Sunbeam Institute of Information Technology
Pune and Karad

Module - Embedded C Programming

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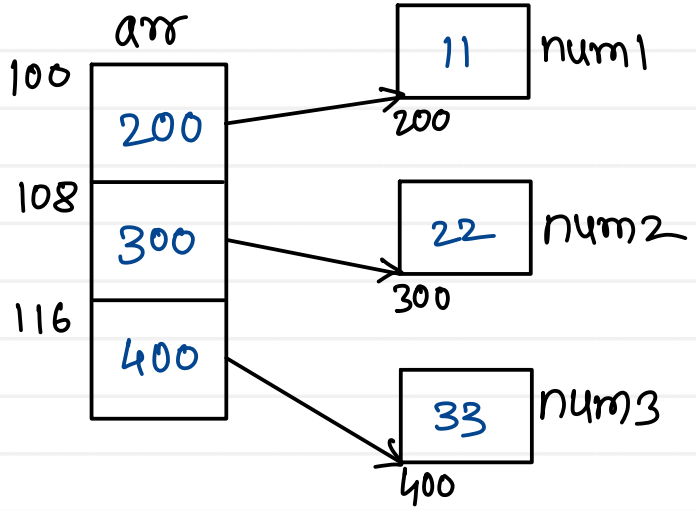
Array of pointers

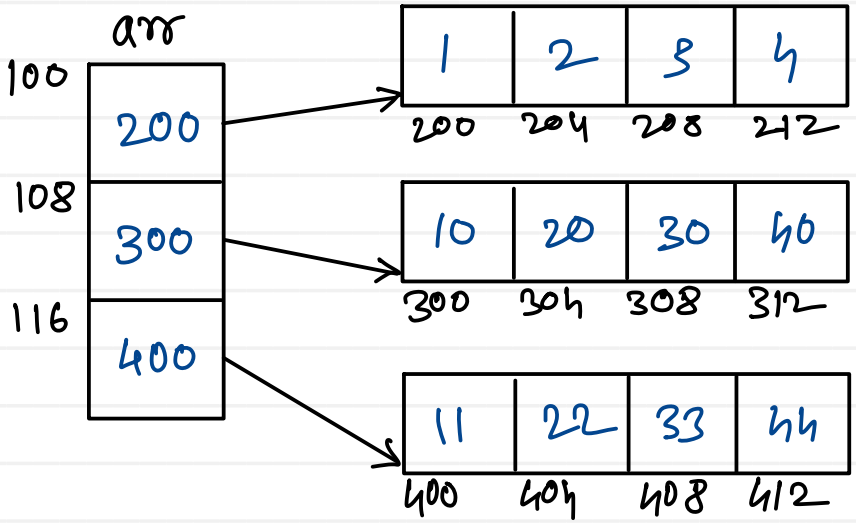
<data type> <name> [length];

int *arr[3]



