

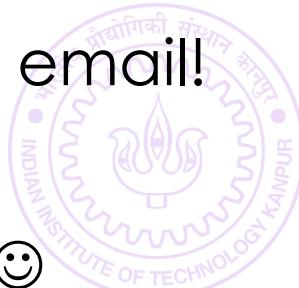
Finally . . . Functions!

ESC101: Fundamentals of Computing

Purushottam Kar

Announcements

- Mid-sem lab exam marks available on Prutor
 - Maximum: 150, Average: 80, Standard deviation: 47
 - See rubric on website carefully before applying for regrading
 - Frivolous regrading requests will simply get penalty negative marks
- Last date for dropping Advanced Track October 12
 - Application must be an email to instructor, mentors, teammates
- Last date for dropping ESC101 course October 12
 - Application must be on standard DoAA course drop form – no email!
- Joint tutorial for B1 and B14 on October 12
 - 12 – 1 PM (same time), L19 - just an arrangement for this week ☺



The Golden Rules of Pointers

3



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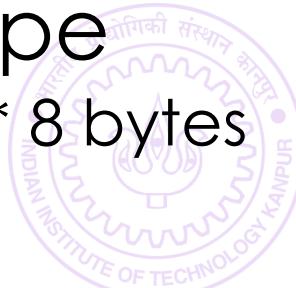
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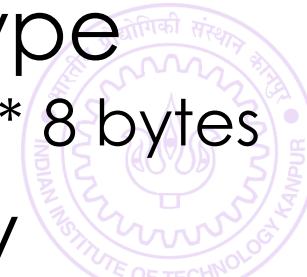
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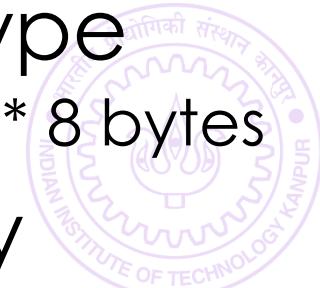
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Does not matter whether malloc-ed array or static array



The Curious Case of Static Arrays

4



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The Curious Case of Static Arrays

4

Three types of arrays studied so far



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Static arrays of fixed size int a[10];



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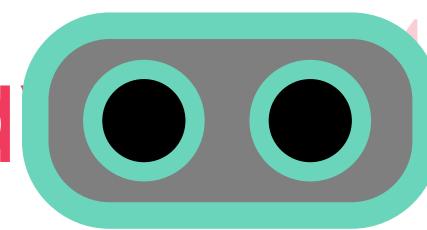
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a, b, c all point to their respective first elements 😊

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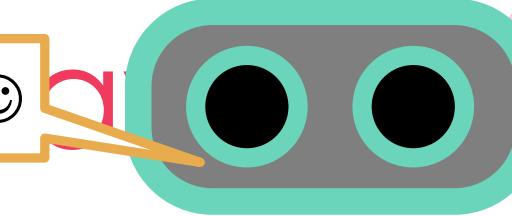
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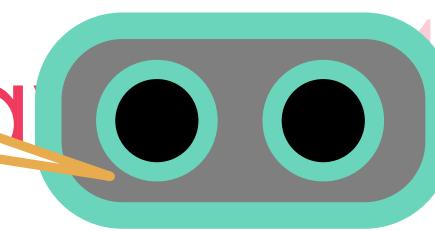
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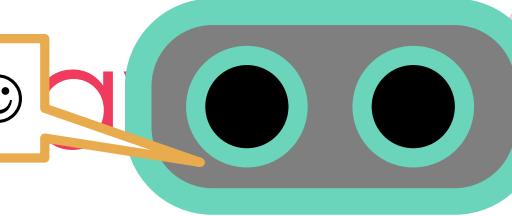
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&c gives us the address where the pointer c is stored ☺



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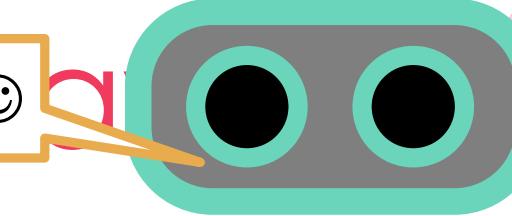
`&c` gives us the address where the pointer c is stored 😊

`&a` just gives us the address of first element a[0] again 😞



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I will hide the location of the pointer a and b from you since I store these pointers secretly in a location called the **symbol table** – no access!!

