Pointers (1A)

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2/15/18

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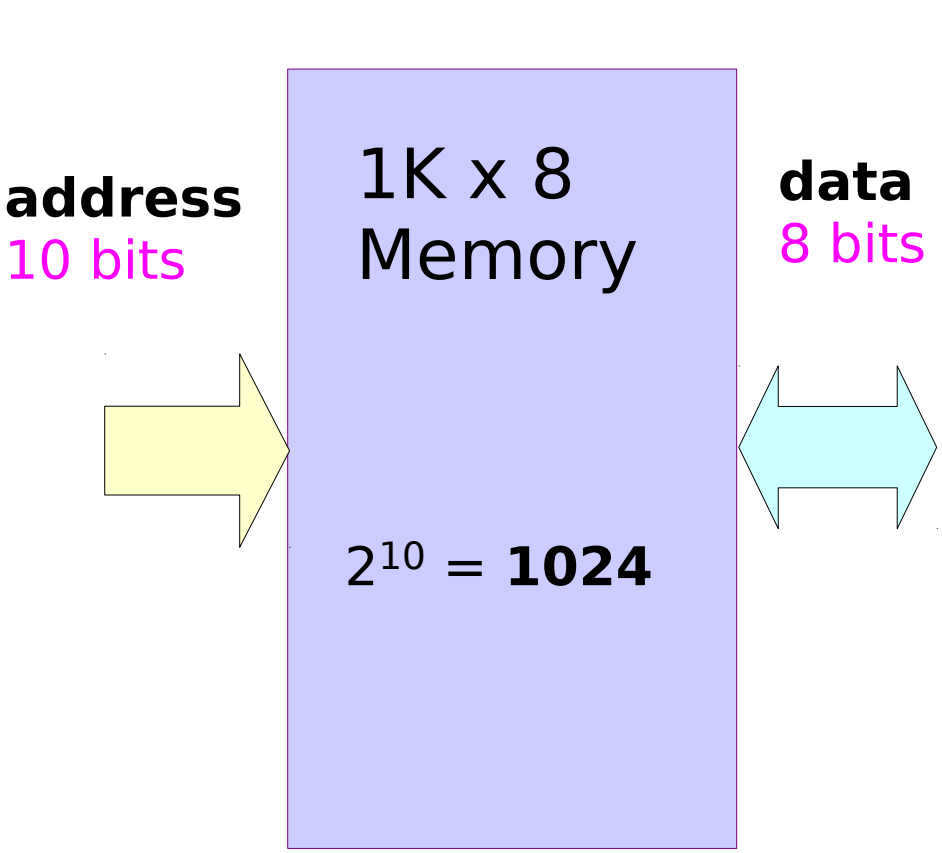
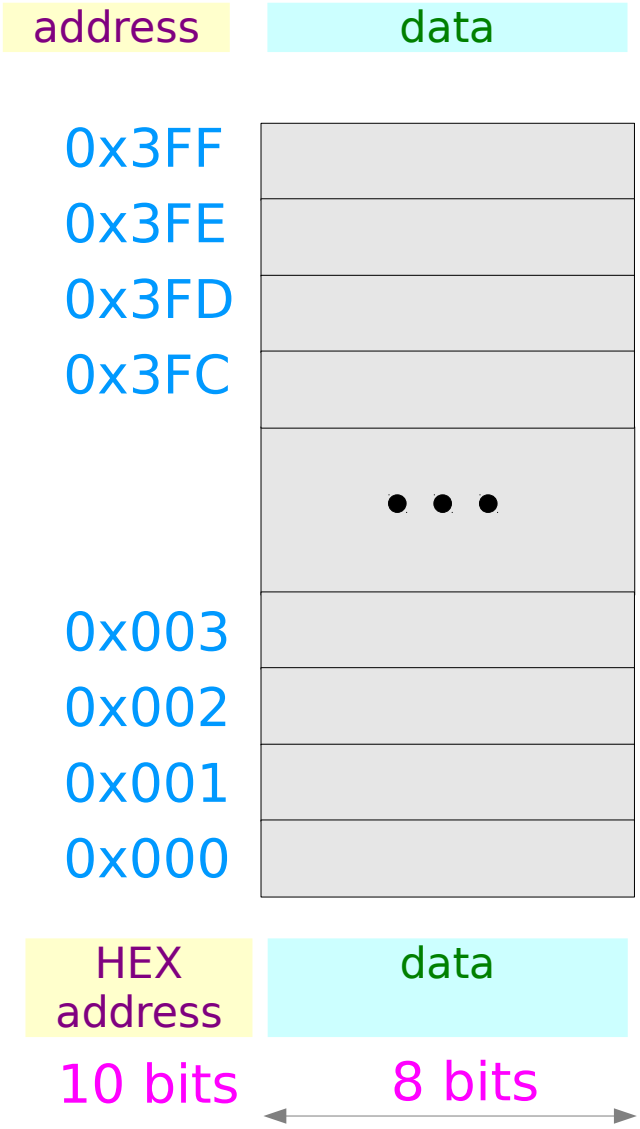
2/15/18

Byte Address and Data in a Memory





Variables

```
int    a;
```

a can hold an *integer* value

address	data
&a	a

```
a = 100;
```

a holds the *integer* 100

address	data
&a	a ⬅ 100

Pointer Variables

```
int *     p;
```

p holds an *address*

p can hold the *address* of an int data

*p can hold an *integer* value

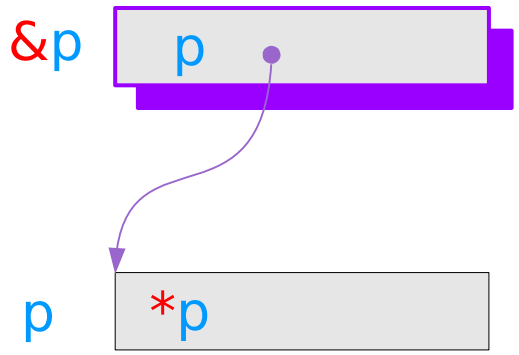
type ***variable***

```
int   *   p;
```

pointer to int

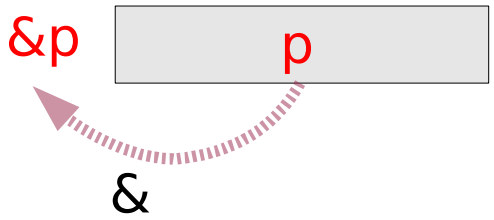
```
int   *   p;
```

int

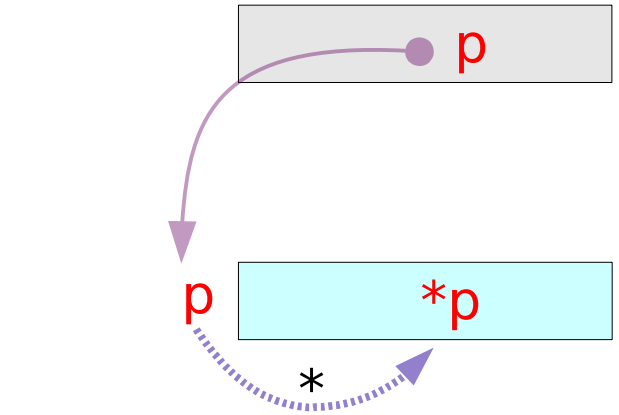


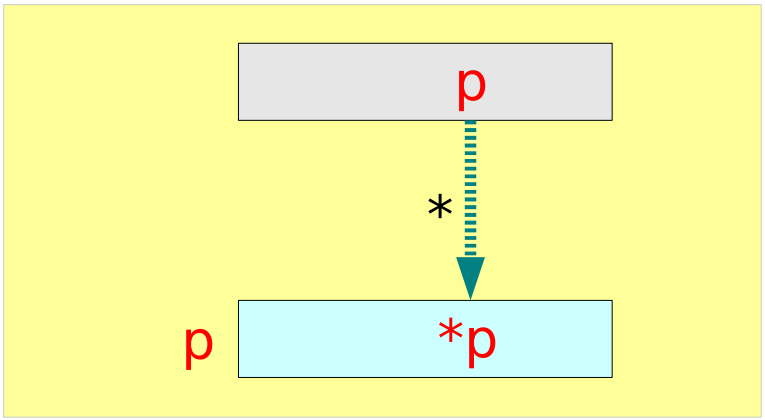
Dereferencing

The address of a variable :
Address of operator &

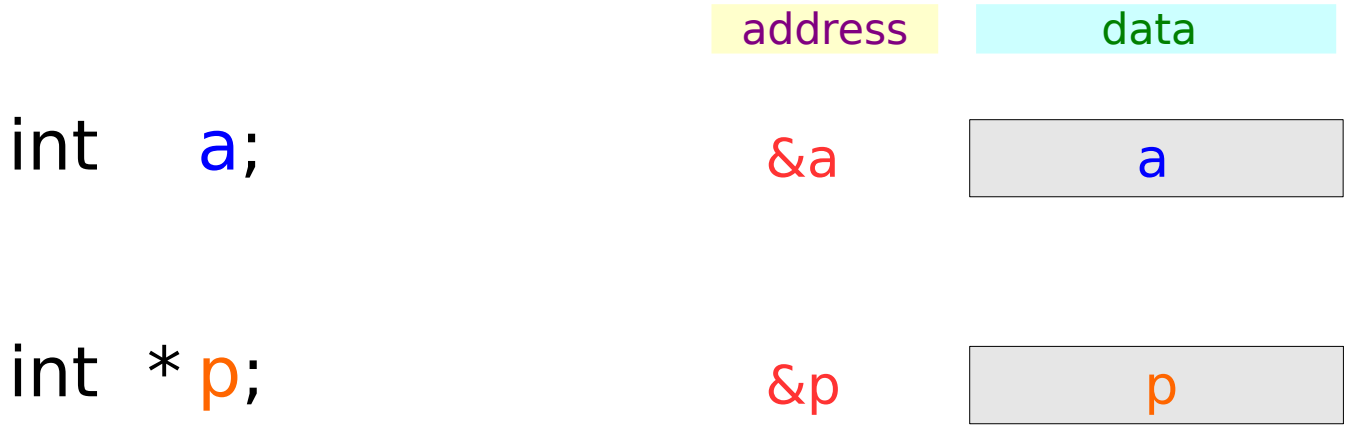


The content of a pointed location :
*Dereferencing operator **

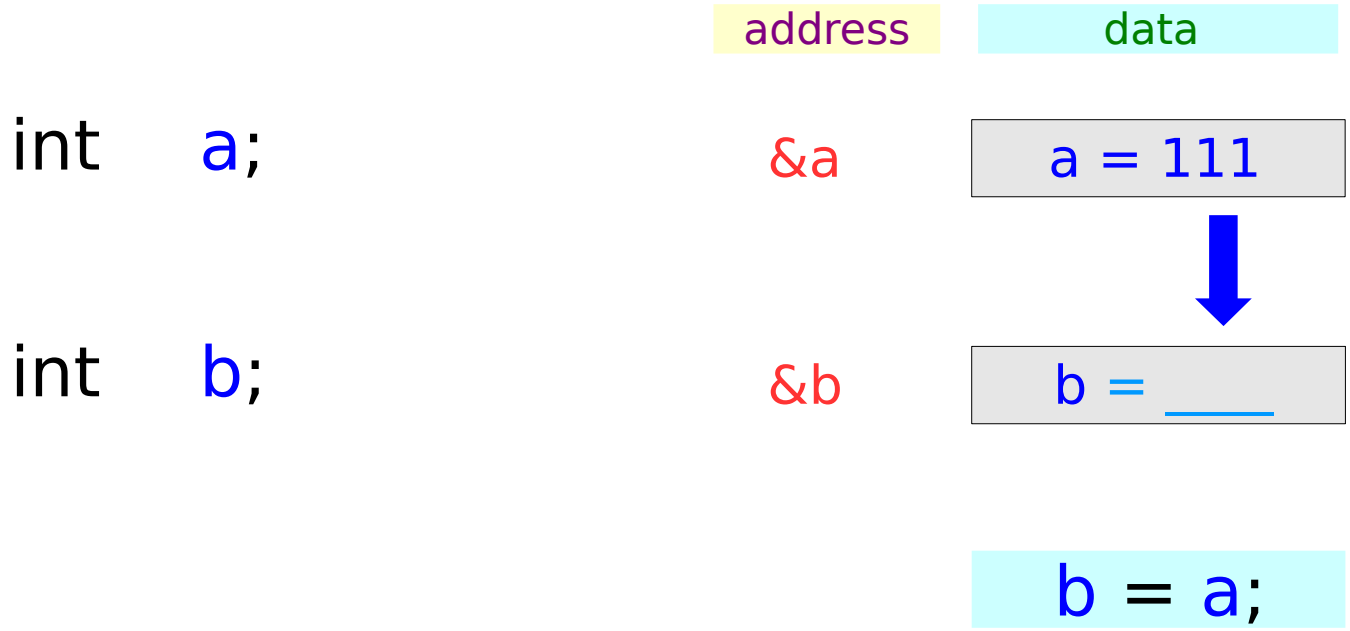




Variables and their addresses

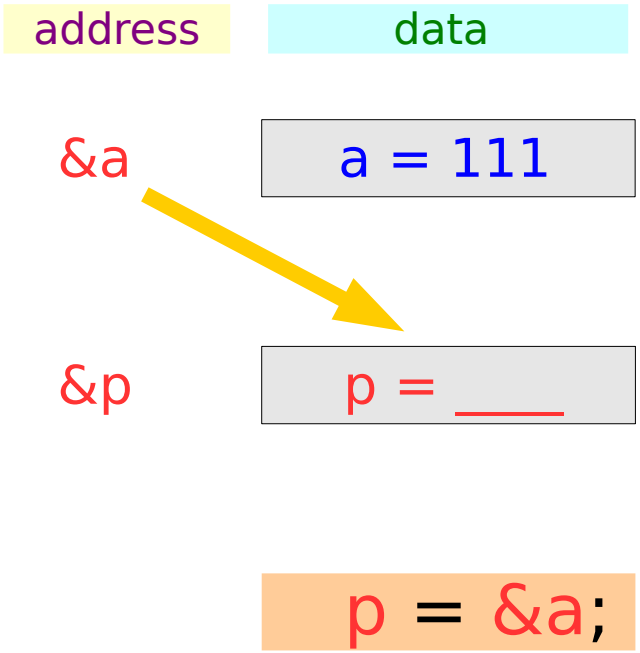


Assignment of a value



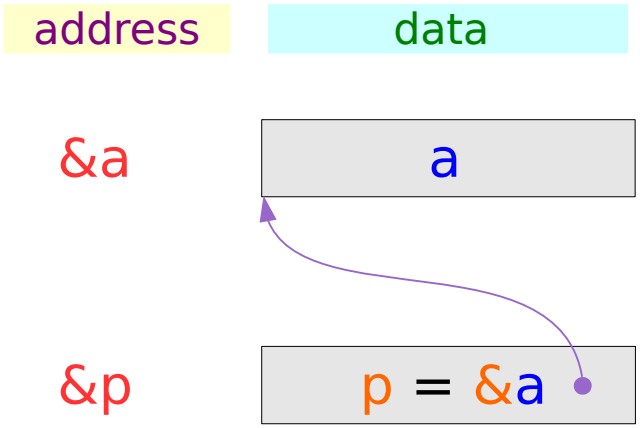
Assignment of an address

```
int   a;

int  *p;
```



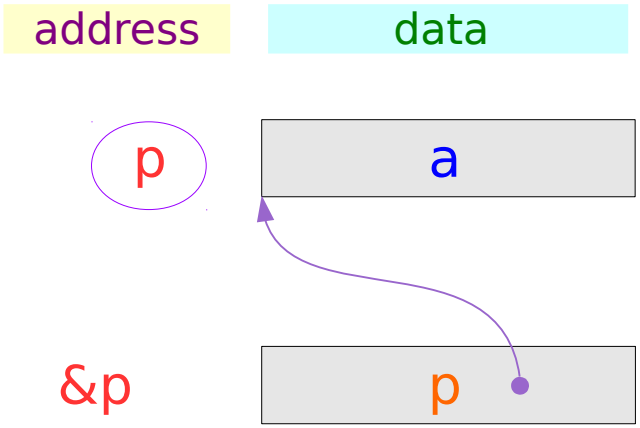
Variables with initializations

```
int    a;

int  * p = &a;
```



Pointed addresses : p

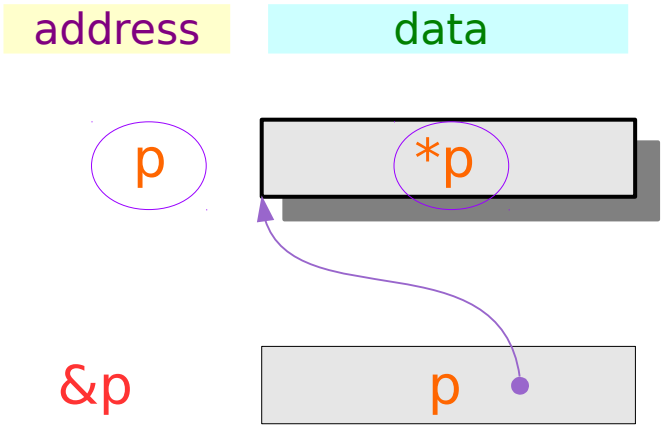
```
int    a;

int  * p = &a;
```



p ≡ &a

Dereferenced Variable : *p

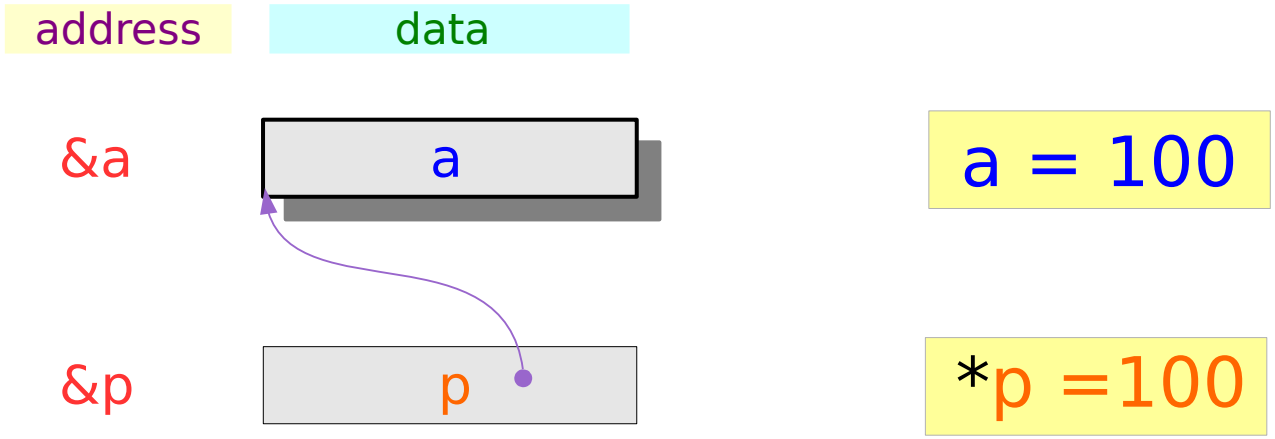
```
int    a;

int  * p = &a;
```



p ≡ &a

*p ≡ a

Two way to access: a and *p



1) Read/Write a
2) Read/Write *p

1. Pass by Reference
2. Arrays

Pass by Reference

Variable Scopes

```
int func1 (int a, int b)
{
    int i, int j;
    ...
    ...

    ...
    ...
}
```

```
int main ()
{
    int x, int y;
    ...
    ...

    func1 ( 10, 20 );

    ...
    ...
}
```

