

Computer Science & Engineering 150A Problem Solving Using Computers

Mini Lecture – Dynamic Memory Review

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Pointer Review

Recall that *pointers* are references to memory addresses.

```
1 int a;  
2 int *b;  
3 int **c;  
4 int ***d;
```

- ▶ a is an integer
- ▶ b is a *pointer* to an integer
- ▶ c is a pointer to a pointer to an integer
- ▶ d is a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to an integer
- ▶ Note: %p is the place holder for printing a pointer in `printf`

Pointer Program

```
1 #include<stdio.h>  
2 #include<stdlib.h>  
3  
4 int main(void)  
5 {  
6     int A = 10;  
7     int *P = NULL;  
8  
9     printf("After Declaration: \n");  
10    printf("A = %d\n",A);  
11    printf("P = %p\n",P);  
12  
13    /* now we make P point to A */  
14    P = &A;  
15  
16    printf("After assignment: \n");  
17    printf("A = %d\n",A);  
18    printf("P = %p\n",P);  
19  
20    printf("To verify: \n");  
21    printf("Memory address of A is %p\n", &A);  
22    printf("Value Stored at the memory address pointed to by P is %d\n", *P);  
23    return;  
24 }
```

Program Result

```
1 After Declaration:  
2 A = 10  
3 P = (nil)  
4 After assignment:  
5 A = 10  
6 P = 0x7fffc64ad4b4  
7 To verify:  
8 Memory address of A is 0x7fffc64ad4b4  
9 Value Stored at the memory address pointed to by P is 10
```

Factoid: only lower 8 hexadecimal are used for memory addressing, thus $\log_2(16^8) = 32$ bit virtual memory addressing.

```
1 int i, n = 10;  
2 int **myMatrix = NULL;  
3 myMatrix = (int **)malloc(n * sizeof(int*));  
4 for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
5     myMatrix[i] = (int *)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
```

```
int **myMatrix = NULL; -- declaration  
myMatrix = (int **)malloc(n * sizeof(int*)); -- initialize pointer to pointers  
for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
    myMatrix[i] = (int *)malloc(n * sizeof(int)); -- initialize array for i=0,1,2,...,n-1
```

