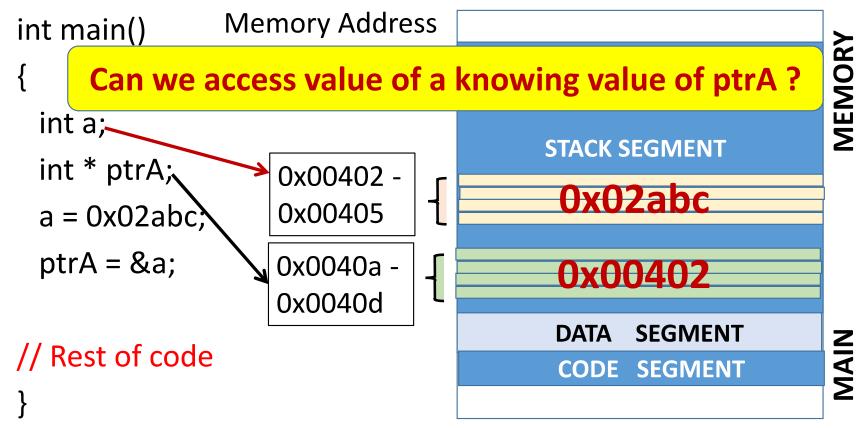


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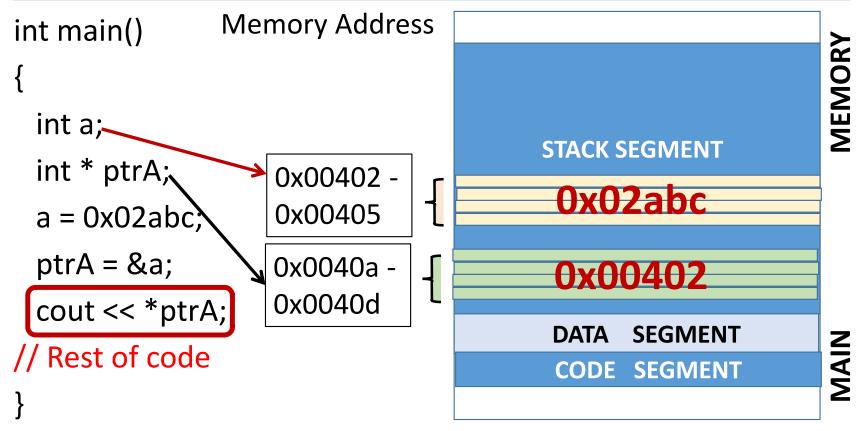






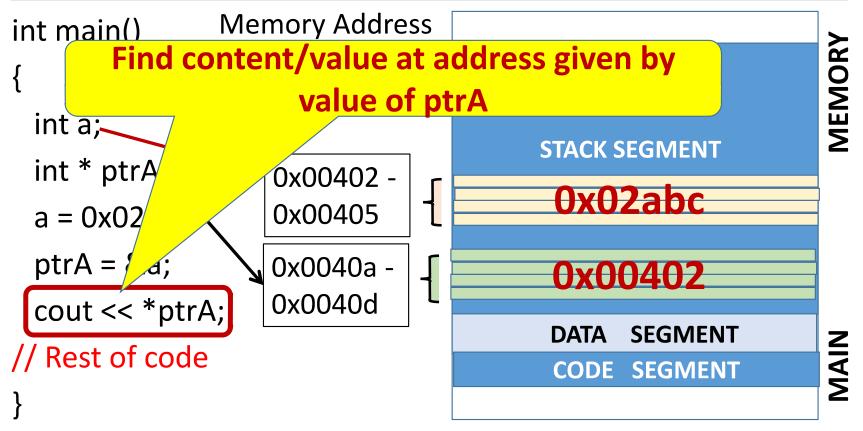
- C++ provides a "content of" operator: unary *
 - If "ptrA" is a program variable of type "int *",
 "* ptrA" gives the integer stored at address given by
 "ptrA"



