

4010-350 Personal SE

Computer Memory
Addresses
C Pointers

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 - Words (ints) 32 bits $\approx 4 \times 10^9$ ≈ 4 billion
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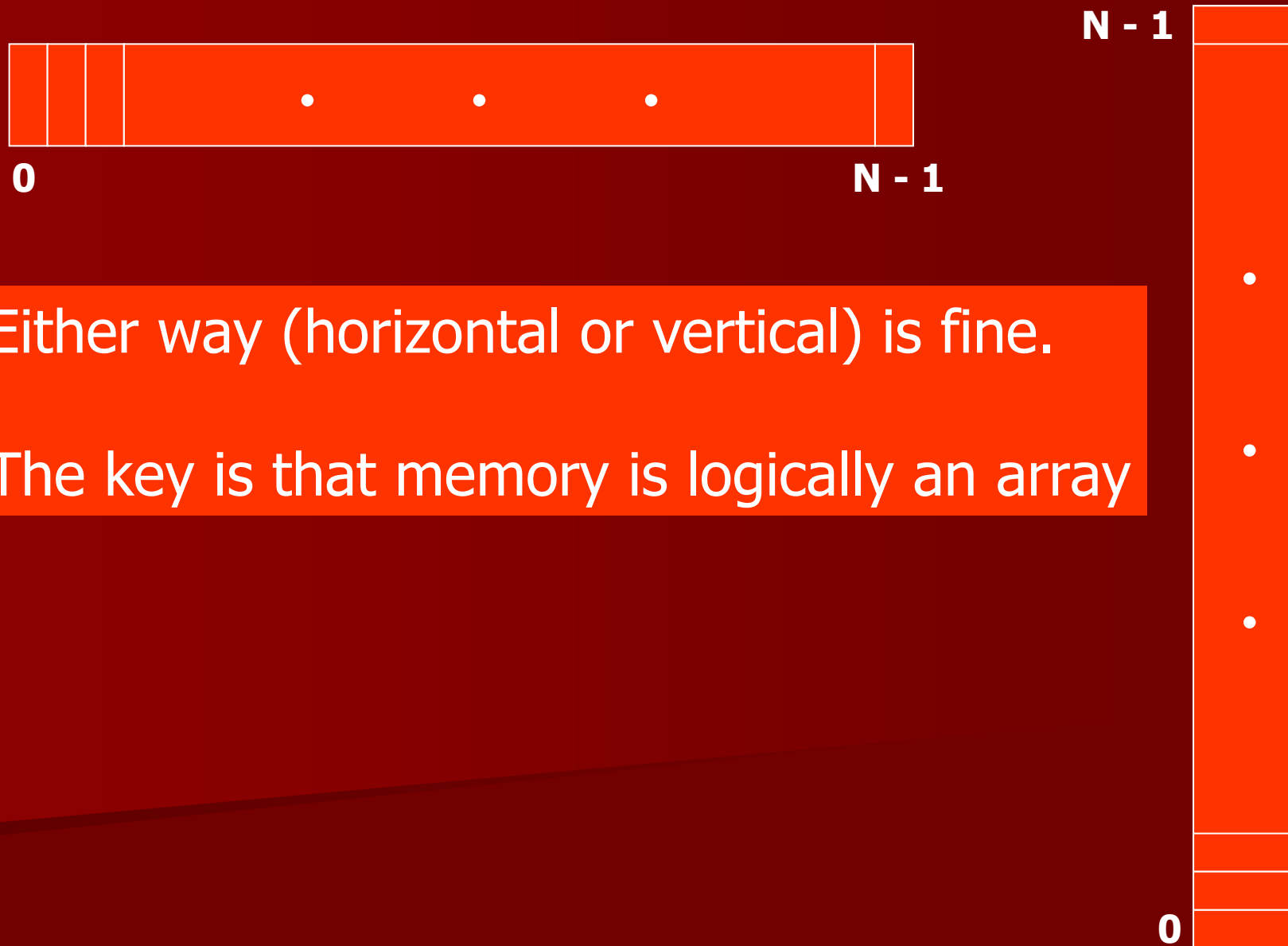
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 - Think of it as an array named memory.
 - Then `memory[ a ]` is the byte at index / location / address a.
 - Normally the *addresses* run from 0 to some maximum.

Pictorially ... N byte Memory



Either way (horizontal or vertical) is fine.

The key is that memory is logically an array

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- Possibilities:
 - It could be the decimal number 4,878,181
 - It could be the string "Joe"
'J' = 0x4A, 'o' = 0x6F, 'e' = 0x65
 - It could be the address of the 4,878,181st byte in memory
 - It could be an instruction to, say, increment (op code = 0x4A) a location (address = 0x6F65) by 1

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- How do we know??????
- We don't until we use it!
 - If we send it to a printer, it's a string.
 - If we use it to access memory, it's an address.
 - If we fetch it as an instruction, it's an instruction.

