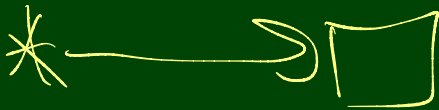


Pointers



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

- `&` (address of)

- `void *`

```
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);
```

$$(int *) \cong (int[])$$

int *

~~int *p = 3;~~

int pa = 3;



sizeof(ip)

int * is an on pointer

Follow the arrow → P

```
1 int *ip = malloc(sizeof(int));
```

```
3 // To set the value pointed to by ip to 10, do either of the following
```

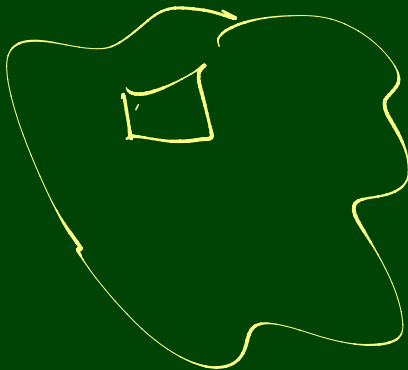
```
4 ip[0] = 10;
```

```
5 *ip = 10;
```

```
6
```

```
7 free(ip);
```

int i = 5;

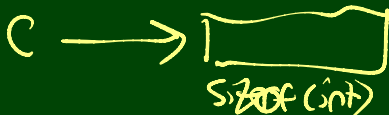


```
1 int *ip = malloc(sizeof(int));  
2  
3 // To set the value pointed to by ip to 10, do either of the following  
4 ip[0] = 10;  
5 *ip = 10;  
6  
7 free(ip);
```

`int *b = malloc(sizeof(int))`



`int c[1];` `c[0]`



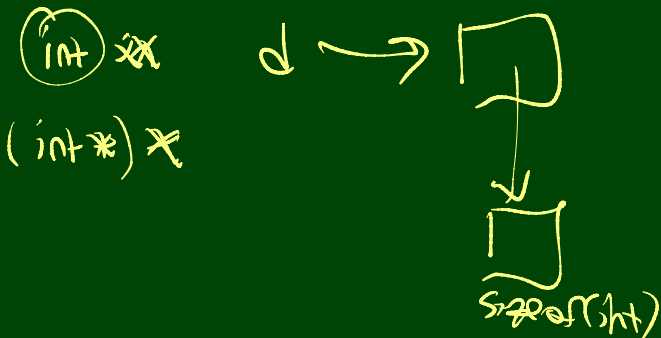
```

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);

```

$\text{int } *a = \text{malloc}(\dots);$

$\text{int } **p = \text{malloc}(\text{sizeof}(\text{int } *));$



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_t {  
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 }
```