Pointers

Pointer Program

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int* ptr = a;                          // pointer assignment
++ptr;                                 // shift to the right
int my_int = *ptr;                     // read target
ptr += 2;                              // shift by 2 elements
*ptr = 18;                             // overwrite target
int* past = a+5;
std::cout << (ptr < past) << "\n"; // compare pointers
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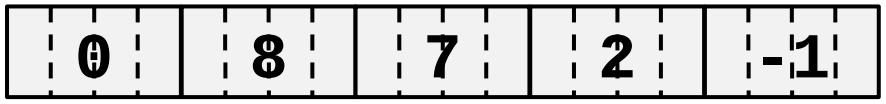

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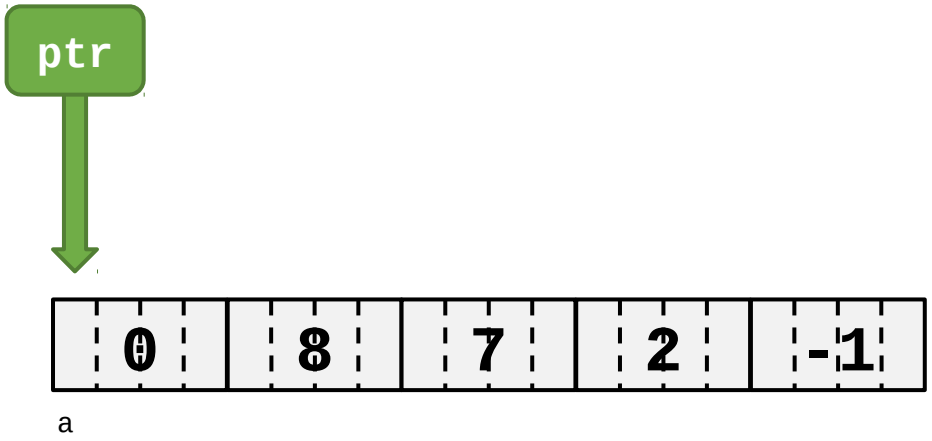

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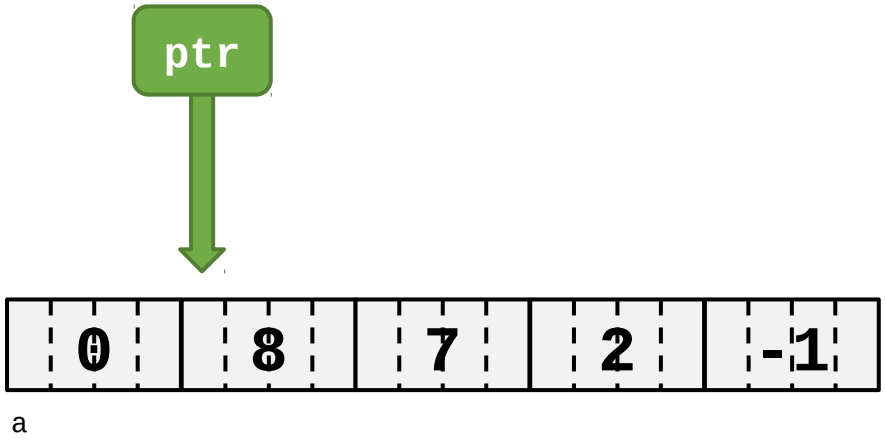

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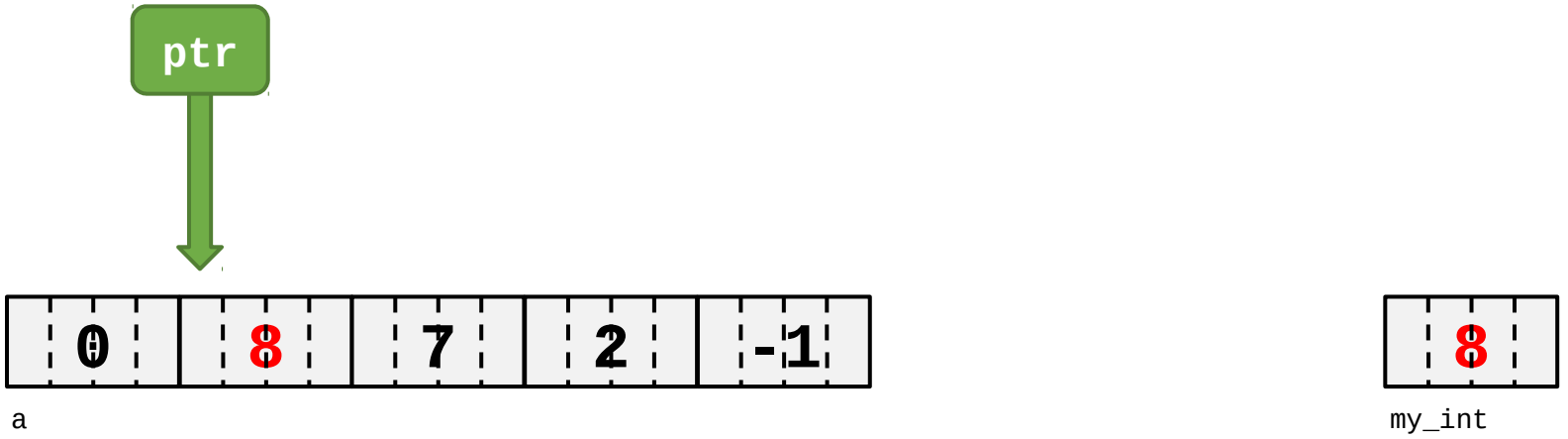

