

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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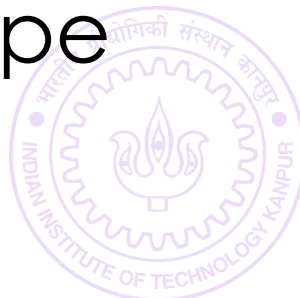
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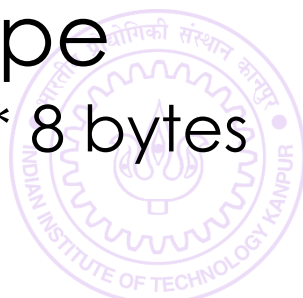
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`char*` arithmetic w.r.t. 1 byte blocks, `int*` w.r.t. 4 byte blocks, `double*` 8 bytes



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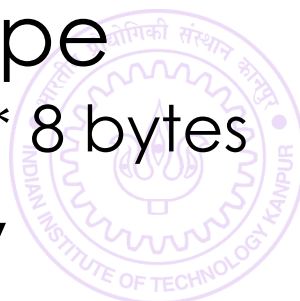
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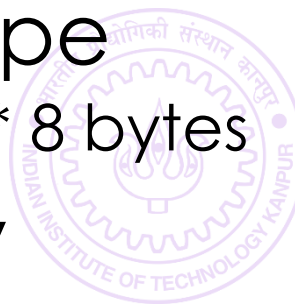
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RULE 5: Name of array points to first element of array

Does not matter whether malloc-ed array or static array



The Curious Case of Static Arrays

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Three types of arrays studied so far



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Static arrays of fixed size `int a[10];`



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Static arrays of variable size `int n; scanf("%d",&n); int b[n];`



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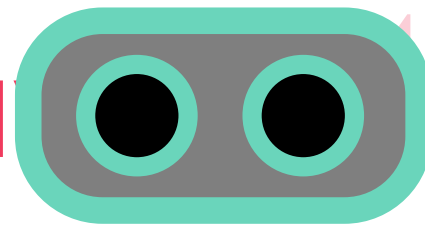
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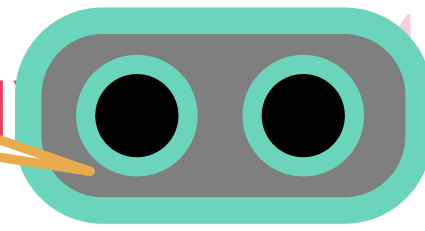
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a, b, c all point to their respective first elements 😊



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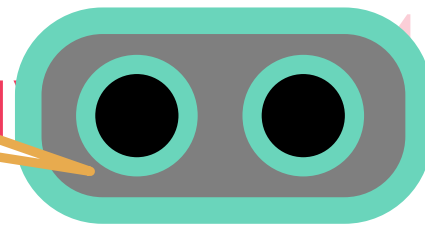
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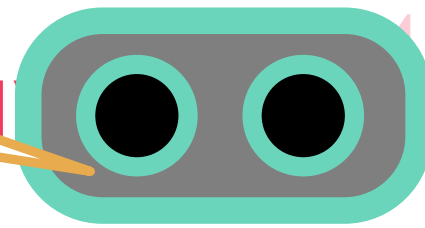
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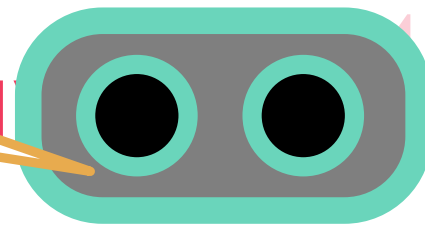
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`&c` gives us the address where the pointer c is stored 😊



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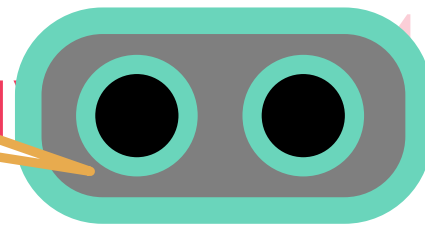
`&c` gives us the address where the pointer c is stored 😊

`&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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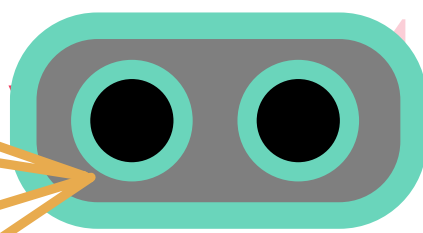
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You can modify the pointer c by saying `c++` but not `c++`, `&c`, `&n`; `int b[n];`