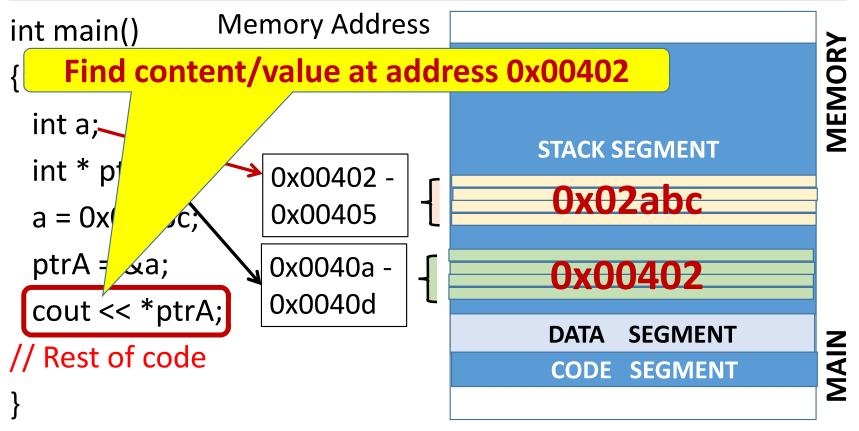


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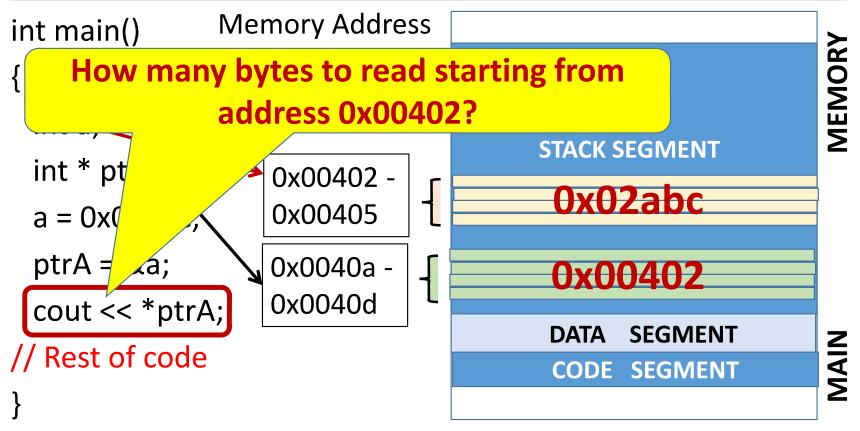




