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Source markdown available at github.com/BenLangmead/c-cpp-notes

Variables live in memory

Each variable has an "address" in memory, like a house address



commons. wikimedia.org/wiki/File: South-Los-Angeles-subdivision-houses-near-Darby-Park-Aerial-view-from-north-August-2014.jpg

Or like a post-office box:



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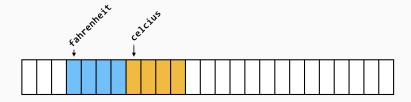
In this example, fahrenheit and celsius are variables that live at addresses in memory

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   int fahrenheit = 71;
   float celsius = 5.0 / 9.0 * (fahrenheit - 32);
   printf("%0.2f", celsius);
   return 0;
}
```

Memory is like a large array of bytes, like char[]

- An address is an offset into the array
- When a variable occupies >1 byte, address points to *first* byte

int and float both take 4 bytes, so we might picture them in memory like this:



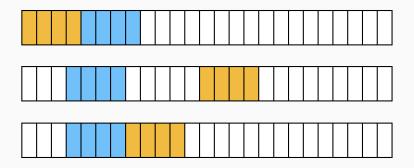
We'll see diagrams like this frequently

Imagine the leftmost slot's address is 0, the next is 1, etc

In this figure, fahrenheit is at address 3 and celsius us at 7

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We can't generally predict what addresses our variables will be at E.g. any of these would have been possible:



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Putting & before a variable name takes its address

We can print an address with printf:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int fahrenheit = 71;
    printf("fahrenheit lives at %p\n", (void*)&fahrenheit);
   //
                                               address-of
    return 0;
$ gcc convert_fc_addr.c -Wall -Wextra -std=c99 -pedantic
$ ./a.out
fahrenheit lives at 0x7ffff24c142c
```

Two unfamiliar things here:

- The (void*) before &fahrenheit; we will talk more about this when we cover pointers (soon)
- The address itself: 0x7ffd56b72dcc

0x7ffd56b72dcc is just a number!

- 0x at beginning indicates it's base-16, or *hexadecimal*
- In base-16, digits 0 − 9 aren't enough so use a − f as well
- This number is 140,726,058,298,828 in decimal

Pointers



xkcd.com/138/