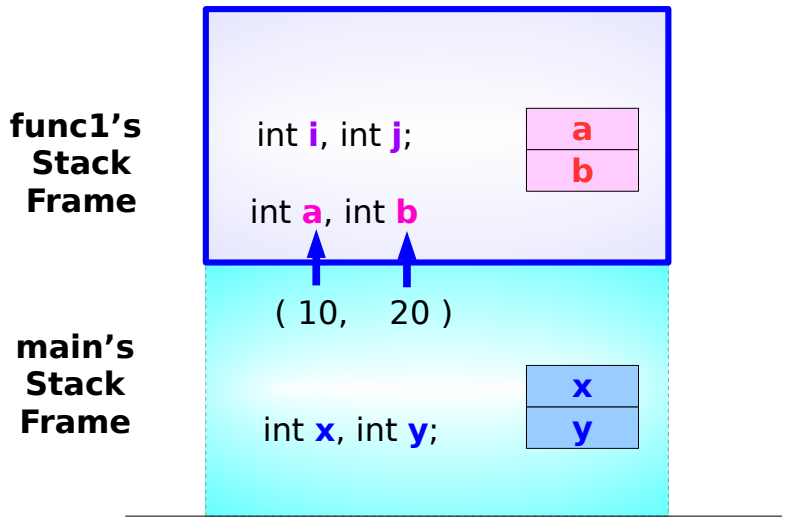
i and j's
variable scope

cannot access
each other

x and y's
variable scope

Only **top** stack frame is active
and its variable can be accessed

Communications are performed
only through the **parameter** variables



Pass by Reference

```
int func1 (int* a, int* b)
{
    int i, int j;
    ...
    ...

    ...
    ...
}
```

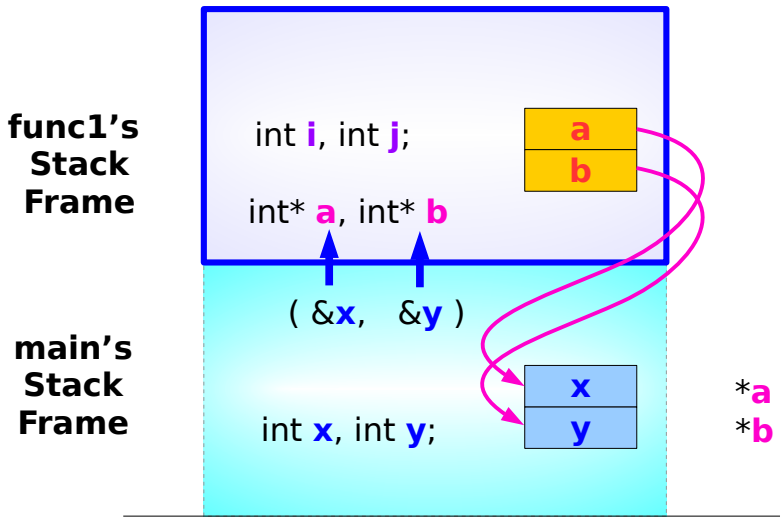
```
int main ()
{
    int x, int y;
    ...
    ...

    func1 ( &x, &y );

    ...
    ...
}
```

x and y are made known to **func1**
func1 can read / write x and y
through their addresses

*a
*b

a=&x
b=&y

x and y's
variable scope



Swapping integers


```
int a, b;

swap( &a, &b );

swap( int *, int * );
```

function call

function prototype

Pass by integer reference

```
void swap(int *p, int *q) {
    int tmp;

    tmp = *p;
    *p = *q;
    *q = tmp;
}
```

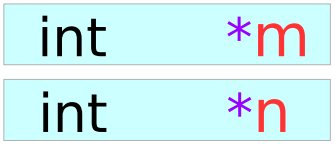
int *	p
int	*q

int *	p
int	*q

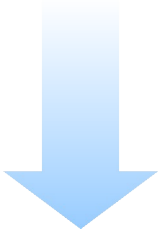
int	tmp

```
int a, b;
    ...
swap( &a, &b );
```

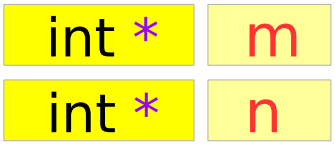
Integer and Integer Pointer Types



integer pointer declarations

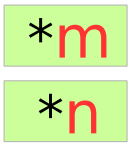


a way of thinking



integer pointer variables

int *



treated as integer variables

int

variables ***types***

Arrays

Accessing array elements – using an address

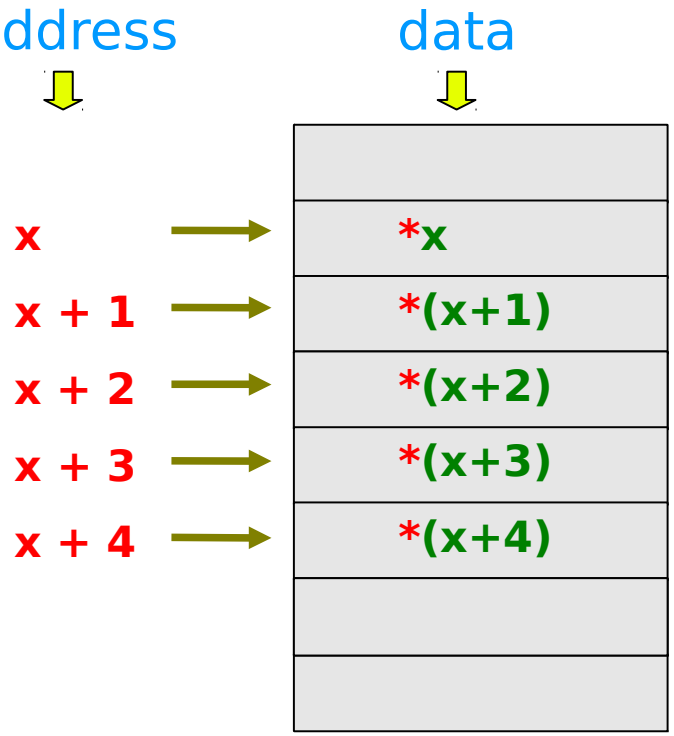
```
int     x[5];
```

x holds the *starting address*
*of **5** consecutive **int** variables*

5 int variables

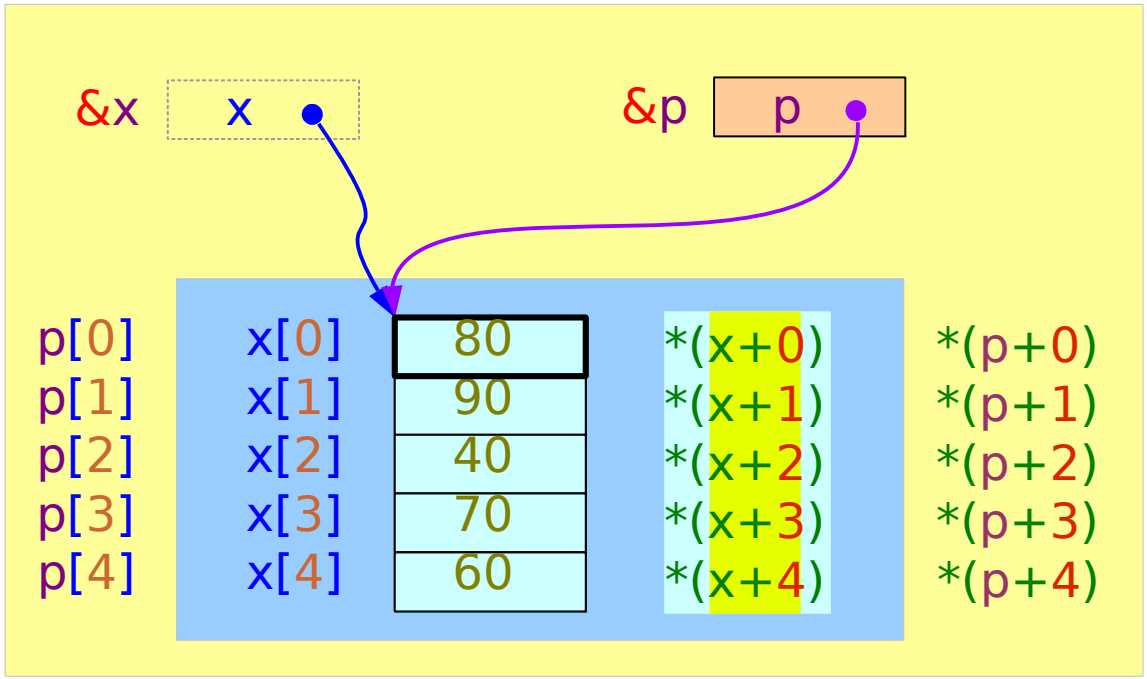
index	data
0	x[0]
1	x[1]
2	x[2]
3	x[3]
4	x[4]

cannot change
address x
(constant)



Accessing an Array with a Pointer Variable

```
int x [5] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };

int  *p = x;
```



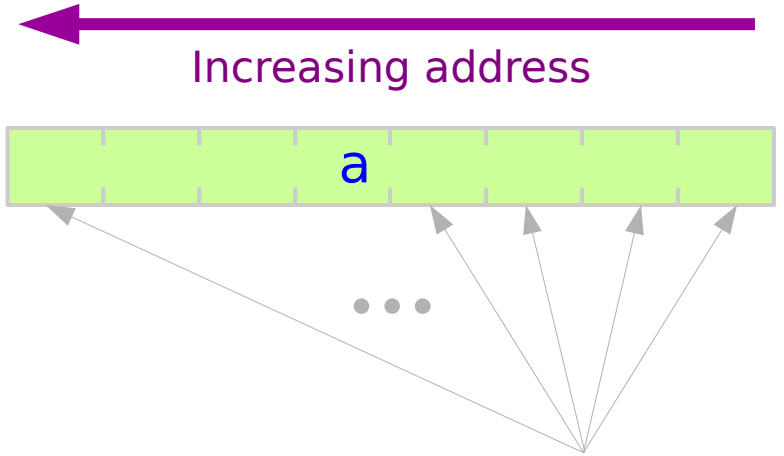
x is a constant symbol
cannot be changed

p is a variable
can point to other addresses

Byte Address
Little Endian
Big Endian

Byte Address

long a;



8 byte size data type

Numbers in Positional Notation

long a = 0x1020304050607080; 8 (bytes)

$$a_7 \;\; a_6 \;\; a_5 \;\; a_4 \;\; a_3 \;\; a_2 \;\; a_1 \;\; a_0$$

Most Significant Byte

$$a_7 = 0x10 \cdots 16^7$$ the highest weight

$$a_6 = 0x20 \cdots 16^6$$

$$a_5 = 0x30 \cdots 16^5$$

$$a_4 = 0x40 \cdots 16^4$$

$$a_3 = 0x50 \cdots 16^3$$

$$a_2 = 0x60 \cdots 16^2$$

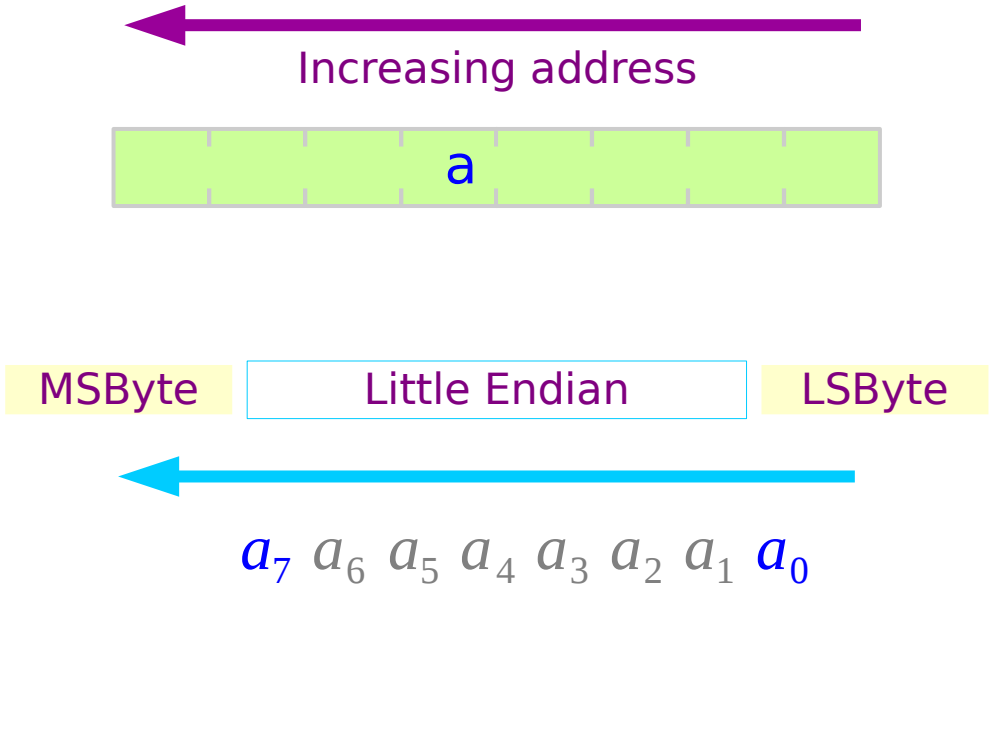
$$a_1 = 0x70 \cdots 16^1$$

Least Significant Byte

$$a_0 = 0x80 \cdots 16^0$$ the lowest weight

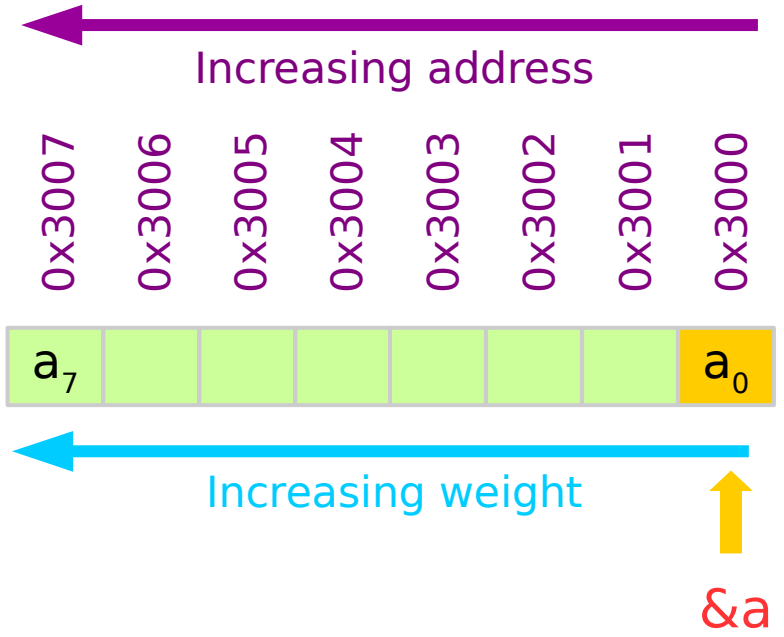
Little / Big Endian Ordering of Bytes

long a;



Little Endian Byte Address Example

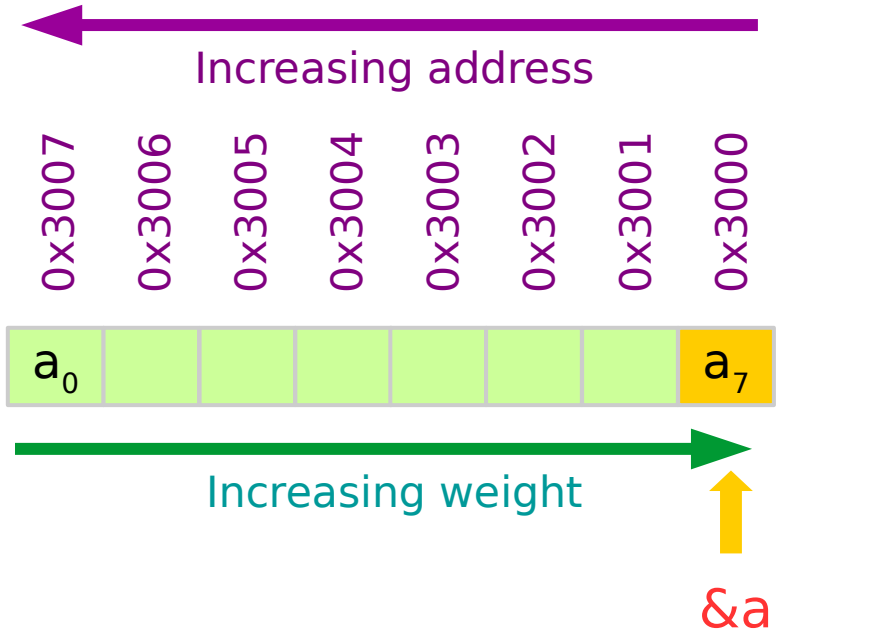
long a;



MSByte | **Little** Endian | LSByte

Big Endian Byte Address Example

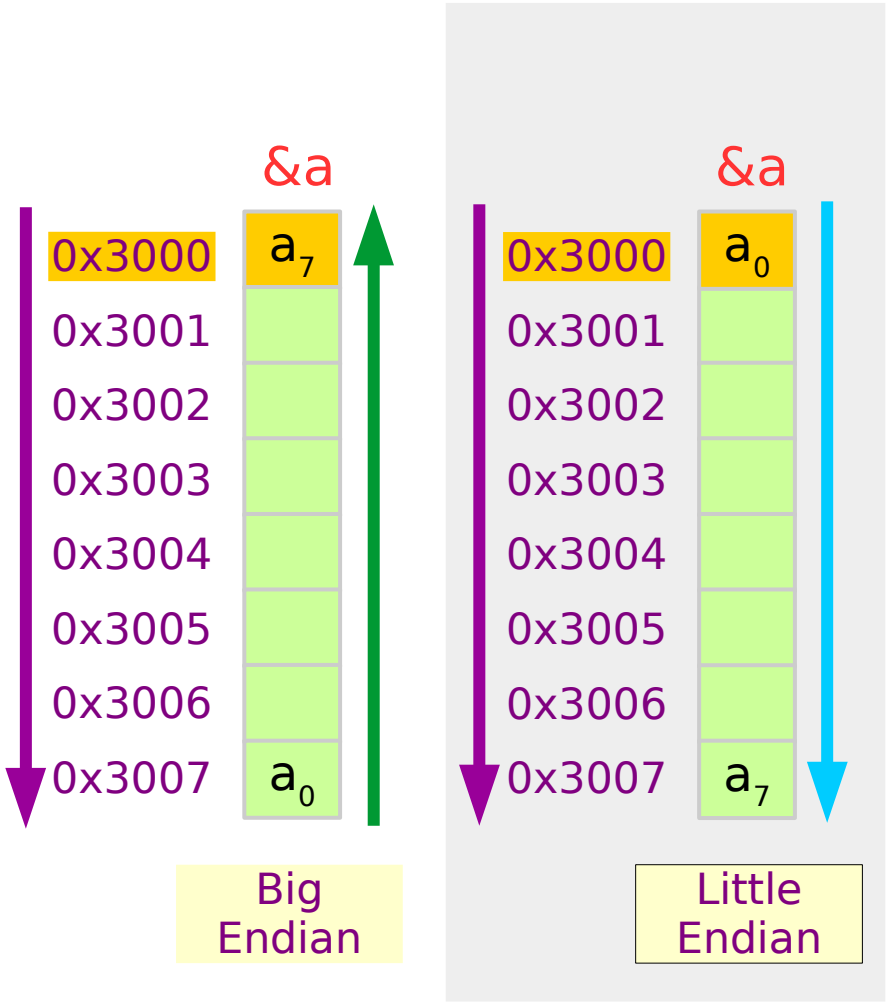
long a;



