Arrays

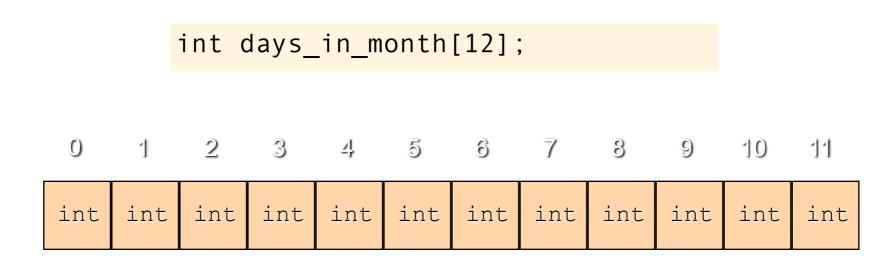
"to get a deeper understanding of the language"



Deep C - a 3 day course Jon Jagger & Olve Maudal

arrays

- an array is a fixed-size contiguous sequence of elements
- all elements have the same type
- default initialization when static storage class
- no default initialization when auto storage class





the type of days_in_month is int[12]

array initialization

- arrays support ={...} aggregate initialization
- syntax not permitted for assignment
- any missing elements are default initialized
- arrays cannot be initialized/assigned from another array



- a trailing comma is allowed
- an empty list is not allowed (it is in C++)

[designators]

- arrays support [int] designators
- int must be a constant-expression

```
c99
```

```
enum { january, february, march, ...
    october, november, december };

const int days_in_month[] =
{
    [january] = 31,
    [february] = 28,
    [march] = 31,
    ...
    [october] = 31,
    [november] = 30,
    [december] = 31
};
```

these initializer list elements can now appear in any order

array indexing

- indexing is zero based
- indexing is <u>not</u> bounds-checked
- out of bounds access is <u>undefined</u>

```
int days_in_month[12];

printf("%d", days_in_month[january]);

printf("%d", days_in_month[-1]);
printf("%d", days_in_month[12]);
```

one beyond the end

- a pointer <u>can</u> point just beyond an array
- can't be dereferenced
- can be compared with
- can be used in pointer arithmetic

```
int array[42];
```

undefined

array[42]



not undefined

&array[42]

```
int * search(int * begin, int * end, int find)
{
    int * at = begin;
    while (at != end && *at != find) {
        at++;
    }
    return at;
}
```

array decay

- in an expression the name of an array "decays" into a pointer to element zero†
- arrays are <u>not</u> passed by copy as function arguments

these two declarations are equivalent

```
void display(size_t size, wibble * first);
void display(size_t size, wibble first[]);
```

```
wibble table[42] = { ... };
```

these two statements are equivalent

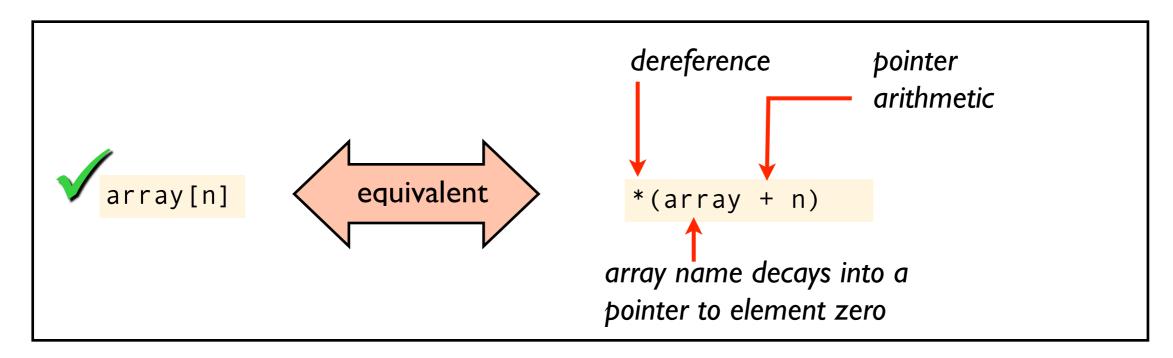
```
display(42, table);
display(42, &table[0]);
```

