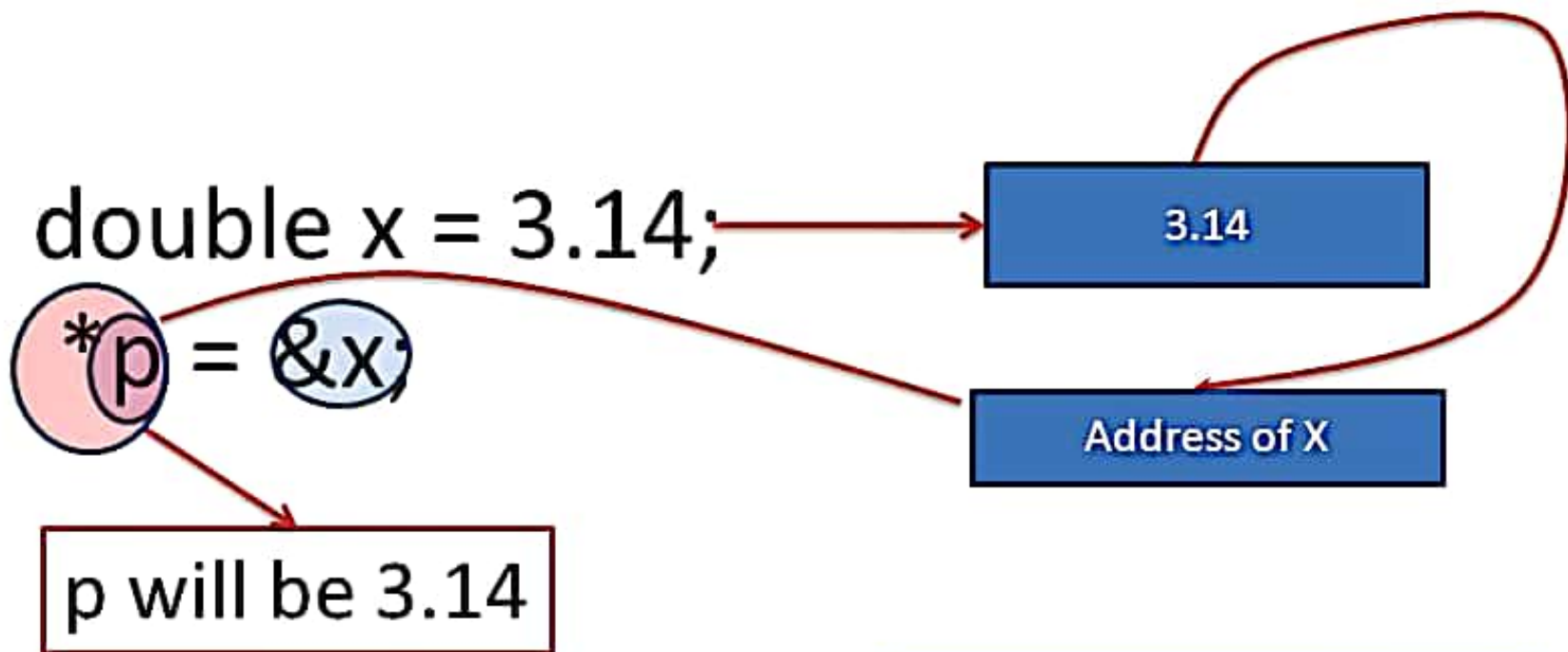


Pointers to Referencing & Dereferencing

<pre>int x, *y, z, *q; x = 3; y = &x;</pre>	<pre>// y points to x</pre>
<pre>printf("%d\n", x);</pre>	<pre>// outputs 3</pre>
<pre>printf("%d\n", y);</pre>	<pre>// outputs x's address, will seem like a random number to us</pre>
<pre>printf("%d\n", *y);</pre>	<pre>// outputs what y points to, or x (3)</pre>
<pre>printf("%d\n", *y+1);</pre>	<pre>// outputs 4 (print out what y points to + 1)</pre>
<pre>printf("%d\n", *(y+1));</pre>	<pre>// this outputs the item after x in memory – what is it?</pre>

POINTERS



Set pointer value directly
`double x; *p = &x;`
`*p = 3.14;`
Make sure pointer has been set to an allocated memory region

Setting pointer value to null
`int *p = 0; int *p = NULL;`

`printf("%x", p);`
Prints a hexadecimal number – the address that `p` points to

For a pointer `p`, `++p` and `p++` are both equivalent to `p + 1`