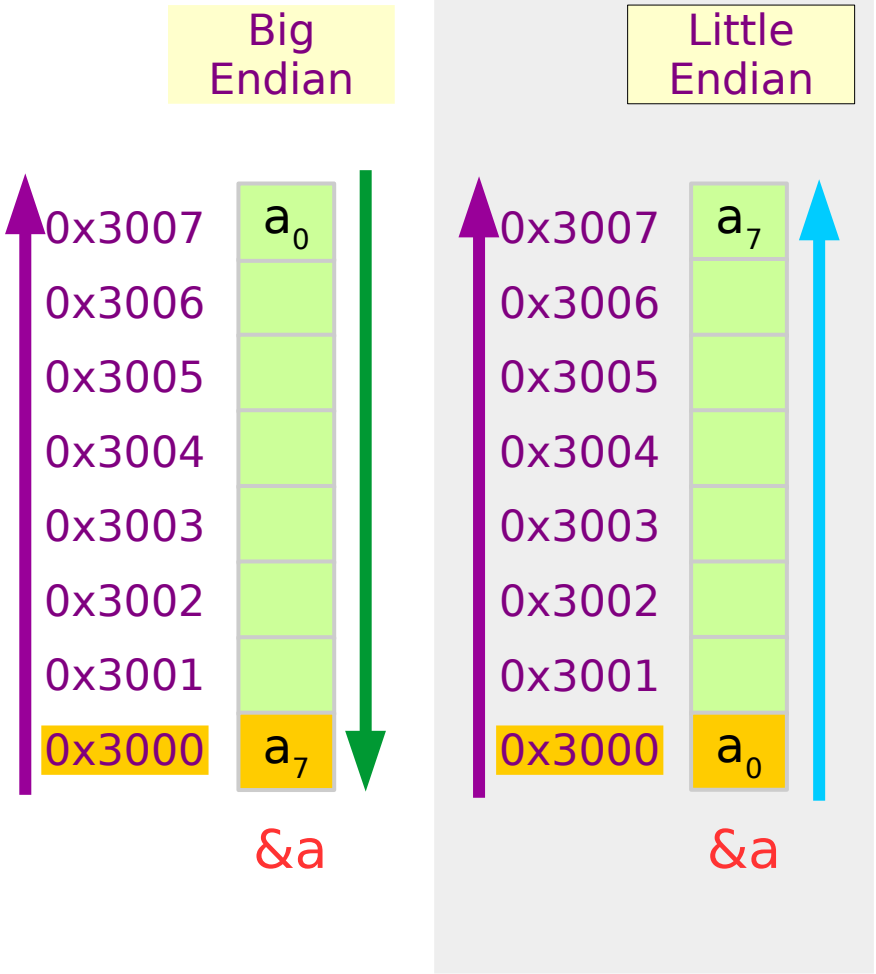
LSByte | **Big** Endian | MSByte

Representations of Endianness (1)

downward, increasing address



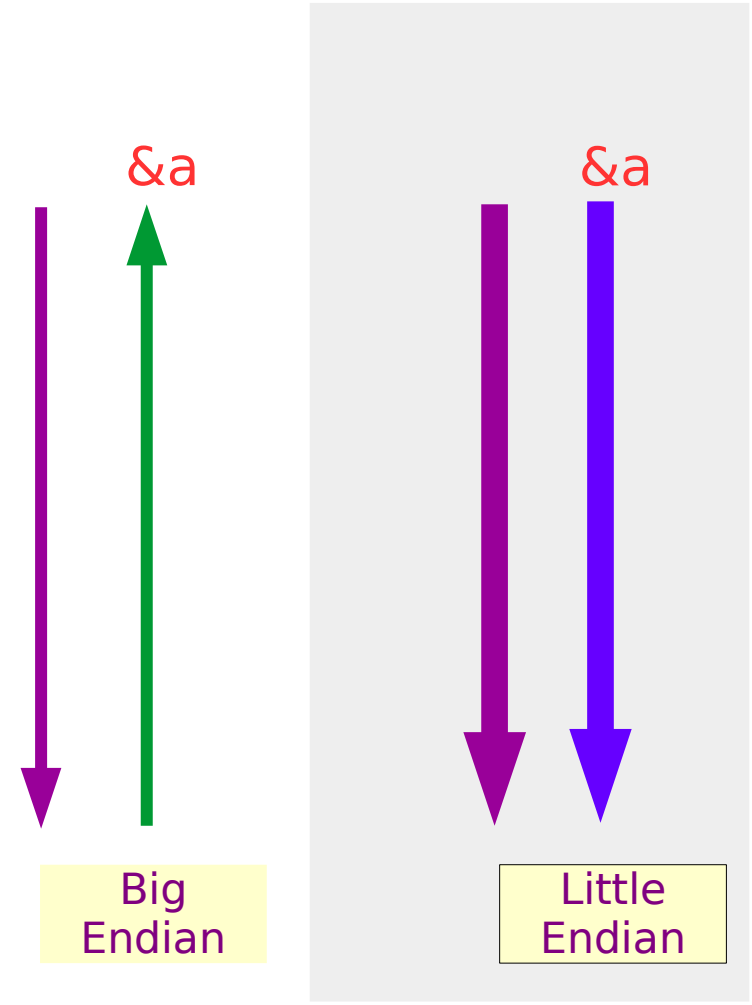
upward, increasing address



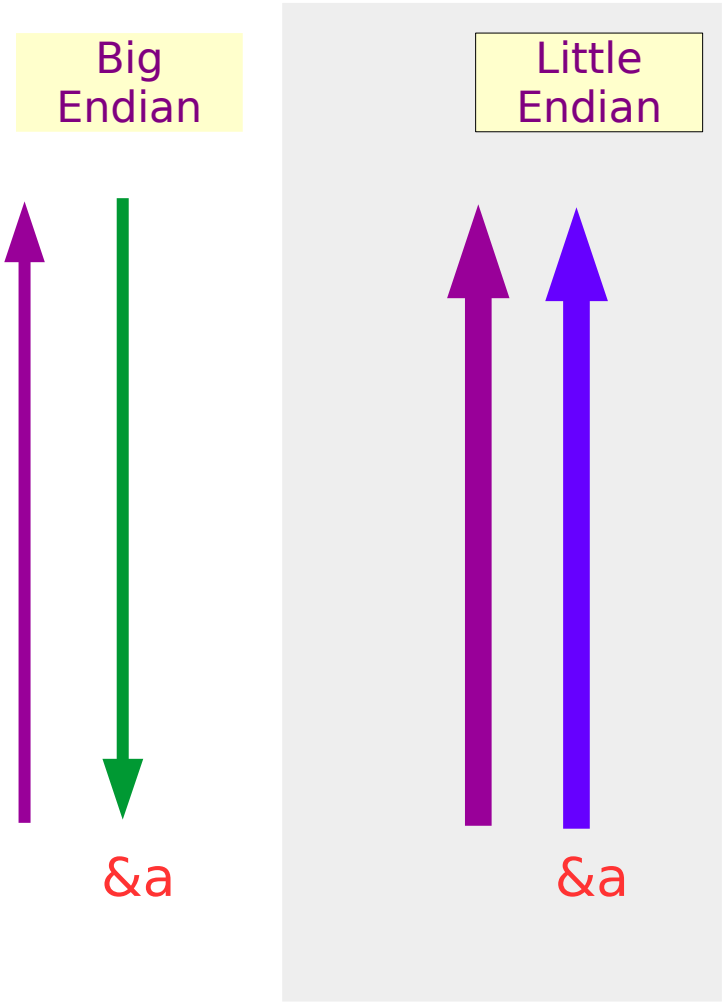
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15620673/which-bit-is-the-address-of-an-integer

Representations of Endianness (2)

downward, increasing address



upward, increasing address



https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15620673/which-bit-is-the-address-of-an-integer

Little / Big Endian Processors

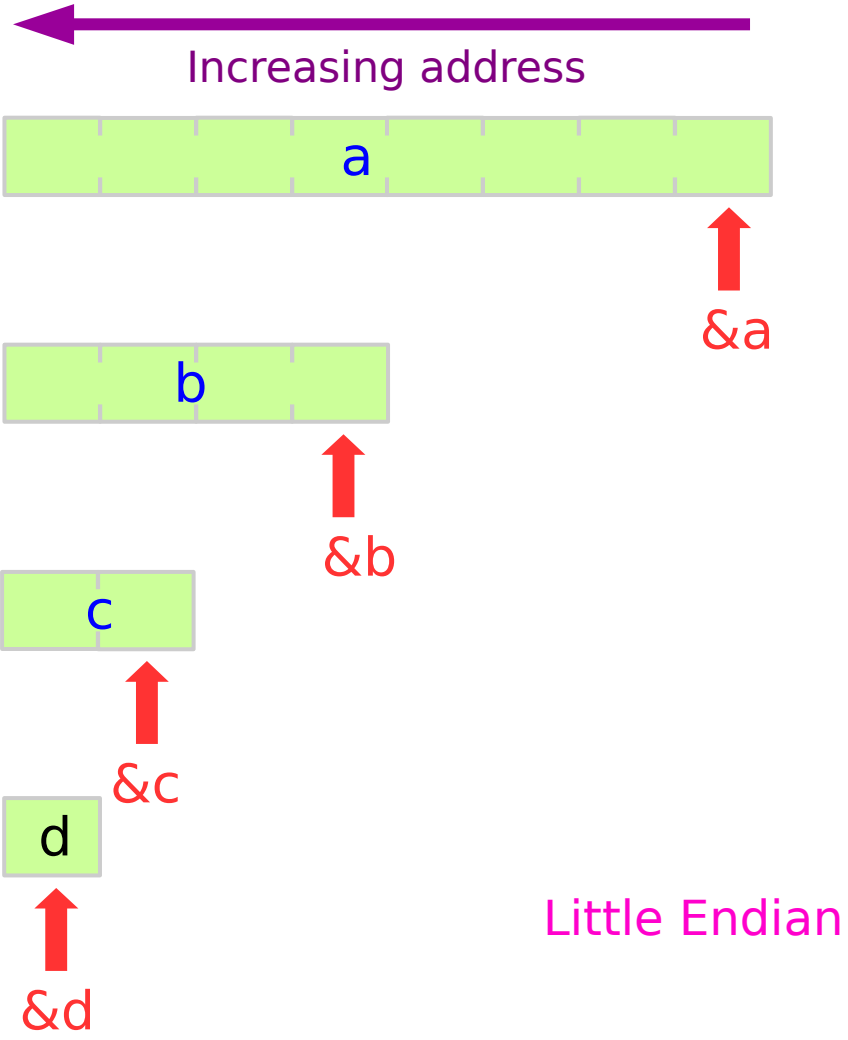
Processor	Endianness
Motorola 68000	Big Endian
PowerPC (PPC)	Big Endian
Sun Sparc	Big Endian
IBM S/390	Big Endian
Intel x86 (32 bit)	Little Endian
Intel x86_64 (64 bit)	Little Endian
Dec VAX	Little Endian
Alpha	(Big/Little) Endian
ARM	(Big/Little) Endian
IA-64 (64 bit)	(Big/Little) Endian
MIPS	(Big/Little) Endian

http://www.yolinux.com/TUTORIALS/Endian-Byte-Order.html

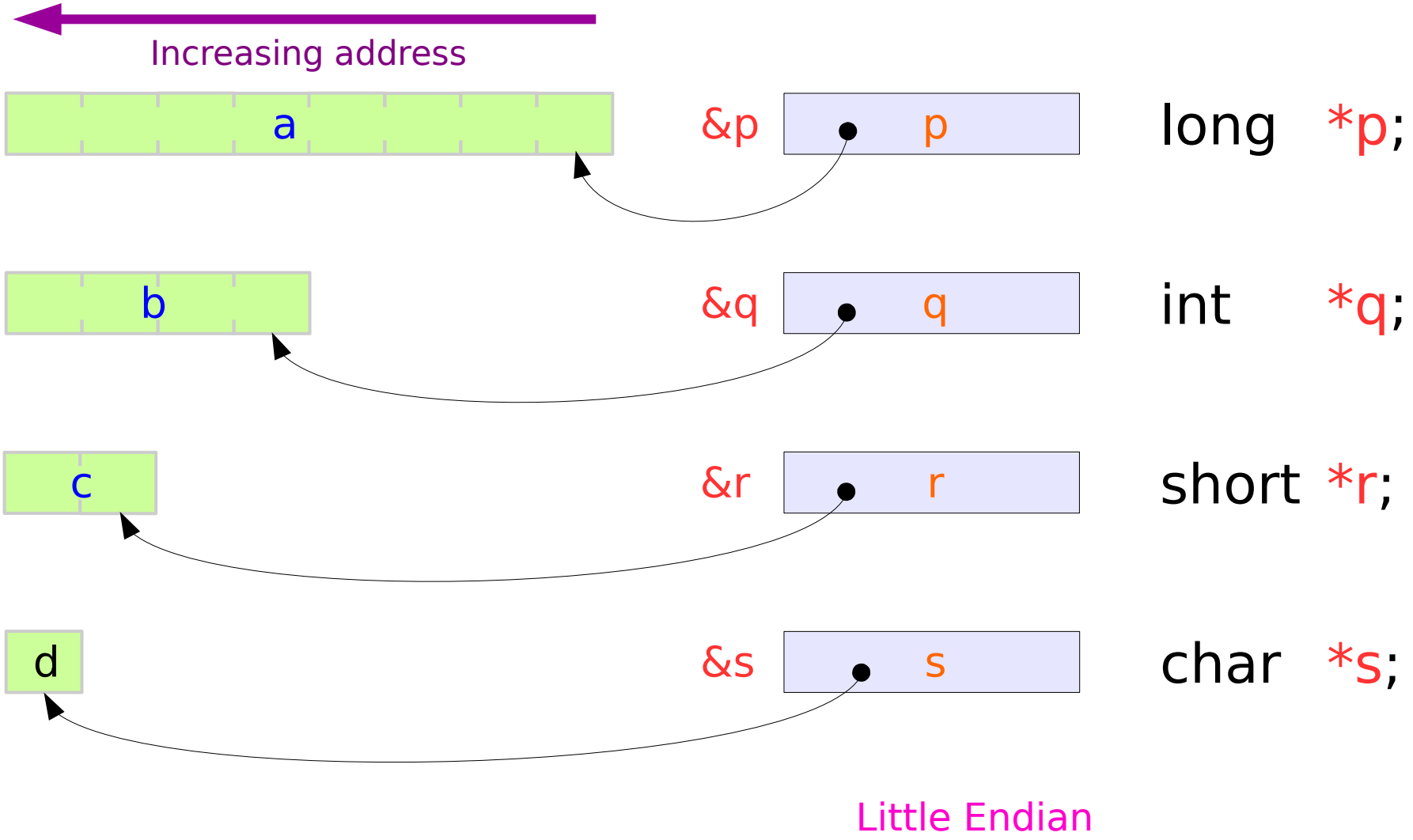
Pointer Types

Integer Type Variables and Their Addresses

```
long  a;
int   b;
short c;
char  d;
```



Points to the LSByte



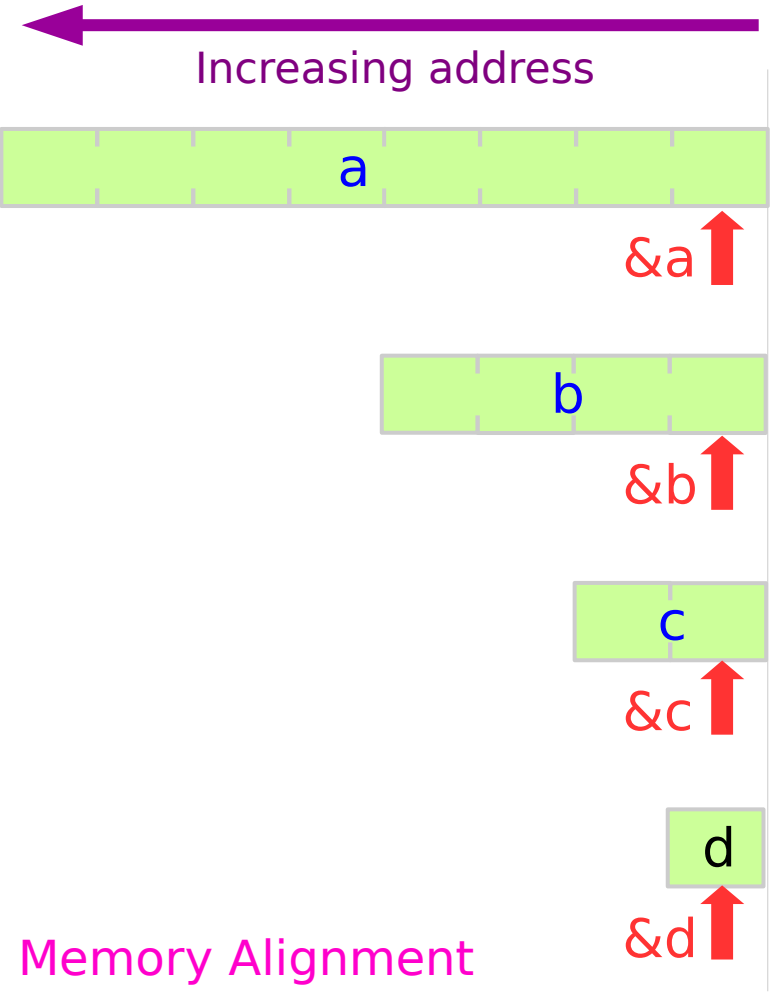
Aligning variables of different sizes

long a; sizeof(long) ➡ 8 (bytes)

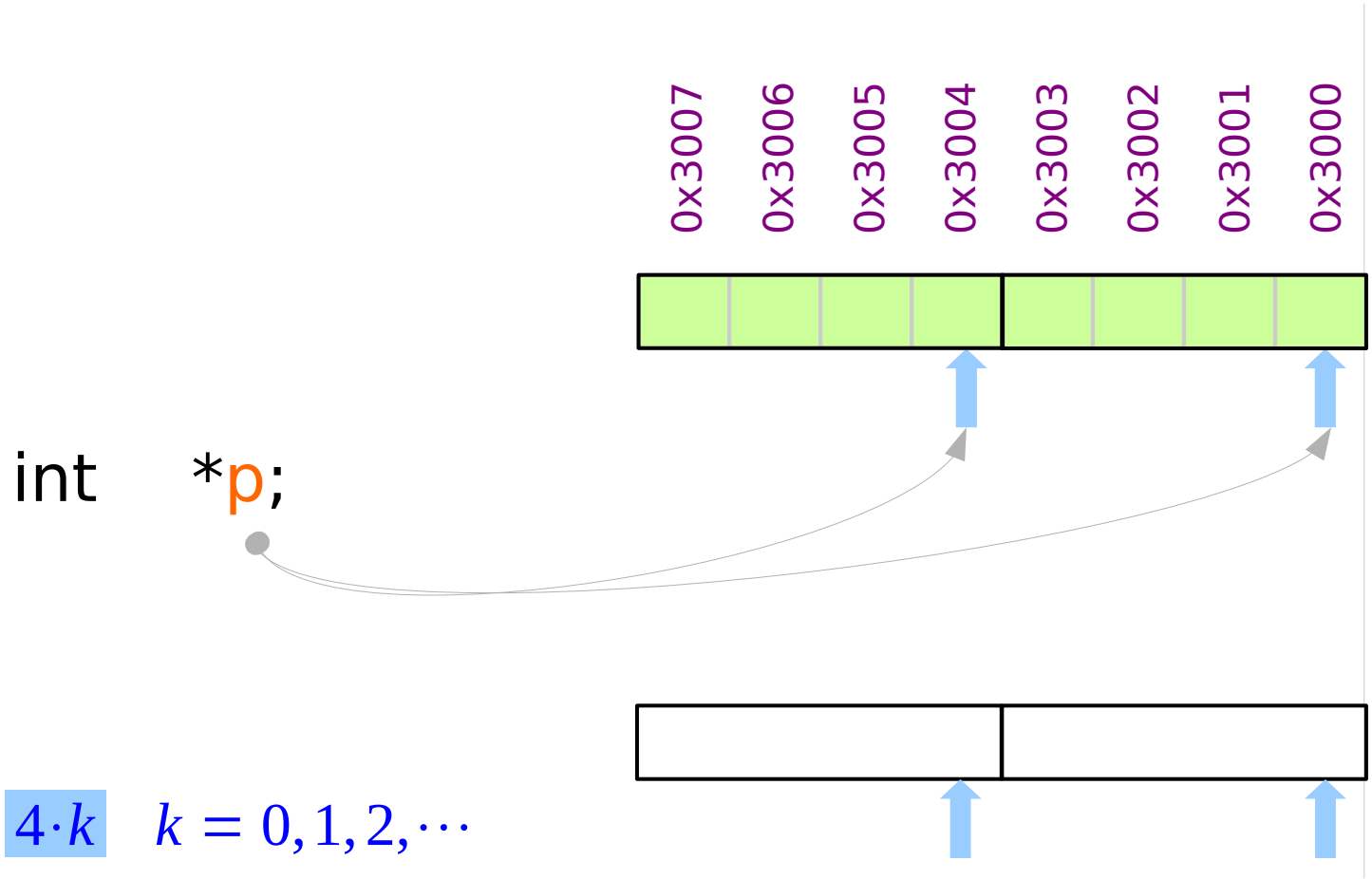
int b; sizeof(int) ➡ 4 (bytes)

short c; sizeof(short) ➡ 2 (bytes)