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You can modify the pointer c by saying `c++` but

`d",&n); int b[n];`
I will not allow you to say things like `a++, b++.`

`ys int *c = (int*)malloc(n * sizeof(int));`
I also dont allow you to free/realloc a and b 😊

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2D Arrays in C

5



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int mat[3][5];
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Declares a matrix (2D array) with 3 rows 5 columns



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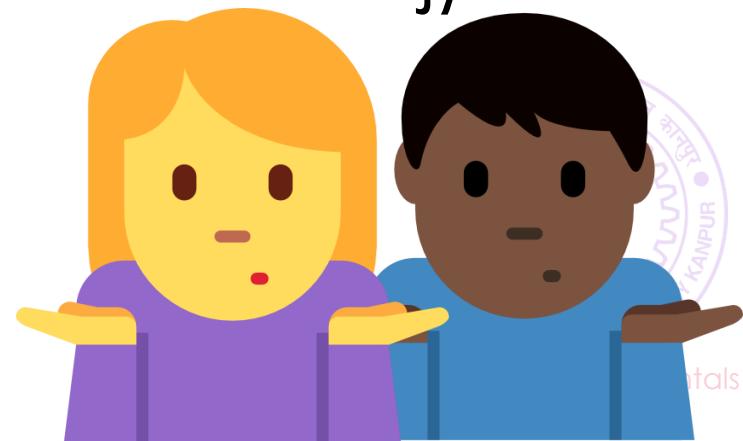
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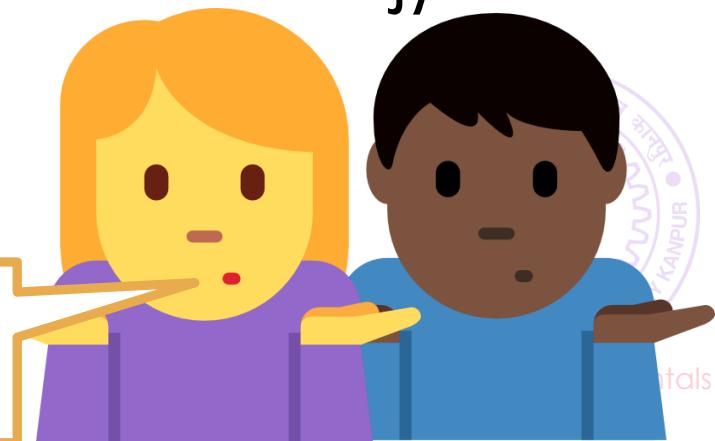
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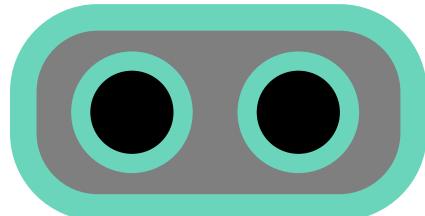
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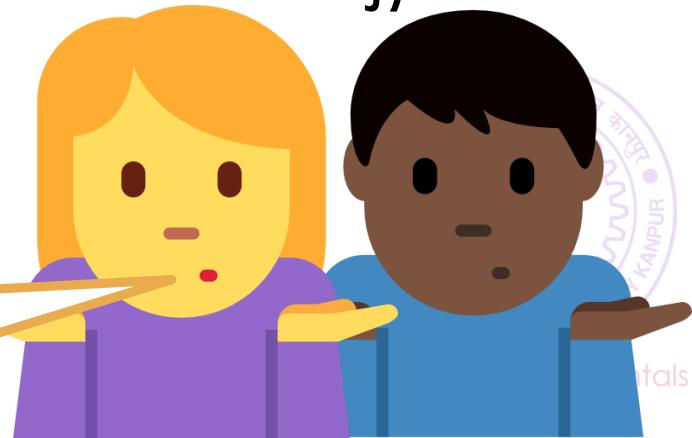
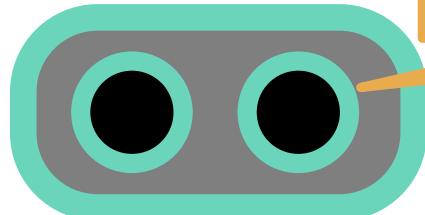
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Not that much actually – let me
show you the differences

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2D arrays vs Array of arrays

6

2D ARRAYS

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More power, responsibility

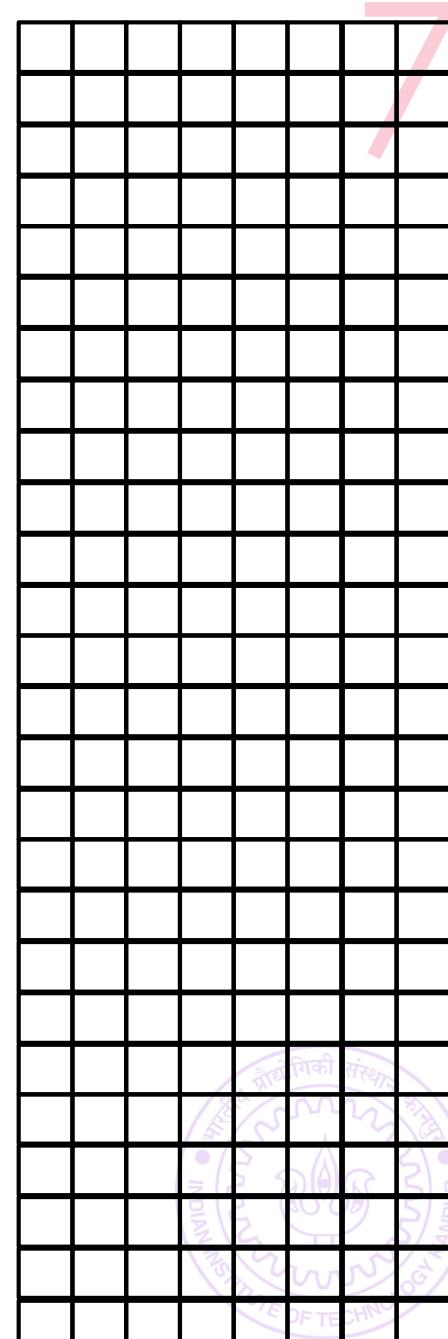


Memory layout of 2D arrays

7



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Memory layout of 2D arrays

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004							
000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
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000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							

