

Pointer Declarations

- Read from *right to left*

```
char    *cp;
```

```
int     *ip;
```

```
float   *fp;
```

```
int     **q;
```

```
struct  *xp;
```

Pointer Declarations

- Read from *right to left*

```
const int *ip; // pointer can change, thing it points to cannot  
int * const q; // pointer cannot change, thing it points to can  
const int * const r;
```

Using a Pointer

- Dereferencing

```
int *ip;  
int  x = 10;  
ip = &x;
```

x	FF18	
	FF14	
	FF10	
	FF0C	
	FF08	10
	FF04	
	FF00	

ip	6004	
	6000	FF08

Using a Pointer

- Dereferencing

```
int *ip;  
int  x = 10;  
ip = &x;  
  
printf ("%d\n", *ip);
```

x	FF18	
	FF14	
	FF10	
	FF0C	
	FF08	10
	FF04	
	FF00	

ip	6004	
	6000	FF08

Using a Pointer

- Dereferencing

```
int *ip;  
int  x = 10;  
ip = &x;
```

```
printf ("%d\n", *ip);  
++*ip;
```

x	FF18	
	FF14	
	FF10	
	FF0C	
	FF08	11
	FF04	
	FF00	

ip	6004	
	6000	FF08

Using a Pointer

- Dereferencing

```
int *ip;  
int  x = 10;  
ip = &x;  
  
printf ("%d\n", *ip);  
++*ip;  
*ip = *ip * 4 - 2;  
printf ("%d\n", x);
```

x	FF18	
	FF14	
	FF10	
	FF0C	
	FF08	42
	FF04	
	FF00	
ip	6004	
	6000	FF08

Demo

Pointers and Arrays

- Pointers and arrays are strongly related

```
int a[5];
```

a[4]

...

a[1]

a[0]

FF18	
FF14	
FF10	
FF0C	
FF08	
FF04	
FF00	

6004	
6000	

Pointers and Arrays

- Pointers and arrays are strongly related

```
int a[5];
```

```
int *pa;
```

```
pa = &a[0]
```

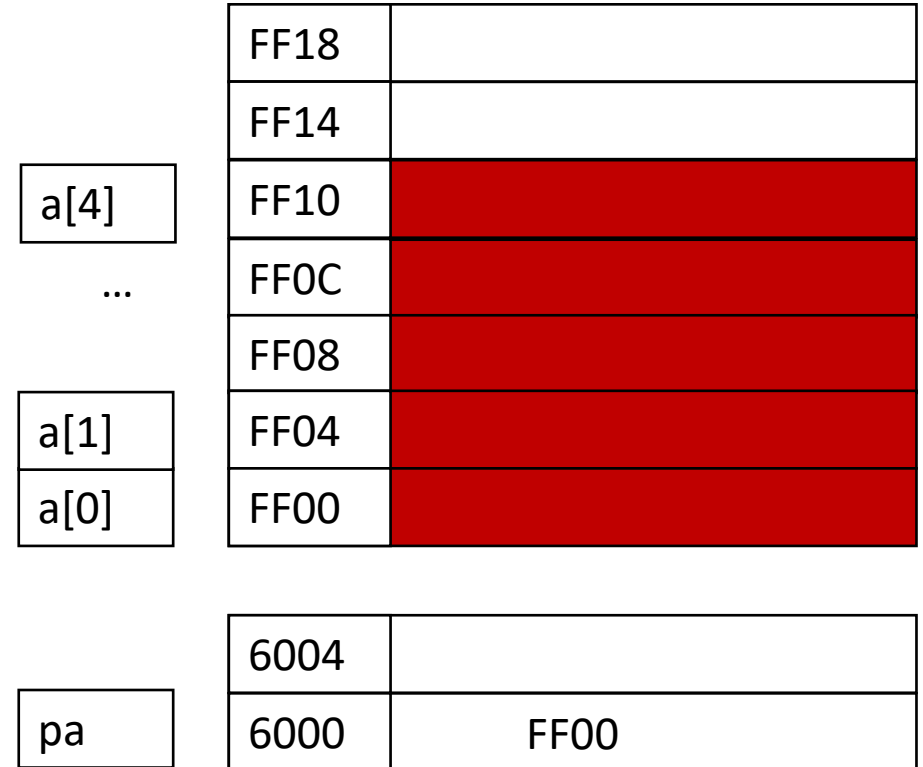
	FF18	
	FF14	
a[4]	FF10	
...	FF0C	
	FF08	
a[1]	FF04	
a[0]	FF00	
	6004	
pa	6000	FF00