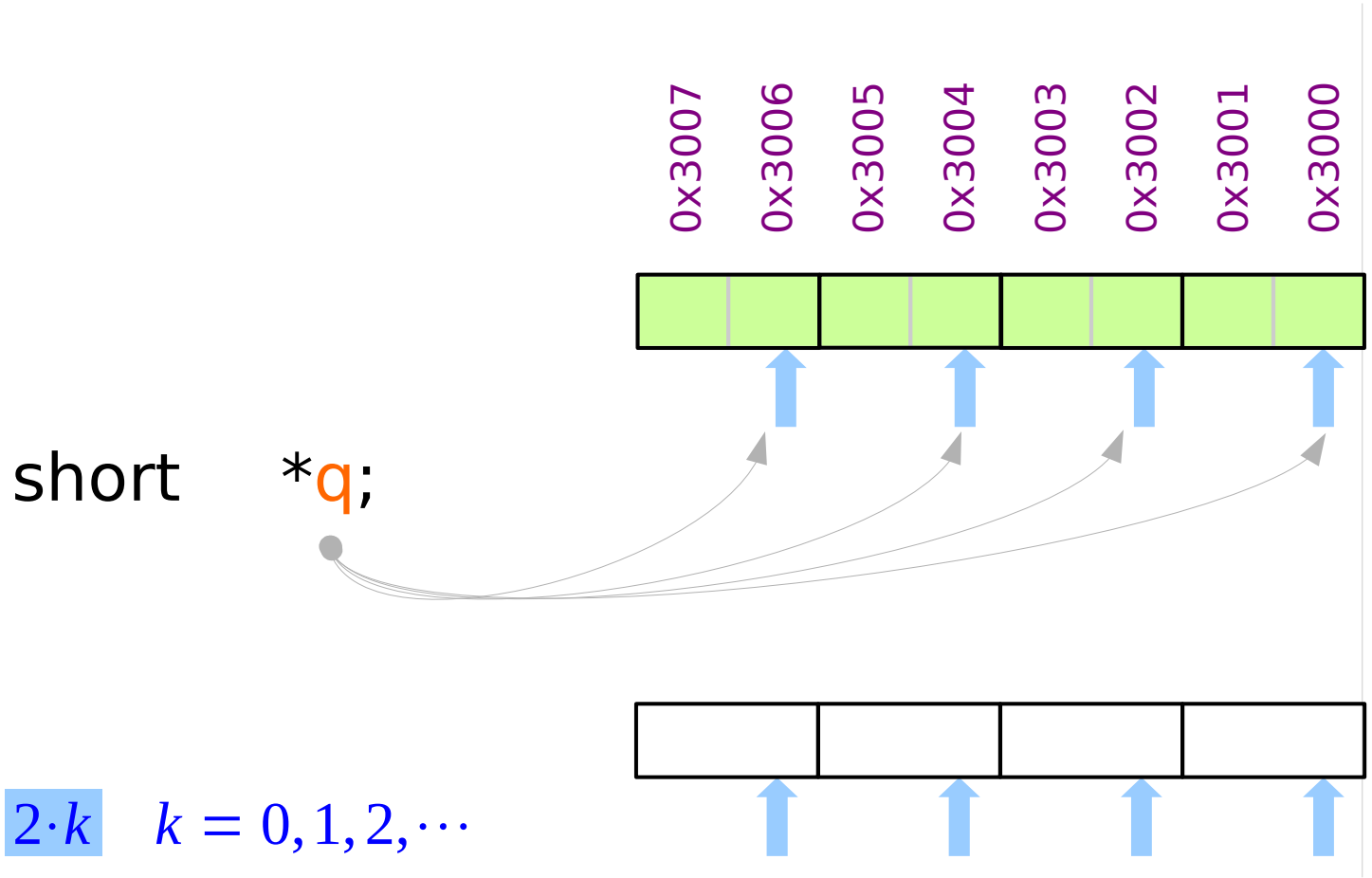
char d; sizeof(char) ➡ 1 (bytes)



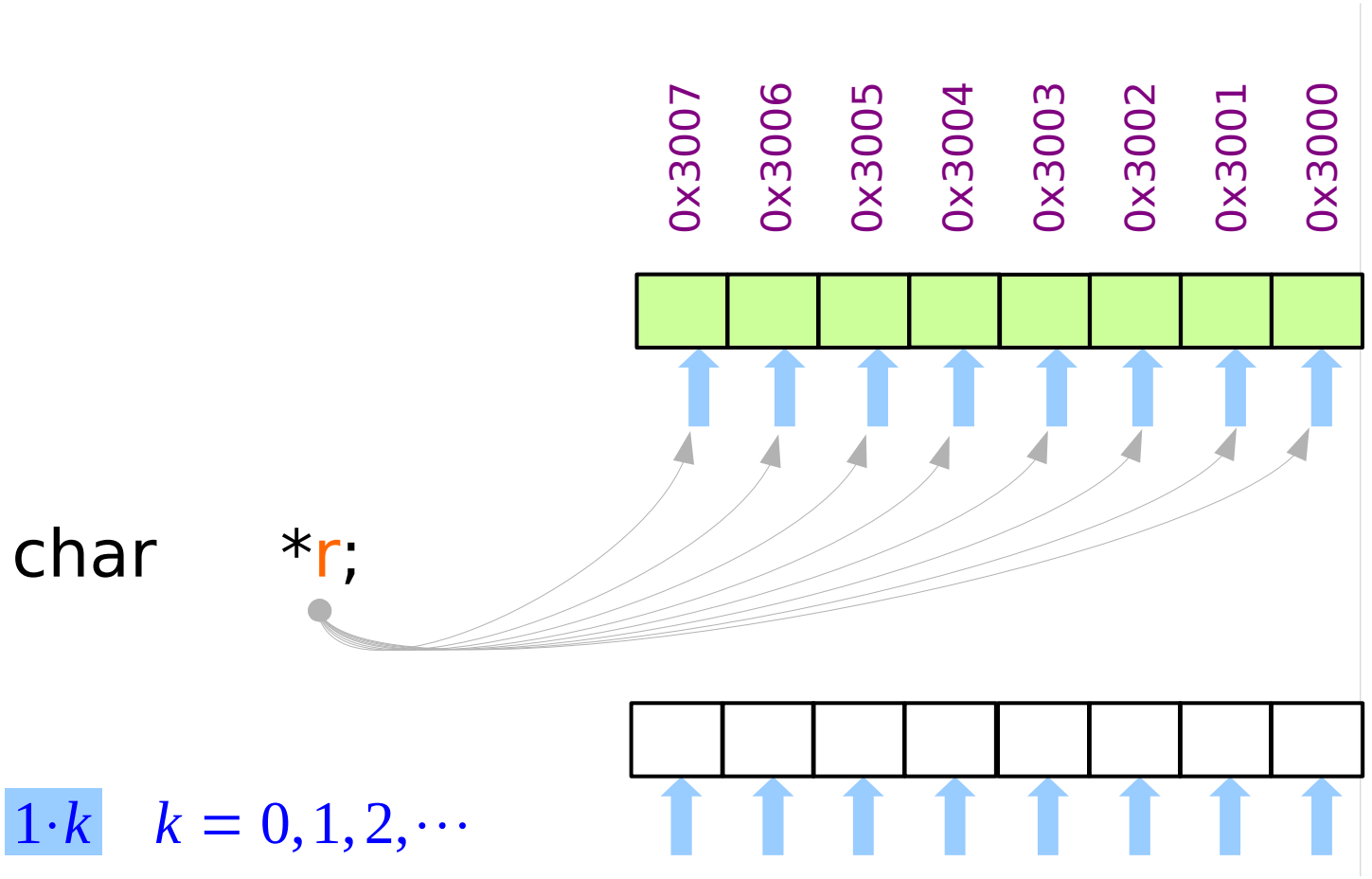
Possible addresses for **int** values



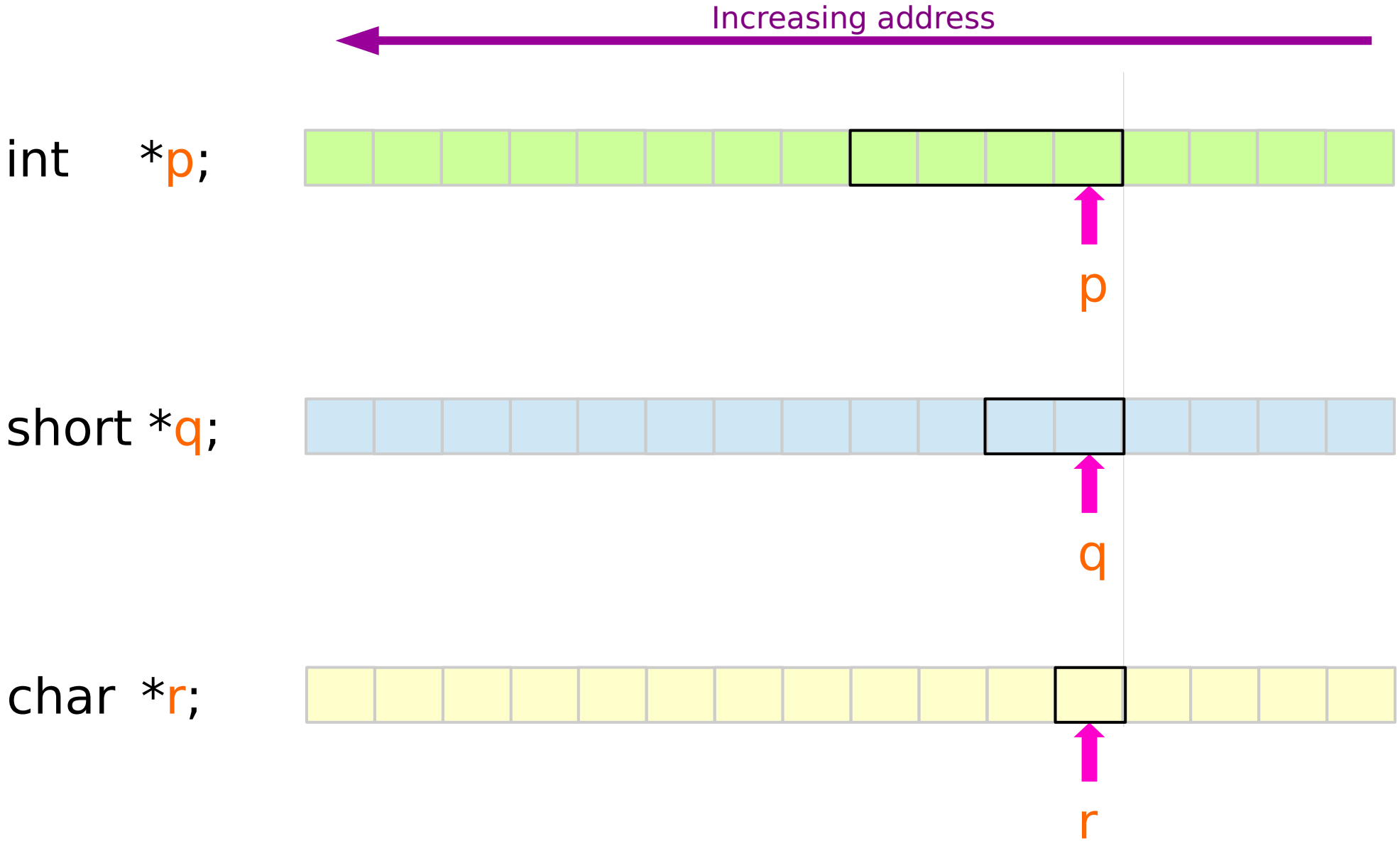
Possible addresses for **short** values



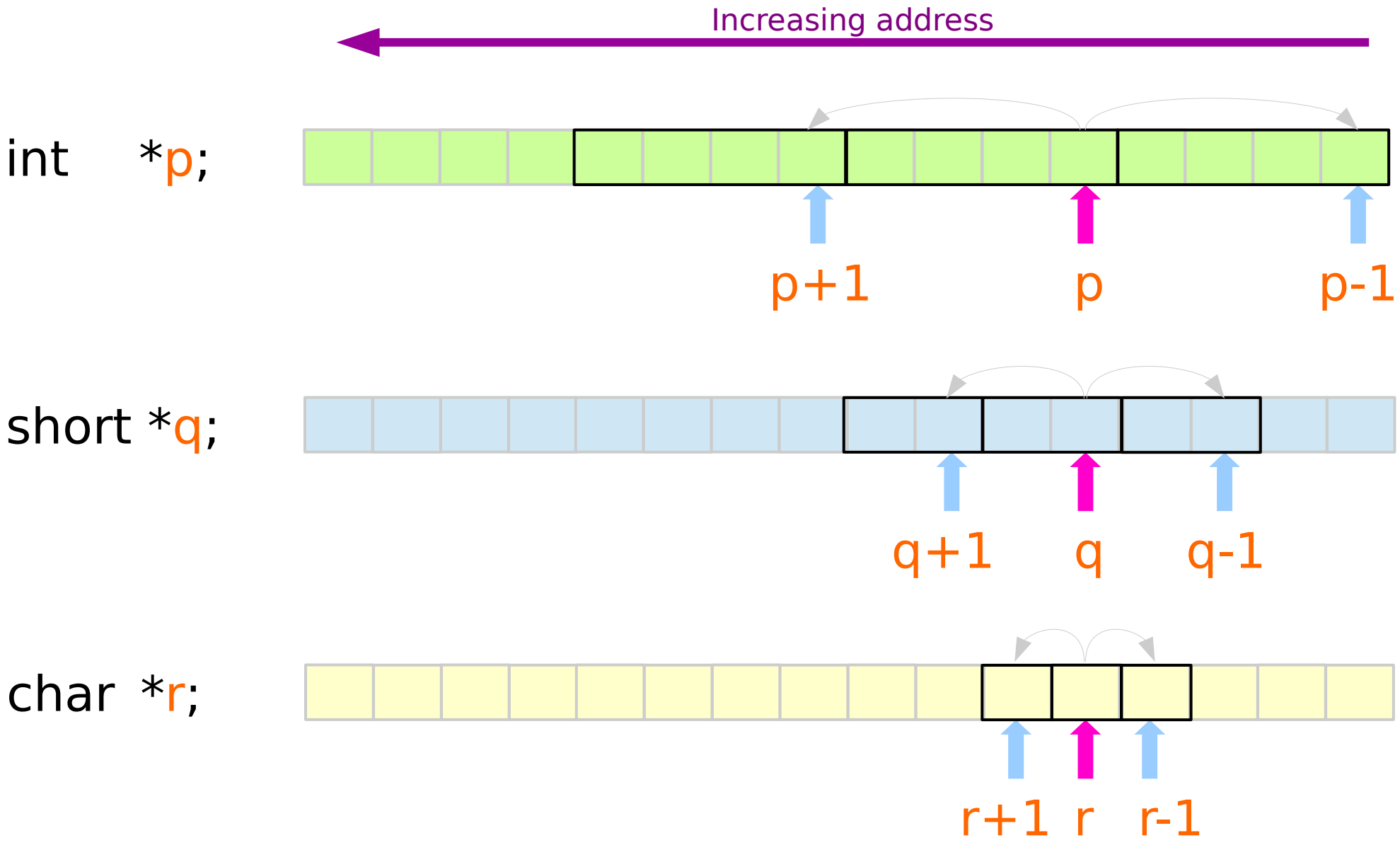
Possible addresses for **char** values



Data size at the pointed address



Incrementing / decrementing pointers

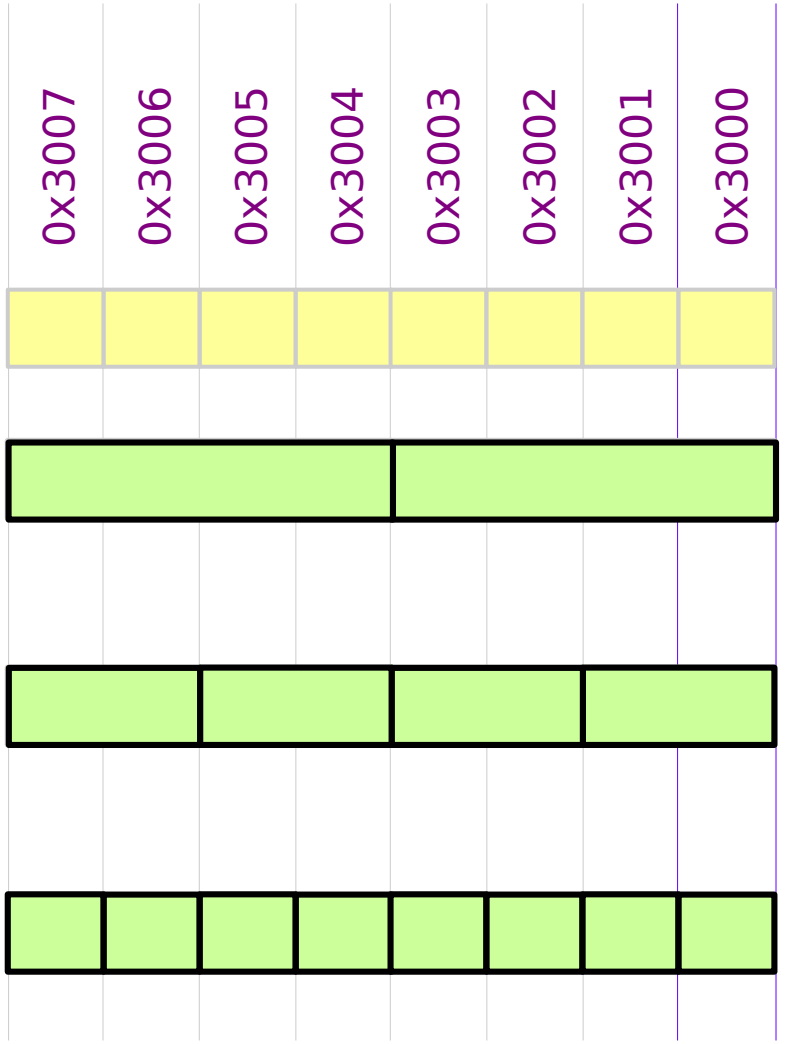


Memory Alignment (1) - allocation of variables

enforced by compilers

efficient memory access

```
int   a;

short b;

char  c;
```



Memory Alignment (2) – integer multiple addresses

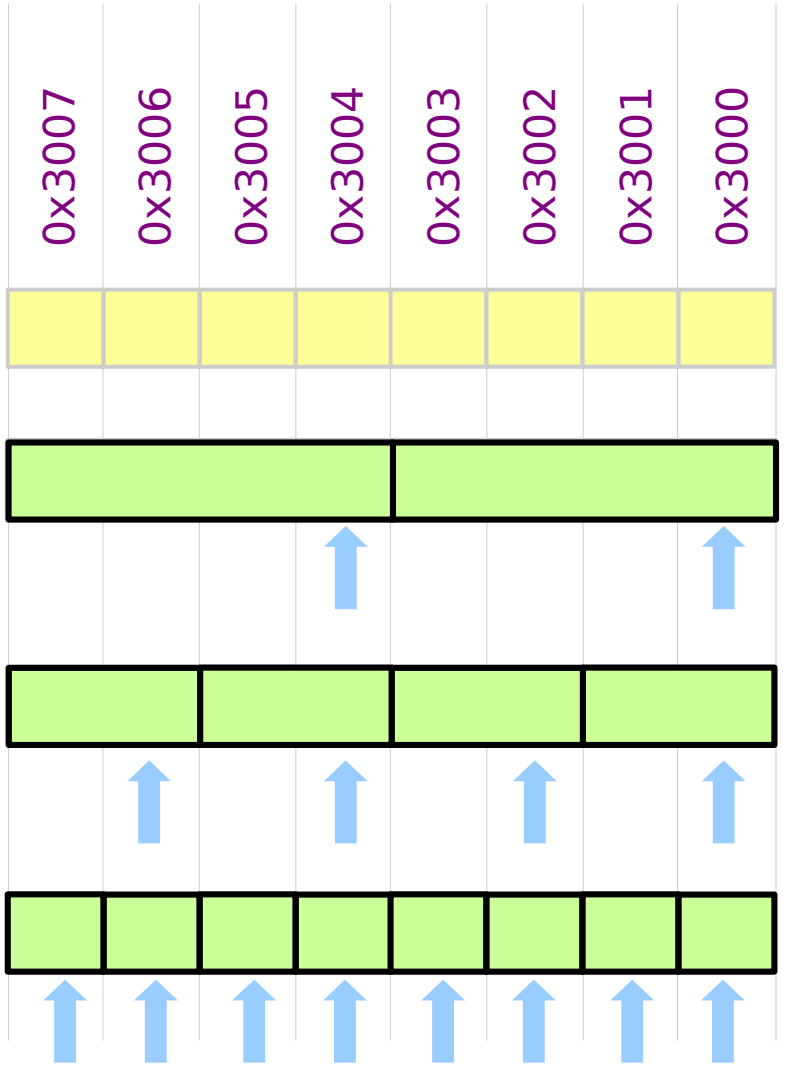
Memory Alignment:
the data **address** is a
multiple of the data **size**.