arr = 100
arr[0] = 200
arr[1] = 300
arr[2] = 400

*arr[0] = 11
*arr[1] = 22
*arr[2] = 33

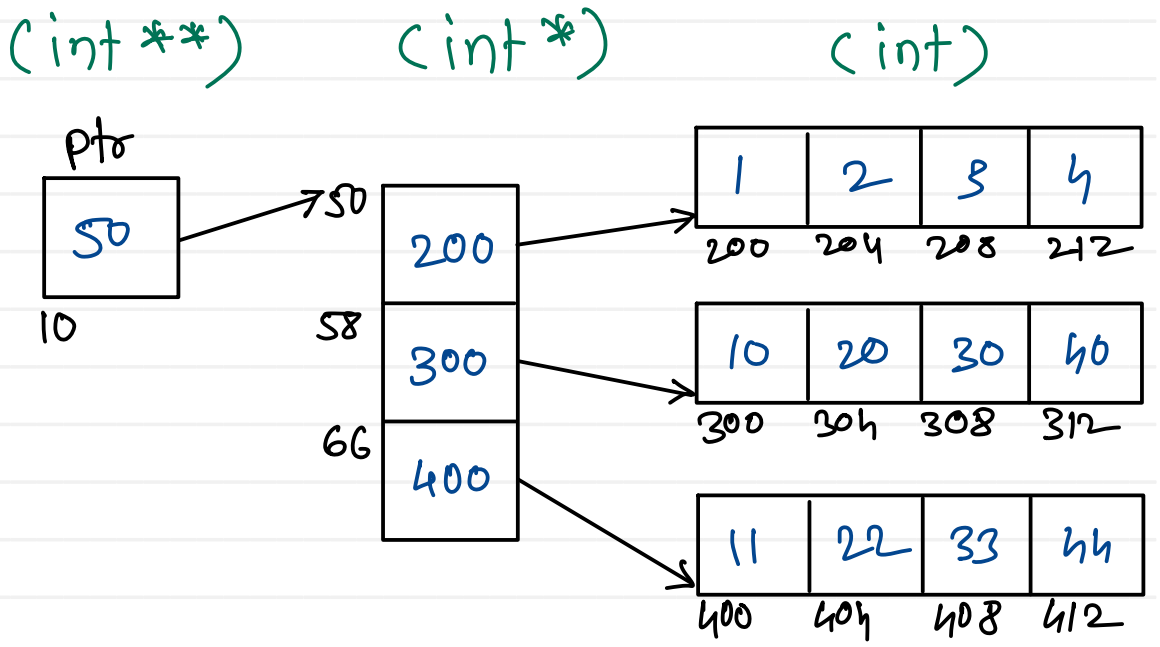


arr = 100
arr[0] = 200
arr[1] = 300
arr[2] = 400

i = 0,1,2,3

arr[0][i] = 1, 2, 3, 4
arr[1][i] = 10, 20, 30, 40
arr[2][i] = 11, 22, 33, 44

Dynamic memory allocation for 2D array



ptr = 50 *ptr = 200 => ptr[0]
ptr+1 = 58 *(ptr+1) = 300 => ptr[1]
ptr+2 = 66 *(ptr+2) = 400 => ptr[2]

```
int **ptr = NULL;
ptr = (int **)malloc( 3 * sizeof(int *));
for (i=0; i<3; i++)
    ptr[i] = (int *)malloc(4*sizeof(int));
```

