**Practical Programming** 

# The C Language : Pointers

#### **David Bouchet**

david.bouchet.epita@gmail.com

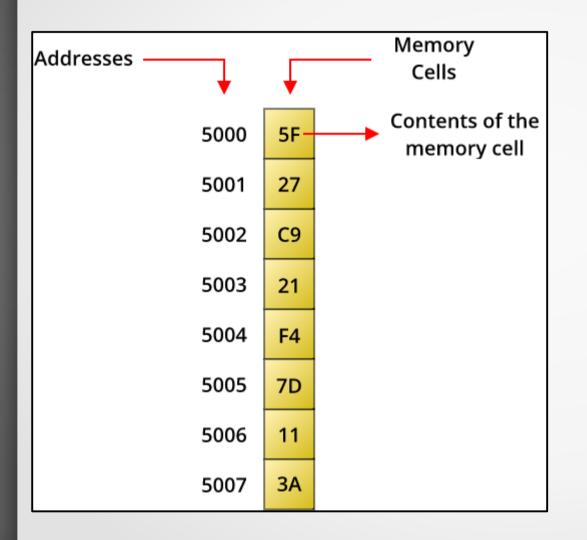
#### Pointers

- Pointers are probably one of the most important concepts in programming.
- Pointers are also an unsafe tool. Most software failures stem from pointer issues.
- Pointers also seem to be the hardest concept to learn.

#### Pointers

- Pointers hold memory addresses.
- Memory addresses are similar to array indexes.
- They are fixed-length unsigned integers.
- They point to specific memory cells.

#### Addresses and Memory Cells

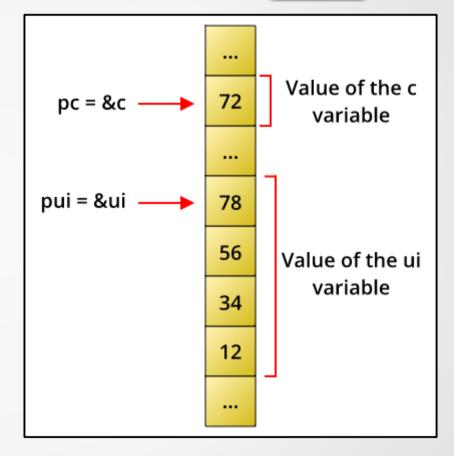


The address  $5000_{16}$  contains  $5F_{16}$ The address  $5001_{16}$  contains  $27_{16}$ ...

The address  $5007_{16}$  contains  $3A_{16}$ 

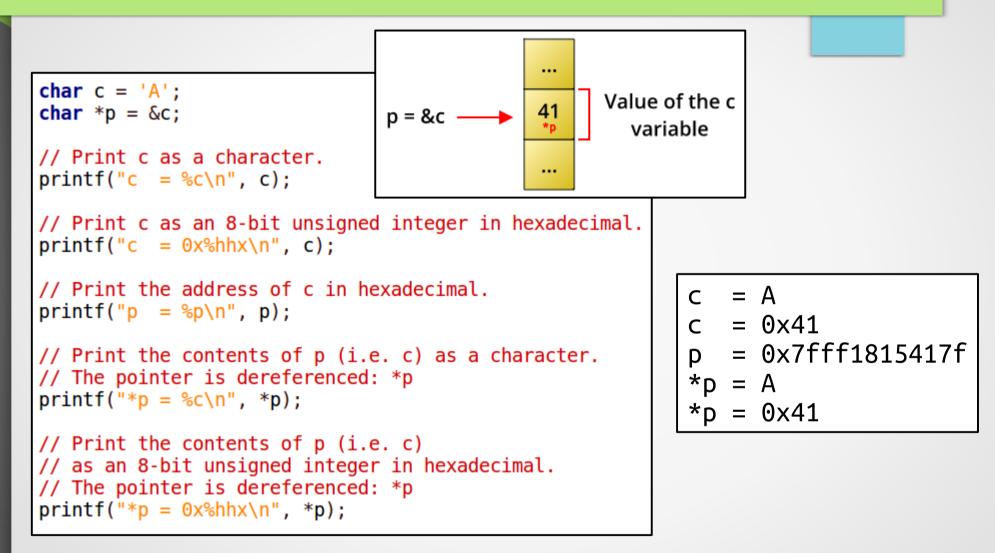
#### **Declaration and Initialization**

```
char c = 0x72;
unsigned int ui = 0x12345678;
// Declare a pointer to a char variable.
char *pc;
// Initialize the pointer.
// pc holds the address of c.
// pc points to the c variable in memory.
pc = &c;
// Declare and initialize a pointer to
// an unsigned int variable.
// pui holds the address of ui.
// pui points to the ui variable in memory.
unsigned int *pui = &ui;
```



The address of **c** is denoted by **&c**. The address of **u***i* is denoted by **&u***i*.

