

Intro a C

Arreglos

With ❤ by @vichoeq & @KnowYourselfs

Contenedores Indexados

Tanto **C** como **Python** tienen contenedores indexados de información,
C tiene arreglos y **Python** tiene listas.

Arreglos v/s Listas



```
int A[6] = {0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 7};  
printf("%d, %d\n", A[0], A[2]);
```

```
int A[6];
```



```
A = [0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 7]  
print(f"{A[0]}, {A[2]}")
```

No existe en Python 😞

Arreglos v/s Listas



?



```
A = [1, "Hello", 5, "World!"]  
B = [1.642, 12, "Hi", "Ciao"]  
C = ["Muchos", "Tipos!", 154]
```

Arreglos v/s Listas



```
A = [1, "Hello", 5, "World!"]  
B = [1.642, 12, "Hi", "Ciao"]  
C = ["Muchos", "Tipos!", 154]
```

Arreglos y **STACK**

Arreglos y STACK

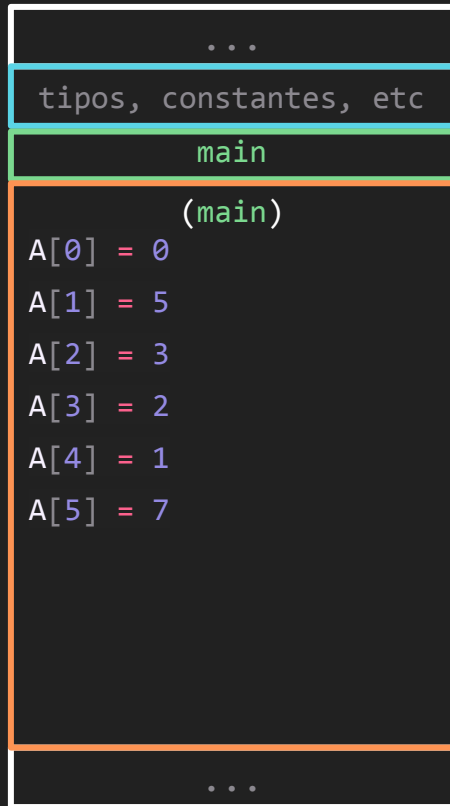


```
int A[6] = {0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 7};  
printf("%p, %d\n", A, sizeof(int));
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
0x8a71f0, 4
```

0x8a71f0 → A[0] = 0
0x8a71f4 → A[1] = 5
0x8a71f8 → A[2] = 3
0x8a71fc → A[3] = 2
0x8a7200 → A[4] = 1
0x8a7204 → A[5] = 7

RAM



Arreglos y STACK

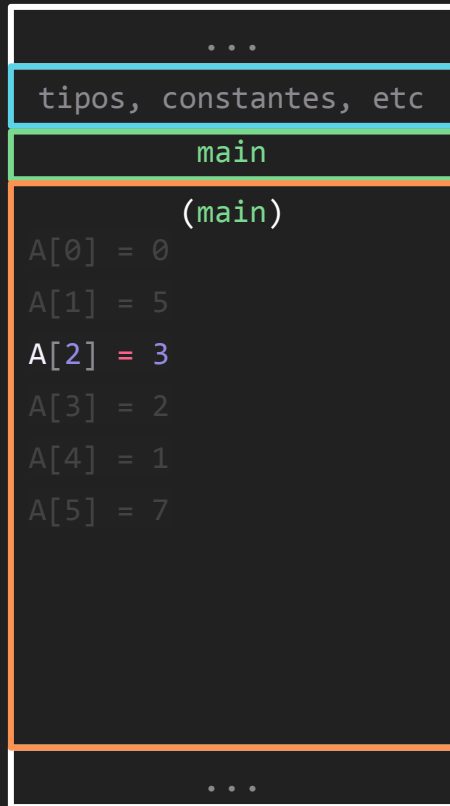


```
int A[6] = {0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 7};  
printf("%p: %d\n", &A[2], A[2]);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
0x8a71f8: 3
```

0x8a71f0 → A[0] = 0
0x8a71f4 → A[1] = 5
0x8a71f8 → A[2] = 3
0x8a71fc → A[3] = 2
0x8a7200 → A[4] = 1
0x8a7204 → A[5] = 7

RAM



Arreglos y STACK



```
int A[6] = {0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 7};  
printf("%p\n", A);  
printf("%p\n", &A);  
printf("%p\n", &A[0]);
```

?



