

# COMP1511 17s2

## – Lecture 9 –

### More Pointers!

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memory layout  
pointers and arrays  
strings

Don't panic!

# Style in Assignment 0

“how do I make sure my assignment code has good style?”  
code should be **clear** and **readable**

**mechanically**  
style guide;  
consistent indentation  
consistent + sufficient whitespace

**readable**  
consistent naming of variables, functions  
proper use of #defines

**semantically**  
good, clear flow of logic and control  
clear construction of if statements  
using functions well

# Style in Assignment 0

“can I have too many functions?”

no.

well, probably not.

functions should describe what they’re doing,  
rather than do it all themselves

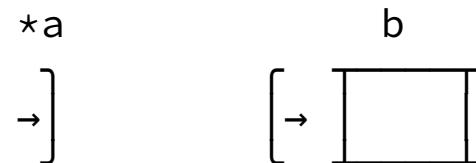
# Style in Assignment 0

“what if my if statements are too long?”

<https://webcms3.cse.unsw.edu.au/COMP1511/17s2/forums/2680545>

# Review: Pointers

```
a = &b; *a == b;
```



pointers are like worm-holes  
you reach through one to get a value

[[ demo: wormhole.c ]]

# Pointer Operations: &

In C, we have two pointer operations:

& and \*

&

takes an object, gives us  
a reference to that object

the memory location of that object  
the address of that object  
a pointer to that object  
a level of indirection

# Pointer Operations: \*

In C, we have two pointer operations:  
  & and \*

\*  
takes  
  a reference to that object  
  the memory location of that object  
  the address of that object  
  a pointer to that object  
  a level of indirection  
gives us the object's value

# Now you're thinking with Pointers!

[[ demo: portal.c ]]

# Strings!

```
printf("Hello, world!\n");
```

text between double quotes is a string,  
interpreted as ASCII.

(single quotes are a character literal!)

# ASCII Silly Question...

when the world went computers,  
we needed ways to represent characters  
and everyone invented their own

ASCII, EBCDIC, KOI-8R, Shift-JIS, ...

they all worked in weird and wonderful ways

we've mostly eradicated them all,  
in favour of Unicode/UTF-8  
... which is ASCII compatible

you need to use ASCII single- and double- quotes;  
quotes from other character sets,  
e.g., zh, jp, ko, etc., won't work

# Arrays of char

a string is just an array of characters

nominally, `char []`, but often we just talk about `char *`

how long is a string? where does it end?

`[[ demo: showCharArray but display as *%c and use char ]]`

# Strings are Arrays!

strings are arrays of characters...  
but where the **last character** is \0

we call this the **null terminator**  
makes it *much* easier to write functions

[[ demo: showCharArray, but the array only, no length, and null-terminating ]]

# String literals, again

double-quoted string literals are arrays, too!

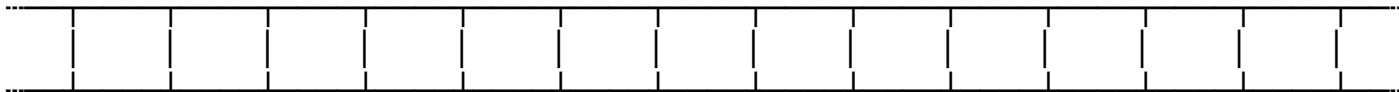
```
{ 'S', 'e', 'v', 'e', 'n', 't', 'e', 'e', 'n', '\0' }
```

[[ demo: showCharArray, but on a string literal ]]

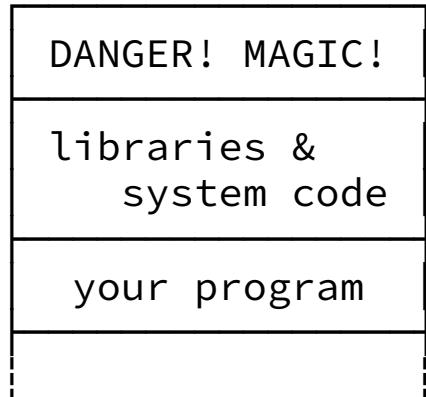
[[ demo: strmem.c ]]

# Recap: Memory

memory is just a series of boxes



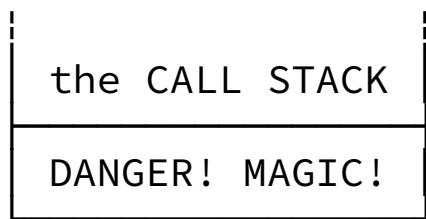
there's too many boxes  
to draw them all horizontally...  
what would it look like  
if we drew them vertically?  
(and zoomed out a long way?)



0x00000000

0x00200000

0x00400000



0xFFBFFFFF

0xFFFFFFFF