



# Understanding nullptr in C++

Consider the following C++ program that shows problem with NULL (need of nullptr)

```
// C++ program to demonstrate problem with NULL
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

// function with integer argument
int fun(int N)    { cout << "fun(int)"; }

// Overloaded function with char pointer argument
int fun(char* s)  { cout << "fun(char *)"; }

int main()
{
    // Ideally, it should have called fun(char *),
    // but it causes compiler error.
    fun(NULL);
}
```

Output:

```
16:13: error: call of overloaded 'fun(NULL)' is ambiguous
    fun(NULL);
```

**What is the problem with above program?**

NULL is typically defined as (void \*)0 and conversion of NULL to integral types is

allowed. So the function call `fun(NULL)` becomes ambiguous.

```
// This program compiles (may produce warning)
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = NULL;
}
```

### How does `nullptr` solve the problem?

In the above program, if we replace `NULL` with `nullptr`, we get the output as “`fun(char *)`”.

`nullptr` is a keyword that can be used at all places where `NULL` is expected. Like `NULL`, `nullptr` is implicitly convertible and comparable to any pointer type. **Unlike `NULL`, it is not implicitly convertible or comparable to integral types.**

```
// This program does NOT compile
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = nullptr;
}
```

Output:

Compiler Error

As a side note, **`nullptr` is convertible to `bool`.**

```
// This program compiles
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int *ptr = nullptr;

    // Below line compiles
    if (ptr) { cout << "true"; }
    else { cout << "false"; }
}
```

Output:

```
false
```

There are some unspecified things when we compare two simple pointers but comparison between two values of type `nullptr_t` is specified as, comparison by `<=` and `>=` return true and comparison by `<` and `>` returns false and comparing any pointer type with `nullptr` by `==` and `!=` returns true or false if it is null or non-null respectively.

```
// C++ program to show comparisons with nullptr
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

// Driver program to test behavior of nullptr
int main()
{
    // creating two variables of nullptr_t type
    // i.e., with value equal to nullptr
    nullptr_t np1, np2;

    // <= and >= comparison always return true
    if (np1 >= np2)
        cout << "can compare" << endl;
    else
        cout << "can not compare" << endl;

    // Initialize a pointer with value equal to np1
    char *x = np1; // same as x = nullptr (or x = NULL
                  // will also work)
    if (x == nullptr)
        cout << "x is null" << endl;
    else
        cout << "x is not null" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Output :

```
can compare
x is null
```

This article is contributed by Utkarsh Trivedi. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic dis-

cussed above

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