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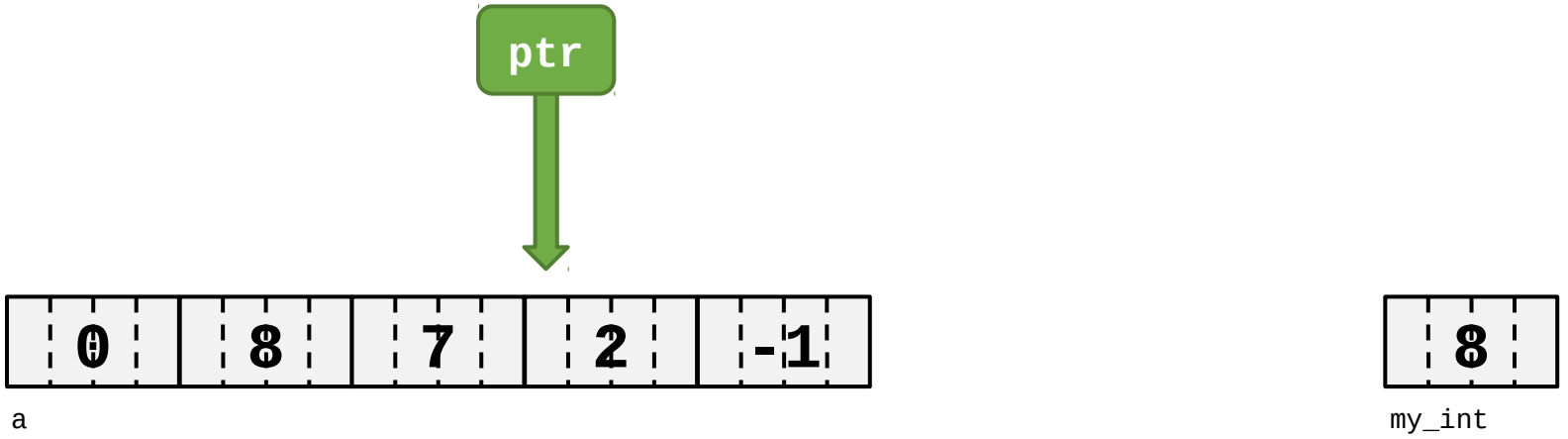

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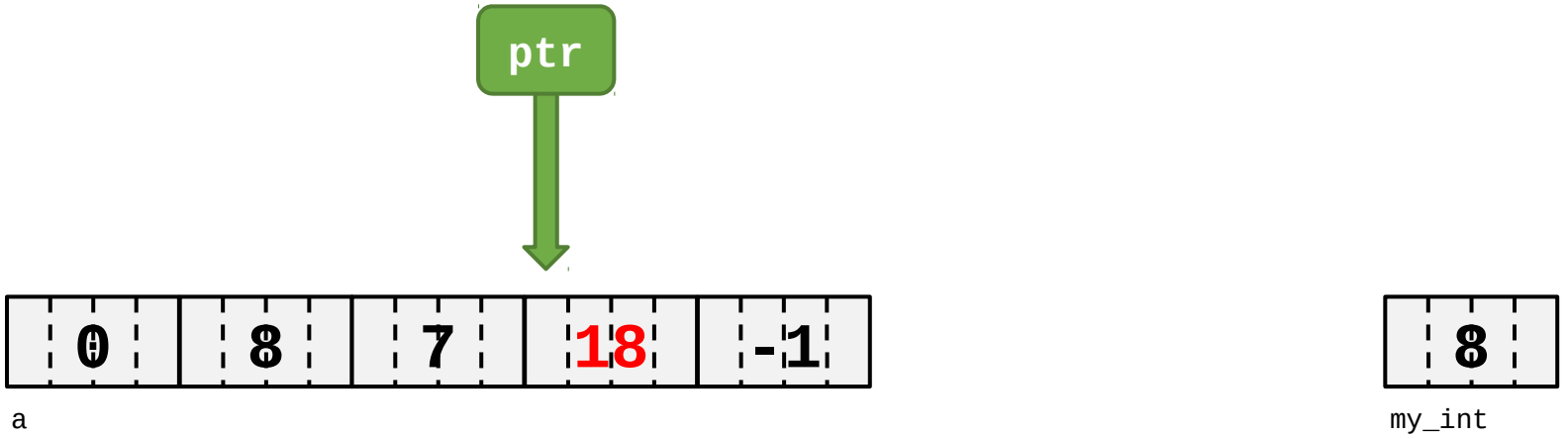