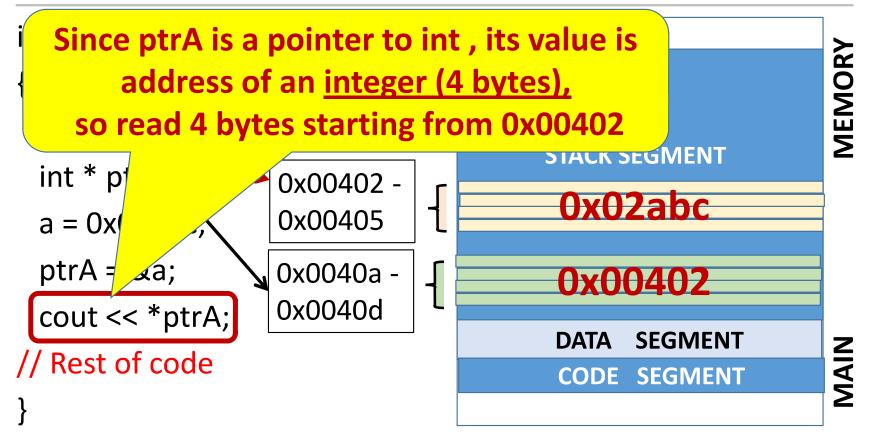




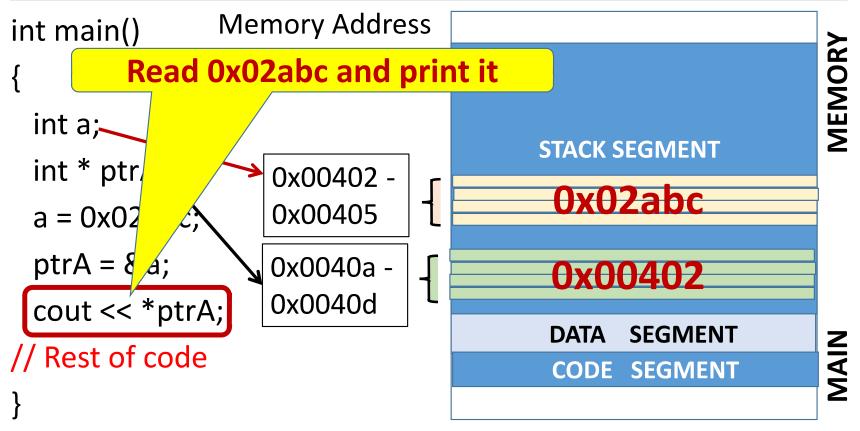












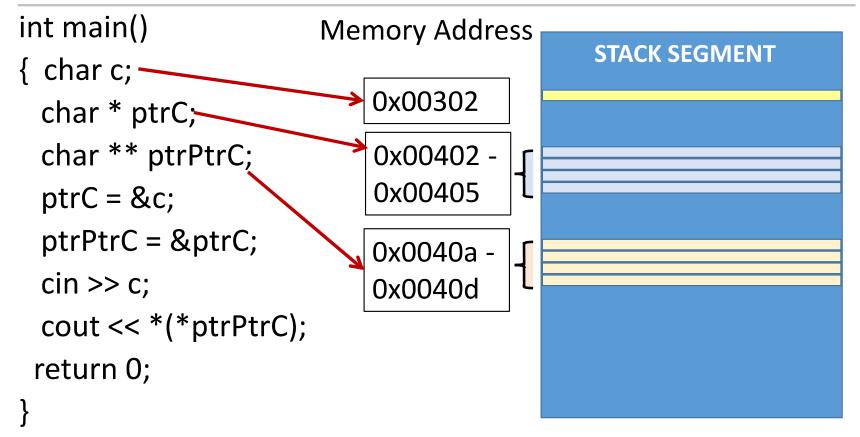


- C++ provides a "content of" operator: unary *
 - "*ptrA" gives the content at address given by "ptrA"
 - Unary operator: Takes a single argument
 - "* ptrA" is a C++ expression
 Worry about operator precedence, associativity???
 Simplify life: use parentheses

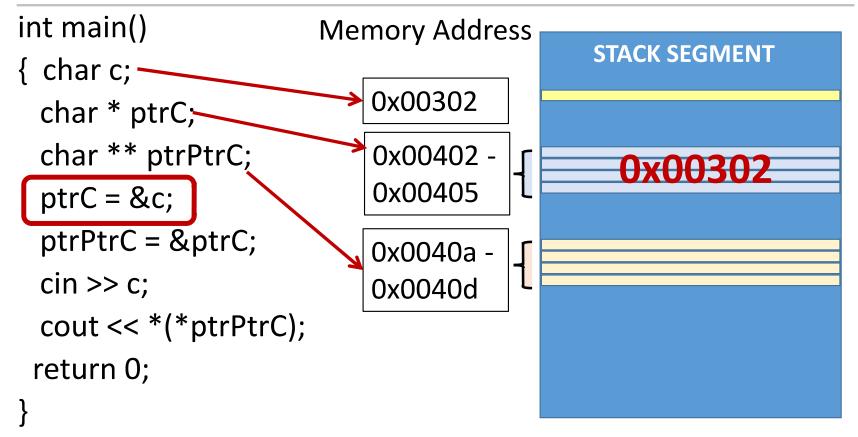
"Dereferencing an address": Accessing content at that address

