

CS  
3

Introduction to Software Design

# Pointers

For now, please avoid using the following two C syntactic constructs:

- & (address of)
- void \*

## Dereferencing A Pointer

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```
1 int *ip = malloc(sizeof(int));  
2  
3 // To set the value pointed to by ip to 10, do either of the following  
4 ip[0] = 10;  
5 *ip = 10;  
6  
7 free(ip);
```

## Pixel in Java

```
1 public class Pixel {  
2     public int red;  
3     public int green;  
4     public int blue;  
5  
6     public void zeroRed(Pixel p) {  
7         p.red = 0;  
8     }  
9 }
```

## pixel\_t in C

```
1 typedef struct pixel {  
2     uint8_t red;  
3     uint8_t green;  
4     uint8_t blue;  
5 } pixel_t;  
6  
7  
8 void pixel_zero_red(pixel_t *p) {  
9     p->red = 0;  
10 }
```

pixel\_t in C

```
1 typedef struct pixel {
2     uint8_t red;
3     uint8_t green;
4     uint8_t blue;
5 } pixel_t;
6
7
8 void pixel_zero_red(pixel_t *p) {
9     p->red = 0;
10 }
```

So, what does this do?

```
1 void pixel_zero_without_star(pixel_t p) {
2     p.red = 0;
3 }
```

# Investigating By Analogy to int

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



main:

int argc = 0

char \*argv[] = ...



# Investigating By Analogy to int

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
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```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



main:

int argc =

char \*argv[] =

int d =



# Investigating By Analogy to int

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```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



main:

int argc = 0

char \*argv[] = ...  
...

int d = 0

↓↑

# Investigating By Analogy to int

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```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



main:

int argc =

char \*argv[] =   
...

int d =

f:

int i =



# Investigating By Analogy to int

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```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



main:

int argc = 0

char \*argv[] = ...

int d = 0

f:

int i = 5



# Investigating By Analogy to int

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```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



main:

int argc = 0

char \*argv[] = ...  
...

int d = 0



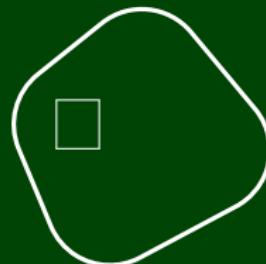
# Investigating By Analogy to int

11

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
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6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



main:

int argc = 0

char \*argv[] = ...  
...

int d = 0



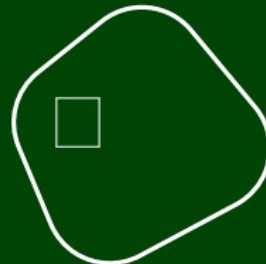
# Investigating By Analogy to int

12

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
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6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
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8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



main:

int argc = 0

char \*argv[] = ...  
...

int d = 0

int \*p =  



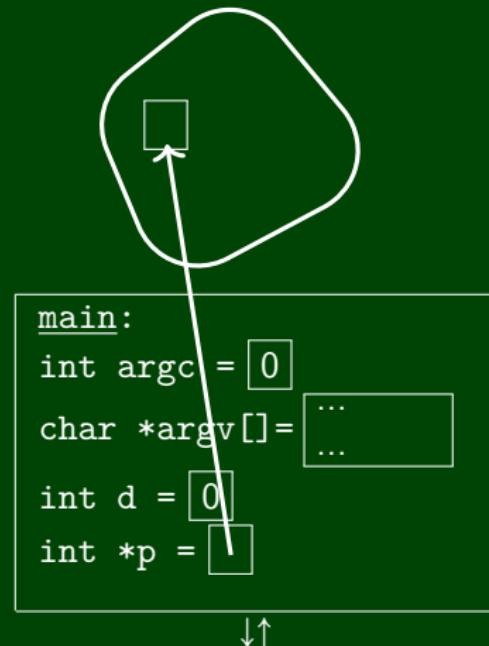
# Investigating By Analogy to int

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```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



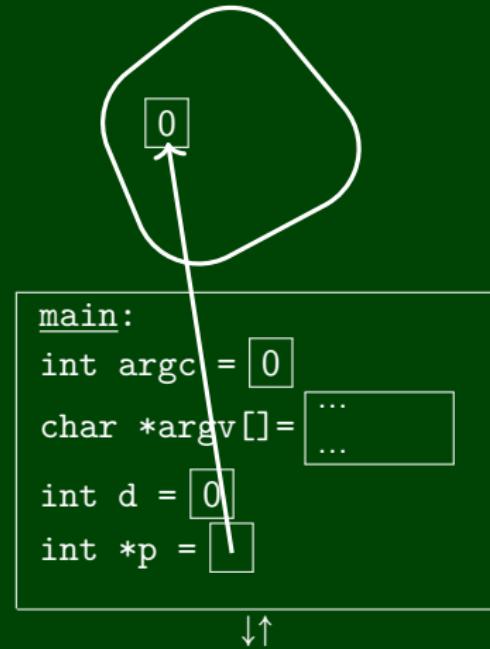
# Investigating By Analogy to int

14

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



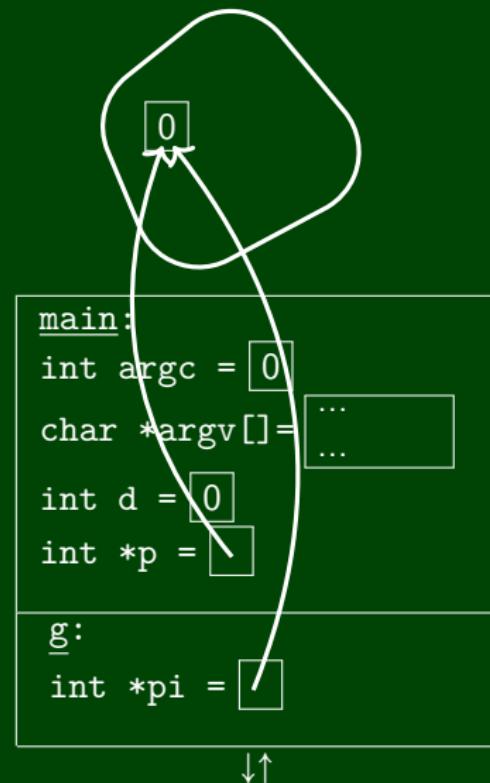
# Investigating By Analogy to int

15

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
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```

