



Pointers

Part 2

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Part 2

Pointers and Arrays

Pointers and Arrays

An array's name is a constant pointer to its first element

- int tab[5];
- int *p;

p=tab → **p=&tab[0]**

Pointers and Arrays

p=&tab[0]

p+1=&tab[1]

*(p+1)=tab[1]

■ p+n=&tab[n]

Increment and Decrement

■ p++=&tab[i+1]

■ P--=&tab[i-1]

Pointers and Arrays

$*P \Leftrightarrow *(p+0) \Leftrightarrow tab[0];$

$*(P+1) \Leftrightarrow tab[1];$

$*(P+2) \Leftrightarrow tab[2];$

.....

$*(P+i) \Leftrightarrow tab[i];$

.....

$*(P+N-1) \Leftrightarrow tab[N-1];$

Note:

$*P+1 \neq *(P+1)$

$*P+1$: Add 1 to the value of the element pointed to by P

$*(P+1)$: The value of the element pointed to the address following P, meaning $P+1$

Reading an Array

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)
    {scanf ("%d", &tab[i]); }
```

```
for (p=tab; p<tab+N; p++)
    {scanf ("%d", p); }
```

Displaying an Array

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)
    {printf ("%d", tab[i]); }
```

```
for (p=tab; p<tab+N; p++)
    {printf ("%d", *p); }
```

Reading an Array

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)
    {scanf ("%f", &tab[i]); }
```

```
for (p=tab; p<tab+N; p++)
    {scanf ("%f", p); }
```

Displaying an Array

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)
    {printf ("%f", tab[i]); }
```

```
for (p=tab; p<tab+N; p++)
    {printf ("%f", *p); }
```

Reading an Array

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)
    {scanf ("%c", &tab[i]);
     getchar(); }
```

```
for (p=tab; p<tab+N; p++)
    {scanf ("%c", p);
     getchar(); }
```

Displaying an Array

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)
    {printf ("%c", tab[i]); }
```

```
for (p=tab; p<tab+N; p++)
    {printf ("%c", *p); }
```

Pointers and Arrays

Exercise

Provide the result of the following instruction

```
int T[10]={22,1,-3,5,0,3,11,8,4,20};
```

```
int *P;
```

```
P=T; printf(" %d",*P); 22
```

```
P=T; printf(" %d",*(P+3)); 25
```

```
P=T; printf(" %d",*(P+3)); 5
```

```
P=T; P++; printf(" %d",*P); 1
```

```
P=T; P++; printf(" %d",*(P+3)); 0
```

```
P=&T[0]; printf(" %d",*P); 22
```

```
P=&T[6]; printf(" %d",*P); 11
```