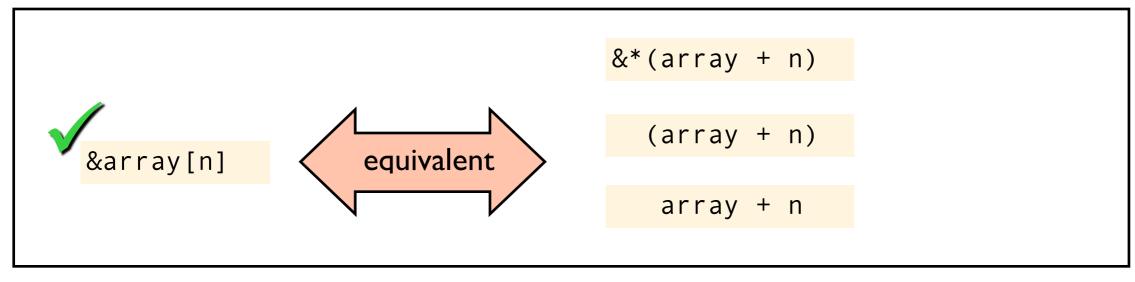
```
const size_t size =
    sizeof array / sizeof array[0];
```

†except in a size of expression

pointers ← → arrays

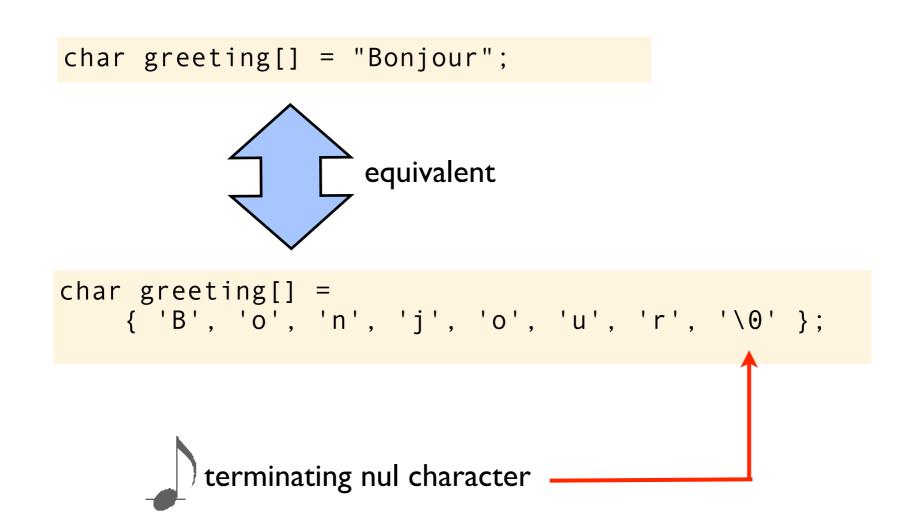
- array indexing is syntactic sugar
- the compiler converts a[i] into *(a + i)





string literals

- strings are arrays of char
- automatically terminated with a nul character, '\0'
- a convenient string literal syntax



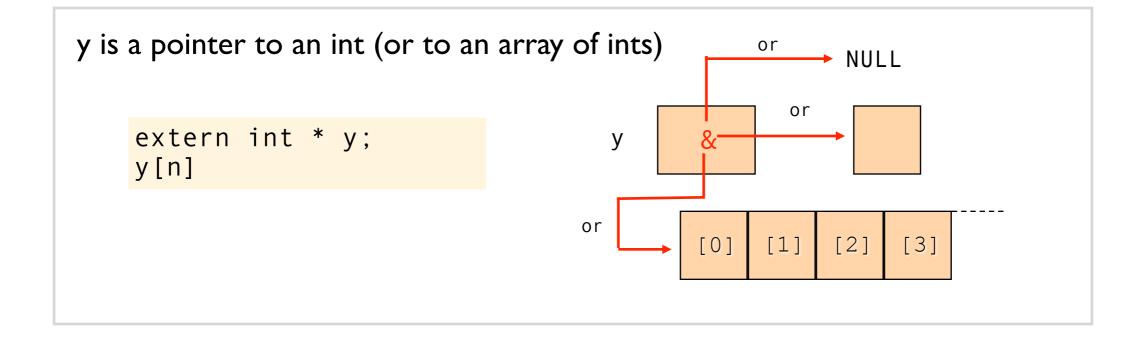
pointers != arrays

- very closely related but <u>not</u> the same
- declare as a pointer → define as a pointer
- declare as an array → define as an array

```
y is an array of int (of unspecified size)

extern int y[];
y[n]

y [0] [1] [2] [3]
```