Arreglos y STACK



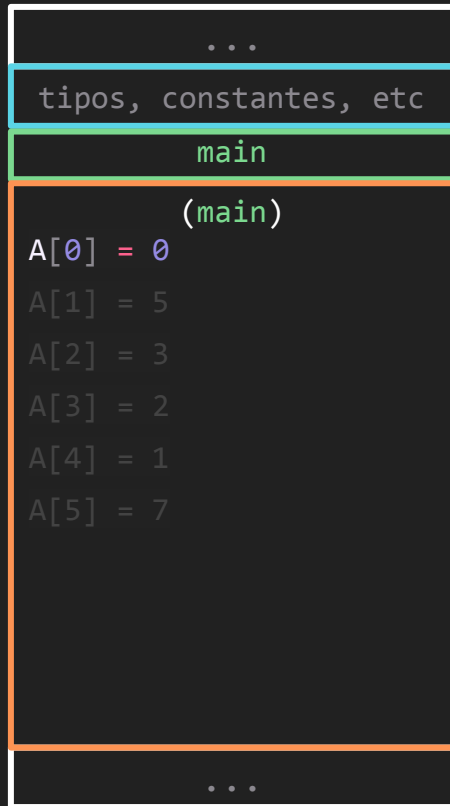
```
int A[6] = {0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 7};  
printf("%p\n", A);  
printf("%p\n", &A);  
printf("%p\n", &A[0]);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
0x8a71f0  
0x8a71f0  
0x8a71f0
```



0x8a71f0 → A[0] = 0
0x8a71f4 → A[1] = 5
0x8a71f8 → A[2] = 3
0x8a71fc → A[3] = 2
0x8a7200 → A[4] = 1
0x8a7204 → A[5] = 7

RAM



Indexación

Indexación = Aritmética de punteros

type A[]

Indexación = Aritmética de punteros

type A[]



A[i] =

Indexación = Aritmética de punteros

type A[]



A[i] = *(A + i)

Indexación = Aritmética de punteros

type A[]



A[i] = *(A + i)

A[i] = i[A]



Indexación

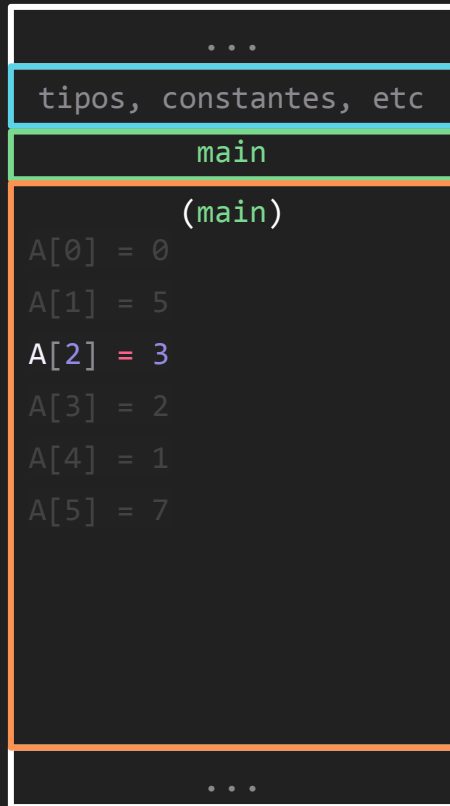


```
int A[6] = {0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 7};  
printf("%p\n", &A[2]);  
printf("%p\n", A + 2);  
printf("%p\n", &2[A]);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
0x8a71f8  
0x8a71f8  
0x8a71f8
```

0x8a71f0 → A[0] = 0
0x8a71f4 → A[1] = 5
0x8a71f8 → A[2] = 3
0x8a71fc → A[3] = 2
0x8a7200 → A[4] = 1
0x8a7204 → A[5] = 7

RAM



Indexación



```
int A[6] = {0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 7};  
printf("%d\n", A[2]);  
printf("%d\n", *(A + 2));  
printf("%d\n", 2[A]);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
3  
3  
3
```



Índices - ☢️ WARNING! ACHTUNG! PELIGRO! ☢️



```
int A[3] = {1, 2, 3};  
printf("%d\n", A[-1]);  
printf("%d\n", A[3]);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
-1283455584  
1145768448
```



```
A = [1, 2, 3]  
print(A[-1])  
print(A[3])
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
3  
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Iteración

Iteración: Arreglos v/s Listas



```
for (int i = 0; i < 6; i+=1)
{
    printf("%d\n", F[i]);
}
```

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 6)
{
    printf("%d\n", F[i]);
    i += 1;
}
```



```
for i in range(6):
    print(F[i])
```

```
i = 0
while i < 6:
    print(F[i])
    i += 1
```

¿for elem in array?

?