Pointers and Arrays

- Pointers and arrays are strongly related

```
int  a[5];  
int  *pa;  
pa = &a[0]
```

```
int x = *pa;  
int y = *(pa+2); // y = a[2]
```



$pa+i$ is the address of $a[i]$, $*(pa+i)$ is the contents of $a[i]$

Pointers and Arrays

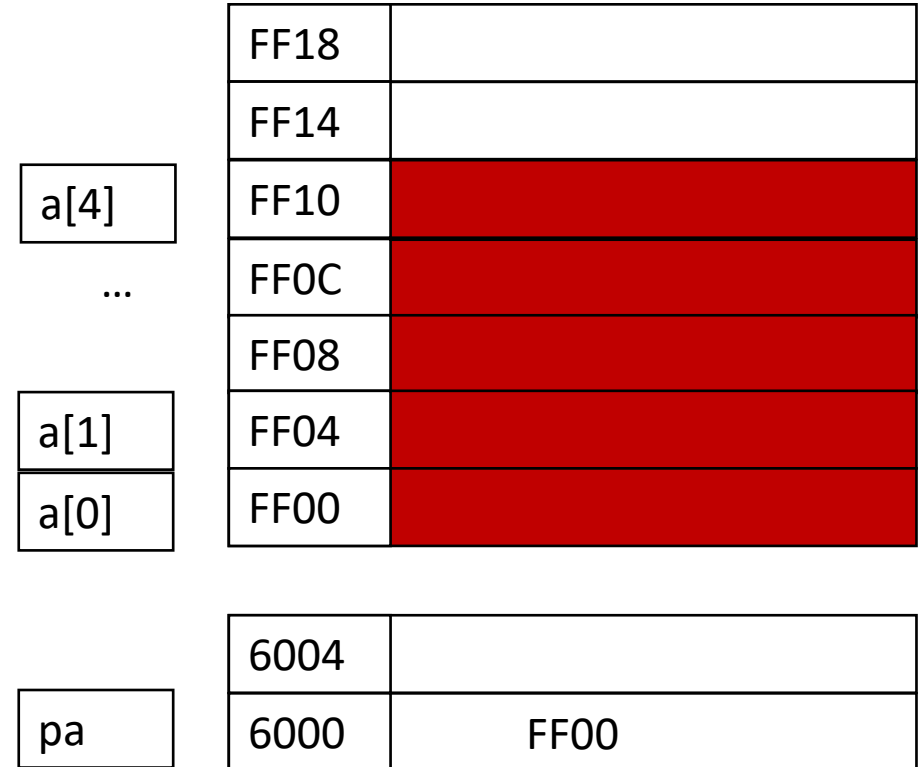
- Pointers and arrays are strongly related

```
int a[5];
```

```
int *pa;
```

```
pa = a; // same as before
```

`a[i]` can also be written as `*(a+i)`



Array-and-index expression is the same as pointer and offset expression

Pointers and Arrays

- `int a[10];` vs `int *a;`
 - `int a[10]` sets aside *ten* units of memory, and `a` is initialized to point to the zeroth unit
 - `int *a` sets aside *one* pointer-sized unit of memory, not initialized

Demo

Character Pointers for String Manipulation

- A string is an array of characters

```
char am[ ] = "hello";  
char *pm;  
pm = &am;
```

FF06	
FF05	\0
FF04	o
FF03	l
FF02	l
FF01	e
FF00	h

pm	6004	
	6000	FF00

Character Pointers for String Manipulation

- A string is an array of characters

```
char am[ ] = "hello";  
char *pm;  
pm = &am[ 0 ];
```

```
char *pm = "hello"
```

