嵌入式C语言之-参数的数值传递本质

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函数的参数

1. 如果函数有参数,在调用它时,必须传递正确数量和类型的参数:

```
int32 t Sum(int32 t begin, int32 t end)
         int32 t sum = 0;
         int32_t i;
         for (i = begin; i <= end; i++)
                   sum += i;
         return sum;
```

```
int main(void)
    int32_t res = 0;
     res = Sum(1, 100);
     printf("sum of 1~100 is %d.\n", res);
     return 0;
```



函数的参数

- 在调用函数时,传递给参数的可以是以下几种形式:
- 1. 常数值: Sum(1, 100);
- 2. 变量: Sum(a, b);
- 3. 函数的返回值: Sum(Sum(1, 10), 100);
- 4. 表达式: Sum(1 + 2, 100);



函数的参数

2. 如果函数没有参数,在定义它时,使用void进行修饰:

```
void AFunc(void)
{
    printf("This is AFunc.\n");
}
```

```
int main(void)
{
    AFunc();
    return 0;
}
```



参数的数值传递

```
int32_t Sum(int32_t begin, int32_t end)
{
        int32_t sum = 0;
        int32_t i;

        for (i = begin; i <= end; i++)
        {
            sum += i;
        }
        return sum;
}</pre>
```

```
int main(void)
{
    int32_t res = 0;
    int32_t a = 201;
    int32_t b = 300;
    res = Sum(a, b);
    return 0;
}
```



±	&a	0x20000404
±	&b	0x20000400



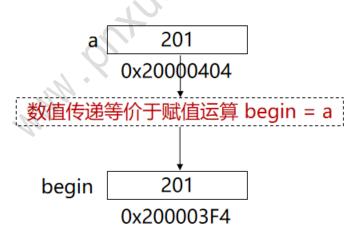
参数的数值传递

```
int32_t Sum(int32_t begin, int32_t end)
{
        int32_t sum = 0;
        int32_t i;

        for (i = begin; i <= end; i++)
        {
            sum += i;
        }
        return sum;
}</pre>
```

```
int main(void)
{
    int32_t res = 0;

    int32_t a = 201;
    int32_t b = 300;
    res = Sum(a, b);
    return 0;
}
```





这个程序能正确执行吗?

> 设计实现两个整数互换功能的函数

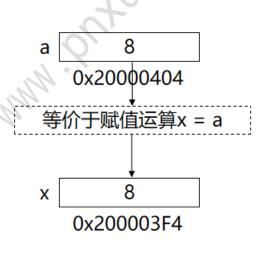
```
void Swap(int32 t x, int32 t y)
  int32_t temp = x;
  x = y;
  y = temp;
int main(void)
  int32 t a = 8;
  int32 t b = 9;
  Swap(a, b);
  printf("after swap, a = %d, b = %d \n", a, b);
  return 0;
```



这个程序能正确执行吗?

设计实现两个整数互换功能的函数

```
void Swap(int32 t x, int32 t y)
  int32 t temp = x;
  x = y;
  y = temp;
int main(void)
  int32 t a = 8;
  int32 t b = 9;
  Swap(a, b);
  printf("after swap, a = %d, b = %d \n", a, b);
  return 0;
```





如何实现两个整数互换功能?

- C语言有2种参数传递方式:
- 1. 数值传递;
- 2. 指针传递(引用传递)。



THANK YOU!