I will not allow you to say things like `a++`, `b++`. `int *c = (int*)malloc(n * sizeof(int));`

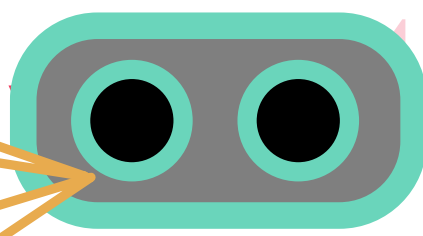
I also don't allow you to `free/realloc` a and b 😊

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Can access it using several ways

`mat[i][j]`, `*(mat[i] + j)`, `*(*(mat + i) + j)`, `(*(mat + i))[j]`



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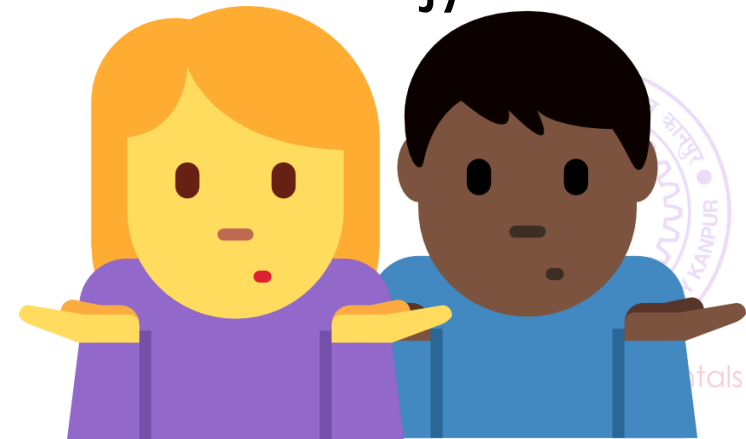
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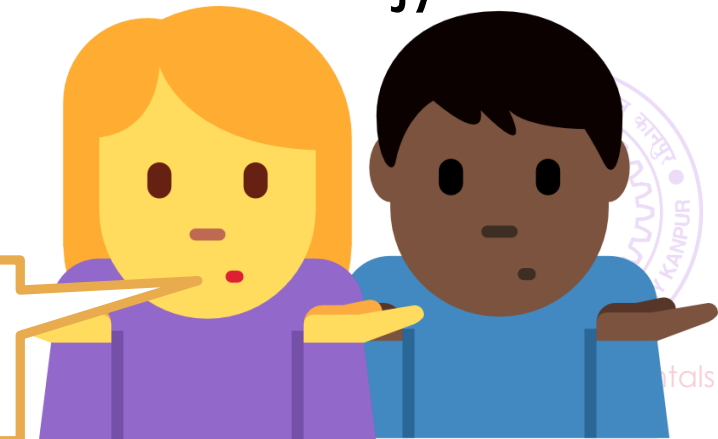
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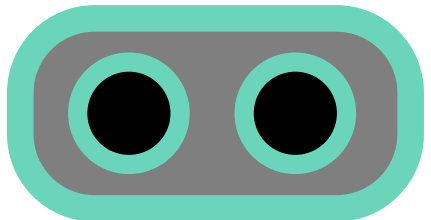
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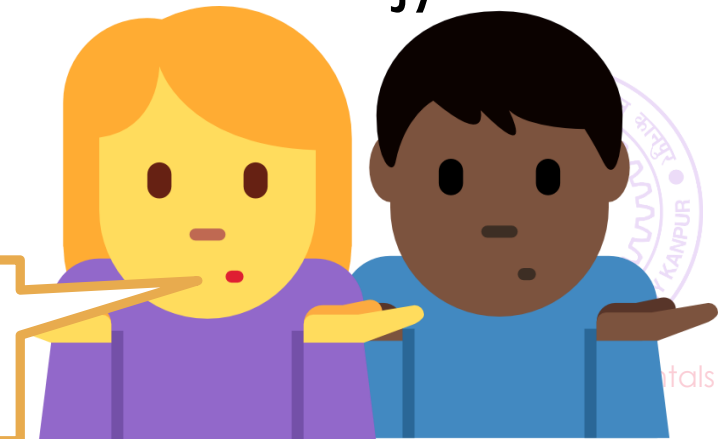
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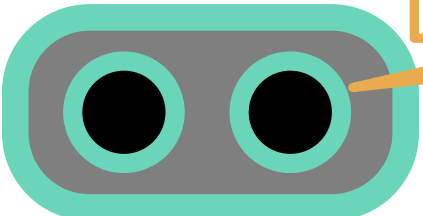
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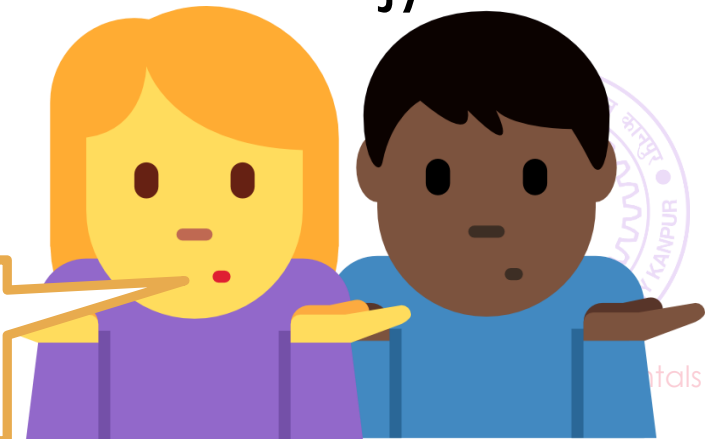
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Not that much actually – let me show you the differences

