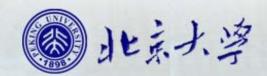


# 《计算概论A》课程程序设计部分 指针(2)

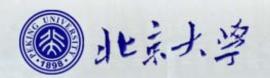
李戈

北京大学 信息科学技术学院 软件研究所 lige@sei.pku.edu.cn



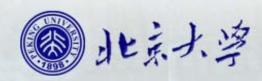


# 二维数组与指针





- ■二维数组的地址
  - $\bullet$  int a[3][4] = {{1,3,5,7},{9,11,13,15},{17,19,21,23}};
  - ◆由对一维数组的分析可知:
    - "数组名是指向数组第一个元素的指针";
  - ◆且二维数组的第一个元素是a[0]
    - ●a[0]是一个"包含四个整型元素"的一维数组;
  - ◆因此可以做出各种推断:
    - ●a与&a[0]等价; a[0]与&a[0][0]等价;
    - ●a[0]与\*a等价; a[0][0]与\*\*a等价;





```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[3][4] = \{\{1,3,5,7,\},\{9,11,13,15\},\{17,19,21,23\}\};
   cout << " a = " << a << endl;
                                                           a[0] a[0]+1 a[0]+2 a[0]+3
   cout << " &a[0] = " << &a[0] << endl << endl;
   cout << " a+1 = " << a+1 << endl;
                                                          a
   cout << `` &a[0]+1 = `` << &a[0]+1 << endl << endl;
                                                              2000
                                                                    2002
                                                                         2004
                                                                              2006
                                                        a+1
                                                              2008
                                                                    2010
                                                                         2012
                                                                              2014
   cout<<" *a = "<<*a<<endl;
                                                                         13
                                                                    11
                                                                               15
                                                        a+2
   cout << " a[0] = " << a[0] << endl;
                                                              2016
                                                                    2018
                                                                         2020
                                                                              2022
   cout << `` &a[0][0] = `` << &a[0][0] << endl << endl;
                                                               17
                                                                    19
                                                                          21
                                                                               23
   cout << " *a+1 = " << *a+1 << endl;
   cout << " a[0]+1 = " << a[0]+1 << endl;
   cout << "&a[0][0]+1 = "<< &a[0][0]+1 << endl << endl;
```



```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[3][4] = \{\{1,3,5,7,\}, \{9,11,13,15\}, \{17,19,21,23\}\};
                                                        a = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " a = " << a << endl;
                                                   &a[0] = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " &a[0] = " << &a[0] << endl << endl
                                                      a+1 = 0x0013FF60
  cout << " a+1 = " << a+1 << endl;
                                                 &a[0]+1 = 0x0013FF60
  cout << " &a[0]+1 = " << &a[0]+1 << endl << |
                                                       *a = 0x0013FF50
  cout<<" *a = "<<*a<<endl;
  cout << " a[0] = " << a[0] << endl;
                                                    a[0] = 0x0013FF50
                                                &a[0][0] = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " &a[0][0] = " << &a[0][0] << endl << | |
  cout << " *a+1 = " << *a+1 << endl;
                                                    *a+1 = 0x0013FF54
  cout << " a[0]+1 = " << a[0]+1 << endl;
                                                  a[0]+1 = 0x0013FF54
  cout << ``&a[0][0]+1 = ``< &a[0][0]+1 << end &a[0][0]+1 = 0x0013FF54
                                              Press any key to continue
```