## Dereferencing Pointers (1)



The value pointed to by **p** is denoted by **\*p**. **\*p** is then equivalent to **c**.

#### **Dereferencing Pointers (2)**

```
unsigned int i = 0x12345678;
unsigned int *p = &i;
```

```
printf(" i = 0x%x\n", i);
printf(" p = %p\n", p);
printf("*p = 0x%x\n", *p);
```

```
char *q = (char *)p;
```

printf(" -----\n"); printf(" q -> %hhx <- p\n", \*(q)); printf(" q + 1 -> %hhx\n", \*(q + 1)); printf(" q + 2 -> %hhx\n", \*(q + 2)); printf(" q + 3 -> %hhx\n", \*(q + 3));

#### Dereferencing Pointers (3)

```
unsigned int i = 0 \times 12345678;
printf("i = 0x \times n", i);
char *q = (char *)\&i;
*q = 0xaa;
printf("i = 0x \times n", i);
*(q + 1) = 0xbb;
printf("i = 0x \times n", i);
*(q + 2) = 0xcc;
printf("i = 0x \times n", i);
*(q + 3) = 0xdd;
printf("i = 0x \times n", i);
```

i = 0x12345678
i = 0x123456aa
i = 0x1234bbaa
i = 0x12ccbbaa
i = 0xddccbbaa

#### **Common Mistakes**

- Dereferencing uninitialized pointers
- Out-of-bound access
- Buffer overflow
- Use after deallocations

#### Common Mistakes – Example

printf("p = %p\n", p);

\*p = 0x1234;

p = (nil)
Segmentation fault (core dumped)

#### Passing Pointers as Parameters (1)

```
int main()
{
    int x = 1;
    int y = 9;
    printf("x = %i, y = %i\n", x, y);
    swap(x, y);
    printf("x = %i, y = %i\n", x, y);
    pswap(&x, &y);
    printf("x = %i, y = %i\n", x, y);
    return 0;
}
```

```
void swap(int a, int b)
{
    int temp = a;
    a = b;
    b = temp;
}
```

```
void pswap(int *a, int *b)
{
    int temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp;
}
```

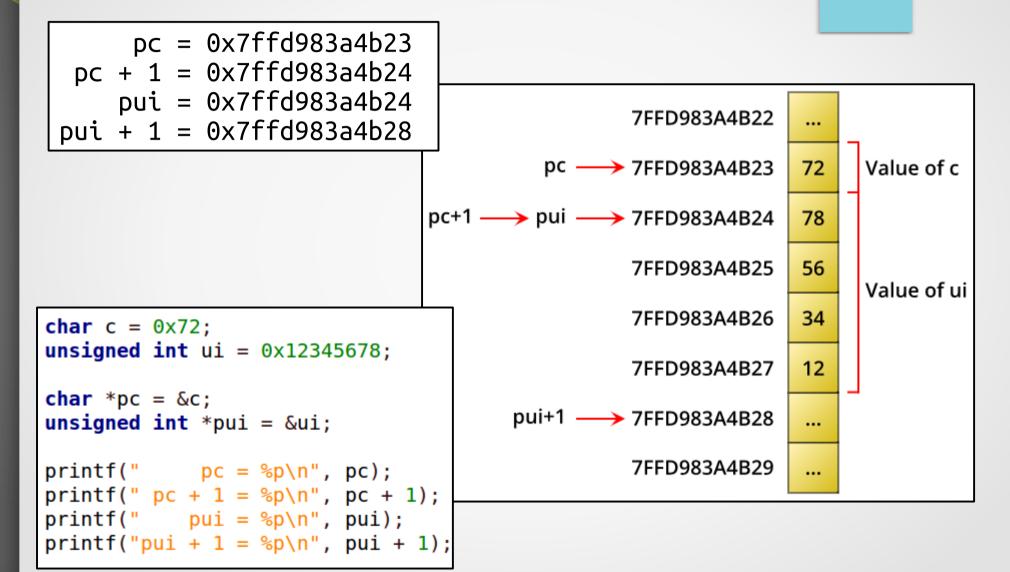
## Passing Pointers as Parameters (2)