Memory layout of 2D arrays

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```
char str[3][4] = {"Hi","Ok","Bye"};
```

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Location of the str pointer not shown

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str[0][3]	000007	\0
str[1][0]	000008	O
str[1][1]	000009	k
str[1][2]	000010	\0
str[1][3]	000011	\0
str[2][0]	000012	B
str[2][1]	000013	y
str[2][2]	000014	e
str[2][3]	000015	\0
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First all elements of row 0 stored in continuous sequence

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```
char* ptr = *str; // ptr points to str[0][0]
```

```
ptr += 4; // ptr now points to str[1][0]
```

```
ptr += 4; // ptr now points to str[2][0]
```

```
ptr += 1; // ptr now points to str[2][1]
```

str[0][0]	000004	H
str[0][1]	000005	i
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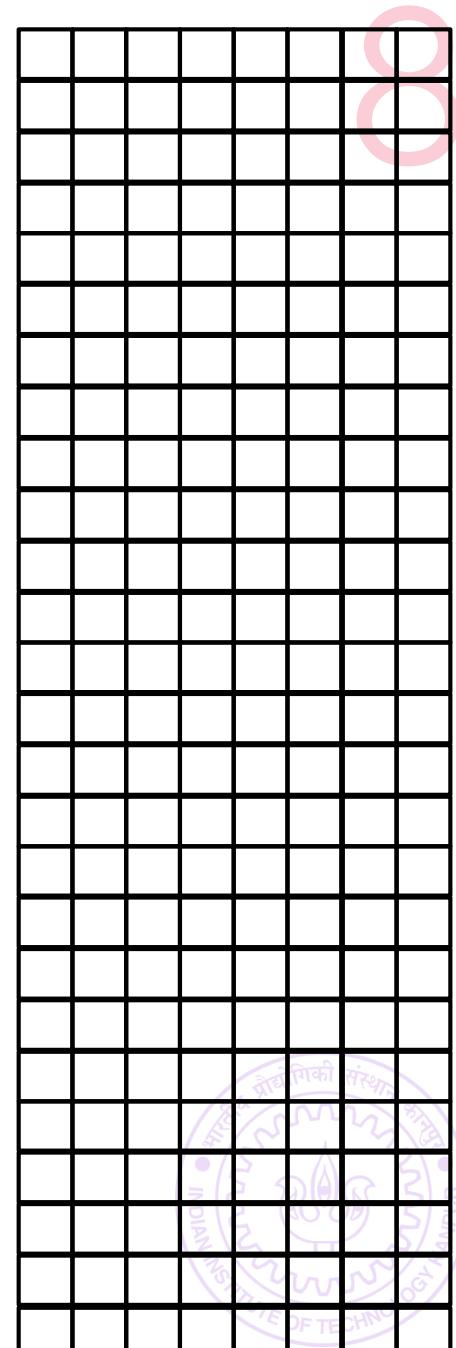
Layout of arrays of arrays

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Layout of arrays of arrays



Layout of arrays of arrays

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Layout of arrays of arrays

```
char **str = (char**)malloc(3*sizeof(char*));
str[0] = (char*)malloc(4*sizeof(char));
str[1] = (char*)malloc(4*sizeof(char));
```

Layout of arrays of arrays

```
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Element within a single array always stored in sequence

Different arrays may be stored far away from each other

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ESC101: Fundamentals
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Mathematics is full of functions - we define more powerful functions using simple functions



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$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$



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Although we can write $\tan(x)$ in terms of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, we almost never do that. We always write $\tan(x) = \sin(x)/\cos(x)$

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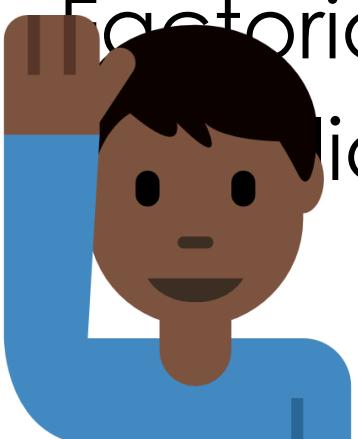


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Multiplication ☺
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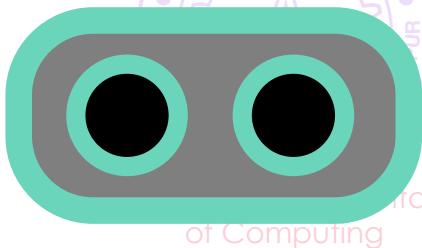
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I too allow you to write your own functions
for your comfort and to make your code
easier to read and easier to debug!