FF06	
FF05	\0
FF04	o
FF03	l
FF02	l
FF01	e
FF00	h

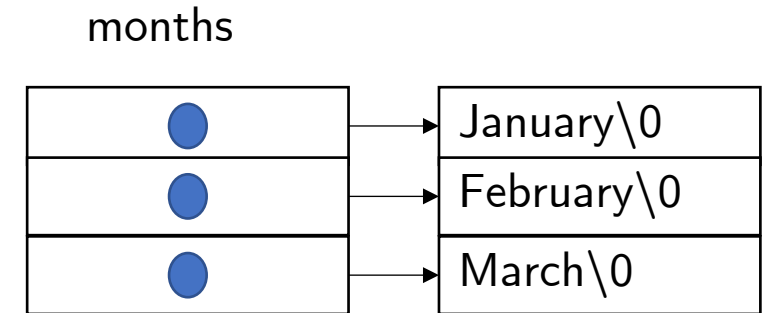
pm	6004	
	6000	FF00

Demo

Pointer Arrays

- Pointers are variable
- Pointer arrays are also possible

```
char *months[ ] = { "January",  
                    "February",  
                    "March"  };
```



Pointer vs Multidimensional Arrays

- `int a[10][20]` vs `int *b[10]`
- `int a[10][20]` → 200 locations set aside
- `int *b[10]` → 10 locations set aside
- Each element of `b` can point need not to point same twenty-element vector

Demo

Address Arithmetic

- Pointers are variables

```
++ip;  
iq = ip;  
--ip;  
printf ("%p", ip);
```

- But, a pointer is constrained to a particular kind of object

Address Arithmetic

- Legal
 - Assignment of pointers of same type
 - Adding or subtracting a pointer to an integer
 - Subtracting or comparing two pointers (to members of the same array)
 - Assigning or comparing a pointer to zero
 - Increment or decrement a pointer using ++ or --.

All other operations are illegal

Demo

Pointers and Function Arguments

- C passes arguments to a function by value

Demo

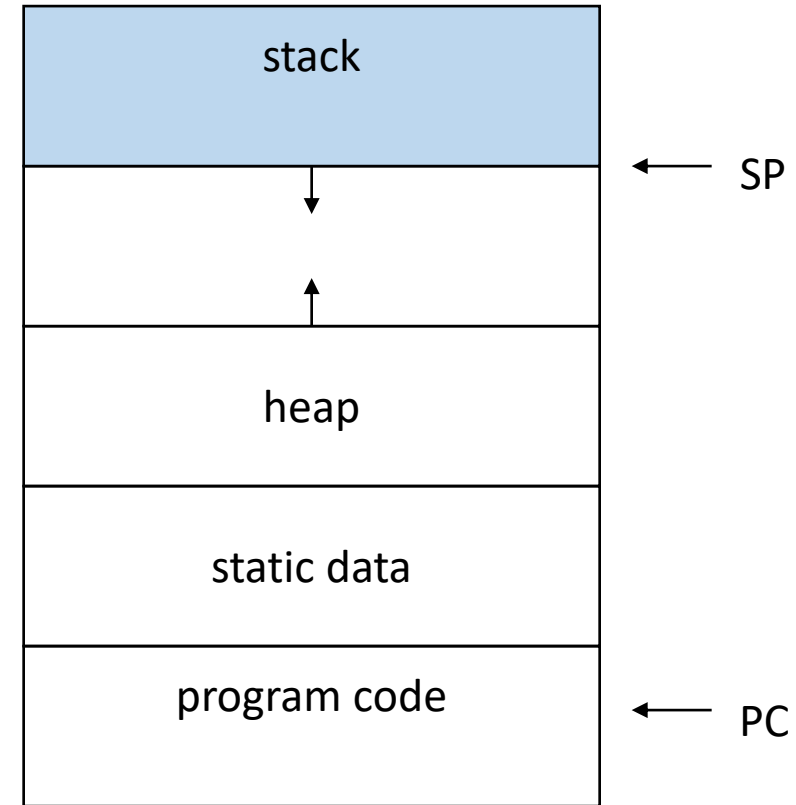
Memory Organization

```
#include<stdio.h>

void increment(int i){
    i = i+1;
}

int main(){
    int i = 10;
    increment(i);
    printf("i = %d\n",i);

    return 0;
}
```