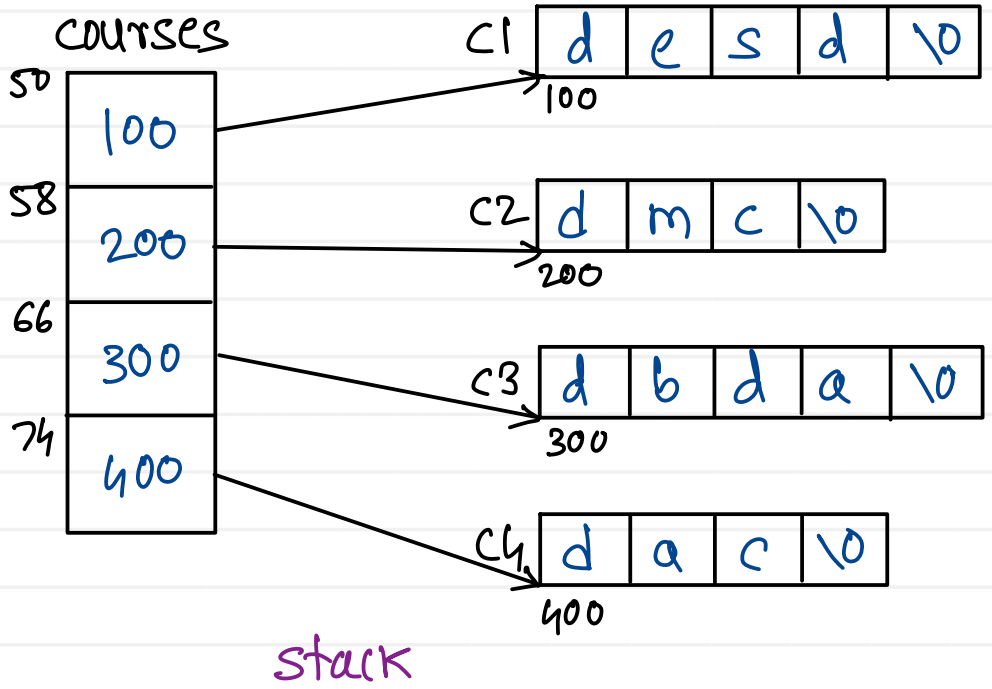
3*8 = 24 bytes

4*4 = 16 bytes

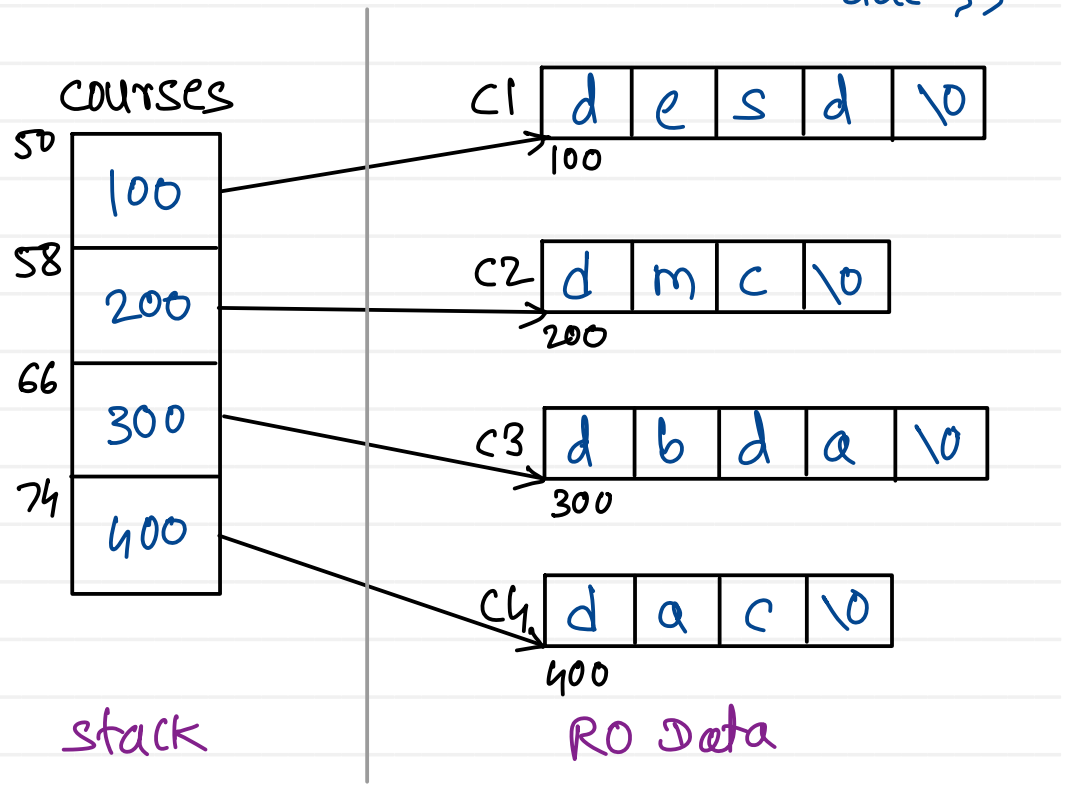
```
for (i=0; i<3; i++)
    free(ptr[i]);
free(ptr);
ptr = NULL;
```

Array of pointers

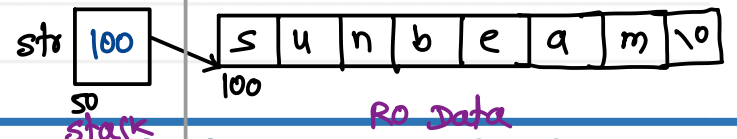
```
char c1[] = "desd";
char c2[] = "dmc";
char c3[] = "dbda";
char c4[] = "dac";
char *courses[] = {c1, c2, c3, c4};
```




```
char *courses[] = {"desd", "dmc", "dbda",
                   "dac"};
```




```
char *str = "sunbeam";
```



Command line arguments

- command line arguments are passed to the main function.