Computer Numbers as Shape-Shifters

- The ability of numbers to "morph" their meaning is very powerful.
 - We can manipulate characters like numbers.
 - We can change instructions on the fly.
 - We can perform computation on addresses.

Danger Will Robinson! Danger!

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- BUT: What if we use a number other than intended:
 - We get run-time errors (using an integer as an address).
 - We get hard-to-fix bugs (executing data as instructions).
 - We get weird printout (sending addresses to a printer).

Spiderman Is A "C" Programmer

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**With great power
comes great responsibility.**

Pointers in C

- Consider the following two declarations:

```
int i ;  
int *ip ;
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"*" says that ip is a pointer, not an integer

Pointers in C

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int i ;  
int *ip ;
```

The "*" is attached to the variable, not the type

Pointers in C

- Consider the following two declarations:

```
int i ;  
int *ip ;
```

```
int i, *ip ;
```

Equivalent to these two
declarations

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```
int *ip ;
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- On most systems, both allocate 32 bits for **i** and **ip**.

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```
int i ;
```

```
int *ip ;
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- On most systems, both allocate 32 bits for `i` and `ip`.
- The difference?
 - `i`'s contents are treated as an *integer* – just a number.
 - `ip`'s contents are treated as an *address* (where an integer can be found).

Pointers in C

- Consider the following two declarations:

```
int i ;
```

```
int *ip ;
```

- On most systems, both allocate 32 bits for `i` and `ip`.
- The difference?
 - `i`'s contents are treated as an integer.
 - All we can manipulate is the integer value in `i`.
 - `ip`'s contents are treated as an address (where an integer can be found).
 - We can manipulate the address (make it point elsewhere).
 - We can manipulate the integer at the current address.

A Short Example

```
double x = 3.14159 ;  
double y = 2.71828 ;  
double *dp ;
```

NAME	ADDR	VALUE
x	108	3.14159
y	116	2.71828
dp	124	???????

A Short Example

```
double x = 3.14159 ;  
double y = 2.71828 ;  
double *dp ;  
dp = &x ;
```

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x	108	3.14159
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& = "address of"

The address of a variable is a pointer to the variable's type

A Short Example – The Effect

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double x = 3.14159 ;  
double y = 2.71828 ;  
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dp = &x ;
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NAME	ADDR	VALUE
x	108	3.14159
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A Short Example

```
double x = 3.14159 ;  
double y = 2.71828 ;  
double *dp ;  
  
dp = &x ;  
x = *dp * 2.0 ;
```



NAME	ADDR	VALUE
x	108	3.14159
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dp = &x ;
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```
x = *dp * 2.0 ;
```



NAME	ADDR	VALUE
x	108	3.14159
y	116	2.71828
dp	124	108

* = "dereference"

The value the pointer addresses,
not the pointer itself

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double x = 3.14159 ;
```

```
double y = 2.71828 ;
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```
double *dp ;
```

```
dp = &x ;
```

```
x = *dp * 2.0 ; // same as x = x * 2.0
```



NAME	ADDR	VALUE
x	108	6.28318
y	116	2.71828
dp	124	108

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double x = 3.14159 ;
```

```
double y = 2.71828 ;
```

```
double *dp ;
```

```
dp = &x ;
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```
x = *dp * 2.0 ; // same as x = x * 2.0
```

```
dp = &y ;
```



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dp	124	116

```
dp = &x ;
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```
x = *dp * 2.0 ; // same as x = x * 2.0
```

```
dp = &y ;
```

```
*dp += x ;
```

A Short Example – The Effect

```
double x = 3.14159 ;  
double y = 2.71828 ;  
double *dp ;
```



NAME	ADDR	VALUE
x	108	6.28318
y	116	9.00146
dp	124	116

```
dp = &x ;
```

```
x = *dp * 2.0 ; // same as x = x * 2.0
```

```
dp = &y ;
```

```
*dp += x ;
```

Pointers – Reference Parameters

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// Swap – the wrong way

```
void swap( grade_entry x, grade_entry y ) {  
    grade_entry temp ;  
    temp = x ;    x = y ;    y = temp ;  
    return ;  
}
```

Pointers – Reference Parameters

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void swap( grade_entry x, grade_entry y ) {  
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    temp = x ;    x = y ;    y = temp ;  
  
    return ;  
}
```

// Swap – the right way

```
void swap( grade_entry *x, grade_entry *y ) {  
    grade_entry temp ;  
  
    temp = *x ;    *x = *y ;    *y = temp ;  
  
    return ;  
}
```

Pointers – Call by Reference

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// Array element exchange the wrong way

```
swap( grade_list[ i ], grade_list[ j ] ) ;
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