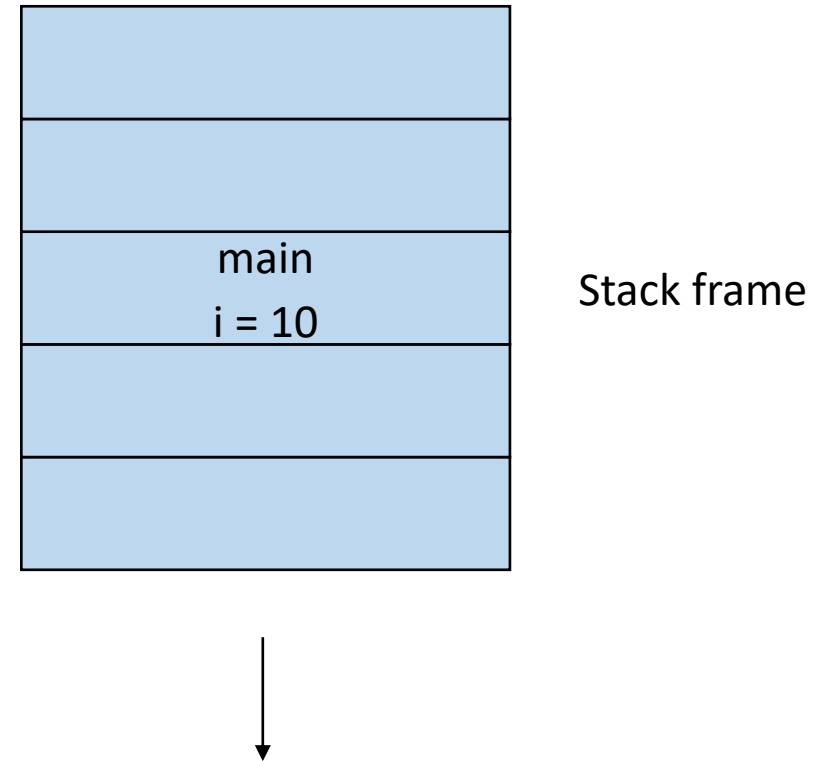
Memory Organization

```
#include<stdio.h>

void increment(int i){
    i = i+1;
}

int main(){
>>    int i = 10;
        increment(i);
        printf("i = %d\n",i);

        return 0;
}
```



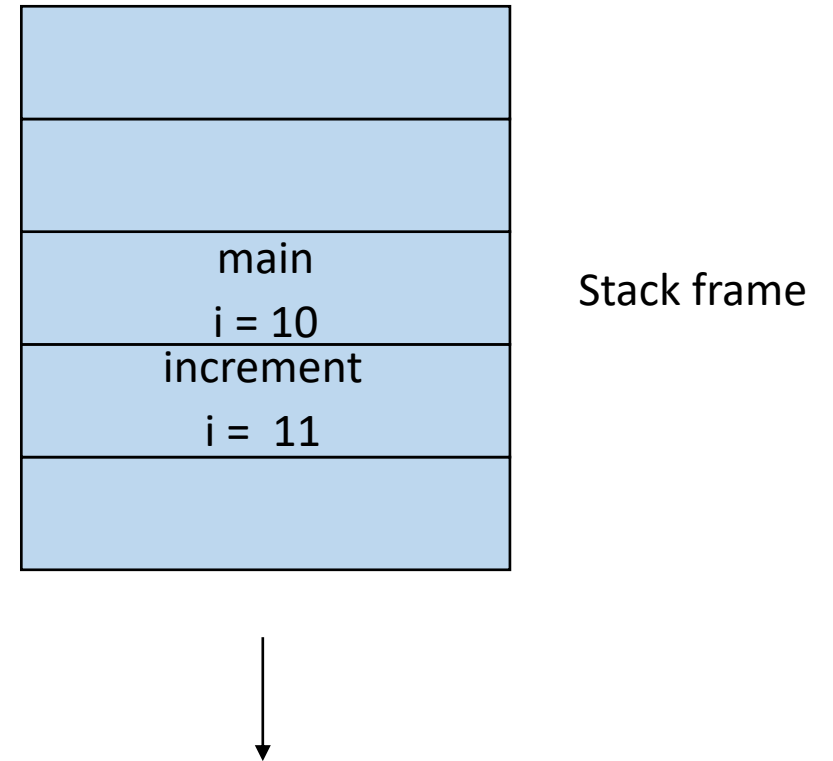
Memory Organization

```
>> #include<stdio.h>

void increment(int i){
    i = i+1;
}

int main(){
    int i = 10;
    increment(i);
    printf("i = %d\n",i);

    return 0;
}
```