¿for elem in array? 🤔



Indices - ☢️ WARNING! ACHTUNG! PELIGRO! ☢️



```
int A[2] = {1, 2};  
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)  
{  
    printf("%d ", A[i]);  
}
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
1 2 -915650048 -1821377856 -931133664  
32601 -939385961 32601 3 0 -859349320  
32767 32768 3 -931133782 32601 235...
```



```
A = [1, 2]  
for i in range(100):  
    print(A[i])
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
1  
2  
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Índices - ☢ WARNING! ACHTUNG! PELIGRO! ☢



```
int A[2] = {1, 2};  
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)  
{  
    A[i] = 'c';  
}
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
*** stack smashing detected ***: <unknown>  
terminated  
Aborted (core dumped)
```

C nos permite escribir en espacios inválidos de memoria, pero afortunadamente algunos sistemas operativos lo evitan.

Arreglos de Arreglos

Arreglos de Arreglos v/s Listas de Listas



```
int A[3][2] = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}};  
printf("%d, %d", A[0][1], A[2][0]);
```

```
int A[3][2];
```



```
A = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]  
print(f"{A[0][1]}, {A[2][0]}")
```

No existe en Python 😞

Arreglos de Arreglos v/s Listas de Listas



?



```
A = ["Distinto", "Tamaño", "!"]  
B = [[1, 2], [3, 4, 5], ["f", "b"]]  
C = [[1.563], [1.241], [1.45, 1.2]]
```

Arreglos de Arreglos v/s Listas de Listas



```
A = ["Distinto", "Tamaño", "!"]  
B = [1, 2], [3, 4, 5], ["f", "b"]  
C = [1.563], [1.241], [1.45, 1.2]
```

Arreglos de Arreglos y STACK

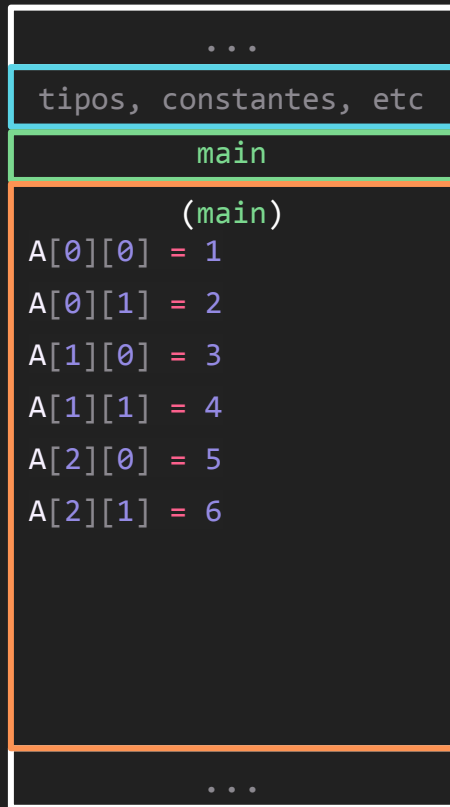


```
int A[3][2] = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}};  
printf("%p\n", A);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
0x8a71f0
```

0x8a71f0 → A[0][0] = 1
0x8a71f4 → A[0][1] = 2
0x8a71f8 → A[1][0] = 3
0x8a71fc → A[1][1] = 4
0x8a7200 → A[2][0] = 5
0x8a7204 → A[2][1] = 6

RAM



Arreglos y funciones

Arreglos y funciones



```
int sum(int* array, int n)
{
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i+=1)
    {
        count += array[i];
    }
    return count;
}

int A[5] = {1, -2, 3, 4, 1};
printf("SUM = %d\n", sum(A, 5));
```

Como un **arreglo** no es más que un **puntero** a su primer elemento, podemos pasarlo por "**referencia**" a una función.

Arreglos y funciones



```
int A[5] = {1, -2, 3, 4, 1};  
printf("SUM = %d\n", sum(A, 5));
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
SUM = 7
```



Esto nos permite facilitar mucho la sintáxis.

Arreglos y funciones



```
void multiply_by(int* array, int n, int x)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i+=1)
    {
        array[i] *= x;
    }
}
```

```
int A[3] = {1, -2, 3};
multiply_by(A, 5, 3);
printf("%d, %d, %d\n", A[0], A[1], A[2]);
```

También podemos modificar una arreglo en una función.

Arreglos y funciones



```
int A[3] = {1, -2, 3};  
multiply_by(A, 3, 3);  
printf("%d, %d, %d\n", A[0], A[1], A[2]);
```

```
$ gcc main.c -o main  
$ ./main  
3, -6, 9
```



Esto nos permite facilitar mucho la sintáxis.

¡Muchas Gracias!



With ♥ by @vichoeq & @KnowYourselves