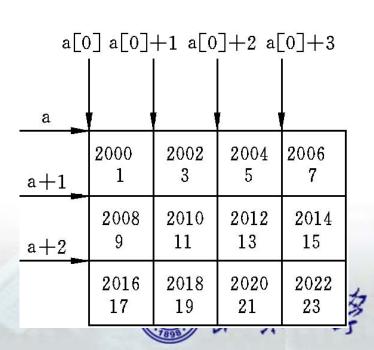
```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[3][4] = \{\{1,3,5,7,\},\{9,11,13,15\},\{17,19,21,23\}\};
   cout << " a = " << a << endl;
   cout << " &a[0] = " << &a[0] << endl << endl;
   cout << " a+1 = " << a+1 << endl;
   cout << `` &a[0]+1 = `` << &a[0]+1 << endl << endl;
                                                         a[0] a[0]+1 a[0]+2 a[0]+3
   cout << " a[1] = " << a[1] << endl;
   cout << " &a[1] = " << &a[1] << endl;
   cout << " *(a+1) = " << *(a+1) << endl << endl;
                                                            2000
                                                                  2002
                                                                       2004
                                                                            2006
                                                       a+1
   cout << " *a+1 = " << *a+1 << endl << endl;
                                                             2008
                                                                  2010
                                                                       2012
                                                                            2014
                                                                  11
                                                                        13
                                                                             15
                                                       a+2
   cout<<" & a = "<<&a<<endl;
                                                             2016
                                                                  2018
                                                                       2020
                                                                            2022
   cout << " &a+1 = " << &a+1 << endl;
                                                             17
                                                                   19
                                                                        21
                                                                             23
```



```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
  int a[3][4] = \{\{1,3,5,7,\},\{9,11,13,15\},\{17,19,21,23\}\};
  cout << " a = " << a << endl;
                                                         a = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " &a[0] = " << &a[0] << endl << endl;
                                                     &a[0] = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " a+1 = " << a+1 << endl;
                                                       a+1 = 0x0013FF60
  cout << `` &a[0]+1 = `` << &a[0]+1 << endl << endl; &a[0]+1 = 0x0013FF60
  cout << " a[1] = " << a[1] << endl;
                                                      a[1] = 0x0013FF60
  cout << " &a[1] = " << &a[1] << endl;
                                                     &a[1] = 0x0013FF60
  cout << " *(a+1) = " << *(a+1) << endl << endl;
                                                    *(a+1) = 0x0013FF60
  cout<<"
            *a+1 = "<<*a+1 << endl << endl:
                                                      *a+1 = 0x0013FF54
  cout<<" & a = "<<&a<<endl;
                                                        &a = 0x0013FF50
  cout << " &a+1 = " << &a+1 << endl;
                                                      &a+1 = 0x0013FF80
```



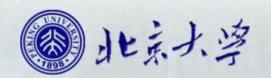
- 二维数组地址
  - $\bullet$  int a[3][4] = {{1,3,5,7},{9,11,13,15},{17,19,21,23}};
  - ◆ 数组名a是"指向数组第一个元素"的指针;
  - ◆ "\*a"等价于a[0],相当于让a下沉了一级;
  - ◆ "&a"表示"指向二维数组"的指针,相当于上浮了一级;
- 几个有用的结论
  - ◆ a, a[0], &a[0][0]有相同的值;
  - ◆ a+1表示第1行的地址;
  - ◆\*(a+1)表示第1行第0列的地址;
  - ◆ \*a+1表示第0行第1列的地址;
  - ◆ a[0]+1表示第0行第1列的地址;





# 字符串与指针

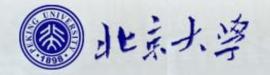
——重温字符串





#### 程序分析(1)

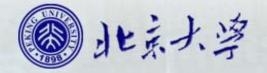
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  char h[] = "123";
  for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
     cin>>h[i];
                      可以运行,但危险!
  for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
                      它有可能占用了不允许突
     cout<<h[i];
                      破的内存边界!
  cout<<endl;
  return 0;
```





#### 程序分析(2)

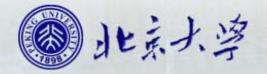
```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
 char h[] = "Peking";
 h[0]='a'; h[1]='b';
                           输出: ab47cg
 h[2]='4'; h[3]='7';
 h[4]='c';
 cout << h << endl;
 return 0;
```





#### 程序分析(3)

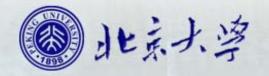
```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  char h[]="123456";
  h = "abcdef";
                      error C2440: "=": 无法从"const
  cout<<h<<endl;
                      char [7]"转换为"char [7]"
  return 0;
```





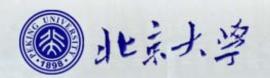
#### 程序分析(4)

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  char h[]="123456789";
                    //键入12345678912345
  cin>>h;
  cout<<h<<endl;
                   //输出12345678912345
 return 0;
                    //但,危险!
```