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More power, responsibility

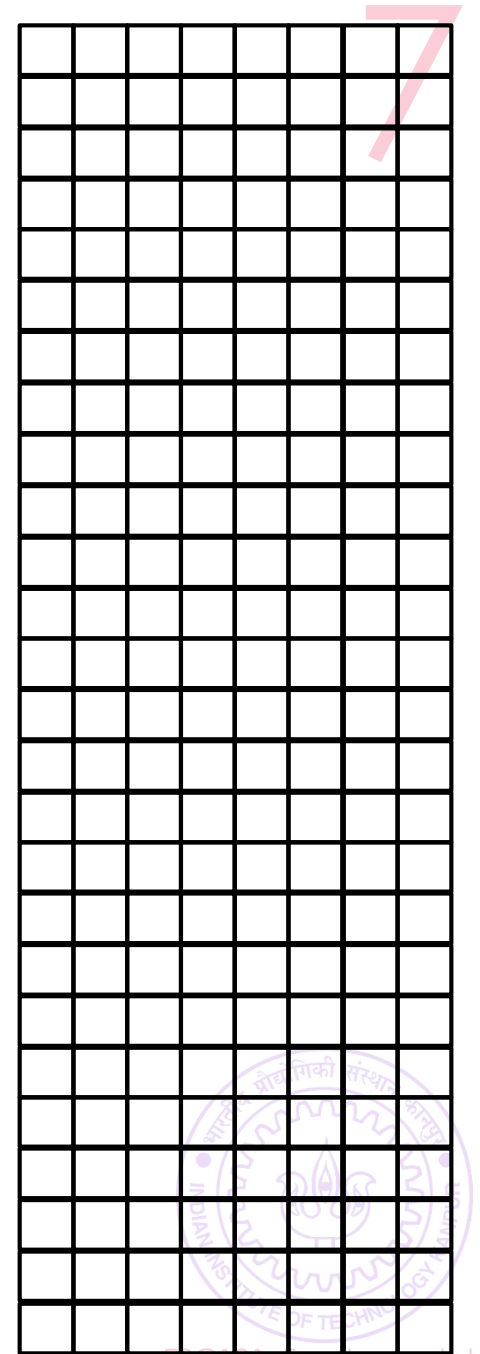


Memory layout of 2D arrays

7



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000001								
000002								
000003								
000004								
000005								
000006								
000007								
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000009								
000010								
000011								
000012								
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Memory layout of 2D arrays

```
char str[3][4] = {"Hi","Ok","Bye"};
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000023							
...							

Memory layout of 2D arrays

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

str[0][0]
str[0][1]
str[0][2]
str[0][3]
str[1][0]
str[1][1]
str[1][2]
str[1][3]
str[2][0]
str[2][1]
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000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004								H
000005								i
000006								\0
000007								\0
000008								O
000009								k
000010								\0
000011								\0
000012								B
000013								y
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Location of the str pointer not shown

str[0][0]
str[0][1]
str[0][2]
str[0][3]
str[1][0]
str[1][1]
str[1][2]
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000000								
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First all elements of row 0 stored in continuous sequence

str[0][0]
str[0][1]
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str[0][3]
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str[1][2]
str[1][3]
str[2][0]
str[2][1]
str[2][2]
str[2][3]

000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004								H
000005								i
000006								\0
000007								\0
000008								O
000009								k
000010								\0
000011								\0
000012								B
000013								y
000014								e
000015								\0
000016								
000017								
000018								
000019								
000020								
000021								
000022								
000023								
...								

Memory layout of 2D arrays

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

Location of the str pointer not shown

First all elements of row 0 stored in continuous sequence

Then without breaking sequence, all elements of row 1 stored and so on

	000000							
	000001							
	000002							
	000003							
str[0][0]	000004							H
str[0][1]	000005							i
str[0][2]	000006							\0
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
	000016							
	000017							
	000018							
	000019							
	000020							
	000021							
	000022							
	000023							
...								

Memory layout of 2D arrays

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

Location of the str pointer not shown

First all elements of row 0 stored in continuous sequence

Then without breaking sequence, all elements of row 1 stored and so on