```
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3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



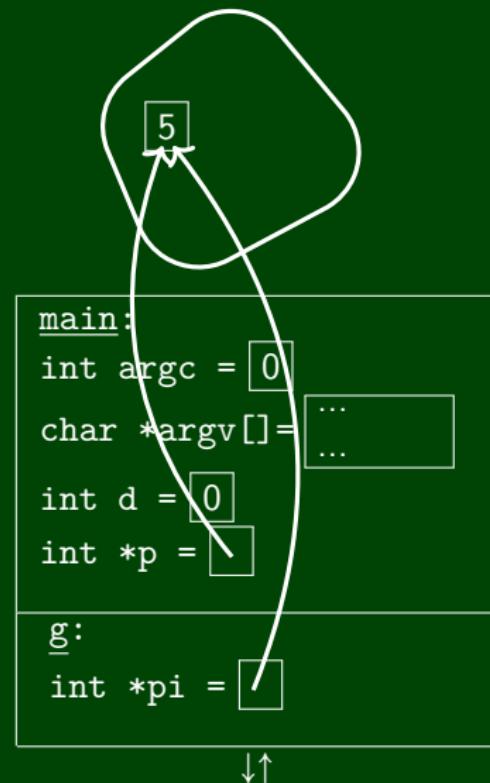
# Investigating By Analogy to int

16

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



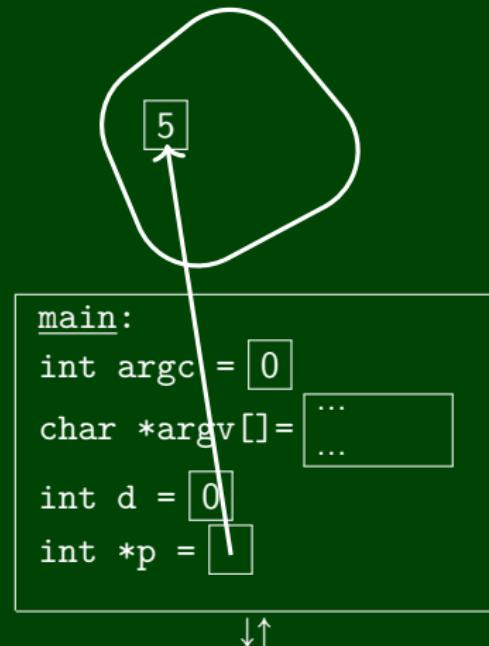
# Investigating By Analogy to int

17

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
4     printf("%d\n", d);  
5  
6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
8     g(p);  
9     printf("%d\n", *p);  
10    free(p);  
11 }
```



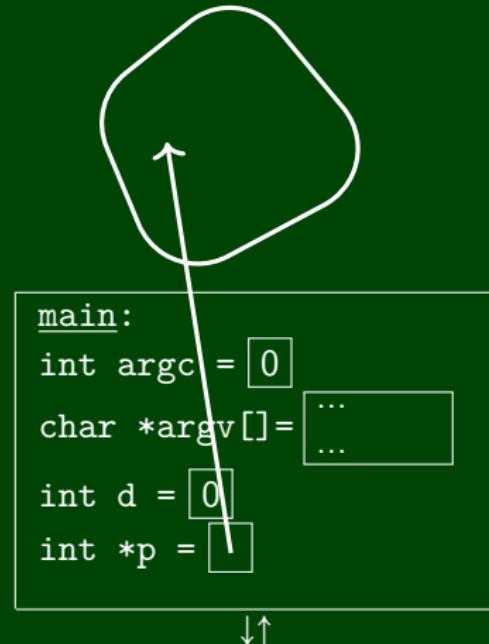
# Investigating By Analogy to int

18

```
1 void f(int i) {  
2     i = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 void g(int *pi) {  
2     *pi = 5;  
3 }
```

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
2     int d = 0;  
3     f(d);  
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6     int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
7     *p = 0;  
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10    free(p);  
11 }
```



pixel\_t in C

```
1 typedef struct pixel {
2     uint8_t red;
3     uint8_t green;
4     uint8_t blue;
5 } pixel_t;
6
7
8 void pixel_zero_red(pixel_t *p) {
9     p->red = 0;
10 }
```

So, what does this do?

```
1 void pixel_zero_without_star(pixel_t p) {
2     p.red = 0;
3 }
```

```
1 // Initializes pixel on the stack
2 pixel_t p;
3 p.red = 0;
4 p.green = 255;
5 p.blue = 0;
6
7 // Shorthand for initializing pixel on the stack
8 pixel_t p2 = {
9     .red = 0,
10    .green = 255,
11    .blue = 0
12 };
```

## What Exactly is a `char **`?

## What Exactly is a `char **`?

```
1 pixel_t **foo = malloc(n * sizeof(pixel_t *));
```