

▷ Assignment 1

- test files uploaded [a1tests.zip]
- suggestion for asn1:
 - you need another version of get-int diff from lab

```
int get-int(const char prompt[], int * n);
```

- the function returns \emptyset or 1; \emptyset on end-of-file
1 when int is successfully read
- the integer is passed back to the caller via n
?

is it clear... = ~~111~~

2510 : Lecture 14 ||

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▷ Pointers, Addresses & Arrays

An array name can be used as address. It is the starting address of the array.

* The starting address of an array is the address of the first element

pointing to
an array
means the
FIRST
element of
array.

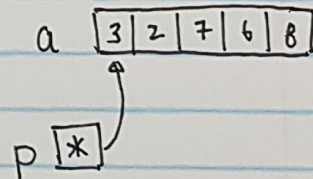
```
int a[10];      int *p;  
printf("%d", a == &a[0]); /* 1 */  
p = &a[0];  
p = a;
```

We can think of p as pointing to the array; this actually means it's pointing to the first element of the array.

∴ A pointer to an int can point to an array of ints

- It turns out that we can use the index notation with a pointer :

```
int a[5] = {3, 2, 7, 6, 8};  
int *p = a;  
printf("%d", p[0]); /* 3 */  
printf("%d", p[1]); /* 2 */
```



- Actually, we have been indexing pointers for a while

```
int arr_max(const int a[], size_t n) {  
    size_t i;    const int *a
```

```
    int max = a[0];  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
        if (a[i] > max) indexing pointer  
            max = a[i]; } [cont]
```


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```
[ cont... ]  
    return max;  
}
```

```
int a[] = { 3, 2, 7, 6, 8 };
```

```
int max = arr_max(a, 5);
```

address of array

easily
confuse
pointers w/
arrays

↳ since the 1st param of arr_max accepts an address, it must be a pointer.

As a function parameter : $\underbrace{T}_{\text{type}} a[] = T * a$

- NOTE : pointers are not the SAME as arrays.

▷ Example : the difference between pointers and arrays

array
pointer

```
char s[] = "hello";  
char *p = "world";  
p = s; ✓  
s = p;
```

array name
(address)

is it
different?
yes.

```
char s[] = "hello";  
char *s = "hello";  
printf("%s", s);
```

DOES NOT COMPILE

- can't assign to address

Analogy : pointer address
vs.

int n; 123

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continued...

$s[\emptyset] = p[\emptyset];$ /* changes 'h' to 'w' */
 $p[\emptyset] = s[\emptyset];$ /* invalid! TRYING to change STRING CONST */

s | h | e | l | l | o | \0

any attempt to change
the string will lead
to undefined behavior

string constant: | w | o | r | l | d | \0
 p | *

midterm qs
also on review
exercise

▷ Bit manipulation

these and their variants
ex. $a \& b = b$

\sim complement \rightarrow flip bits $0 \leftrightarrow 1$
 \ll
 \gg
 $\&$
 $|$
 \wedge

Typical questions:

- Assume 16-bit unsigned short:
 unsigned short $n = 0xA2B3$;
 Find $\sim n$ in hexadecimal.

$n = 0xA2B3 = \overset{A}{1010} \overset{2}{0010} \overset{B}{1011} \overset{3}{0011}$
 $\sim n = \overset{\text{don't count this}}{0101} \overset{\text{flip bits}}{1101} \overset{\text{flip bits}}{0100} \overset{\text{flip bits}}{1100} = 0x5D4C$