

### 3.6 指针数组\_物联网 / 嵌入式工程师 - 慕课网

“ 慕课网慕课教程 3.6 指针数组涵盖海量编程基础技术教程，以图文图表的形式，把晦涩难懂的编程专业用语，以通俗易懂的方式呈现给用户。

#### 6. 指针数组

5个int类型变量组成的数组，我们叫做整型数组。 例如: int a[5]  
5个char类型变量组成的数组，我们叫做字符数组。 例如: char b[5]

5个 指针类型变量组成的数组，我们叫做指针数组。

```
int a[5];
```

指针数组: 它本质是一个数组, 只不过该数组由多个指针来构成，所以，我们叫做指针数组。

每个指针中存放的都是地址值. 定义一个指针数组等价于定义了多个指针变量。

数据类型 \*变量名[元素个数];

```
例如: int *p[5];
```

(1)数组中的元素: p[0] p[1] p[2] p[3] p[4]

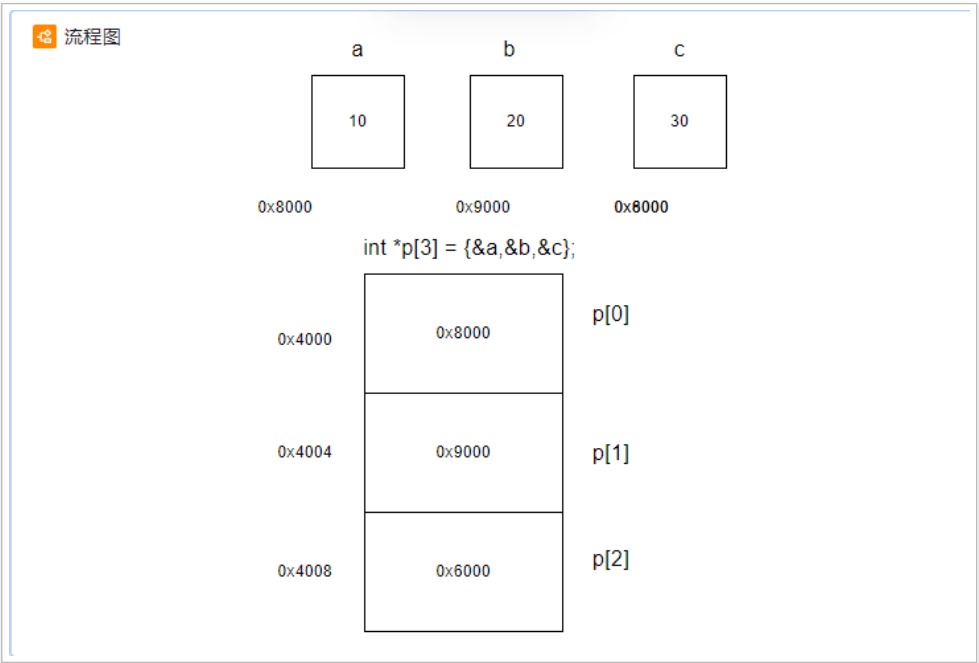
(2)数组中每个元素的类型: int \*

(3)整个数组的大小: sizeof(p) ==>20bytes

(4)一个元素的大小: sizeof(p[0]) ==>4bttes

(5)元素的个数: sizeof(p) / sizeof(p[0])

(6)数组的首地址: p<==>&p[0]



示例代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a = 10, b = 20, c = 30;
    int *p[3] = {&a, &b, &c};
    int n = sizeof(p)/sizeof(p[0]);
    int i = 0;
    printf("&a = %p\n", &a);
    printf("&b = %p\n", &b);
    printf("&c = %p\n", &c);
    printf("=====\\n");

    printf("n = %d\\n", n);

    for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        printf("*p[%d] = %d\\n", i, *p[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

运行结果:

```
&a = 0xffff0e9cc
&b = 0xffff0e9d0
&c = 0xffff0e9d4
=====
n = 3
*p[0] = 10
*p[1] = 20
*p[2] = 30
```

### • 指针数组工程的用法 (模拟 linux 底层的内核代码)

```
int a = 10, b = 20, c = 30;
int *p_array[] = {&a, &b, &c, NULL};

int i = 0;

for(i = 0; p_array[i] != NULL; i++)
{
    printf("%p\\n", p_array[i])
}
```

示例代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char a[] = {"zhao"};
    char b[] = {"qian"};
    char c[] = {"sun"};

    char *q[] = {a, b, c, NULL};
    int i = 0;
    char *t = NULL;

    for(i = 0; q[i] != NULL; i++)
    {
        for(t = q[i]; *t != '\\0' ; t++)
        {
            printf("%c ", *t);
        }
        printf("\\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

运行结果:

```
z h a o
q i a n
s u n
```

示例用法:

```
char a = 10, b = 20, c = 30;
```

```
char *array[] = {&a, &b, &c, NULL};
```

```
array[0] ==> &array[0];
```

array[0]的类型是char \*  
&array[0]应该定义char \*\* 的类型来保存。

故

```
char a = 10, b = 20, c = 30;
```

```
char *array[] = {&a, &b, &c, NULL};
```

```
char **q = array;
```

一维数组的特性:

```
int a[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
```

```
int *p = a;
```

```
a[i] ==> *(a + i) ==> *(p + i) ==> p[i]
```

```
char a = 10, b = 20, c = 30;
```

```
char *array[] = {&a, &b, &c, NULL};
```

```
char **q = array;
```

数组的特点: 获得的是地址

```
array[i] ==> *(array + i) ==> *(q + i) ==> q[i]
```

获得数据的方法:

```
*array[i] ==> (*(array + i)) ==> (*(q + i)) ==> *q[i]
```

示例代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a = 100, b = 200, c = 300;
```

```
    int *t[] = {&a, &b, &c, NULL};
```

```
    int i = 0, j = 0;
```

```
    int **q = t;
```

```
    for(i = 0; t[i] != NULL; i++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf("%d ", *q[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("\n");
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

运行结果:

```
char a1[] = "abcde";
```

```
char a2[] = "XYZBBQ";
```

```
char *p_array[] = {a1, a2, NULL};
```

1. 要求把通过p\_array把a1所有小写字符换成大写字符.
2. 要求把通过p\_array把a2所有大写字符换成小写字符.
3. 输出a1和a2字符串的数据观察效果.

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全文完

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