第15讲:深入理解指针(5)

目录

- 1. sizeof和strlen的对比
- 2. 数组和指针笔试题解析
- 3. 指针运算笔试题解析

正文开始

1. sizeof和strlen的对比

1.1 sizeof

在学习操作符的时候,我们学习了 sizeof , sizeof 计算变量所占内存内存空间大小的,单位是 字节,如果操作数是类型的话,计算的是使用类型创建的变量所占内存空间的大小。

sizeof 只关注占用内存空间的大小,不在乎内存中存放什么数据。

比如:

```
1 #inculde <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4    int a = 10;
5    printf("%d\n", sizeof(a));
6    printf("%d\n", sizeof a);
7    printf("%d\n", sizeof(int));
8
9    return 0;
10 }
```

1.2 strlen

strlen 是C语言库函数,功能是求字符串长度。函数原型如下:

```
1 size_t strlen ( const char * str );
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```

统计的是从 strlen 函数的参数 str 中这个地址开始向后, \ 0 之前字符串中字符的个数。 strlen 函数会一直向后找 \ 0 字符,直到找到为止,所以可能存在越界查找。

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
 4
       char arr1[3] = {'a', 'b', 'c'};
       char arr2[] = "abc";
 5
       printf("%d\n", strlen(arr1));
       printf("%d\n", strlen(arr2));
 7
 8
9
       printf("%d\n", sizeof(arr1));
       printf("%d\n", sizeof(arr2));
10
       return 0;
11
12 }
```

1.3 sizeof 和 strlen的对比

sizeof	strlen
1. sizeof是操作符	1. strlen是库函数,使用需要包含头文件 string.h
2. sizeof计算操作数所占内存的 大小,单位是字节	2. srtlen是求字符串长度的,统计的是 \ 0 之前字符的个数 3. 关注内存中是否有 \ 0 ,如果没有 \ 0 ,就会持续往后找,可能
3. 不关注内存中存放什么数据	会越界

2. 数组和指针笔试题解析

2.1 一维数组

```
10 printf("%d\n",sizeof(版稿就坐课主页:https://m.cctalk.com/inst/s9yewhfr
11 printf("%d\n",sizeof(&a[0]+1));
```

2.2 字符数组

代码1:

```
1 char arr[] = {'a','b','c','d','e','f'};
2 printf("%d\n", sizeof(arr));
3 printf("%d\n", sizeof(arr+0));
4 printf("%d\n", sizeof(*arr));
5 printf("%d\n", sizeof(arr[1]));
6 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&arr));
7 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&arr+1));
8 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&arr[0]+1));
```

代码2:

```
1 char arr[] = {'a','b','c','d','e','f'};
2 printf("%d\n", strlen(arr));
3 printf("%d\n", strlen(arr+0));
4 printf("%d\n", strlen(*arr));
5 printf("%d\n", strlen(arr[1]));
6 printf("%d\n", strlen(&arr));
7 printf("%d\n", strlen(&arr+1));
8 printf("%d\n", strlen(&arr[0]+1));
```

代码3:

```
1 char arr[] = "abcdef";
2 printf("%d\n", sizeof(arr));
3 printf("%d\n", sizeof(arr+0));
4 printf("%d\n", sizeof(*arr));
5 printf("%d\n", sizeof(arr[1]));
6 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&arr));
7 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&arr+1));
8 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&arr[0]+1));
```

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代码4:

```
1 char arr[] = "abcdef";
2 printf("%d\n", strlen(arr));
3 printf("%d\n", strlen(arr+0));
4 printf("%d\n", strlen(*arr));
5 printf("%d\n", strlen(arr[1]));
6 printf("%d\n", strlen(&arr));
7 printf("%d\n", strlen(&arr+1));
8 printf("%d\n", strlen(&arr[0]+1));
```

代码5:

```
1 char *p = "abcdef";
2 printf("%d\n", sizeof(p));
3 printf("%d\n", sizeof(p+1));
4 printf("%d\n", sizeof(*p));
5 printf("%d\n", sizeof(p[0]));
6 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&p));
7 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&p+1));
8 printf("%d\n", sizeof(&p[0]+1));
```

代码6:

```
1 char *p = "abcdef";
2 printf("%d\n", strlen(p));
3 printf("%d\n", strlen(p+1));
4 printf("%d\n", strlen(*p));
5 printf("%d\n", strlen(p[0]));
6 printf("%d\n", strlen(&p));
7 printf("%d\n", strlen(&p+1));
8 printf("%d\n", strlen(&p[0]+1));
```

2.3 二维数组

数组名的意义:

- 1. sizeof(数组名),这里的数组名表示整个数组,计算的是整个数组的大小。
- 2. &数组名,这里的数组名表示整个数组,取出的是整个数组的地址。
- 3. 除此之外所有的数组名都表示首元素的地址。

3. 指针运算笔试题解析

3.1 题目1:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main()
4 {
5    int a[5] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
6    int *ptr = (int *)(&a + 1);
7    printf( "%d,%d", *(a + 1), *(ptr - 1));
8    return 0;
9 }
10 //程序的结果是什么?
```

3.2 题目2

```
1 //在X86环境下
2 //假设结构体的大小是20个字节
3 //程序输出的结果是啥?
4 struct Test
5 {
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```

```
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 6
       int Num;
 7
       char *pcName;
       short sDate;
 8
 9
       char cha[2];
       short sBa[4];
10
11 }*p = (struct Test*)0x1000000;
12
13 int main()
14 {
       printf("%p\n", p + 0x1);
15
       printf("%p\n", (unsigned long)p + 0x1);
16
       printf("%p\n", (unsigned int*)p + 0x1);
17
       return 0;
18
19 }
```

3.3 题目3

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4    int a[3][2] = { (0, 1), (2, 3), (4, 5) };
5    int *p;
6    p = a[0];
7    printf( "%d", p[0]);
8    return 0;
9 }
```

3.4 题目4

```
1 //假设环境是x86环境,程序输出的结果是啥?
2 #include <stdio.h>
3
4 int main()
5 {
      int a[5][5];
6
7
      int(*p)[4];
8
      p = a;
      printf( "%p,%d\n", &p[4][2] - &a[4][2], &p[4][2] - &a[4][2]);
9
10
      return 0;
11 }
```

3.5 题目5

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4    int aa[2][5] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
5    int *ptr1 = (int *)(&aa + 1);
6    int *ptr2 = (int *)(*(aa + 1));
7    printf( "%d,%d", *(ptr1 - 1), *(ptr2 - 1));
8    return 0;
9 }
```

3.6 题目6

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     char *a[] = {"work","at","alibaba"};
5     char**pa = a;
6     pa++;
7     printf("%s\n", *pa);
8     return 0;
9 }
```

3.7 题目7

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
 4
       char *c[] = {"ENTER","NEW","POINT","FIRST"};
5
       char**cp[] = \{c+3, c+2, c+1, c\};
       char***cpp = cp;
 6
       printf("%s\n", **++cpp);
7
       printf("%s\n", *--*++cpp+3);
8
9
       printf("%s\n", *cpp[-2]+3);
       printf("%s\n", cpp[-1][-1]+1);
10
11
       return 0;
12 }
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```

完