		int {	<pre>euclidean_div(int a, int b, int *q, int *r)</pre>
int {	main()		<pre>if (b == 0)     return 1;</pre>
	<pre>int x, y; int q, r, error;</pre>		*q = a / b; *r = a % b;
	x = 100;	1	return 0;
	for $(y = 0; y < 10; y += 2)$	1	
	<pre>{     error = euclidean_div(x, y, &amp;q, &amp;</pre>	r);	
	<pre>if (error)     printf("%i / %i = Error (divi</pre>	sion by	<pre>zero)\n", x, y);</pre>
	<pre>else     printf("%i / %i = %i it remai</pre>	-	
	}		
}	return 0;	•	0 = Error (division by zero)
		1.	2 = 50 it remains 0
			4 = 25 it remains 0
		1	6 = 16 it remains 4
		100 /	8 = 12 it remains 4

# Pointer Arithmetic (1)

- Pointers are integers.
- Additions and subtractions are allowed on pointers.
- p + 1 does not point to the next byte but to the next value.
- The number of bytes for a value depends on its type.

# Pointer Arithmetic (2)



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# Pointer Arithmetic (3)

- Operation between pointers of different types are not allowed.
- The void\* type can't be used in pointer arithmetic (because the void type has no size).

### Pointers to Arrays (1)

• An array variable is a constant pointer.

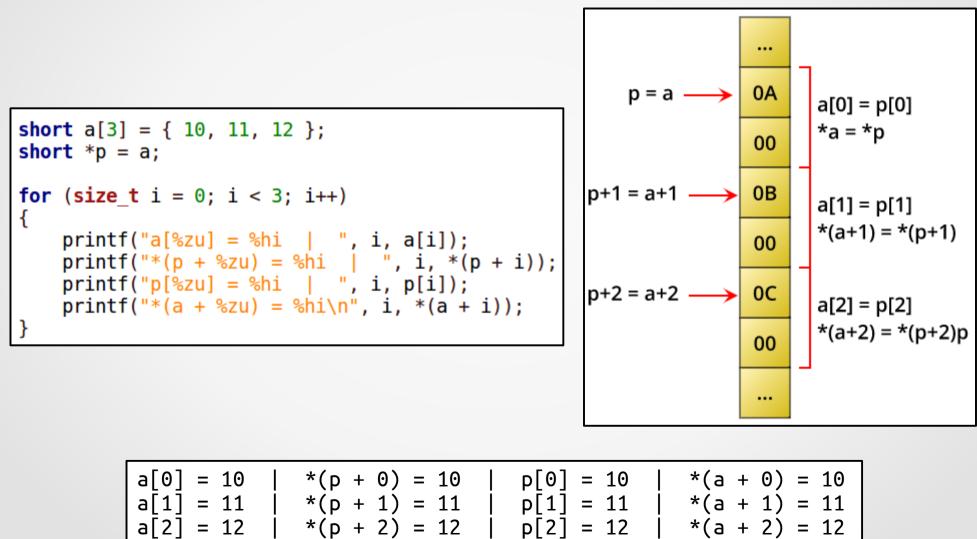
It points to a memory location that contains values of the same size.

short a[3] = { 10, 11, 12 };
short \*p = a;

#### a and p hold the same address value but:

- a points to an array of size 3.
- p points to the first value of a (p = &a[0]).
- The size of **a** is the size of the array in bytes (i.e. 6).
- The size of p is the size of a pointer (it depends on the architecture).
- a is constant.
- **p** is not constant.

#### Pointers to Arrays (2)



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### Pointers to Arrays (3)

```
short a[3] = { 10, 11, 12 };
short *p = a;
for (size t i = 0; i < 3; i++)</pre>
{
                                          0x7ffd40a6e4c0 -> 0x000a
    printf("%p -> 0x%04hx\n", p, *p);
                                          0x7ffd40a6e4c2 -> 0x000b
    p++;
                                          0x7ffd40a6e4c4 -> 0x000c
}
  for (size t i = 0; i < 3; i++)
// {
    printf("%p -> 0x%04hx\n", a, *a);
11
     a++; // NOT ALLOWED! a IS CONSTANT!
11
// }
```

- We cannot replace **p** by **a** in the for loop.
- a++ is not allowed because a is constant.