- int main(void)
- int main(int argc, char *argv[])
  - argc - count of command line args.
  - argv - list/array of cmd line args
- int main(int argc, char *argv[], char *envp[])
  - envp - list/array of environment variables

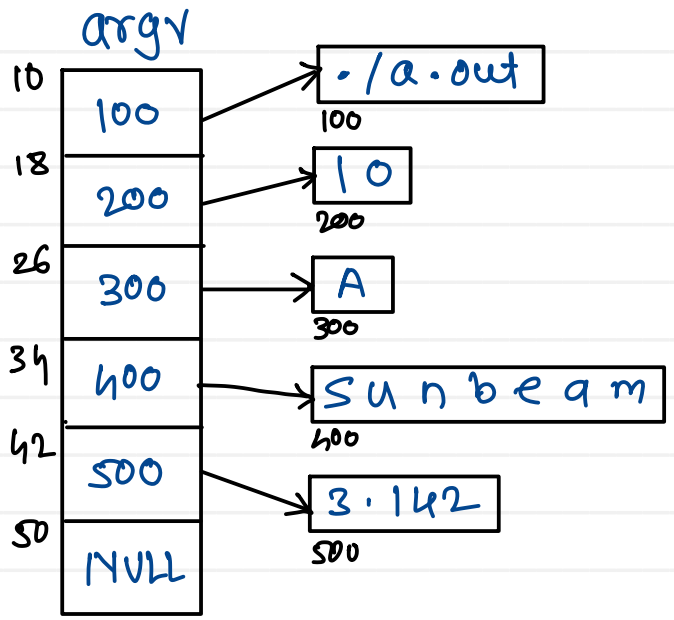
- main is an entry point function where your program starts executing.
- main is called as callback function because, we declare & define this function into code but never called into our code.

Run program as :

```
./a.out 10 A sunbeam 3.142
```

- first command line argument is always name of the program.

argc = 5



```
int *ptr = (int *)malloc(20);
```
↳ array of 5 integers

```
char *ptr = (char *)malloc(20);
```
↳ array of 20 characters

```
void *ptr = malloc(24)
```
(int *)ptr → array of 6 interger
(double *)ptr → array of 3 double vars

```
void **ptr = malloc(24)
```
↳ array of 3 void pointers

```
int **ptr = malloc(24)
```
↳ array of 3 int pointers

```
int **ptr = malloc(20)
```
— on 64 bit, unexpected
-on 32bit - array of 5 pointers

Structure

- structure is a user defined data type.
- structure is collection of similar or dissimilary type of data which is logically related in contiguous space.
- struct keyword is used to create a type
- syntax:

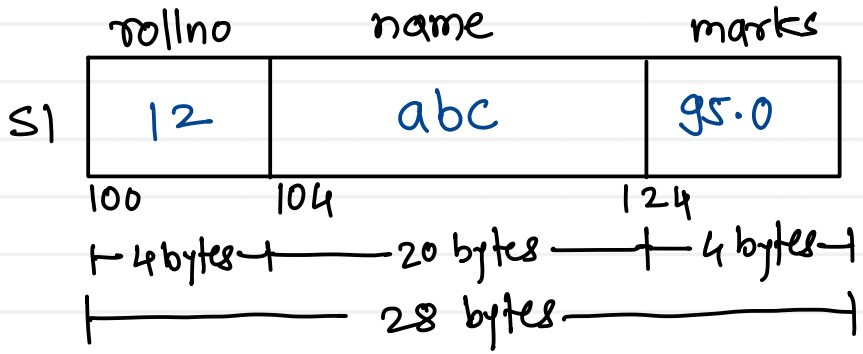
```
struct <name> {
        memb1;
        memb2;
        :
};
```

- structure members are accessed with '.' or '->' operator.

```
struct student {
        int rollno;
        char name[20];
        float marks;
};
```

} type declaration

```
struct student s1 = { 12, "abc", 95.0f };
```



- size of structure variable is sum of sizes of its members.