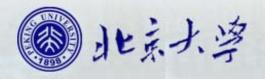
# 字符串与指针





## 字符串与指针

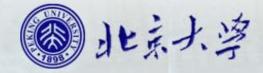
- ■指向数组的指针
  - int a[10]; int \*p; p = a;
- ■指向字符串的指针
  - ◆ 指向字符串的指针变量:
  - $\bullet$  char a[10]; char \*p; p = a;





#### 字符串指针举例

```
请说明一下程序完成了什么任务:
int main()
  char a [] = "How are you?", b[20];
  char *p1, *p2;
  for (p1 = a, p2 = b; *p1 != '\0'; p1++, p2++)
       *p2 = *p1;
  *p2= '\0';
  cout << "string a is :" << a<<endl;</pre>
  cout << "string b is :" << b<<endl;</pre>
  return 0;
```

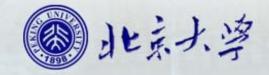




#### 字符串指针举例

```
int main()
{ char buffer[10] = "ABC";
   char *pc;
   pc = "hello";
   cout << pc << endl;</pre>
   pc++;
   cout << pc << endl;</pre>
   cout << *pc << endl;</pre>
   pc = buffer;
   cout << pc;
   return 0;
```

```
输出:
hello
ello
e
ABC
```



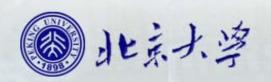
```
#include<iostream.h>
int main()
   int a = 5;
   int *pa = &a;
   int b[6] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\};
   int *\mathbf{p}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b};
   char c[6] = \{'h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\setminus 0'\};
   char *pc = c;
   cout << a << endl;
   cout << pa << endl << endl;
   cout << &b[0] << endl;
   cout << b << endl;
   cout << pb << endl << endl;
   cout << &c[0] << endl;
   cout << c << endl;
   cout << pc << endl;
   return 0;
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
int main()
  int a = 5;
  int *pa = &a;
  int b[6] = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\};
  int *pb = b;
  char c[6] = {'h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\setminus 0'};
  char *pc = c;
  cout << a << endl;
                                       0x0013FF7C
  cout << pa << endl << endl;
                                       0x0013FF60
  cout << &b[0] << endl;
                                       0x0013FF60
  cout << b << endl;
  cout << pb << endl << endl;
                                       0x0013FF60
  cout << &c[0] << endl;
                                       hello
  cout << c << endl;
                                       hello
  cout << pc << endl;
                                       hello
                                       Press any key to continue
  return 0;
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
int main()
   int a = 5;
   int *pa = &a;
   int b[6] = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\};
  int *pb = b;
   char c[6] = {'h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\setminus 0'};
   char *pc = c;
   cout << a << endl;
                                                        0x0013FF7C
   cout << pa << endl << endl;
                                                        0x0013FF60
   cout << &b[0] << endl;
                                                        0x0013FF60
   cout << b << endl;
   cout << pb << endl << endl;
                                                        0x0013FF60
   cout<<static_cast<void*>(&c[0])<<endl;
cout<<static_cast<void*>(c)<<endl;</pre>
                                                        0x0013FF54
                                                        0x0013FF54
   cout << static cast < void *> (pc) << endl;
                                                        0x0013FF54
   return 0;
```



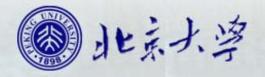
# string 类型





## string类型

- string类型
  - ◆C++标准库中声明的一个字符串类
- ■定义string类型变量
  - ◆#include <string> //注意头文件名不是string.h
  - string string1;
  - string string2="China";
- ■字符串变量的输入输出
  - cin>> string1;
  - cout<< string2;</pre>

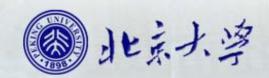




## string类型的运算

- string类型变量的赋值
  - string1="Canada";
  - ◆string2=string1; //不要求string2和string1长度相同
- ■用加号连接字符串
  - string string1="C++";
  - string string2="Language";
  - string1=string1 + string2;

//连接后string1为"C++ Language"





# string类型的运算

■ 可以使用关系运算符 void main()
{ string str1, str2,

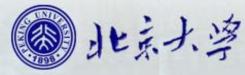
```
string str1, str2, temp;
cin>>str1>>str2;
if(str1>str2){
    temp = str1;
    str1=str2;
    str1=temp;
cout<<str1<<" "><<str2<<endl;
```

