

14.3 Arrays, pointers, and subscripting

Every time an identifier of array type appears in an expression, it is converted into a pointer to the first member of the array. Because of this conversion, arrays are not lvalues. By definition, the subscript operator `[]` is interpreted in such a way that `E1[E2]` is identical to `*((E1)+(E2))`. Because of the conversion rules which apply to `+`, if `E1` is an array and `E2` an integer, then `E1[E2]` refers to the `E2`-th member of `E1`. Therefore, despite its asymmetric appearance, subscripting is a commutative operation.

A consistent rule is followed in the case of multi-dimensional arrays. If `E` is an n -dimensional array of rank $i \times j \times \cdots \times k$, then `E` appearing in an expression is converted to a pointer to an $(n-1)$ -dimensional array with rank $j \times \cdots \times k$. If the `*` operator, either explicitly or implicitly as a result of subscripting, is applied to this pointer, the result is the pointed-to $(n-1)$ -dimensional array, which itself is immediately converted into a pointer.

For example, consider

```
int x[3][5];
```

Here `x` is a 3×5 array of integers. When `x` appears in an expression, it is converted to a pointer to (the first of three) 5-membered arrays of integers. In the expression `x[i]`, which is equivalent to `*(x+i)`, `x` is first converted to a pointer as described; then `i` is converted to the type of `x`, which involves multiplying `i` by the length the object to which the pointer points, namely 5 integer objects. The results are added and indirection applied to yield an array (of 5 integers) which in turn is converted to a pointer to the first of the integers. If there is another subscript the same argument applies again; this time the result is an integer.

It follows from all this that arrays in C are stored row-wise (last subscript varies fastest) and that the first subscript in the declaration helps determine the amount of storage consumed by an array but plays no other part in subscript calculations.

14.4 Explicit pointer conversions

Certain conversions involving pointers are permitted but have implementation-dependent aspects. They are all specified by means of an explicit type-conversion operator, §§7.2 and 8.7.

A pointer may be converted to any of the integral types large enough to hold it. Whether an `int` or `long` is required is machine dependent. The mapping function is also machine dependent, but is intended to be unsurprising to those who know the addressing structure of the machine. Details for some particular machines are given below.

An object of integral type may be explicitly converted to a pointer. The mapping always carries an integer converted from a pointer back to the same pointer, but is otherwise machine dependent.

A pointer to one type may be converted to a pointer to another type. The resulting pointer may cause addressing exceptions upon use if the subject pointer does not refer to an object suitably aligned in storage. It is guaranteed that a pointer to an object of a given size may be converted to a pointer to an object of a smaller size and back again without change.

For example, a storage-allocation routine might accept a size (in bytes) of an object to allocate, and return a `char` pointer; it might be used in this way.

```
extern char *alloc();
double *dp;

dp = (double *) alloc(sizeof(double));
*dp = 22.0 / 7.0;
```

`alloc` must ensure (in a machine-dependent way) that its return value is suitable for conversion to a pointer to `double`; then the *use* of the function is portable.

The pointer representation on the PDP-11 corresponds to a 16-bit integer and is measured in bytes. `chars` have no alignment requirements; everything else must have an even address.

On the Honeywell 6000, a pointer corresponds to a 36-bit integer; the word part is in the left 18 bits, and the two bits that select the character in a word just to their right. Thus `char` pointers are measured in units of 2^{16} bytes; everything else is measured in units of 2^{18} machine words. `double` quantities and aggregates containing them must lie on an even word address ($0 \bmod 2^{19}$).

The IBM 370 and the Interdata 8/32 are similar. On both, addresses are measured in bytes; elementary objects must be aligned on a boundary equal to their length, so pointers to `short` must be $0 \bmod 2$, to `int` and `float` $0 \bmod 4$, and to `double` $0 \bmod 8$. Aggregates are aligned on the strictest boundary required by any of their constituents.

15. Constant expressions

In several places C requires expressions which evaluate to a constant: after `case`, as array bounds, and in initializers. In the first two cases, the expression can involve only integer constants, character constants, and `sizeof` expressions, possibly connected by the binary operators

+ - * / % & | ^ << >> == != < > <= >=

or by the unary operators

- ~

or by the ternary operator

?:

Parentheses can be used for grouping, but not for function calls.

More latitude is permitted for initializers; besides constant expressions as discussed above, one can also apply the unary `&` operator to external or static objects, and to external or static arrays subscripted with a constant expression. The unary `&` can also be applied implicitly by appearance of unsubscripted arrays and functions. The basic rule is that initializers must evaluate either to a constant or to the address of a previously declared external or static object plus or minus a constant.

16. Portability considerations

Certain parts of C are inherently machine dependent. The following list of potential trouble spots is not meant to be all-inclusive, but to point out the main ones.

Purely hardware issues like word size and the properties of floating point arithmetic and integer division have proven in practice to be not much of a problem. Other facets of the hardware are reflected in differing implementations. Some of these, particularly sign extension (converting a negative character into a negative integer) and the order in which bytes are placed in a word, are a nuisance that must be carefully watched. Most of the others are only minor problems.

The number of `register` variables that can actually be placed in registers varies from machine to machine, as does the set of valid types. Nonetheless, the compilers all do things properly for their own machine; excess or invalid `register` declarations are ignored.

Some difficulties arise only when dubious coding practices are used. It is exceedingly unwise to write programs that depend on any of these properties.

The order of evaluation of function arguments is not specified by the language. It is right to left on the PDP-11, left to right on the others. The order in which side effects take place is also unspecified.

Since character constants are really objects of type `int`, multi-character character constants are permitted. The specific implementation is very machine dependent, however, because the order in which characters are assigned to a word varies from one machine to another.

