

Computer Programming Lab 7

2023/11/21 Tim Chen

Contents

const Qualifier with Pointers	3
Function	11
Quick Sort	14
Array of Pointer	21
Function Pointer	25
Array of Function Pointer	28
Appendix A	33
Appendix B	38

`const` Qualifier with Pointers

const Qualifier with Pointers

`const int a` - a is a constant integer.

`int const a` - a is a constant integer.

`const int *a` - a is a pointer, pointing to constant integer.

`int const *a` - *a is a constant integer.

`int * const a` - a is a constant pointer, pointing to integer.

const Qualifier with Pointers (cont.)

`const int a`

1. The type of `a` is `int`
2. `const` is applied to `int` which make this integer a constant.

const Qualifier with Pointers (cont.)

```
int const a
```

1. The type of a is int
2. const is applied to a which make this integer a constant.

const Qualifier with Pointers (cont.)

```
const int *a
```

1. The type of a is int *
2. const is applied to int which make this integer a constant.
3. Target integer is a constant, can't modify the integer.

```
*a = 5;           // error  
a = &new_addr    // allowed
```

const Qualifier with Pointers (cont.)

```
int const *a
```

1. The type of a is int *.
2. The type of *a is int.
3. const is applied to *a which make this integer a constant.

```
*a = 5;           // error  
a = &new_addr    // allowed
```


const Qualifier with Pointers (cont.)

```
int * const a
```

1. The type of a is int *.
2. const is applied to a which make this pointer to integer constant.
3. a is a constant integer pointer, can't modify the address.

```
*a = 5;           // allowed  
a = &new_addr;   // error
```

const Qualifier with Pointers (cont.)

```
const int * const a
```

1. The type of a is int *.
2. const is applied to a which make this pointer to integer constant.
3. const is applied to int which make this integer a constant.
4. a is a constant integer pointer, can't modify the address.
5. Target integer is a constant, can't modify the integer.

```
*a = 5;           // error  
a = &new_addr;    // error
```

Function

Function

```
void bubbleSort( int * const array, const int size );
```

Function (cont.)

```
void bubbleSort( int * const array, const int size );
```

1. array is a int *
2. const is applied to array, so this pointer can't be modified.
3. The value pointed by array is motifiable.

Quick Sort

Quick Sort

```
void qsort(  
    void *base, size_t nitems, size_t size,  
    int (*compar)(const void *, const void*)  
)
```

Quick Sort (cont.)

```
int compar(const void * a, const void * b);
```

1. a is a pointer to void, so whatever a is pointing to is a constant.
2. Changing the type - `*(const int *)a`. → a has changed from `const void *` to `const int *` and `*a` is a constant integer.

Quick Sort (cont.)

```
int compar(const void * a, const void * b) {  
    int l = *(const int *)a; // a is `const int *` now  
    int r = *(const int *)b; // r is *b  
    /* function return type  
     * negative, if first < second  
     * 0,          if first equal second  
     * positive, if first > second  
     */  
}
```

Quick Sort (cont.)

```
int compar(const void * a, const void * b) {  
    int l = *(const int *)a; // a is `const int *` now  
    int r = *(const int *)b; // r is *b  
    if (l - r > 0) return 1;  
    if (l - r < 0) return -1;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Quick Sort (cont.)

```
int compar(const void * a, const void * b) {  
    int l = *(const int *)a; // a is `const int *` now  
    int r = *(const int *)b; // r is *b  
    return l - r;  
}
```

Quick Sort (cont.)

```
int compar(const void * a, const void * b) {  
    return *(const int *)a - *(const int *)b;  
}
```

Array of Pointer

Array of Pointer

```
const char *suit[4] = { "Hearts", "Diamonds", "Club",  
"Spades" };
```

Array of Pointer (cont.)

```
const char *suit[4] = { "Hearts", "Diamonds", "Club",  
"Spades" };
```

1. suit is an array.
2. suit is an array of char *.
3. const is applied to char so that characters pointed by suit i.e. *suit can't be modified.

```
char a = 'a';  
*suit[0] = a; // error
```

Array of Pointer (cont.)

```
const char *suit[4] = { "Hearts", "Diamonds", "Club",  
"Spades" };  
printf("%c\n", *suit[0]); // H  
printf("%c\n", *(suit[1] + 3)); // m
```


Function Pointer

Function Pointer

```
void bubble(int(*compare)(int, int)) {  
    if ( (*compare)(a, b) ) return true;  
}
```

or

```
void bubble(int(*compare)(int, int)) {  
    if ( compare(a, b) ) return true;  
}
```

Function Pointer (cont.)

```
typedef int (*compare)(int, int);
```

```
int bubble(compare cmp) {  
    if ( (*cmp)(a, b) ) return true;  
}
```

or

```
int bubble(compare cmp) {  
    if ( cmp(a, b) ) return true;  
}
```

Array of Function Pointer

Array of Function Pointer

```
int func1(int a) { return a + 1; }  
int func2(int a) { return a - 1; }  
int func3(int a) { return a; }
```

Array of Function Pointer (cont.)

```
int main(void) {  
    int (*f[3])(int) = { func1, func2, func3 };  
}
```

Array of Function Pointer (cont.)

```
int main(void) {  
    int (*f[3])(int) = { func1, func2, func3 };  
}
```

1. Type of f - `int (*[3])(int)`.
2. To execute - `(*f[choice])(int);` or `f[choice](int)`

Array of Function Pointer (cont.)

```
int main(void) {  
    int (*f[3])(int) = { func1, func2, func3 };  
  
    const int response1 = (*f[0])(4); // response1 = 5  
    const int response2 = f[2](3);    // response2 = 3  
}
```


Appendix A

typedef

typedef <existing_type> <alias>

```
/* Declares WHOLE to be a synonym for int */  
typedef int WHOLE;
```

For example, WHOLE could now be used in a variable declaration such as `WHOLE i;` or `const WHOLE i;`. However, the declaration `long WHOLE i;` would be illegal.

typedef for structure

```
typedef struct club {  
    char name[30];  
    int size, year;  
} GROUP;
```

This declare GROUP as a structure type with three members. Since structure tag club is also specified, either GROUP or structure tag can be used in declarations.

typedef for structure (cont.)

```
struct club {  
    char name[30];  
    int size, year;  
}  
typedef struct club GROUP;
```

```
struct club my_club;  
GROUP my_club;
```

typedef for pointer

```
typedef struct club {  
    char name[30];  
    int size, year;  
} GROUP;  
typedef GROUP *PG;
```

The type PG is declared as a pointer to the GROUP type, which in turn is defined as a structure type.

Appendix B

Some Links

- Neovim - <https://neovim.io/>
- My dotfiles - <https://github.com/gnitoahc/.dotfiles>
- My email - 110703038@nccu.edu.tw

Thank you