

Week 6:

Lec 1:

Pointers - Level 1① Pointers

konu address

```
int x = 12;
```

&amp; → address of

```
int main(){
    int a = 5;
    cout << a << endl;
    cout << &a << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output,

5  
0x7b6b46810264

int a = 5, ✓

```
int *p = &a;
```

dereference  
operator

is a pointer  
to integer data

char\* p = &amp;ch;

↓  
p is pointer to char  
data

bool\* p = &amp;b;

↓  
p is a pointer to bool  
data

```
int main(){
```

```
    int a = 5
```

```
    // create pointer
```

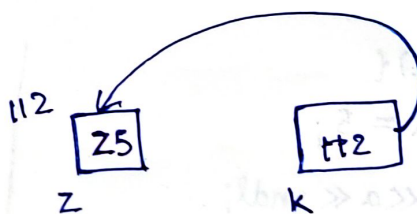
```
    int * ptr = &a;
```

```
    // access value ptr is pointing
```

```
    cout << *ptr << endl;
```

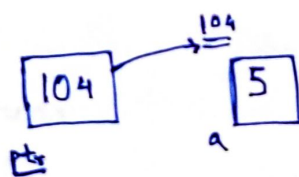
```
int z = 25;
```

```
int * k = &z;
```



```
int a = 5;
```

```
int * ptr = &a;
```



ptr → address  
      → value

\*ptr  
↓

value at location  
stored in ptr

Creation

↳ `int *p = &a;`

access

↳ address → `p`  
Value → `*p`

`int main()`

`int a = 5;`

`int* ptr = &a;`

`cout << "Address of a is: " << &a << endl;`

`cout << ptr << endl;`

`cout << *ptr << endl;`

`cout << &ptr << endl;`

`}`

Output

Address of a is: location1

location1

5

Prints address of ptr

NOTE:

$*ptr \rightarrow$  value stored at ptr location

$\&ptr \rightarrow$  address of ptr

$\&a \rightarrow$  address of a

$a \rightarrow$  value of a

$ptr \rightarrow$  value of ptr

Q.

int a=5;

char ch='b';

double d=1.05;

int \*p = &a;  $\rightarrow$  size  $\rightarrow 4$

char \*c = &ch;  $\rightarrow$  size  $\rightarrow 1$

double \*dtr = &d  $\rightarrow$  size  $\rightarrow 8$

O/P

8

8

8

- Pointer ka size '8' aaga [depends on <sup>computer</sup> architecture]  
why 8?

H.W  $\rightarrow$  What is meaning of 64 bit system?



⊗ Bad practice  
`int* ptr;  
 cout << *ptr << endl;`

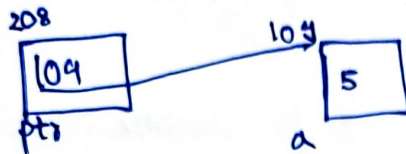
## SEGMENTATION ERROR

✓ `int* ptr = 0 // NULL POINTER  
 cout << *ptr << endl;`

O/P

Segmentation fault

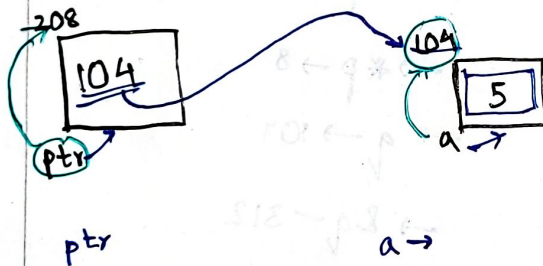
↓  
 अपनी Memory access  
 kio humari mat chedo



`a = a + 1;`

`p = p + 1;`

$$104 + 1 = 105$$

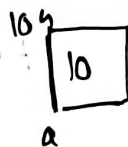
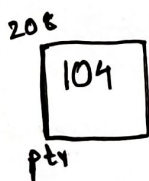


\*ptr

&ptr

&a

Ques:-



- i) `a → 10`
- ii) `&a → 104`
- iii) `ptr → 104`
- iv) `*ptr → 10`

viii) `++(*ptr) → 12`

(ix) `a = a + 1 → 13`

(x) `*p = *p + 2 → 15`

(xi) `*p = *p * 2 → 30`

(xii) `*p = *p / 2 → 15`

v) `&ptr → 208`

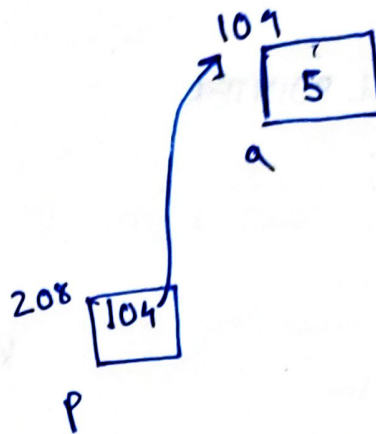
vi) `*p * 2 → 20`

vii) `(*ptr)++ → 11`

int a = 5;

int \*p = &a

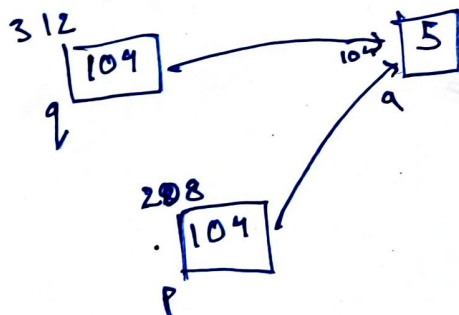
int \*q = p;



int a = 5;

int \*p = &a;

int \*q = p;



→ a - 5

→ &a - 104

→ p - 104

→ &p = 208

→ \*p → 8

→ q → 104

→ &q - 312

→ \*q - 5

→ \*p/2 - 5/2

→ \*q/2 - 5/2

```
int a=10;  
int* p = &a;  
int* q = p;  
int* r = q;
```

a — 10

&a — address of a

p — " " "

&p — address of p

\*p — 10

q — address of a

&q — address of q

\*q — 10

r — address of a

&r — address of r

\*r — 10

$(*p + *q + *r) = 30$

$(*p) * 2 + (*r) * 3 = 50$

$(*p / 2) - (*q) / 2 = 0$