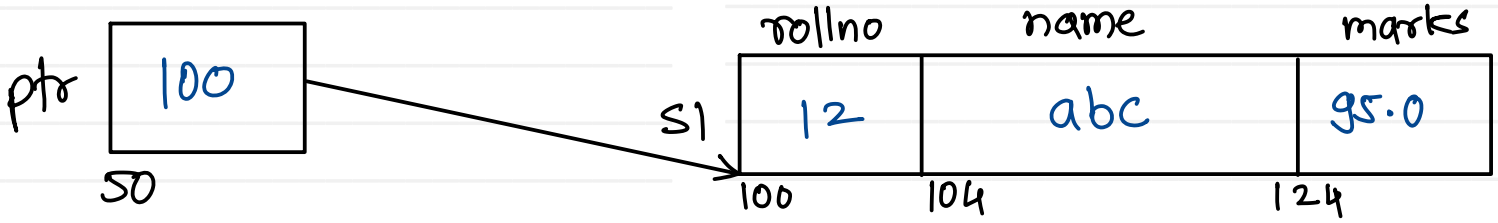
Pointer to structure

'.' operator is used to access members through variable
'->' operator is used to access members through pointer

```
struct student {
        int rollno;
        char name[20];
        float marks;
};
```

```
struct student *ptr = &s1;
```

```
struct student s1 = {12, "abc", 95.0f};
```




```
ptr->rollno = 12
ptr->name = "abc"
ptr->marks = 95.0
```

```
s1.rollno = 12
s1.name = "abc"
s1.marks = 95.0
```

Nested structure

```
struct date {
    int dd;
    int mm;
    int yyyy;
};

struct employee {
    int empid;
    char name[20];
    double salary;
    struct date dob, doj;
};
```

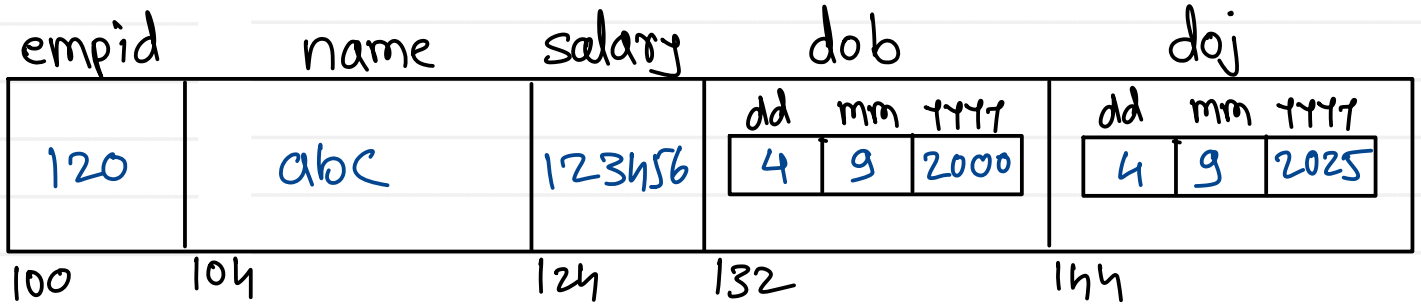
```
emp.dob = {4, 9, 2000}
emp.doj = {4, 9, 2025}
```

```
emp.dob.dd = 4
emp.dob.mm = 9
emp.dob.yyyy = 2000

emp.doj.dd = 4
emp.doj.mm = 9
emp.doj.yyyy = 2025
```

```
struct employee {
    int empid;
    char name[20];
    double salary;
    struct date {
        int dd;
        int mm;
        int yyyy;
    } dob, doj;
};
```

```
struct employee emp;
```



Thank you!!!

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