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

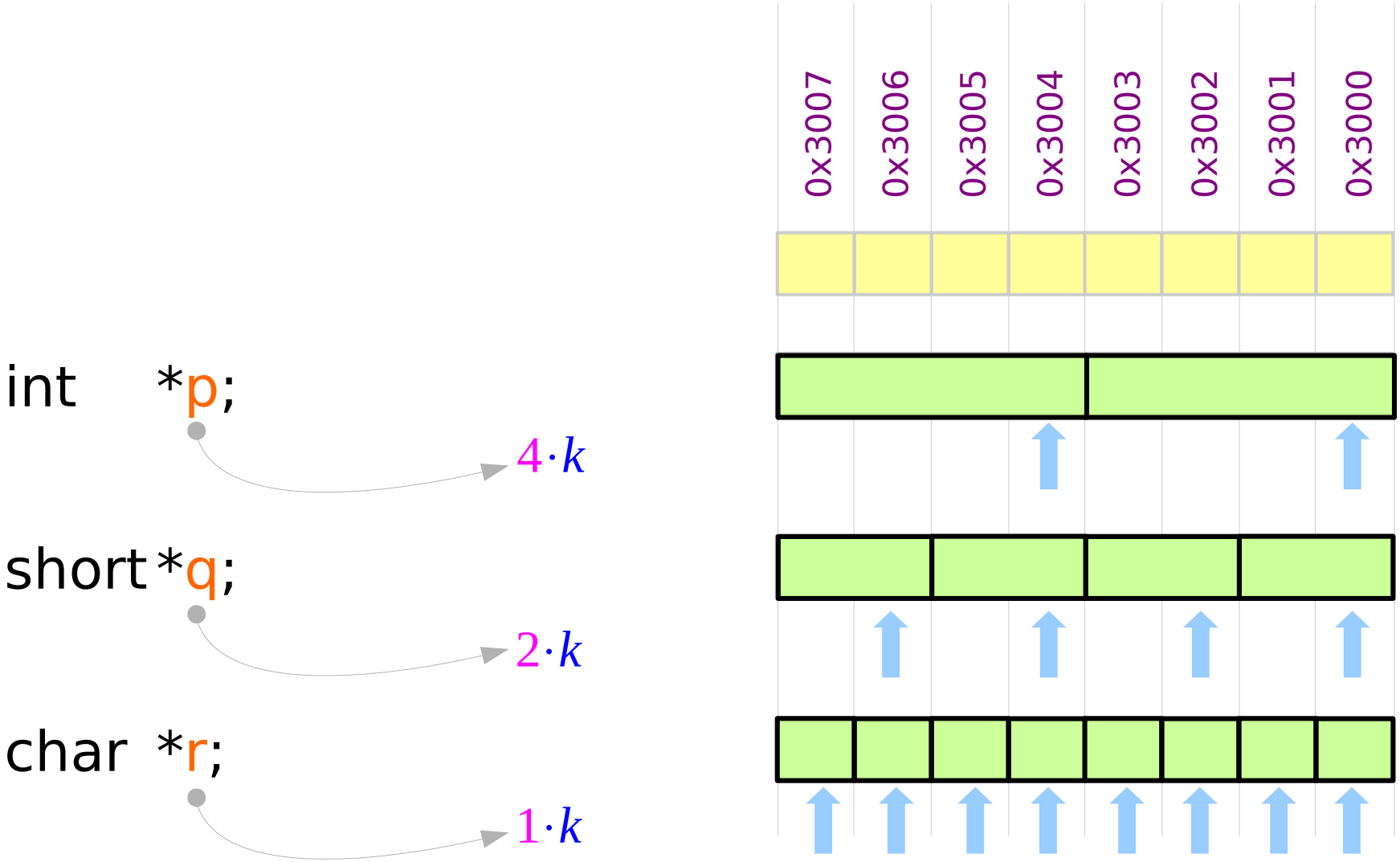
$$integer\ addresses = 4 \cdot k$$

$$short\ addresses = 2 \cdot k$$

$$character\ addresses = 1 \cdot k$$



Memory Alignment (3) – pointed addresses



Memory Alignment (4) – non-pointed addresses

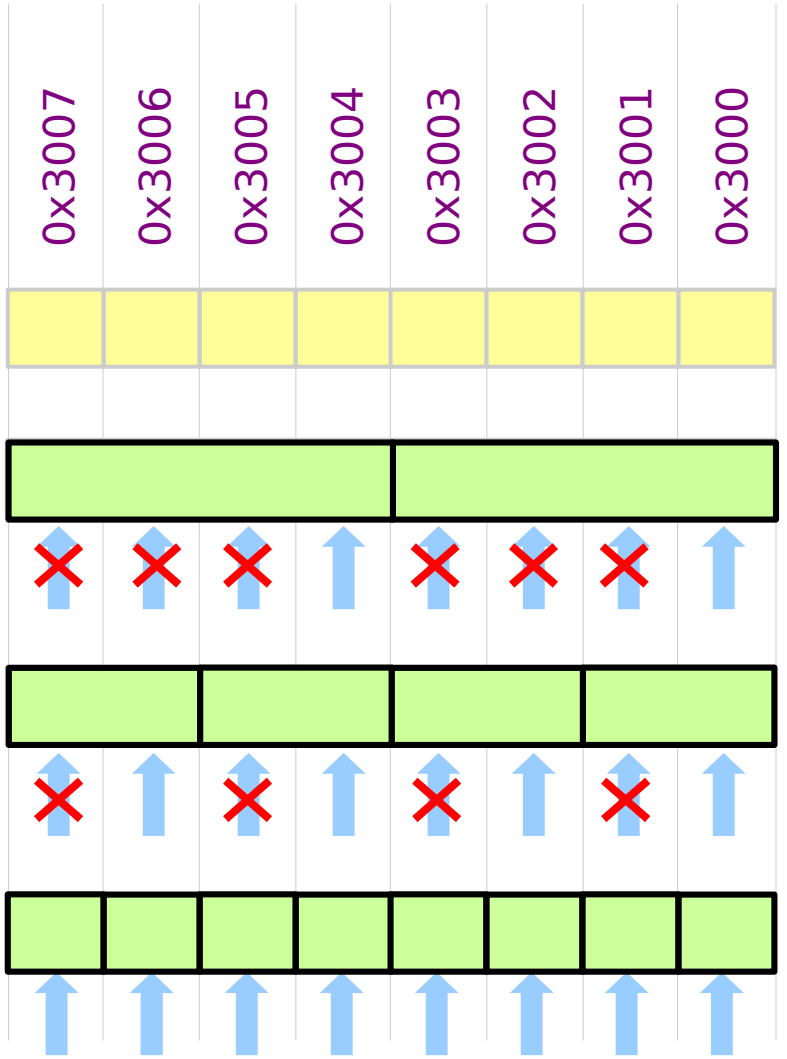
int *p;

$4 \cdot k + 1, 2, 3$

short *q;

$2 \cdot k + 1$

char *r;



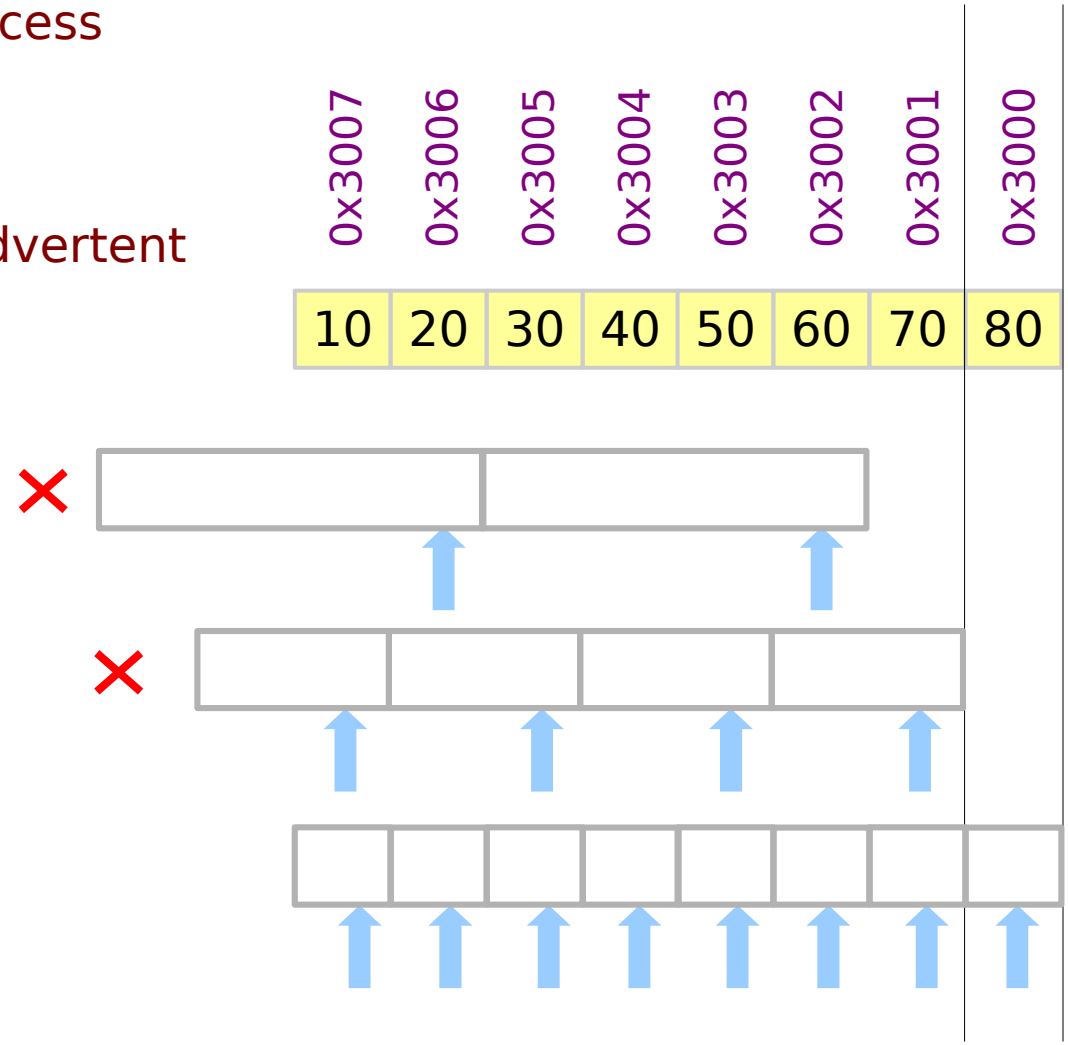
Memory Alignment (5) – broken alignment

Memory access is still possible
but it takes **longer** time to access

(Low Efficiency)

This can happen by using inadvertent
pointer type casting

```
int    *p;

short *q;

char  *r;
```



Pointer Type Cast

Pointer Type Casting

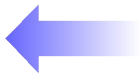
long a;

address of a long value

&a

int * p;

address of an int value



p = (int *) &a

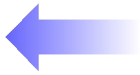
short* q;

address of a short value

q = (short *) &a

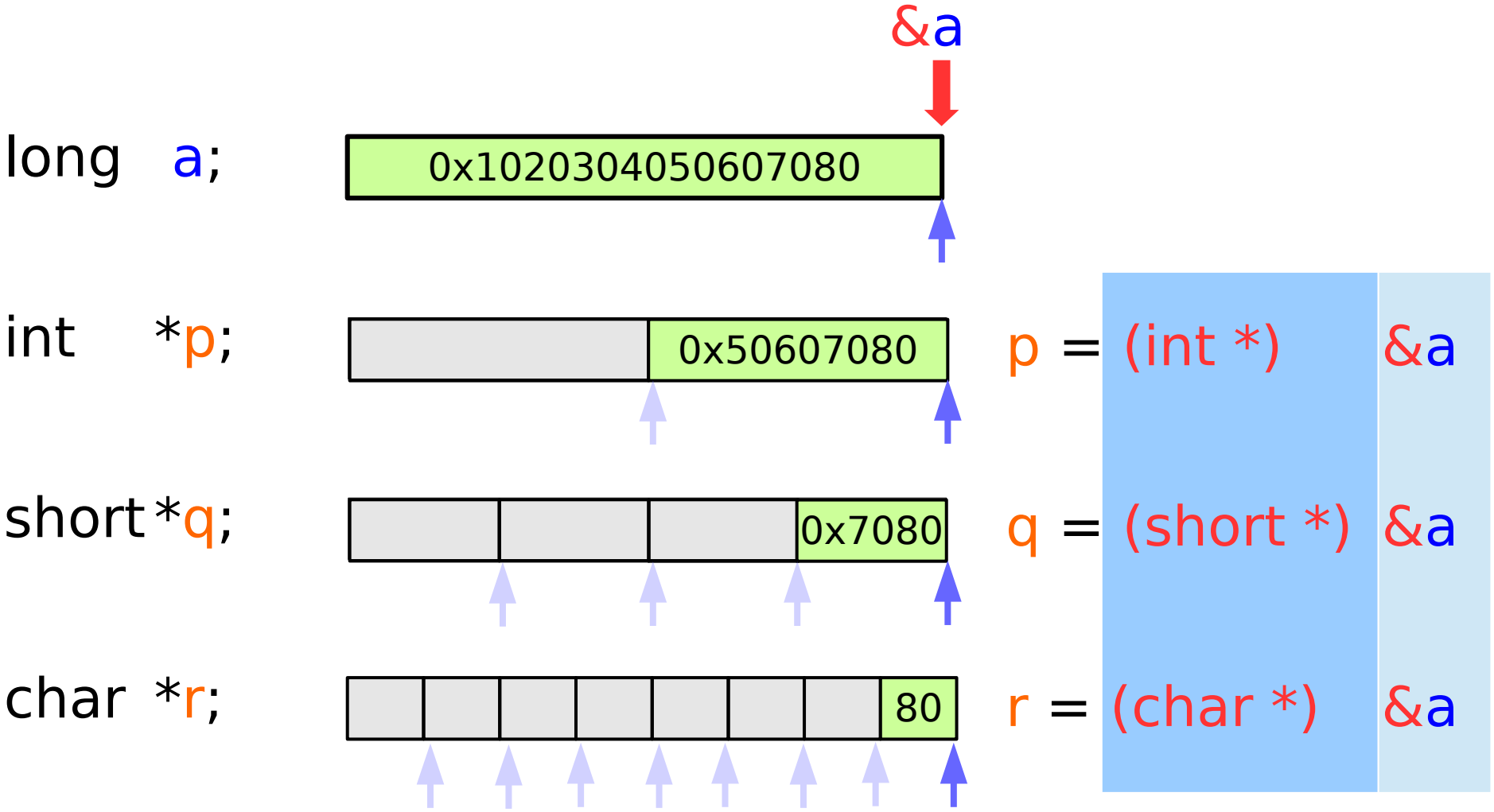
char * r;

address of a char value



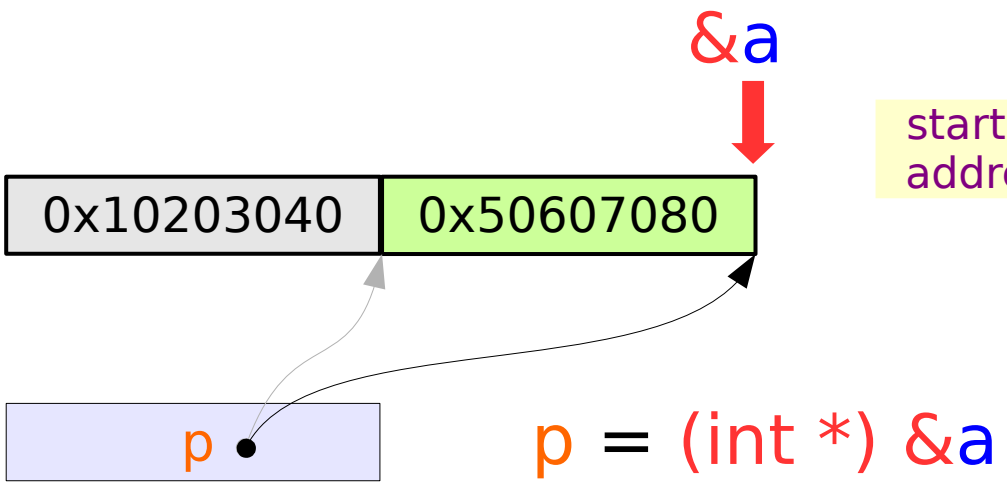
r = (char *) &a

Re-interpretation of memory data – case I



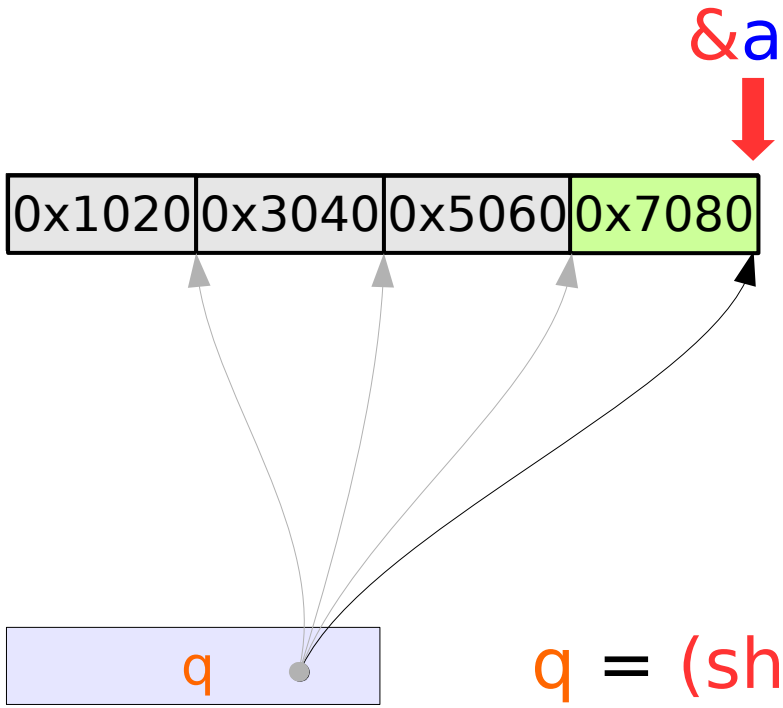
Pointer Type Cast

```
long   a;

int    *p;

short *q;

char  *r;
```