#### Pointers to Arrays (4)

```
short a[3] = { 10, 11, 12 };
short *p = a;
```

```
printf("Size of the array in bytes:\n");
printf("(a points to the array.)\n");
printf("sizeof(a) = %zu\n", sizeof(a));
```

```
printf("-----\n");
```

```
printf("Size of the p pointer:\n");
printf("(p points to the first element.)\n");
printf("sizeof(p) = %zu\n", sizeof(p));
```

```
printf("-----\n");
```

```
printf("Size of one element:\n");
printf("sizeof(*a) = %zu\n", sizeof(*a));
printf("sizeof(*p) = %zu\n", sizeof(*p));
```

```
printf("-----\n");
```

```
printf("Number of elements:\n");
printf("sizeof(a)/sizeof(*a) = %zu\n", sizeof(a)/sizeof(*a));
```

Size of the array in bytes: (a points to the array.) sizeof(a) = 6

```
Size of the p pointer:
(p points to the first element.)
sizeof(p) = 8
```

```
Size of one element:
sizeof(*a) = 2
sizeof(*p) = 2
....
Number of elements:
sizeof(a)/sizeof(*a) = 3
```

#### Pointers to Arrays (5)

```
int sum(short a[], size_t length)
{
    int s = 0;
    for (size_t i = 0; i < length; i++)
        s += a[i];
    return s;
}</pre>
```

```
int psum(short *a, size_t length)
{
    int s = 0;
```

```
short *end = a + length;
while (a != end)
    s += *(a++);
```

```
return s;
```

}

```
int main()
{
    short a[] = { 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 };
    printf(" sum(a, 5) = %i\n", sum(a, 5));
    printf("psum(a, 5) = %i\n", psum(a, 5));
    return 0;
}
```

```
sum(a, 5) = 60
psum(a, 5) = 60
```

															•
	&a	=	0x7	′ff <sup>.</sup>	f81	c61	030	->	0x1	122	3344	1	=	а	
	&b	=	0x7	′ff <sup>.</sup>	f81	c61	034	->	0xa	abb	ccdd	b	=	b	
8												51030			
	•											51038		•	
-														Ρ-	

<pre>PRINT(); PRINT(); PRINT(); PRINT();</pre>

<pre>#define PRINT() \</pre>	
printf(" &a = %p ->	0x%08x = a\n", &a, a);\ 0x%08x = b\n", &b, b);\ %p = p1\n", &p1, p1);\ %p = p2\n", &p2, p2);\
<pre>printf(" &amp;b = %p -&gt;</pre>	$0x \ge 0x = b \setminus n^{"}, \& b, b); \setminus$
<pre>printf("&amp;p1 = %p -&gt;</pre>	%p = p1\n", &p1, p1);\
<pre>printf("&amp;p2 = %p -&gt;</pre>	%p = p2\n", &p2, p2);\
printf("	\n")

&a =	0x7fff81c61030	->	0x11223344	=	а
&b =	0x7fff81c61034	->	0xaabbccdd	=	b
&p1 =	0x7fff81c61038	->	0x7fff81c61030	=	р1
&p2 =	0x7fff81c61040	->	0x7fff81c61038	=	p2
&a =	0x7fff81c61030	->	0×00000000	=	а
	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034			= =	_
&b =	0x7fff81c61034	->	0xaabbccdd	=	_
&b = &p1 =	0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038	-> ->	0xaabbccdd	= =	b p1

#define PRINT() \
printf(" &a = %p -> 0x%08x = a\n", &a, a);\
printf(" $\&b = \$p \rightarrow 0x\$08x = b\n$ ", $\&b, b$ );
<pre>printf("&amp;p1 = %p -&gt; %p = p1\n", &amp;p1, p1);\ printf("&amp;p2 = %p -&gt; %p = p2\n", &amp;p2, p2);\</pre>
printf("&p2 = %p -> %p = p2\n", &p2, p2);\
printf("\n")

