Pointers



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in	t	X	



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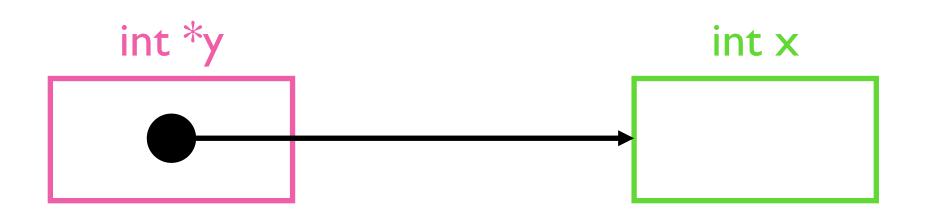






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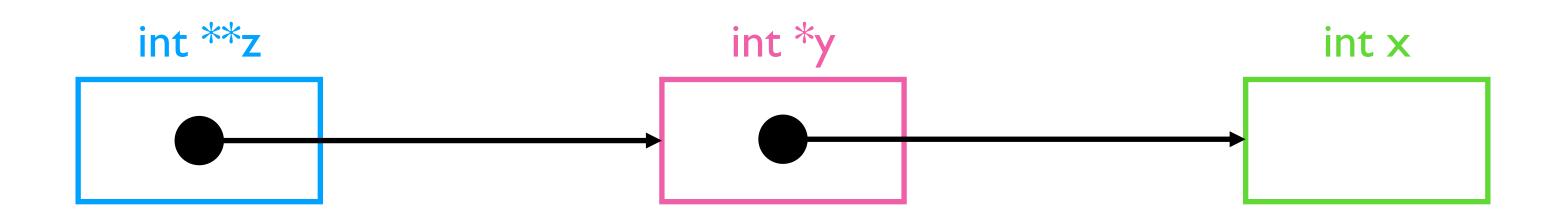






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pointers vs references

- A **pointer** is a variable that holds an *address*
- That address can be treated as a *value* that can be computed over

int * p = &a //p gets the address of a int * q = p + 1 //q gets 4 + the address of a

- Some languages only have references instead of pointers
 - A reference refers to another memory location (under the hood: holds the address of another location in memory)
 - But cannot do pointer arithmetic

- Two new unary operations:
- & : address-of operation
 - Returns the address of a variable
 - p = &a //store the address of a in p
- * : pointer dereference operation:
 - Let you load from, or store to, a pointer
 - * p = 7 //store to the address stored in p
 - x = * p //load from the address stored in p

two key operations

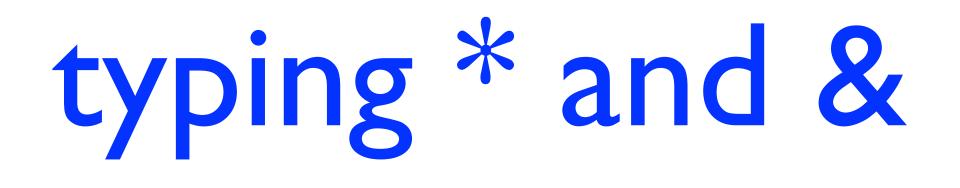
pointer types

- How do we build pointers into our type system?
- Can thin of types as being defined by a grammar!

 $T \rightarrow * T$

• Type is either a **base type** or a **pointer to** another type

- $T \rightarrow int \mid float$



- What are the type rules for our two unary operations?
- * expr : If expr has type *T then * expr has type T
- & expr : If expr has type T then & expr has type *T

next: code generation for pointers