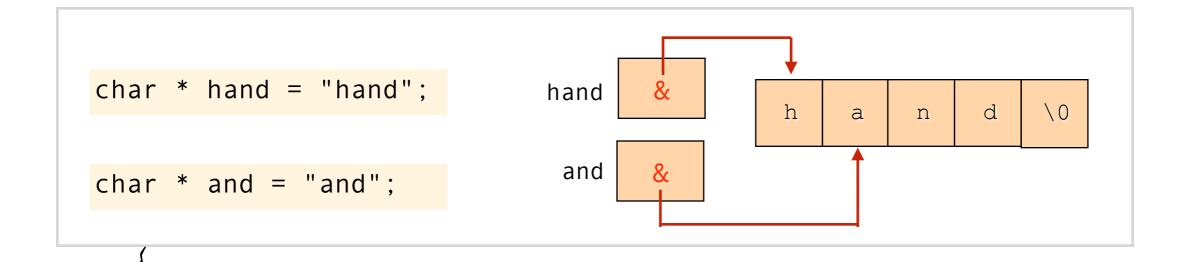


pointers != arrays

```
char hand[] = "hand";

char and[] = "and";

and a n d \0
```



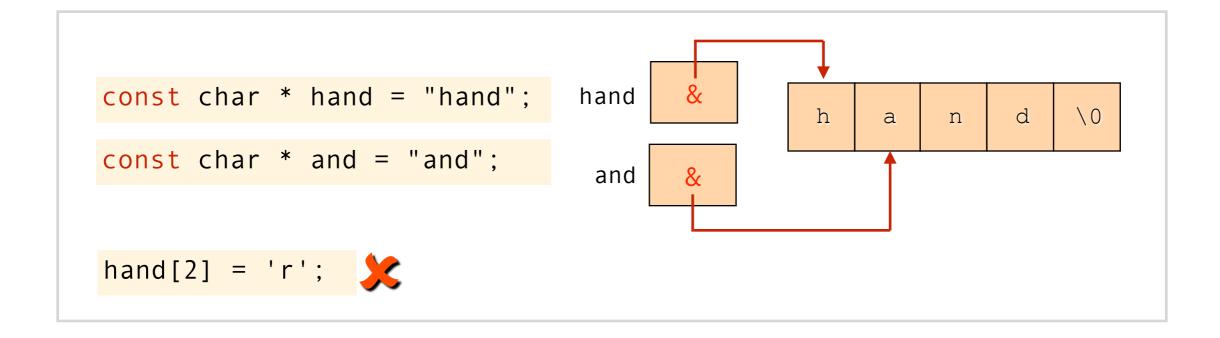
array literals are allowed to 'overlap'

pointers != arrays

```
char * hand = "hand";
char * and = "and";

hand[2] = 'r';

hand &
```

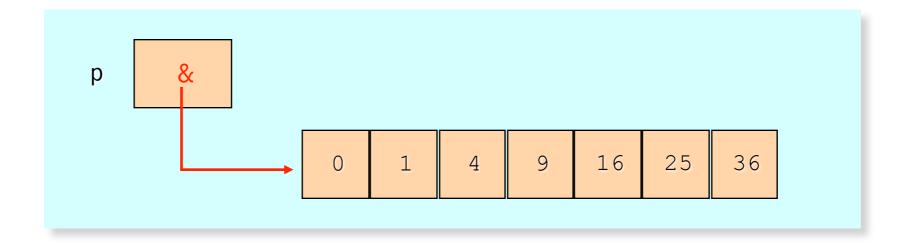


array literal

- an aggregate initializer list can be "cast" to an array type
- c99

- known as a compound literal
- can be useful in both testing and production code

```
int * p = (int []) { 0,1,4,9,16,25,36 };
```



summary

- an array is a contiguous block of memory
- designators (c99), eg [constant] = value
- array indexing is not checked
- out of bounds access caused undefined behaviour
- arrays and pointers closely related but are not the same
- in an expression the name of an array "decays" into a pointer to the first element
- compound literals, eg (type[]){...}