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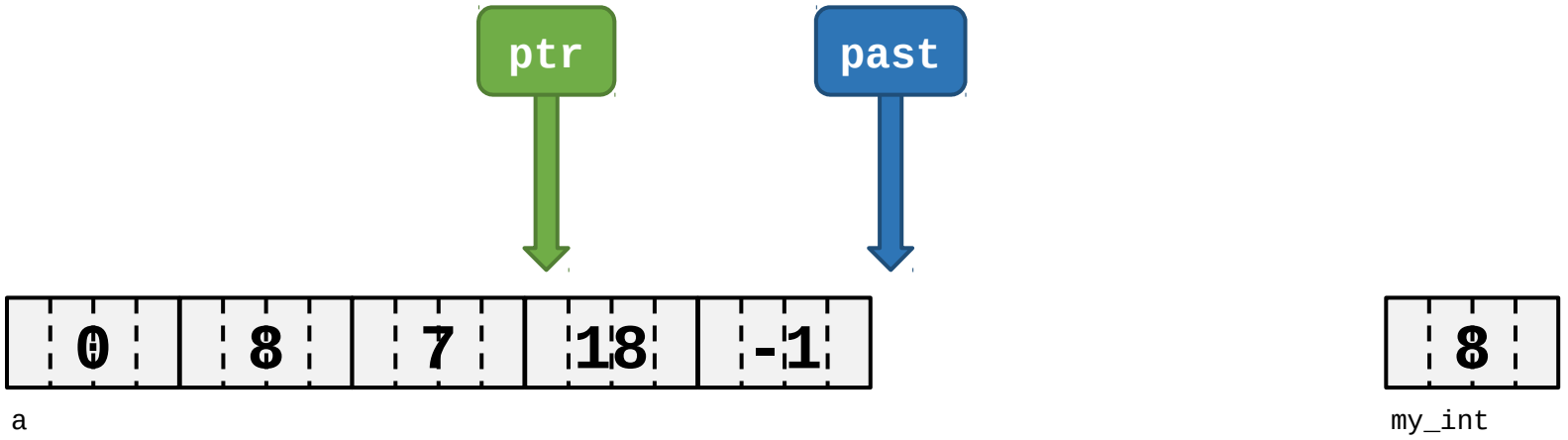