Can have spaces after "&" and "*": use carefully Which is more understandable? &a or & a, *ptrA or * ptrA

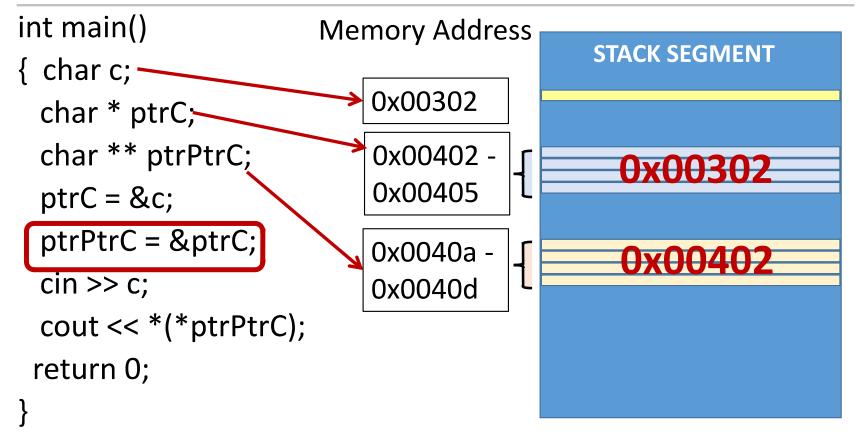




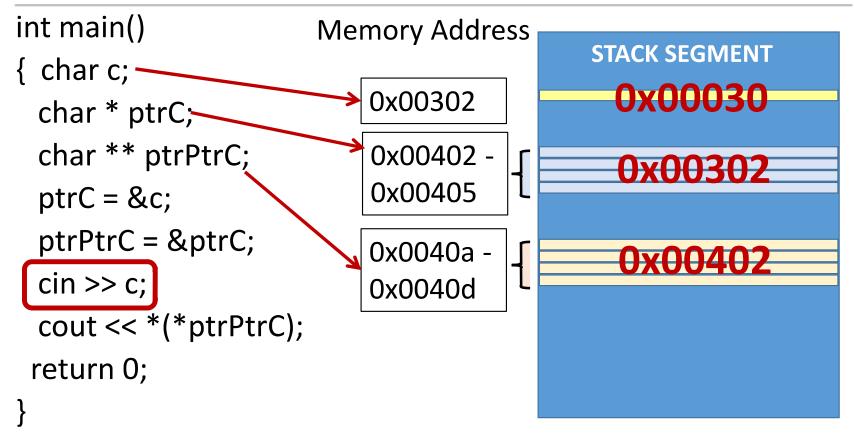




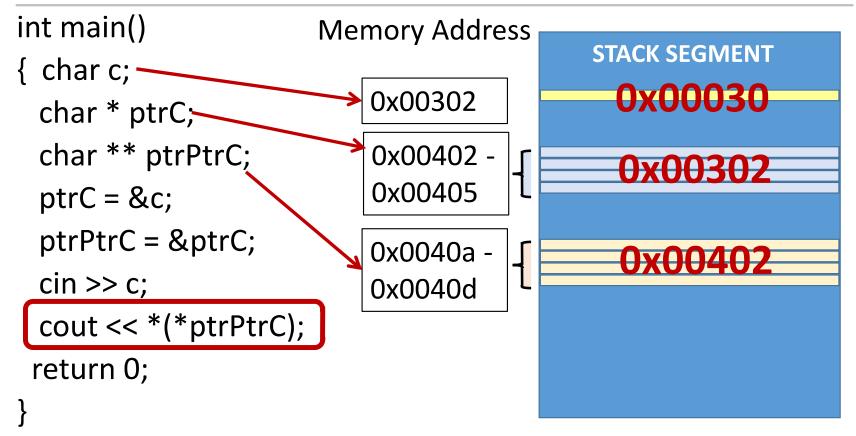








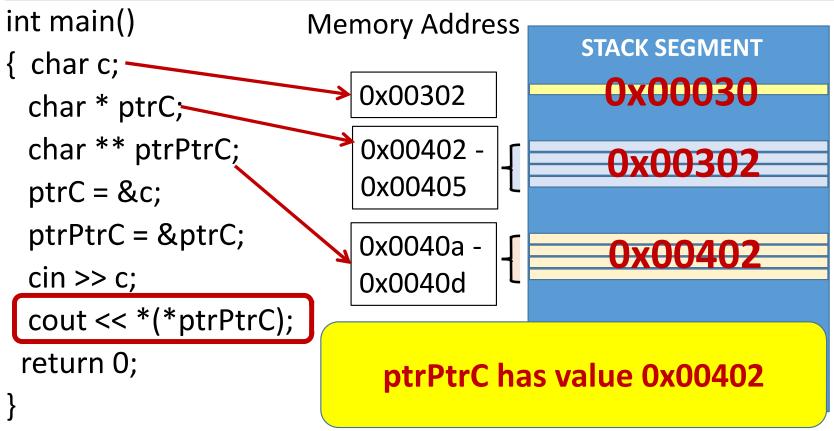






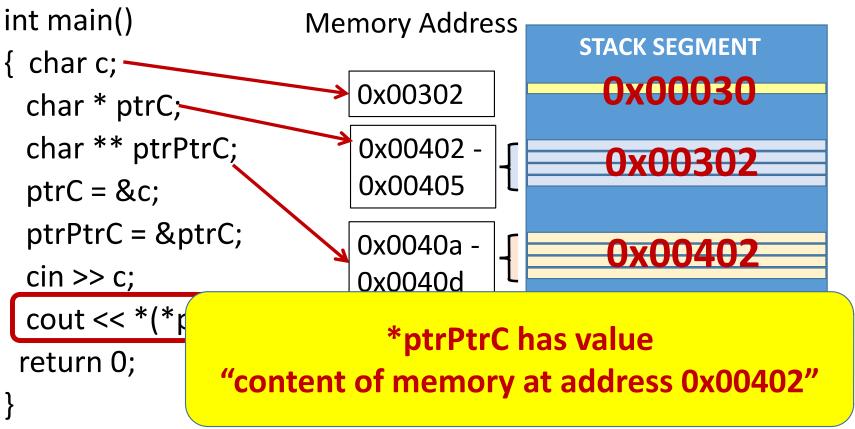
```
int main()
                      Memory Address
                                          STACK SEGMENT
{ char c; -
                                            0x00030
                          0x00302
 char * ptrC;
 char ** ptrPtrC;
                          0x00402 -
                                            0x00302
                          0x00405
 ptrC = &c;
 ptrPtrC = &ptrC;
                          0x0040a -
                                            0x00402
 cin >> c;
                          0x0040d
 cout << *(*ptrPtrC);</pre>
 return 0;
                        What is the value of *ptrPtrC?
```



