

5.6. Pointers to functions

A useful technique is the ability to have pointers to functions. Their declaration is easy: write the declaration as it would be for the function, say

```
int func(int a, float b);
```

and simply put brackets around the name and a * in front of it: that declares the pointer.

Because of precedence, if you don't parenthesize the name, you declare a function returning a pointer:

```
/* function returning pointer to int */
int *func(int a, float b);
```

```
/* pointer to function returning int */
int (*func)(int a, float b);
```

Once you've got the pointer, you can assign the address of the right sort of function just by using its name: like an array, a function name is turned into an address when it's used in an expression. You can call the function using one of two forms:

```
(*func)(1, 2);
/* or */
func(1, 2);
```

The second form has been newly blessed by the Standard. Here's a simple example.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

void func(int);

main() {
    void (*fp)(int);

    fp = func;

    (*fp)(1);
    fp(2);
}
```

The C Book

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```

        exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
    }

    void
    func(int arg){
        printf("%d\n", arg);
    }

```

Example 5.16

If you like writing finite state machines, you might like to know that you can have an array of pointers to functions, with declaration and use like this:

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```

void (*fparr[])(int, float) = {
    /* then call one */
    fparr[5](1, 3.4);

```

Example 5.17

But we'll draw a veil over it at this point!

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