<pre>&amp;a = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;b = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;p1 = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;p2 = 0x7fff81c610</pre>	34 -> 38 ->	0x11223344 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038		_
<pre>&amp;a = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;b = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;p1 = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;p2 = 0x7fff81c610</pre>	34 -> 38 ->	0x00000000 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038	=	a b p1 p2
<pre>&amp;a = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;b = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;p1 = 0x7fff81c610 &amp;p2 = 0x7fff81c610</pre>	34 -> 38 ->	0x12345678 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038		

<pre>int a = 0x11223344; int b = 0xaabbccdd;</pre>	
<pre>int *p1 = &amp;a int **p2 = &amp;p1</pre>	
<pre>PRINT();</pre>	
<pre>*p1 = 0x0; **p2 = 0x12345678; *p2 = &amp;b **p2 = 0;</pre>	<pre>PRINT(); PRINT(); PRINT(); PRINT();</pre>
return 0;	

<pre>#define PRINT() \</pre>	
printf(" &a = %p ->	0x%08x = a\n", &a, a);\ 0x%08x = b\n", &b, b);\ %p = p1\n", &p1, p1);\ %p = p2\n", &p2, p2);\
<pre>printf(" &amp;b = %p -&gt;</pre>	$0x$ %08x = b\n", &b, b);\
<pre>printf("&amp;p1 = %p -&gt;</pre>	%p = p1\n", &p1, p1);\
printf("&p2 = %p ->	%p = p2\n", &p2, p2);\
printf("	·····\n")

&b = &p1 =	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61040	-> ->	0x11223344 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038	= =	a b p1 p2
&b = &p1 =	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61040	-> ->	0x00000000 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038	=	a b p1 p2
&b = &p1 =	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61038	-> ->	0x12345678 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038	=	a b p1 p2
&b = &p1 =	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61040	-> ->	0x12345678 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038	=	a b p1 p2

<pre>int a = 0x11223344; int b = 0xaabbccdd;</pre>
<pre>int *p1 = &amp;a int **p2 = &amp;p1</pre>
PRINT();
<pre>*p1 = 0x0; PRINT(); **p2 = 0x12345678; PRINT(); *p2 = &amp;b PRINT(); **p2 = 0; PRINT();</pre>
return 0;

<pre>#define PRINT() \</pre>	
printf(" &a = &p ->	0x%08x = a\n", &a, a);\
<pre>printf(" &amp;b = %p -&gt;</pre>	0x%08x = b\n", &b, b);\ %p = p1\n", &p1, p1);\
<pre>printf("&amp;p1 = %p -&gt;</pre>	%p = p1\n", &p1, p1);\
<pre>printf("&amp;p2 = %p -&gt;</pre>	$p = p2 n^{"}, & p2, p2); \$
printf("	\n")

&b = 0 &p1 = 0	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61040	-> ->	0x11223344 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038	=	b
&b = 0 &p1 = 0	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61040	-> ->	0x00000000 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038		_
&b = 0 &p1 = 0	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61040	-> ->	0x12345678 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61038	=	_
&b = 0 &p1 = 0	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61040	-> ->	0x12345678 0xaabbccdd 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038	=	
&b = 0 &p1 = 0	0x7fff81c61030 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038 0x7fff81c61040	-> ->	0x12345678 0x00000000 0x7fff81c61034 0x7fff81c61038	=	

<pre>int a = 0x11223344; int b = 0xaabbccdd;</pre>
<pre>int *p1 = &amp;a int **p2 = &amp;p1</pre>
<pre>PRINT();</pre>
<pre>*p1 = 0x0; PRINT(); **p2 = 0x12345678; PRINT(); *p2 = &amp;b PRINT(); **p2 = 0; PRINT();</pre>
return 0;

#define PRINT() \
<pre>printf(" &amp;a = %p -&gt; 0x%08x = a\n", &amp;a, a);\ printf(" &amp;b = %p -&gt; 0x%08x = b\n", &amp;b, b);\ printf("&amp;p1 = %p -&gt; %p = p1\n", &amp;p1, p1);\ printf("&amp;p2 = %p -&gt; %p = p2\n", &amp;p2, p2);\</pre>
printf(" &b = %p -> 0x%08x = b\n", &b, b);\
printf("&pl = %p -> %p = pl\n", &pl, pl);\
printf("&p2 = %p -> %p = p2\n", &p2, p2);\
printf("\n")