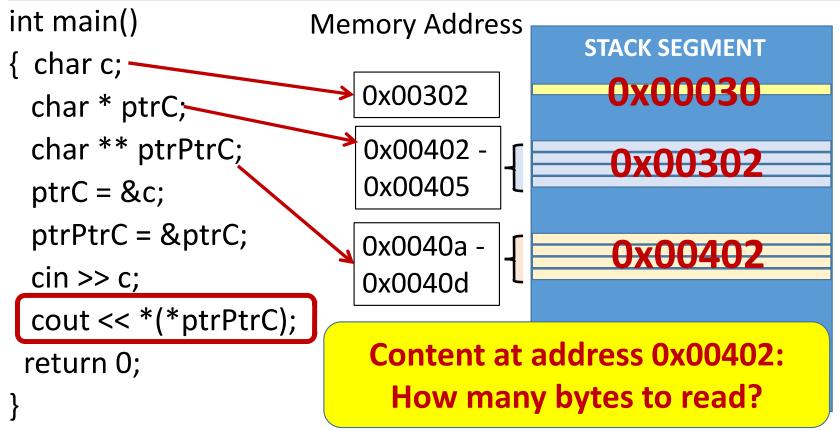


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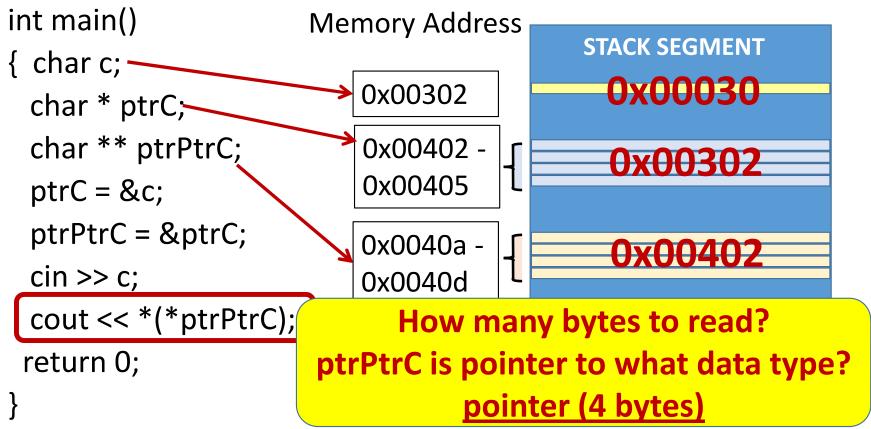














```
int main()
                      Memory Address
                                          STACK SEGMENT
{ char c; -
                                            0x00030
                          0x00302
 char * ptrC;
                          0x00402 -
 char ** ptrPtrC;
                                            0x00302
                          0x00405
 ptrC = &c;
 ptrPtrC = &ptrC;
                          0x0040a -
                                            0x00402
 cin >> c;
                          0x0040d
 cout << *(*ptrPtrC);</pre>
                           To get *ptrPtrC, read 4 bytes
 return 0;
                          starting from address 0x00402
```

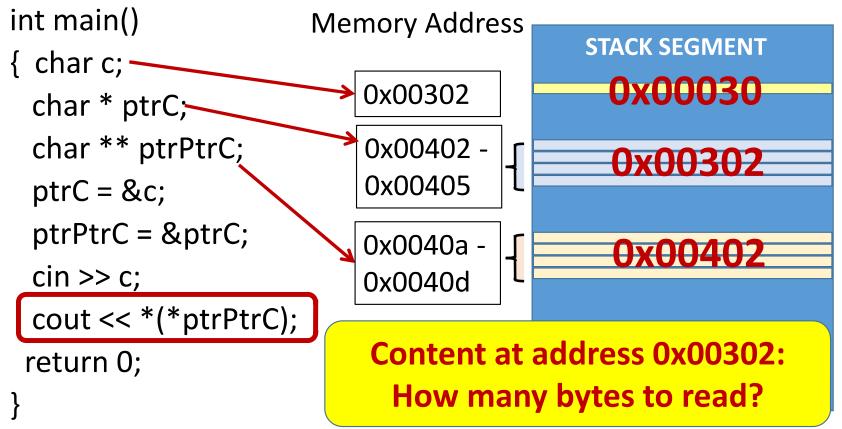


```
int main()
                      Memory Address
                                          STACK SEGMENT
{ char c; -
                                            0x00030
                          0x00302
 char * ptrC;
 char ** ptrPtrC;
                          0x00402 -
                                            0x00302
                          0x00405
 ptrC = &c;
 ptrPtrC = &ptrC;
                          0x0040a -
                                            0x00402
 cin >> c;
                          0x0040d
 cout << *(*ptrPtrC);</pre>
                            *ptrPtrC has value 0x00302
 return 0;
```