Fields are assigned to words and characters to integers right-to-left on the PDP-11 and left-to-right on other machines. These differences are invisible to isolated programs which do not indulge in type punning (for example, by converting an `int` pointer to a `char` pointer and inspecting the pointed-to storage), but must be accounted for when conforming to externally-imposed storage layouts.

The language accepted by the various compilers differs in minor details. Most notably, the current PDP-11 compiler will not initialize structures containing bit-fields, and does not accept a few assignment operators in certain contexts where the value of the assignment is used.

17. Anachronisms

Since C is an evolving language, certain obsolete constructions may be found in older programs. Although most versions of the compiler support such anachronisms, ultimately they will disappear, leaving only a portability problem behind.

Earlier versions of C used the form `=op` instead of `op=` for assignment operators. This leads to ambiguities, typified by

```
x--1
```

which actually decrements `x` since the `=` and the `-` are adjacent, but which might easily be intended to assign `-1` to `x`.

The syntax of initializers has changed: previously, the equals sign that introduces an initializer was not present, so instead of

```
int x    = 1;
```

one used

```
int x    1;
```

The change was made because the initialization

```
int f (1+2)
```

resembles a function declaration closely enough to confuse the compilers.

18. Syntax Summary

This summary of C syntax is intended more for aiding comprehension than as an exact statement of the language.

18.1 Expressions

The basic expressions are:

expression:

```

    primary
    * expression
    & expression
    - expression
    ! expression
    ~ expression
    ++ lvalue
    -- lvalue
    lvalue ++
    lvalue --
    sizeof expression
    ( type-name ) expression
    expression binop expression
    expression ? expression : expression
    lvalue asgnop expression
    expression , expression
  
```

primary:

```

    identifier
    constant
    string
    ( expression )
    primary ( expression-listopt )
    primary [ expression ]
    lvalue . identifier
    primary -> identifier
  
```

lvalue:

```

    identifier
    primary [ expression ]
    lvalue . identifier
    primary -> identifier
    * expression
    ( lvalue )
  
```

The primary-expression operators

() [] . ->

have highest priority and group left-to-right. The unary operators

`* & - ! ~ ++ -- sizeof (type-name)`

have priority below the primary operators but higher than any binary operator, and group right-to-left. Binary operators and the conditional operator all group left-to-right, and have priority decreasing as indicated:

binop:

```

*      /      %
+      -
>>    <<
<      >      <=      >=
==     !=
&
^
|
&&
||
?:

```

Assignment operators all have the same priority, and all group right-to-left.

asgnop:

```

=  +=  -=  *=  /=  %=  >>=  <<=  &=  ^=  |=

```

The comma operator has the lowest priority, and groups left-to-right.

18.2 Declarations

declaration:

```

decl-specifiers init-declarator-listopt ;

```

decl-specifiers:

```

type-specifier decl-specifiersopt
sc-specifier decl-specifiersopt

```

sc-specifier:

```

auto
static
extern
register
typedef

```

type-specifier:

char
short
int
long
unsigned
float
double
struct-or-union-specifier
typedef-name

init-declarator-list:

init-declarator
init-declarator , init-declarator-list

init-declarator:

declarator initializer_{opt}

declarator:

identifier
(declarator)
* declarator
declarator ()
declarator [constant-expression_{opt}]

struct-or-union-specifier:

struct { struct-decl-list }
struct identifier { struct-decl-list }
struct identifier
union { struct-decl-list }
union identifier { struct-decl-list }
union identifier

struct-decl-list:

struct-declaration
struct-declaration struct-decl-list

struct-declaration:

type-specifier struct-declarator-list ;

struct-declarator-list:

struct-declarator
struct-declarator , struct-declarator-list

struct-declarator:
 declarator
 declarator : *constant-expression*
 : *constant-expression*

initializer:
 = *expression*
 = { *initializer-list* }
 = { *initializer-list* , }

initializer-list:
 expression
 initializer-list , *initializer-list*
 { *initializer-list* }

type-name:
 type-specifier abstract-declarator

abstract-declarator:
 empty
 (*abstract-declarator*)
 * *abstract-declarator*
 abstract-declarator ()
 abstract-declarator [*constant-expression*_{opt}]

typedef-name:
 identifier

18.3 Statements

compound-statement:
 { *declaration-list*_{opt} *statement-list*_{opt} }

declaration-list:
 declaration
 declaration declaration-list

statement-list:
 statement
 statement statement-list

statement:

```

    compound-statement
    expression ;
    if ( expression ) statement
    if ( expression ) statement else statement
    while ( expression ) statement
    do statement while ( expression ) ;
    for ( expression-1opt ; expression-2opt ; expression-3opt ) statement
    switch ( expression ) statement
    case constant-expression : statement
    default : statement
    break ;
    continue ;
    return ;
    return expression ;
    goto identifier ;
    identifier : statement
    ;

```

18.4 External definitions

program:

```

    external-definition
    external-definition program

```

external-definition:

```

    function-definition
    data-definition

```

function-definition:

```

    type-specifieropt function-declarator function-body

```

function-declarator:

```

    declarator ( parameter-listopt )

```

parameter-list:

```

    identifier
    identifier , parameter-list

```

function-body:

```

    type-decl-list function-statement

```

function-statement:

```

    { declaration-listopt statement-list }

```

data-definition:

```
externopt type-specifieropt init-declarator-listopt ;  
staticopt type-specifieropt init-declarator-listopt ;
```

18.5 Preprocessor

```
#define identifier token-string  
#define identifier( identifier , ... , identifier ) token-string  
#undef identifier  
#include "filename"  
#include <filename>  
#if constant-expression  
#ifdef identifier  
#ifndef identifier  
#else  
#endif  
#line constant identifier
```


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