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## string类型与字符数组

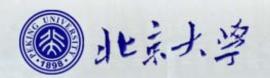
#### ■区别

- ◆string是"类";
- ◆在定义string类型变量时不需指定长度,长度 随其中的字符串长度而改变。
- ◆ string str1, str2 = "This is a test.";
- ■相似
  - ◆可以对字符串变量中某一字符进行操作: string word="Then"; word[2]='a'; //修改后word的值为"Than"





# 利用指针变量 引用多维数组中的元素

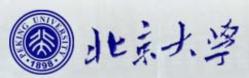




## 遍历数组元素

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
intmain()
  int a[3][4] = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17,
  19, 21, 23};
  int *p;
  for(p= ; p<&a[0][0]+12; p++)
      cout<<p<" "<<*p<<endl;
  return 0;
```

```
0x0013FF50 1
0x0013FF54 3
0x0013FF58 5
0x0013FF5C 7
0x0013FF60 9
0x0013FF64 11
0x0013FF68 13
0x0013FF6C 15
0x0013FF70 17
0x0013FF74 19
0x0013FF78 21
0x0013FF7C 23
```

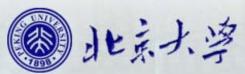




## 遍历数组元素

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
intmain()
  int a[3][4] = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17,
  19, 21, 23};
  int *p;
  for(p=&a[0][0]; p<&a[0][0]+12; p++)
      cout<<p<" "<<*p<<endl;
  return 0;
```

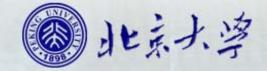
```
0x0013FF50 1
0x0013FF54 3
0x0013FF58 5
0x0013FF5C 7
0x0013FF60 9
0x0013FF64 11
0x0013FF68 13
0x0013FF6C 15
0x0013FF70 17
0x0013FF74 19
0x0013FF78 21
0x0013FF7C 23
```





## 遍历每一个元素

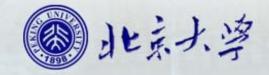
```
■ 举例
int main(){
  int a[3][4] = \{1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23\};
  int *p;
  for(p=&a[0][0]; p<&a[0][0]+12; p++){
      if ((p - &a[0][0]) \% 4 == 0)
             cout<<endl;
                               运行结果
      cout << setw(4) << *p;
                                      3
                                             5
                               9
                                      11
                                             13
                                                   15
  return 0;
                               17
                                      19
                                            21
                                                   23
```





#### 程序填空

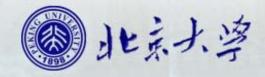
```
■ 输入 i, j; 输出a[i][j];
main()
 int a[3][4]=\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23\};
 int (*p)[4], i, j; //p应该如何定义, 其基类型是什么?
 p = a; //如果使用p = a,前面、后面如何填写?
 cin>>i>>j;
                       ;//利用p访问任一元素
 cout<<setw(4)<<
```





#### 问题分析

- 从 **p** = **a** 开始
  - ◆ a 是a[3][4]的"第一个元素的地址";
  - ◆ 所谓"第一个元素"是指一个"包含4个int型元素的一维数组";
  - ◆ 所以, a是一个"包含4个int型元素的一维数组" 的地址;
  - ◆ 因此,p的基类型应该是:
    - "包含4个int型元素的一维数组"

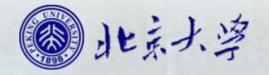


#### ■问题

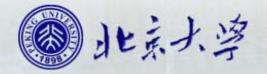
◆ 如何定义一个指向"包含4个int型元素的一维数组"的指针变量?

#### ■解答

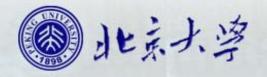
- ◆ 变量定义语句: int (\*p)[4];
- ◆ 解释:
  - 对比 int a[4];



■ 输入 i, j; 输出a[i][j]; main() int  $a[3][4] = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23\};$ int (\*p)[4], i, j; p = a;cin>>i>>j; cout << setw(4) << \*(\*(p+i)+j);