Integer Pointer Types

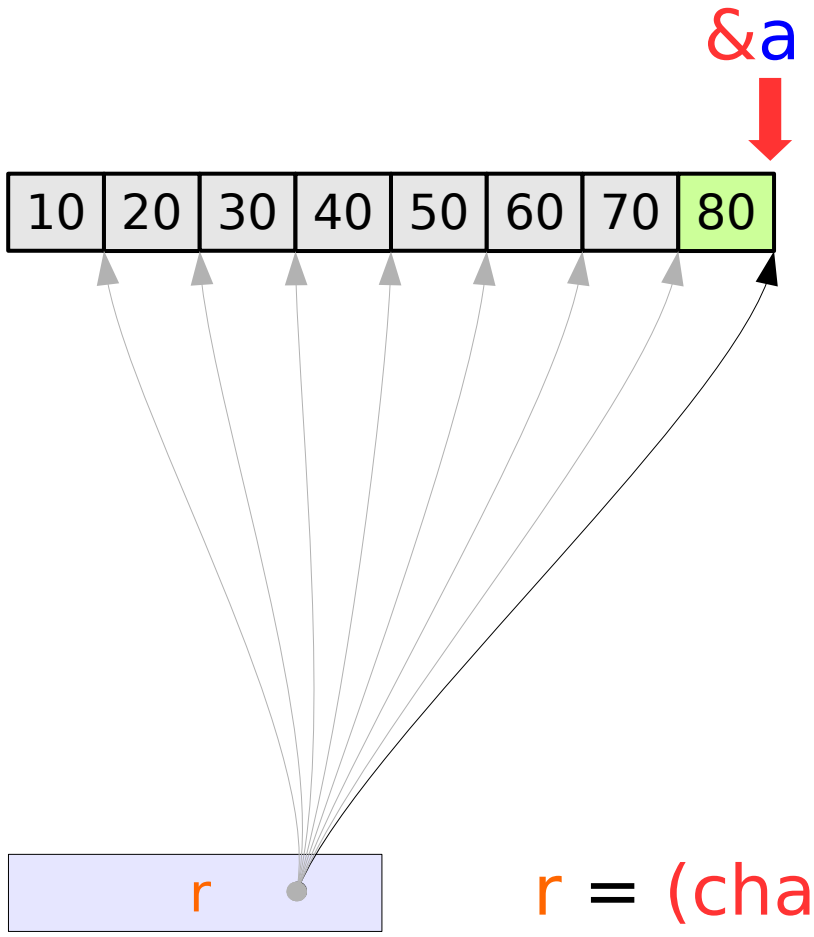
```
long   a;

int    *p;

short *q;

char  *r;
```



q = (short *) &a

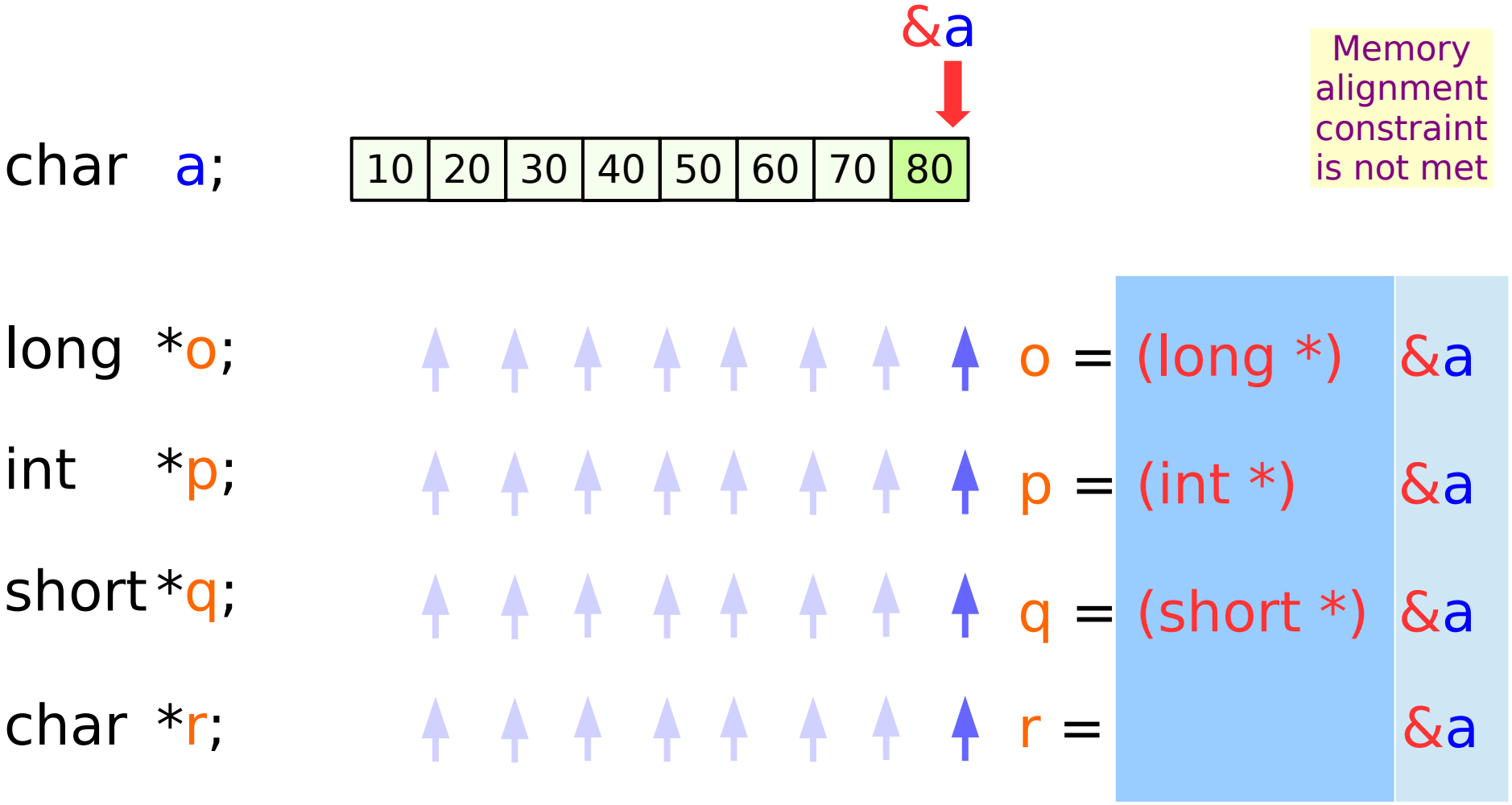
Integer Pointer Types

```
long   a;

int    *p;

short *q;

char  *r;
```



r = (char *) &a

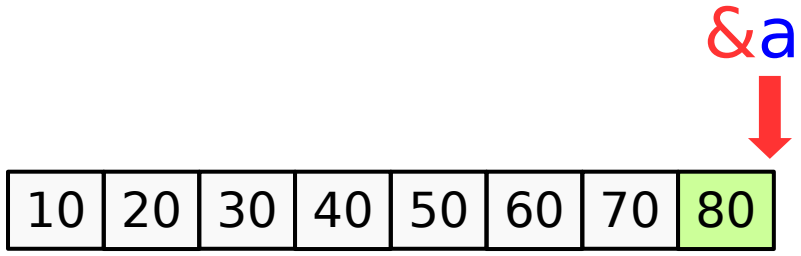
Re-interpretation of memory data – case II



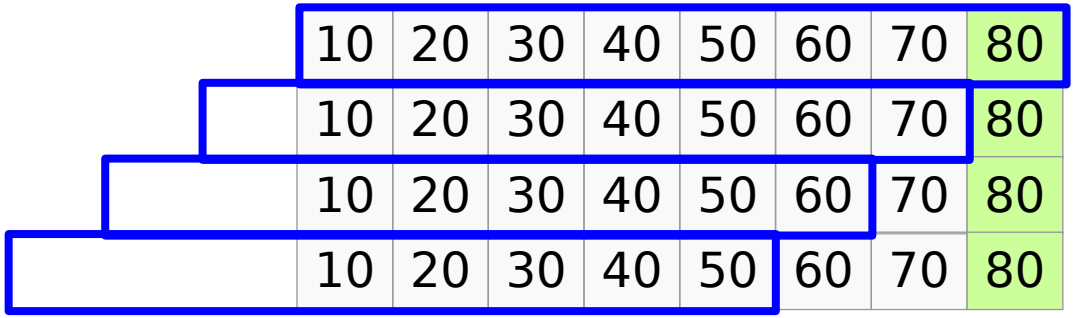
In this case, the memory alignment constraint can be broken

Pointer Type Cast

```
char   a;
```

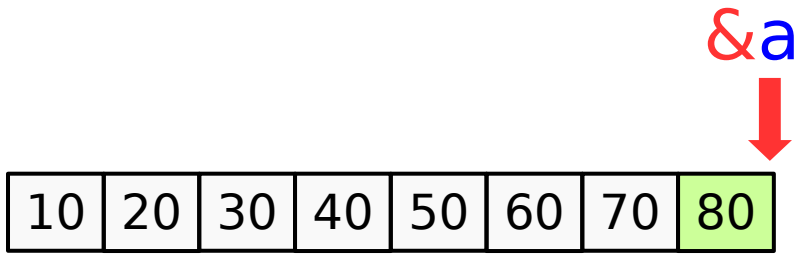



```
long  *o;
```

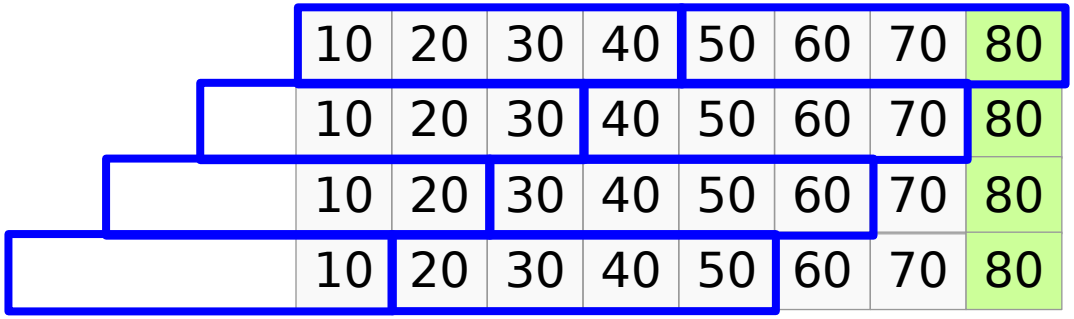


Pointer Type Cast

char a;

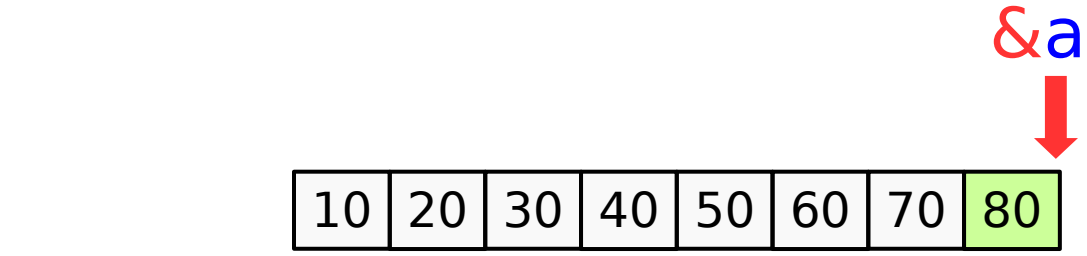


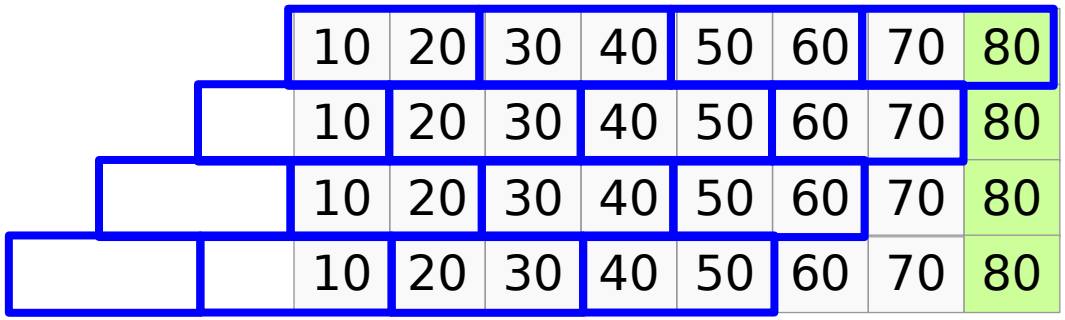
short *q;



Pointer Type Cast

```
char   a;
```





const pointers

const type, const pointer type (1)

```
const int * p;

int * const q ;

const int * const r ;
```

read only integer value

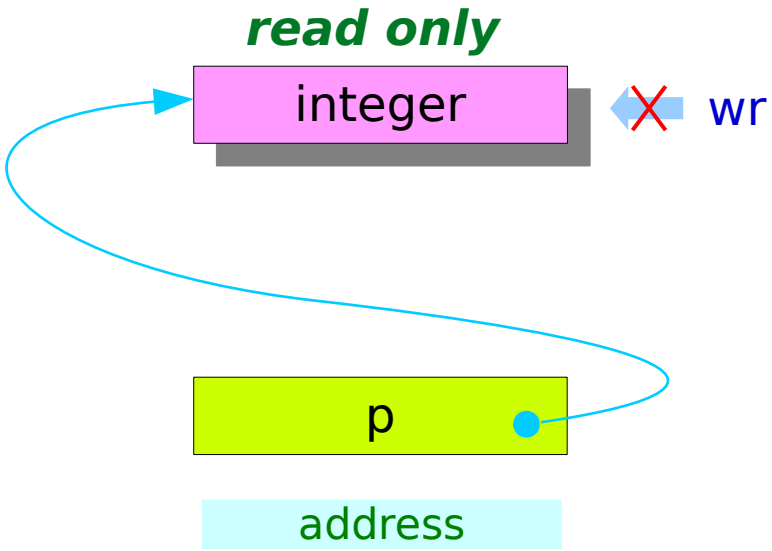
read only integer pointer

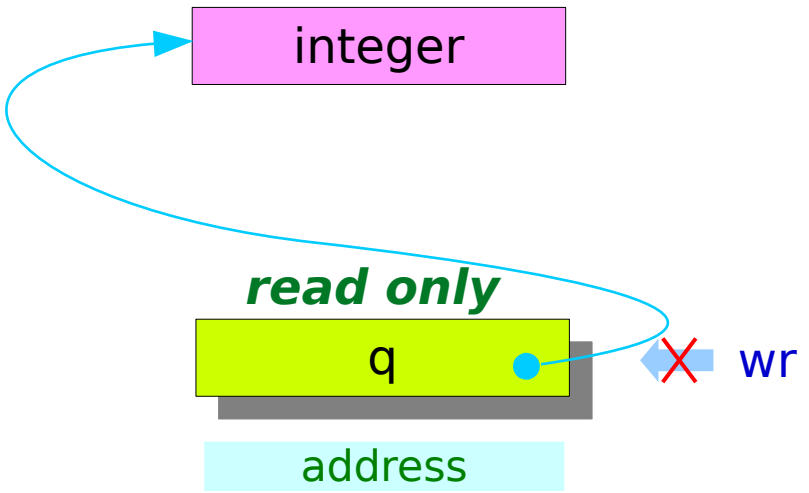
read only integer value
read only integer pointer

const type, const pointer type (2)

const int * **p;**

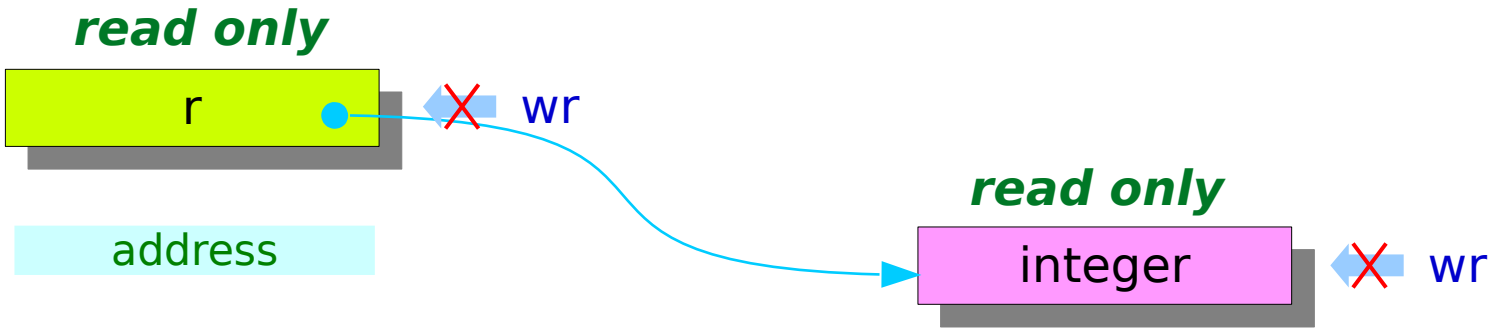
int *const q ;



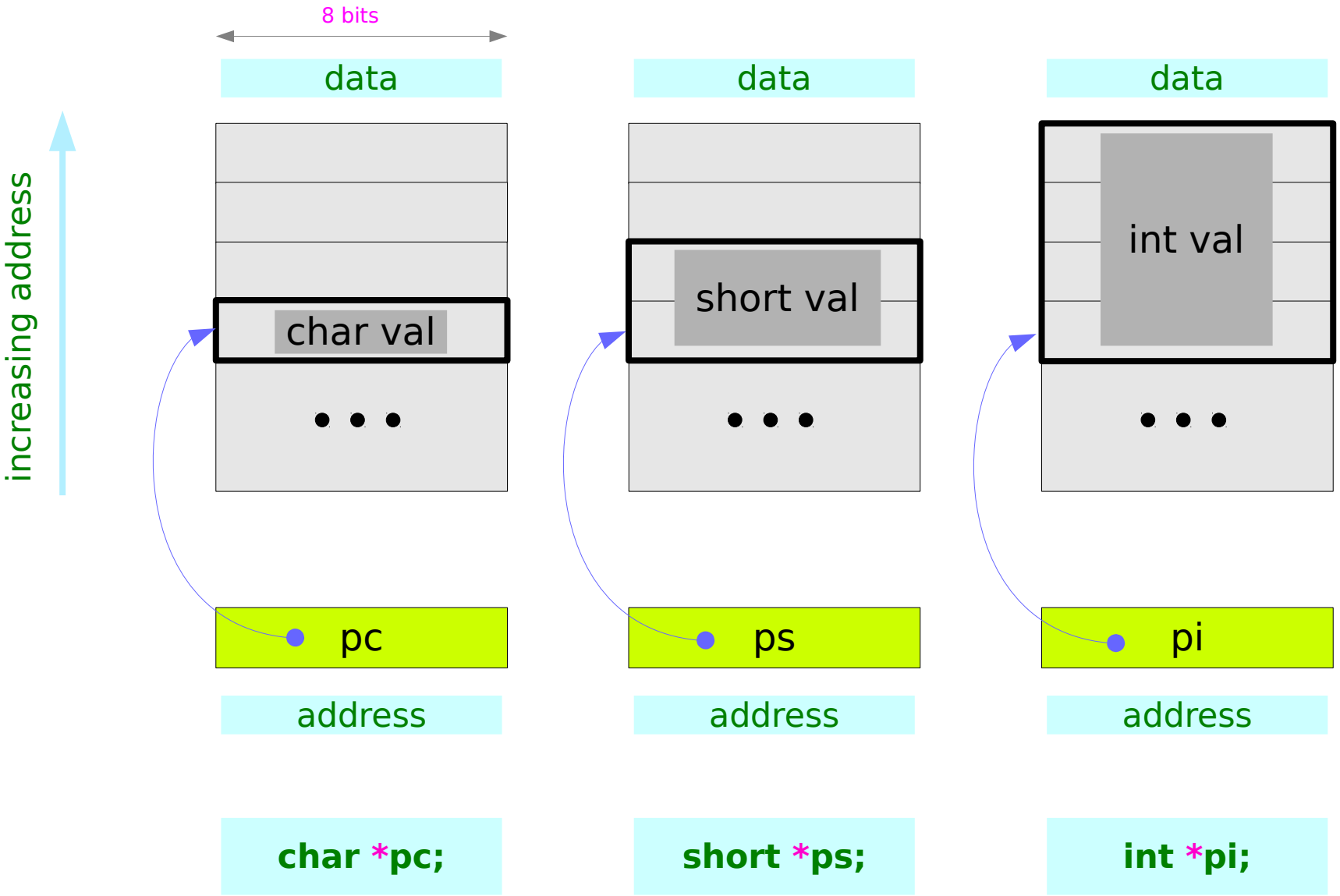


const type, const pointer type (3)