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int* ptr = a;                          // poi
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*ptr = 18;                             // overwr
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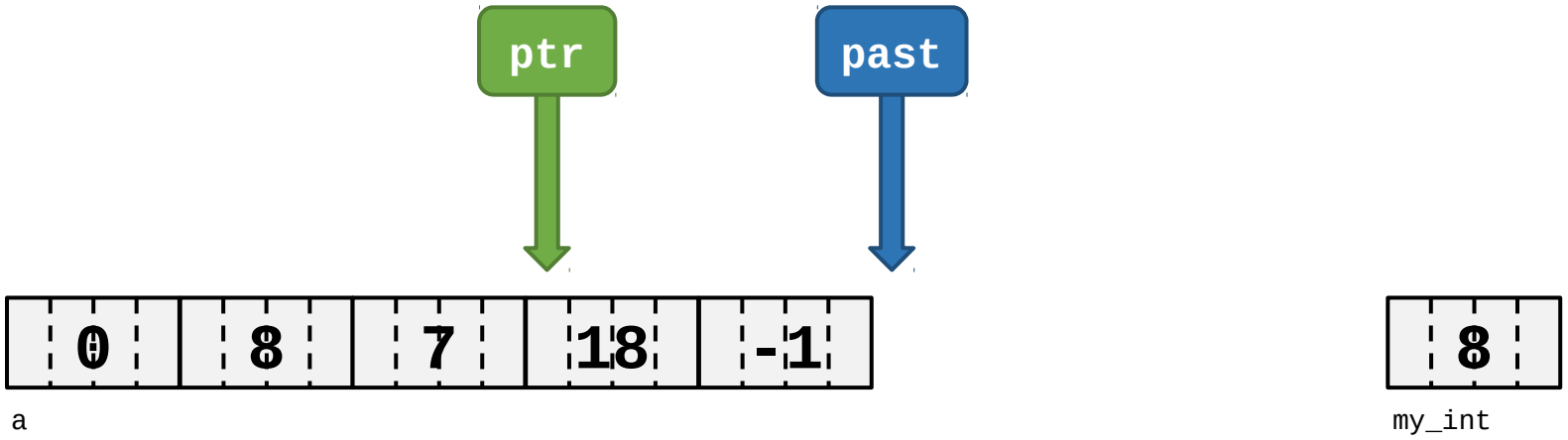
```

Output: `true`

Because `ptr` is "to the left" of `past`.



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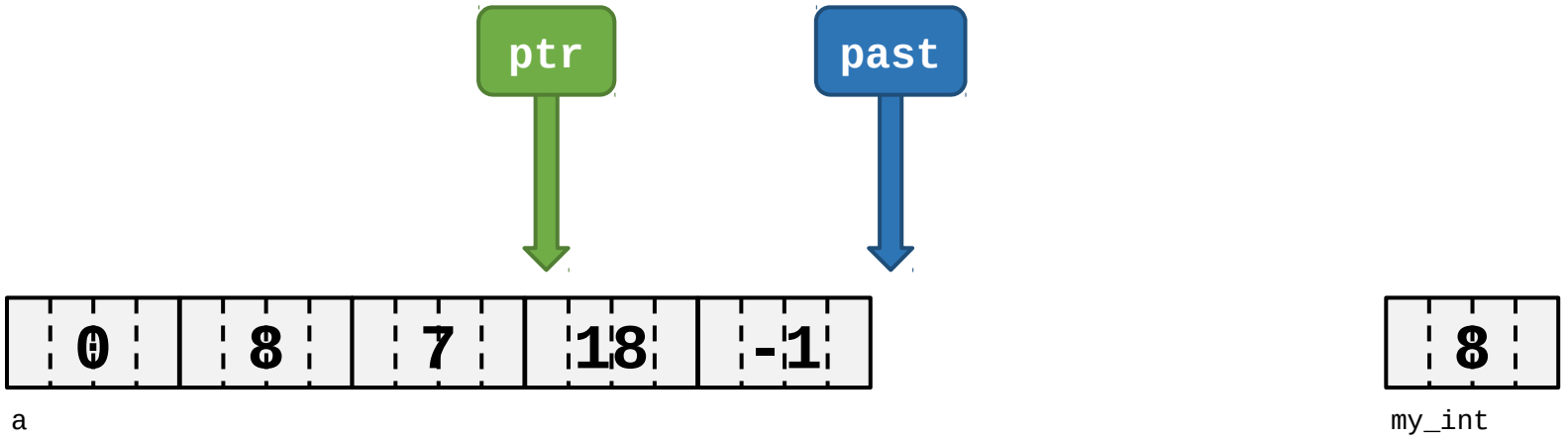

Exercise!

Pointer Program

Find and fix at least 3 problems in the following program.

```
#include <iostream>
int main () {
    int* a = new int[7]{0, 6, 5, 3, 2, 4, 1};
    int* b = new int[7];
    int* c = b;

    // copy a into b using pointers
    for (int* p = a; p <= a+7; ++p)
        *c++ = *p;

    // cross-check with random access
    for (int i = 0; i <= 7; ++i)
        if (a[i] != c[i])
            std::cout << "Oops, copy error...\n";

    return 0;
}
```

(From: Script Exercise 117)

Pointer Program

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int main () {
    int* a = new int[7]{0, 6, 5, 3, 2, 4, 1};
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}
```

p = a+7 is dereferenced

Solution:
Use < instead of <=

Pointer Program

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    return 0;
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p = a+7 is dereferenced

Solution:
Use < instead of <=

Same problem as above

Pointer Program

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        *c++ = *p;

    // cross-check with random access
    for (int i = 0; i <= 7; ++i)
        if (a[i] != c[i])
            std::cout << "Oops, copy er

    return 0;
}
```

c doesn't point to b[0] anymore.

Solution:
Use b instead of c

p = a+7 is dereferenced

Solution:
Use < instead of <=

Same problem as above