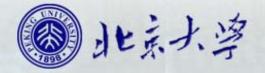
- \*(\*(p+i)+j) 是什么?
  - ◆ p指向一个"包含4个int型元素的一维数组";
    - ●a为二维数组中第一个元素的地址;
    - ●因此p = a (p = &a[0])合法
  - ◆ p + i 是第i+1个"包含4个int型元素的一维数组"的地址。
  - ◆ p + i 等价于 &a[i];
  - ◆\*(p+i) 等价于a[i];
  - ◆\*(p+i)+j等价于 a[i]+j
  - ◆ 因为: a[i] + j 等价于 &a[i][j]
  - ◆ \*(\*(p+i)+j)等价于 a[i][j]



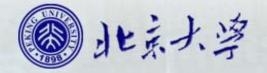


#### 程序填空

```
■ 输入 i, j; 输出a[i][j];
main()
  int a[3][4]=\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23\};
  int _____, i, j;
  p = a;
  cin>>i>>j;
  cout << setw(4) << p[i][j];
```

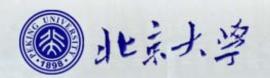


```
■ 输入 i, j; 输出a[i][j];
main()
  int a[3][4]=\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23\};
  int (*p)[4], i, j;
  p = a;
  cin>>i>>j;
  cout << setw(4) << p[i][j];
```





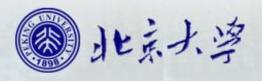
## 指针数组





#### 指针数组

- ■指针数组
  - ◆ 数组中的各个数组元素均为指针类型的数据
- ■指针数组的定义
  - ◆ 定义普通数组: int array[10];
  - ◆ 定义指针数组: int \*pointer[10]
  - ◆ 解释:
    - 因为: "[]"优先级高于"\*"
    - 所以: pointer[10]是数组,数组名为pointer
    - 数组名前面是数组类型 "\*"
    - "\*" 前是指针变量的类型 "int"





#### ■ 背景:

◆ 图书馆有若干本书,每本书都有一个名字,它可以用 字符串描述:

#### ■ 目标:

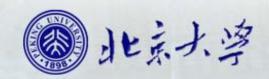
◆ 要对所有的书名按字母排序

#### ■ 解决方案:

◆把所有的书名"读入程序",然后依次检查书名的第 1、2、3...个字符的ASCII码,利用ASCII码排列大小。

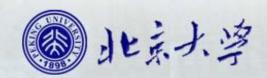
#### ■ 问题:

- ◆ 如何把所有的书名"读入程序"中呢?
- ◆ 进一步的问题: 读入程序中,需要有一个结构存储它们,这个结构是什么呢?



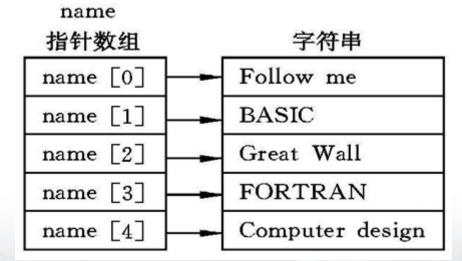


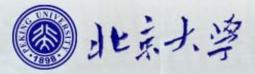
- 解决方案一
  - ◆ 每个书名都是一个字符串,可以用字符数组存储;
  - ◆ 要存储多个字符数组,可以选择使用二维数组;
  - ◆ 问题:
    - ●在定义二维数组时,如何指定固定的列数?
- 解决方案二
  - ◆ 使用指针数组,针对每本书,设计一个指针变量, 指向书名字符串;
  - ◆ 利用一个指针数组, 存放所有指向书名的指针;





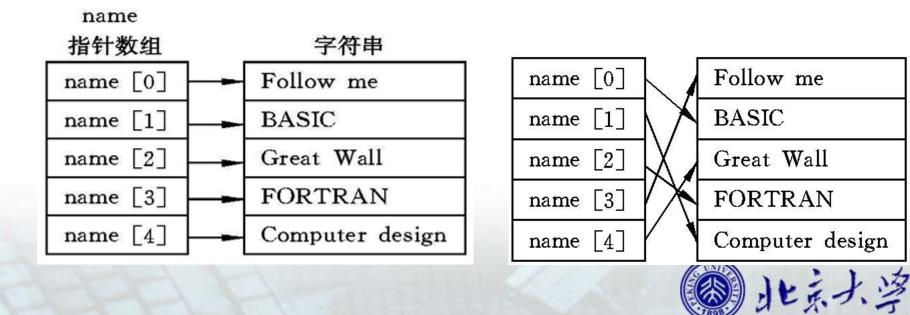
F	o	1	1	o	w		m	e	\0						
В	A	S	Ι	С	10										
G	r	e	а	t		w	a	1	1	/0					
F	О	R	Т	R	A	N	10								
С	0	m	р	u	t	e	r		d	е	s	i	g	n	10