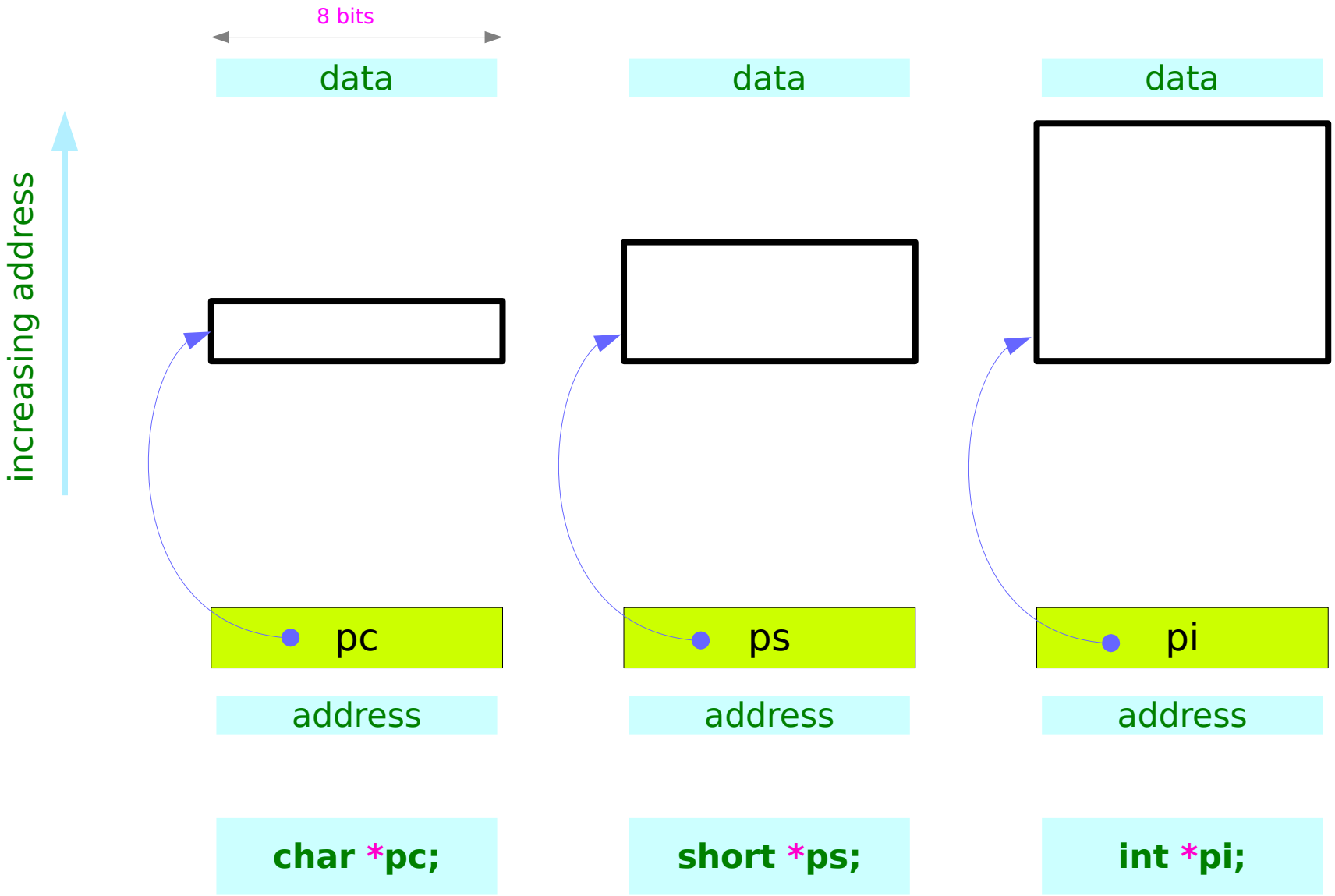
```
const int * const r ;
```



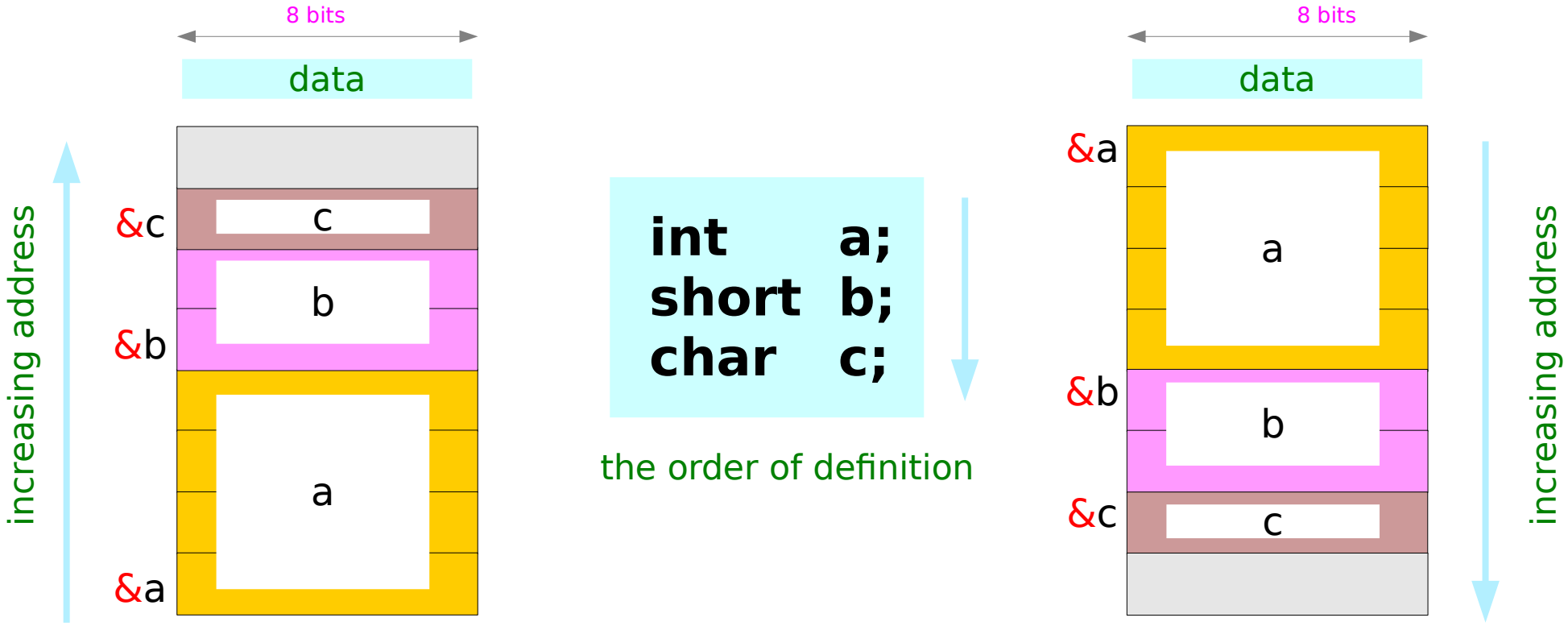
Pointer Types and Associated Data



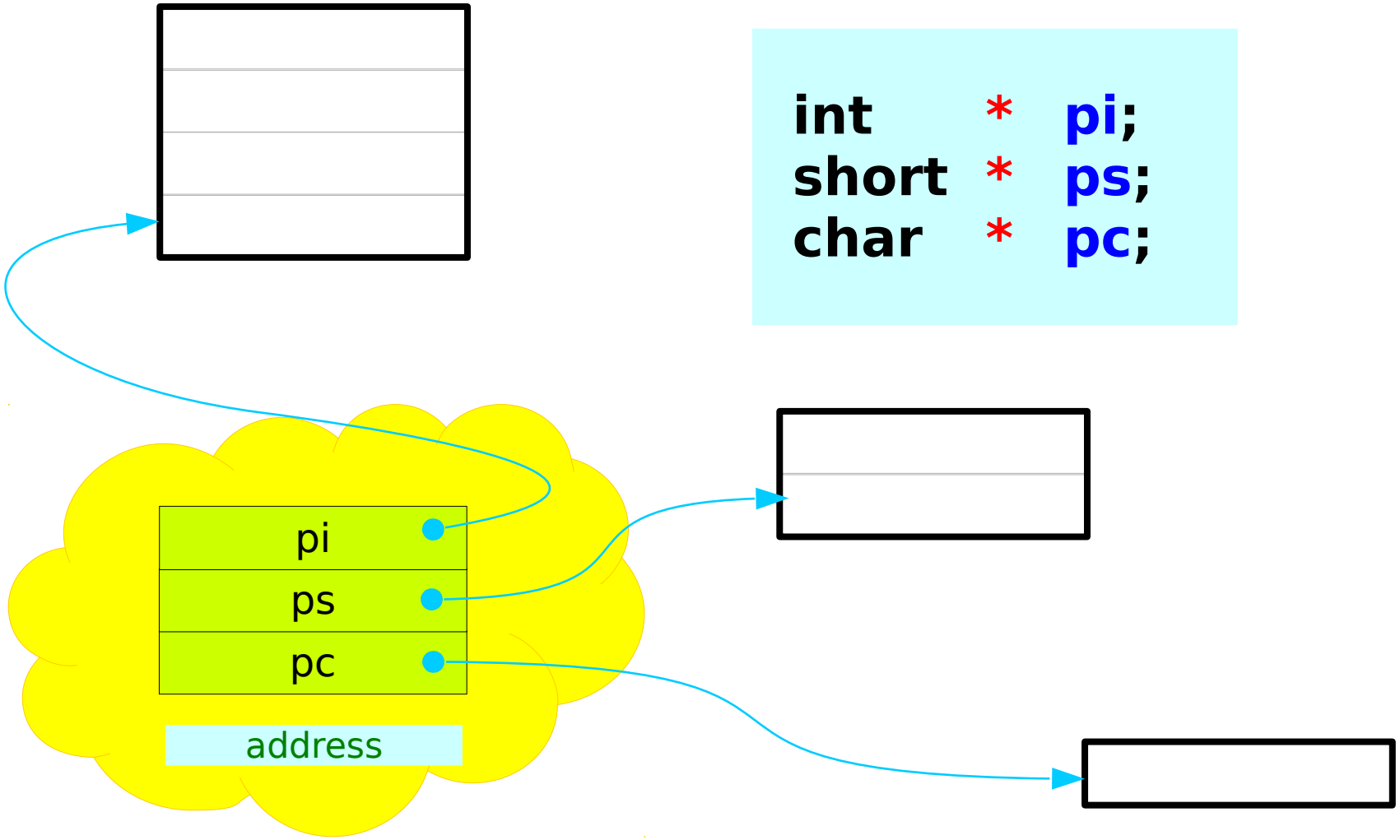
Pointer Types



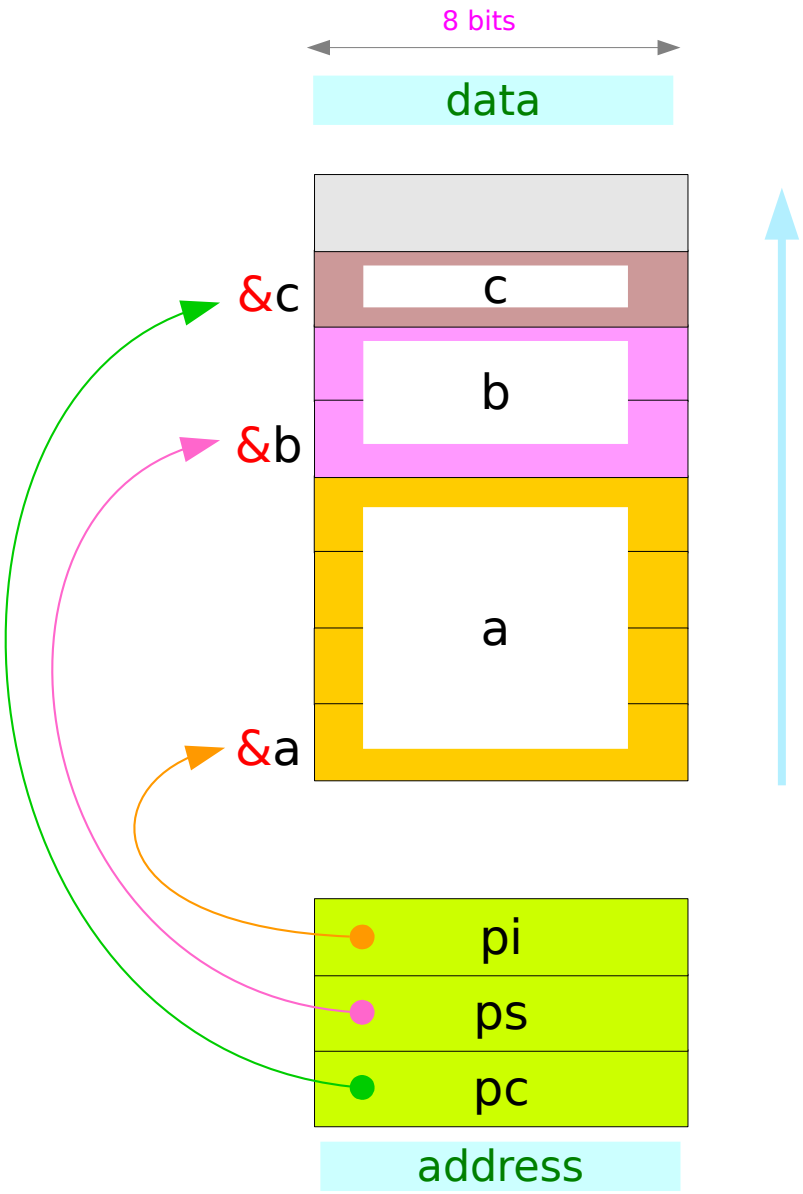
Little Endian Example



int *, short *, char * type variables



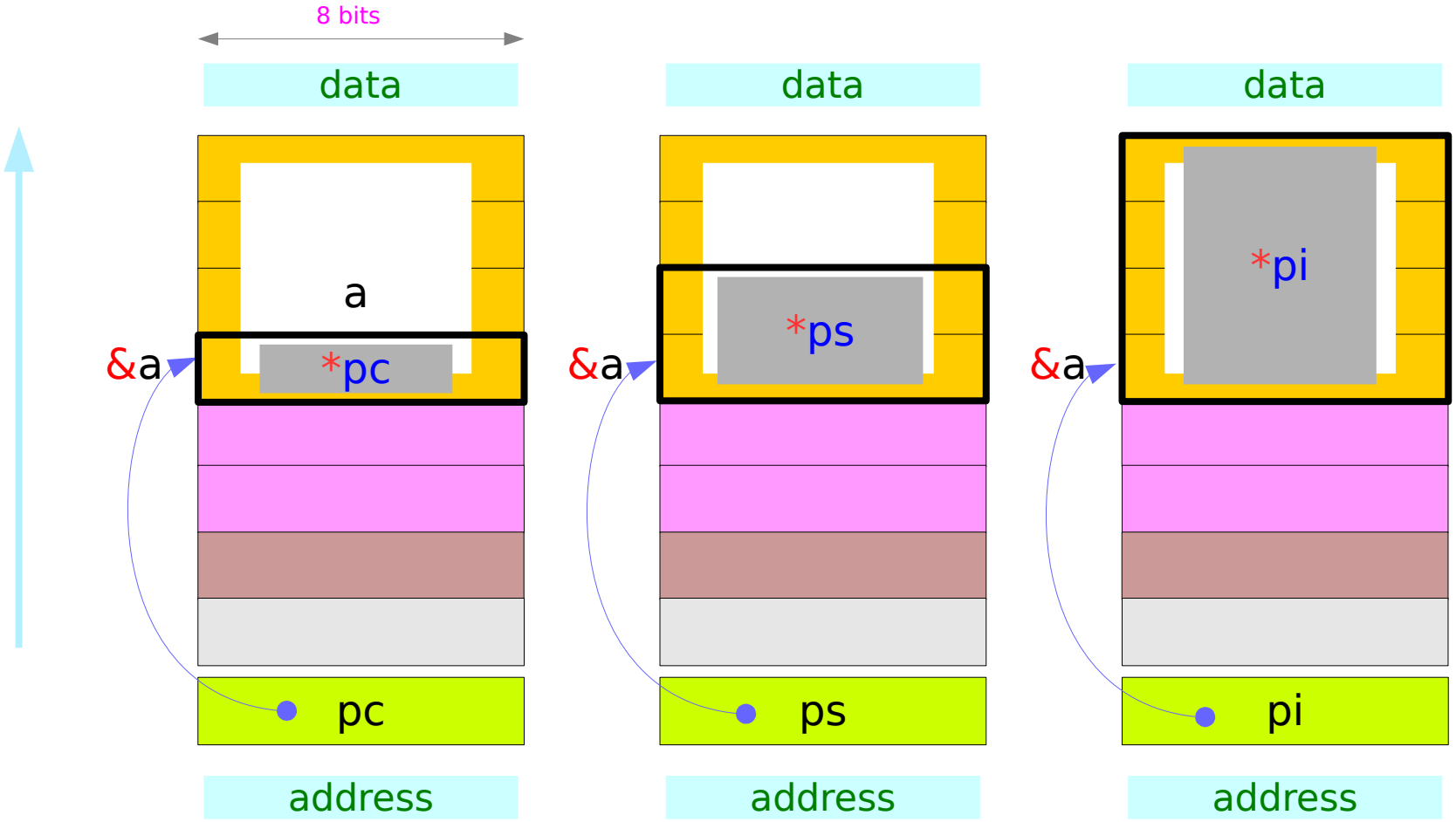
Pointer Variable Assignment




```
char   *   pc;
short  *   ps;
int    *   pi;

int    a;
short  b;
char   c;
```

```
pi = &a;
ps = &b;
pc = &c;
```

