

CS246: Programming Paradigms
Prof. Richard Eisenberg
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Pointers

These exercises are adapted from King, chapter 11–12.

1. If `i` is a variable and `p` points to `i`, which of the following expressions are aliases for `i`? Circle the ones that are.

(a) <code>*p</code>	(c) <code>*&p</code>	(e) <code>*i</code>	(g) <code>*&i</code>
(b) <code>&p</code>	(d) <code>&*p</code>	(f) <code>&i</code>	(h) <code>&*i</code>

2. If `i` is an `int` variable and `p` and `q` are `int*` pointers, which of the following assignments are legal? Circle the ones that are.

(a) <code>p = i;</code>	(d) <code>p = &q;</code>	(g) <code>p = *q;</code>
(b) <code>*p = &i;</code>	(e) <code>p = *&q;</code>	(h) <code>*p = q;</code>
(c) <code>&p = q;</code>	(f) <code>p = q;</code>	(i) <code>*p = *q;</code>

3. Write a function `void swap(int* p, int* q)` that swaps the contents of two variables. How would you call `swap` on two `int` variables `i` and `j`?

4. Suppose we have the following:

```
int a[] = {5, 15, 34, 54, 14, 2, 52, 72};
int* p = &a[1];
int* q = &a[5];
```

What do each of the following evaluate to?

(a) <code>*(p + 3)</code>	(c) <code>q - p</code>	(e) <code>*p < *q</code>	(g) <code>*(a + 2)</code>
(b) <code>*(q - 3)</code>	(d) <code>p < q</code>	(f) <code>p - a</code>	(h) <code>*p + 3</code>