



Programming with C I

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- Consider some examples:
 - int data1, data2, *ptr1, *ptr2, *save;
 - data1 = 100; data2 = 200;ptr1 = &data1; ptr2 = &data2;
- We could swap the values of the data and store the swapped values in data1 and data2 or we could simply swap the values of the pointers:
 - save =ptr1;ptr1 = ptr2;
 - \rightarrow ptr2 = save;

- In general, an array of pointers can be used to point to an array of data items with each element of the pointer array pointing to an element of the data array. Data items can be accessed either directly in the data array, or indirectly by dereferencing the elements of the pointer array.
- The advantage of a pointer array is that the pointers can be reordered in any manner without moving the data items.
- This approach saves a lot of time, with the additional advantage that the data items remain available in the original order.

- Let us see how we might implement such a scheme.
- STRPTRS: Given an array of strings, use pointers to order the strings in sorted form, leaving the array unchanged.
- We will use an array of character pointers to point to the strings declared as follows:
 - char * flowerptr[MAX];

- It is also possible to assign the value of any string pointer to flowerptr[i]; for example, if s is a string, then it is possible to assign the pointer value s to flowerptr[i]:
 - flowerptr[i] = s;
- In particular, we can read strings into a two dimensional array, flowers[][], and assign each string pointer, flowers[i] to the element of the pointer array, flowersptr[]:
 - for (i = 0; i < MAX; i++)
 - flowerptr[i] = flowers[i];

- The strings can then be accessed either by flowers[i] or by flowerptr[i].
- We can then reorder the pointers in flowerptr[] so that they successively point to the strings in sorted order.
- We can then print the strings in the original order by accessing them through flowers[i] and print the strings in sorted order by accessing them through flowerptr[i].

flowers

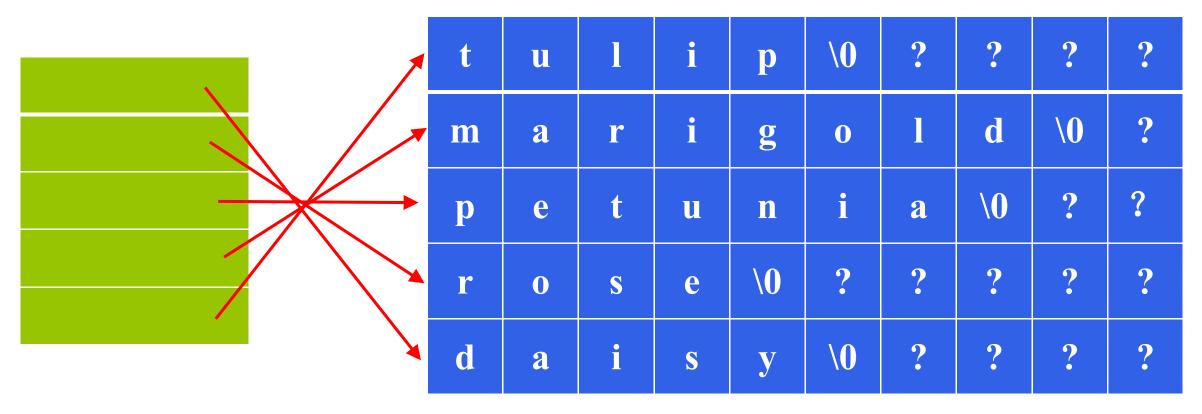
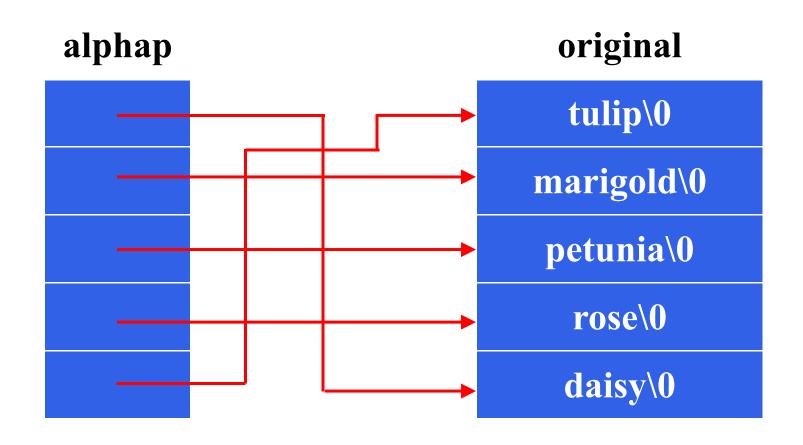


Figure An Array of Pointers



Driver for Sorting Pointer Array Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#define NUM FLOWERS 5
#define MAX LEN 20
void selectionSort(char *flowerptr[], int n) {
  int i, j;
  char *temp;
  for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
     int minIndex = i;
     for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
        if (strcmp(flowerptr[i], flowerptr[minIndex]) < 0) {
          minIndex = j;
     if (minIndex != i) {
        // Swap pointers in flowerptr array
       temp = flowerptr[minIndex];
flowerptr[minIndex] = flowerptr[i];
        flowerptr[i] = temp;
```

Code for sortptrs()

```
int main()
  // Two-dimensional array of flower names
  char flowers[NUM FLOWERS][MAX LEN] = {"tulip", "marigold", "petunia", "rose", "daisy"};
  // Array of pointers to strings
  char *flowerptr[NUM FLOWERS];
  // Assign each string pointer to the corresponding element of the pointer array
  for (int i = 0; i < NUM FLOWERS; i++) {
    flowerptr[i] = flowers[i];
  // Print original order
  printf("Original order:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < NUM_FLOWERS; i++) {
    printf("%s", flowers[i]);
  printf("\n");
  // Sort the flower pointers
  selectionSort(flowerptr, NUM FLOWERS);
  // Print sorted order
  printf("\nSorted order:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < NUM FLOWERS; i++) {
    printf("%s ", flowerptr[i]);
  printf("\n");
  return 0;
```





THE END

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