Pointer Type Casting

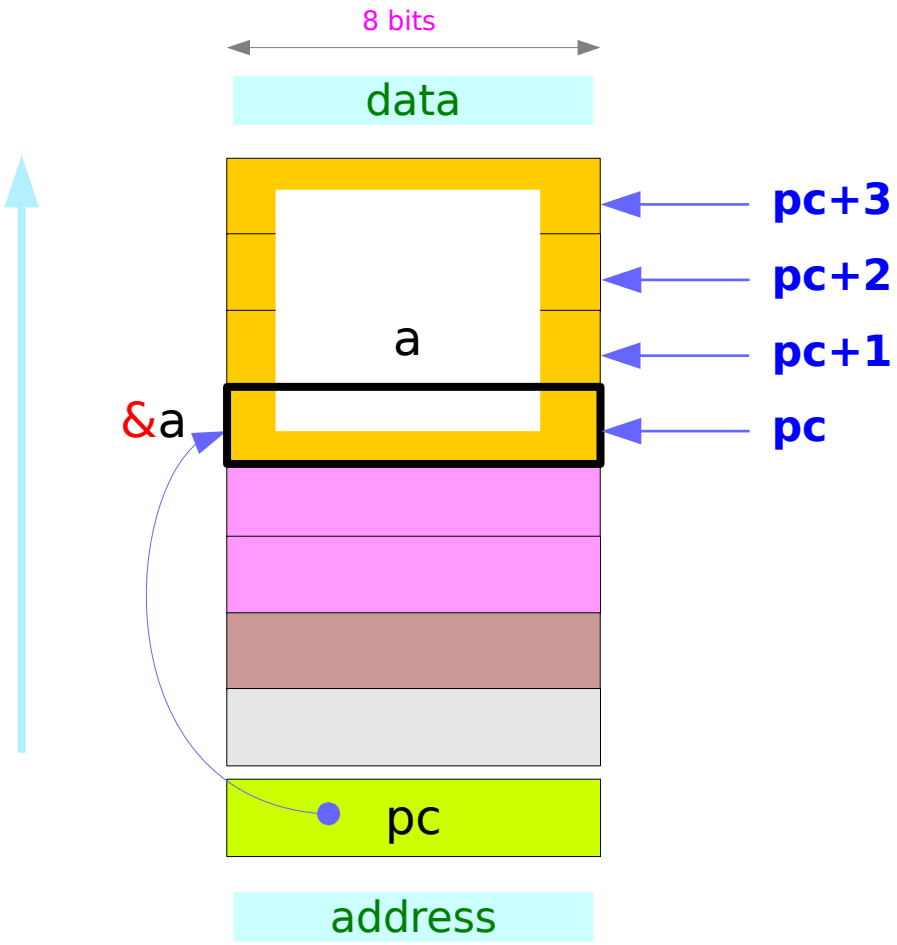


char *pc;
pc = (char *) &a

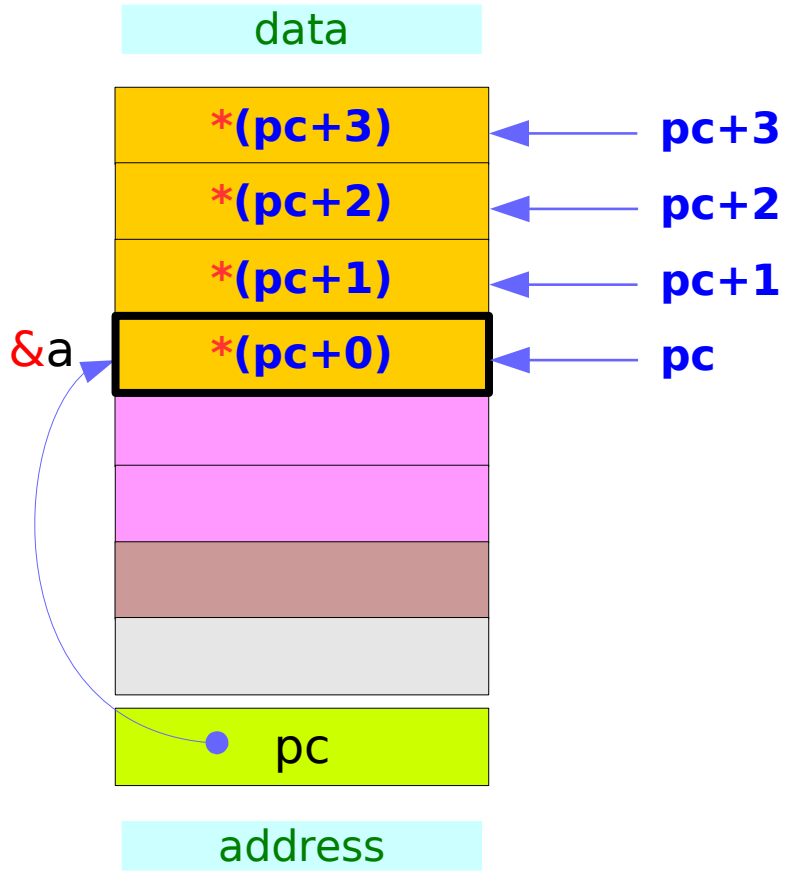
short *ps;
ps = (short *) &a

int *pi;
pi = (int *) &a

Accessing bytes of a variable



char *pc;
pc = (char *) &a

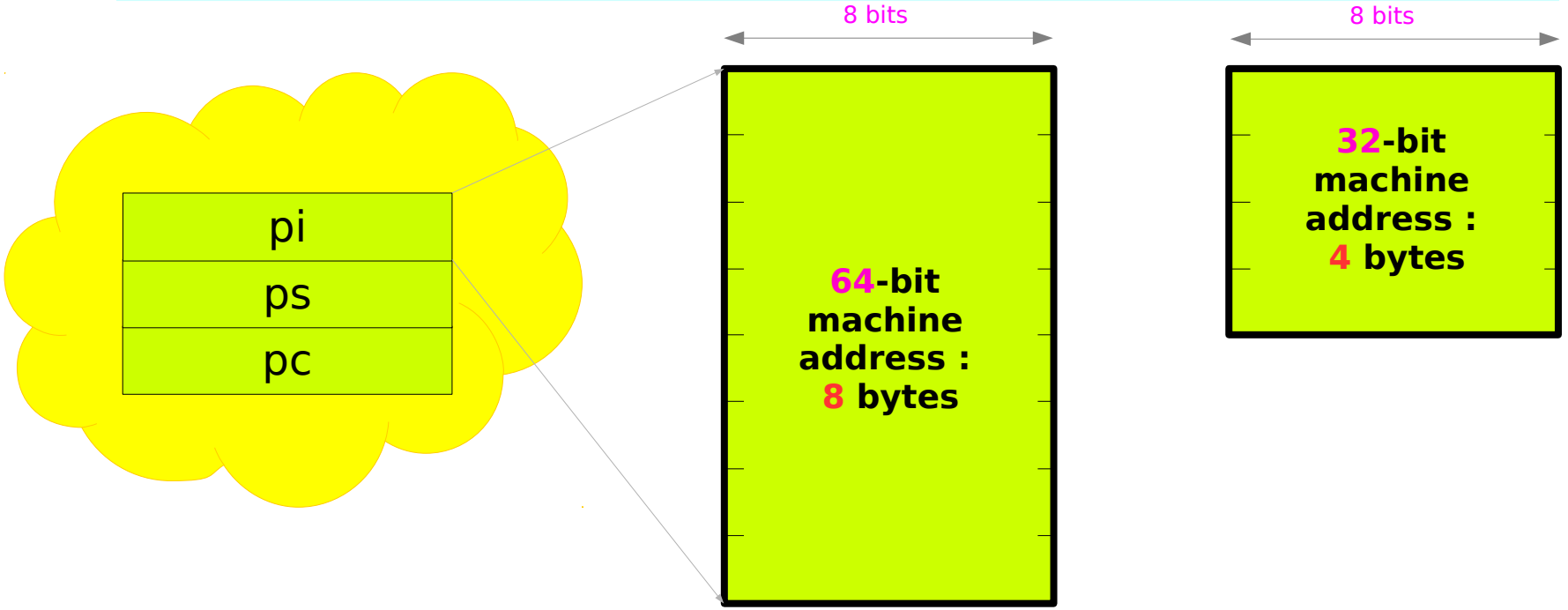


char *pc;
pc = (char *) &a

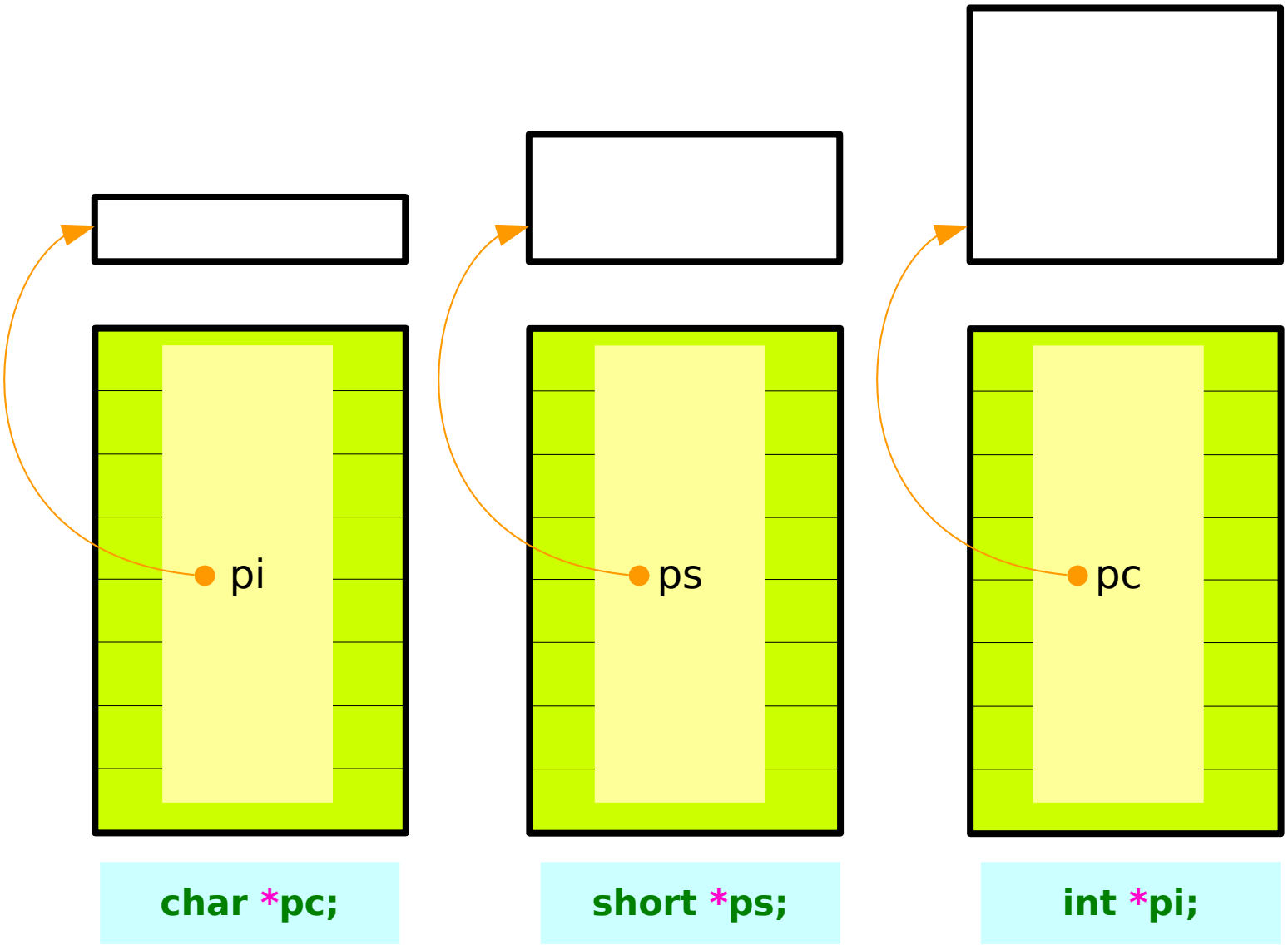
32-bit and 64-bit Address

32-bit machine : address : 4 bytes

64-bit machine : address : 8 bytes

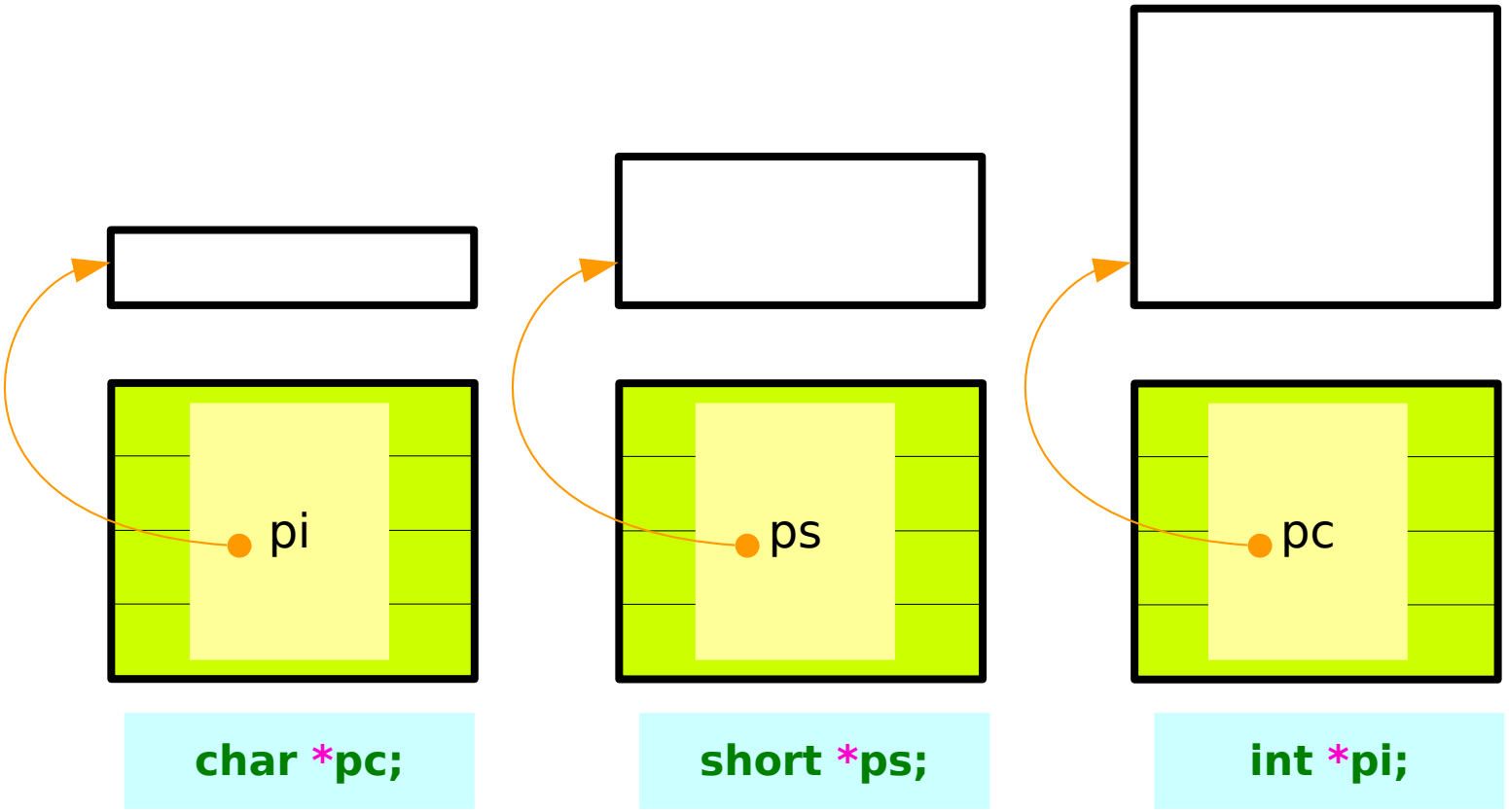


64-bit machine : 8-byte address

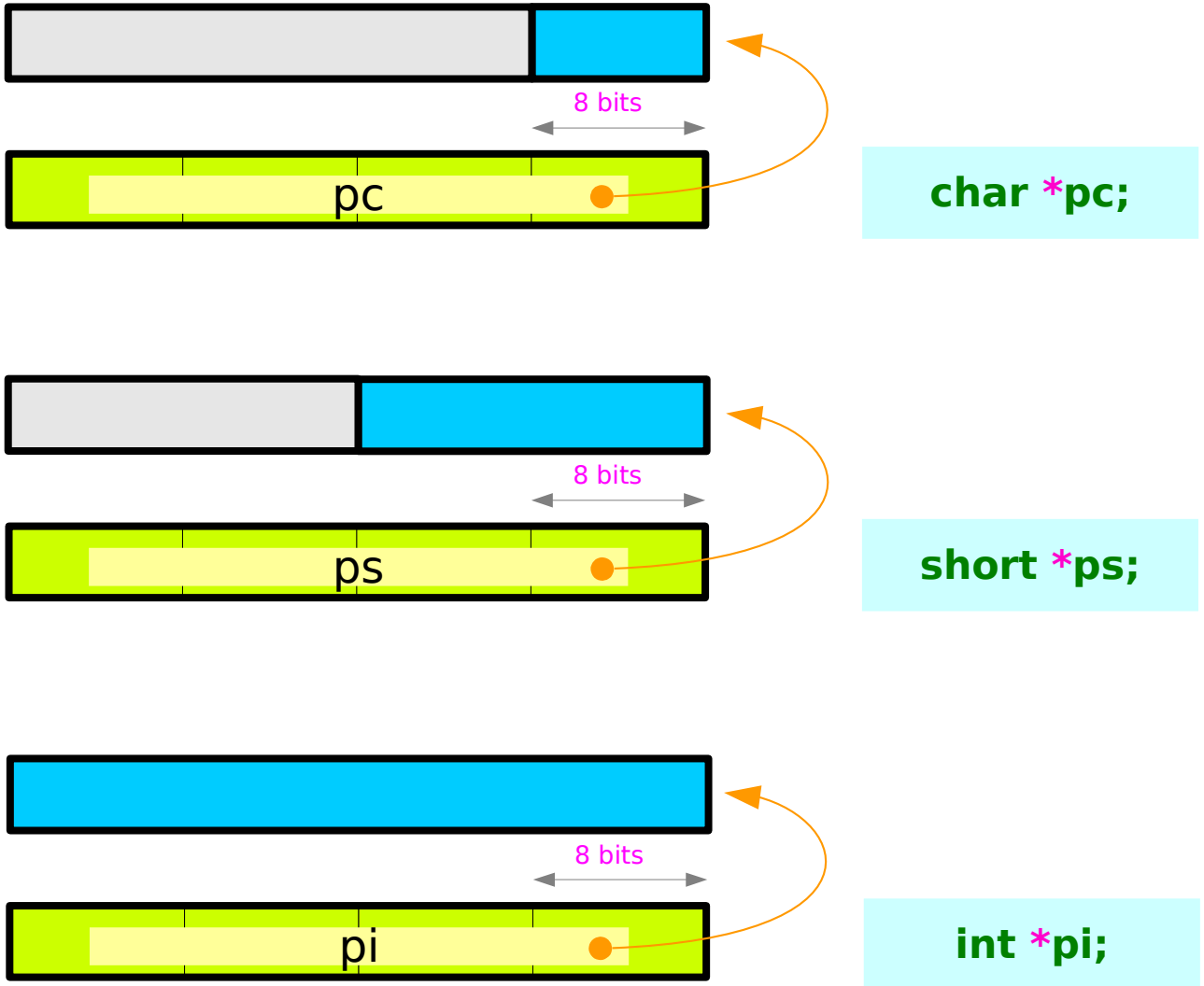


64-bit machine : 8-byte address & data buses

32-bit machine : 4-byte address



64-bit machine : 8-byte address and data buses



References

[1] Essential C, Nick Parlante
[2] Efficient C Programming, Mark A. Weiss
[3] C A Reference Manual, Samuel P. Harbison & Guy L. Steele Jr.
[4] C Language Express, I. K. Chun