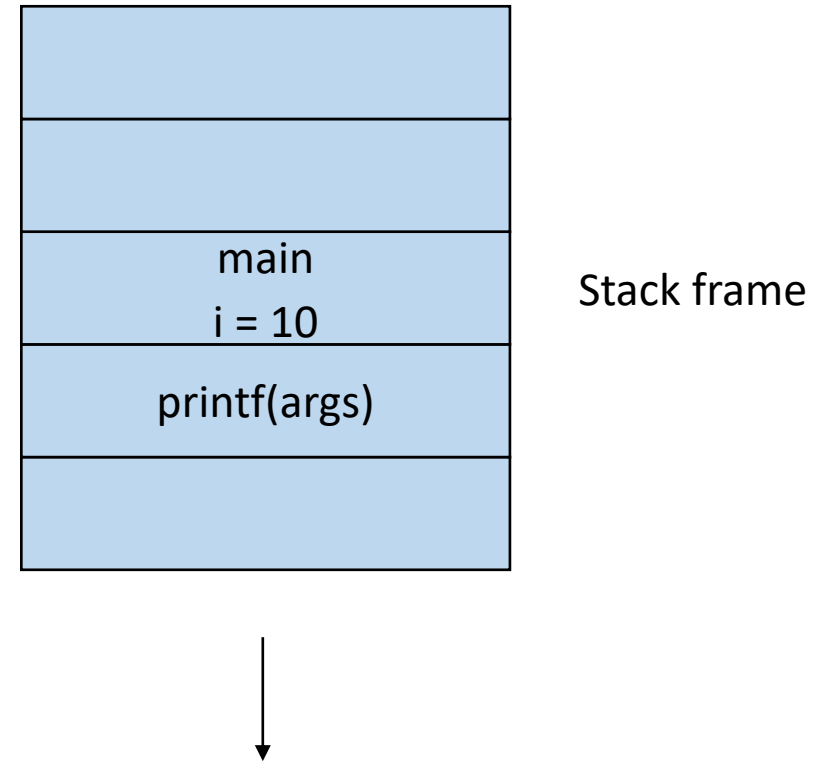
Memory Organization

```
#include<stdio.h>

void increment(int i){
    i = i+1;
}

int main(){
    int i = 10;
    increment(i);
    printf("i = %d\n",i);

    return 0;
}
```



Pointers and Function Arguments

- Call by reference

```
#include<stdio.h>

void increment(int *i){
    (*i) = (*i)+1;
}

int main(){
    int i = 10;
    increment(&i);
    printf("i = %d\n",i);

    return 0;
}
```

Demo

Pointers and Function Arguments

- Pass by reference -- No need to copy the data
- Command line arguments

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])  
<program name> arg0 arg1 arg2
```

Demo

Character Pointers & Functions

- Helpful in string manipulation

`strlen(char *s);`

`strcpy(char *s, char *t);`

`strcmp(char *s, char *t)`

Demo