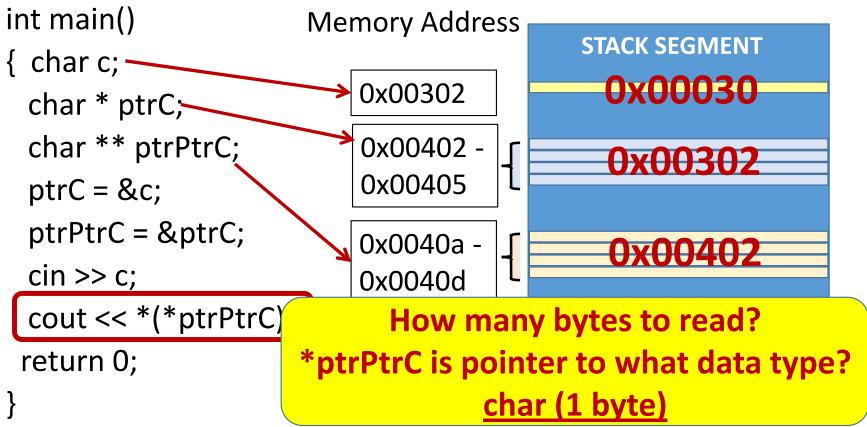


```
int main()
                     Memory Address
                                         STACK SEGMENT
{ char c; -
                                           0x00030
                         0x00302
 char * ptrC;
 char ** ptrPtrC;
                         0x00402 -
                                           0x00302
                         0x00405
 ptrC = &c;
 ptrPtrC = &ptrC;
                         0x0040a -
                                           0x00402
 cin >> c;
                         0x0040d
 cout << *(*
                        What is * (*ptrPtrC)?
 return 0;
              "content of memory at address 0x00302"
```











```
int main()
                      Memory Address
                                          STACK SEGMENT
{ char c; -
                                            0x00030
                          0x00302
 char * ptrC;
                          0x00402 -
 char ** ptrPtrC;
                                            0x00302
                          0x00405
 ptrC = &c;
 ptrPtrC = &ptrC;
                          0x0040a -
                                            0x00402
 cin >> c;
                          0x0040d
 cout << *(*ptrPtrC);</pre>
                          To get *(*ptrPtrC), read 1 byte
 return 0;
                          starting from address 0x00302
```



```
int main()
                      Memory Address
                                          STACK SEGMENT
{ char c; -
                                            0x00030
                          0x00302
 char * ptrC;
 char ** ptrPtrC;
                          0x00402 -
                                             0x00302
                          0x00405
 ptrC = &c;
 ptrPtrC = &ptrC;
                          0x0040a -
                                             0x00402
 cin >> c;
                          0x0040d
 cout << *(*ptrPtrC);</pre>
                           *(*ptrPtrC) has value 0x00030
 return 0;
```

How Far Can We Nest Dereferences?



- No pre-specified limit
- If x is a variable of type int ****, we can use upto four levels of dereferencing of x
 - Declaration: int **** x;
 - *x: expression of type int *** [Think int *** *x;]
 - *(*x): expression of type int ** [Think int ** **x;]
 - *(*(*x)): expression of type int * [Think int * ***x;]
 - *(*(*(*x))): expression of type int [Think int ****x;]
 - *(*(*(*(*x)))): Compilation error, since *(*(*(*x))) is not of pointer type, and cannot be dereferences

Caveats When Dereferencing



- Certain memory addresses outside the part of memory allocated to process by operating system
- Dereferencing such an address leads to runtime error
 - Segmentation violation
 - Program aborts/crashes
- Memory location with address 0x0 is never within any user process' memory space
 - Dereferencing 0x0 will certainly cause program to crash
- Need to be careful that we are dereferencing addresses of memory locations allocated to process

Summary



- Dereferencing a memory address
 - Finding content at given address
- "Content of" operator in C++
- Caveats when using "content of" operator
 - Deferencing "bad" addresses
- We can now access memory locations through their addresses