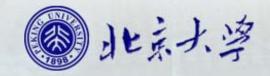
F	o	1	1	o	w		m	e	\0						
В	A	S	Ι	С	10										
G	r	e	a	t		w	a	1	1	/0					
F	0	R	Т	R	A	Ν	10								
С	0	m	р	u	t	e	r		d	е	s	i	g	n	10





- ■指针数组的定义
- ■指针数组的访问
  - name[i]

表示指向第i本书 书名 字符串的指针:





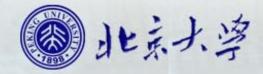
```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
  char *name[] = {"Follow me", "BASIC", "Great Wall", "FORTRAN",
"Computer design"};
  char *temp; int k;
  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
       k = i;
       for (int j = i + 1; j < 5; j + +)
               if(strcmp(name[k], name[j]) > 0) k = j;
       if (k!=i)
               temp = name[i];
               name[i] = name[k];
                                     name [0]
                                                        Follow me
               name[k] = temp;
                                                        BASIC
                                     name [1]
                                                        Great Wall
                                     name [2]
  for (i= 0; i<5; i++)
                                                        FORTRAN
                                     name [3]
       cout<<name[i]<<endl;
                                                        Computer design
                                     name [4]
```



#### string数组

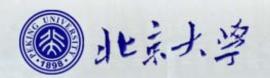
- ■可以用string定义字符串数组
  - string name[5];
  - string name[5]={"Zhang", "Li", "Fun", "Wang", "Tan"};
- name数组的状况:

name[0]	Z	h	a	n	රු
name[1]	L	i			
name[2]	F	u	n		
name[3]	W	a	n	g	
name[4]	Т	a	n		





## 指向指针的指针





#### 指向指针的指针

- 定义方式
  - ♦ char c = 'a';
  - ♦ char \*q = &c;
  - ◆ char \* \* p = &q; 定义一个:

指向"指向char型数据的指针变量"的指针变量



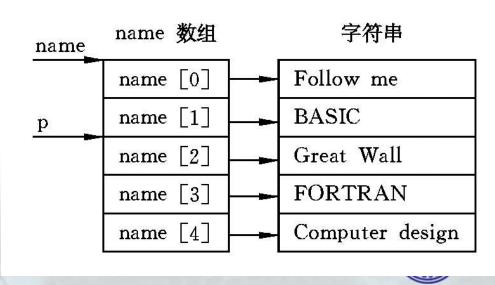


#### 指向指针的指针

- 推演
  - ◆ 理论上可以定义n多层,但实际意义不大



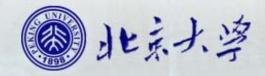
- 指向指针的指针 的 用途
  - ◆ 定义复杂的结构



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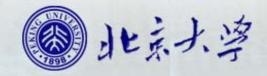


```
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
void main(){
 char *name[] = {"Follow me", "BASIC", "Great
  Wall", "FORTRAN", "Computer design"};
  char ;
 for (p = name; p<name+5; p++)
     cout<<*p<<endl; //打印字符串name[i]
```



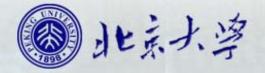


```
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
void main(){
  char *name[] = {"Follow me", "BASIC", "Great
  Wall", "FORTRAN", "Computer design"};
  char **p;
  for (p = name; p<name+5; p++)
     cout<<*p<<endl; //打印字符串name[i]
```



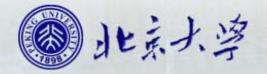


```
■ 输入 i, j; 输出a[i][j];
main()
  int a[3][4]=\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23\};
  int **p, i, j; //错误
  p = a;
  cin>>i>>j;
  cout << setw(4) << p[i][j];
```





```
■ 输入 i, j; 输出a[i][j];
main()
  int a[3][4]=\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23\};
  int (*p)[4], i, j;
  p = a;
  cin>>i>>j;
  cout << setw(4) << p[i][j];
```



## 好好想想,有没有问题?

# 谢 谢!