```
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]
```

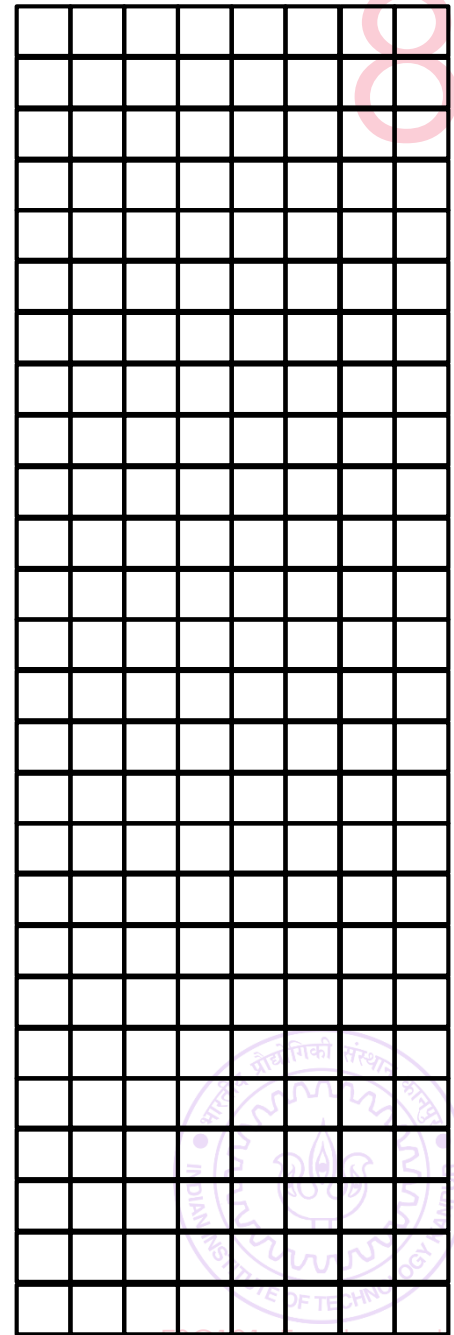
	000000						
	000001						
	000002						
	000003						
str[0][0]	000004						H
str[0][1]	000005						i
str[0][2]	000006						\0
str[0][3]	000007						\0
str[1][0]	000008						O
str[1][1]	000009						k
str[1][2]	000010						\0
str[1][3]	000011						\0
str[2][0]	000012						B
str[2][1]	000013						y
str[2][2]	000014						e
str[2][3]	000015						\0
	000016						
	000017						
	000018						
	000019						
	000020						
	000021						
	000022						
	000023						
...							

Layout of arrays of arrays

8



Layout of arrays of arrays



Layout of arrays of arrays

000000									
000001									
000002									
000003									
000004									
000005									
000006									
000007									
000008									
000009									
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000016									
000017									
000018									
000019									
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000021									
000022									
000023									
...									

Layout of arrays of arrays

000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004								
000005								
000006								
000007								
000008								
000009								
000010								
000011								
000012								
000013								
000014								
000015								
000016								
000017								
000018								
000019								
000020								
000021								
000022								
000023								
...								

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));
```

000000						
000001						
000002						
000003						
000004						
000005						
000006						
000007						
000008						
000009						
000010						
000011						
000012						
000013						
000014						
000015						
000016						
000017						
000018						
000019						
000020						
000021						
000022						
000023						
...						

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

str

000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
000005								
000006								
000007								
000008								
000009								
000010								
000011								
000012								
000013								
000014								
000015								
000016								
000017								
000018								
000019								
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000022								
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...								

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

str
str[0]
str[1]
str[2]

000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
000005	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
000006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
000007	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
000008								
000009								
000010								
000011								
000012								
000013								
000014								
000015								
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000019								
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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));
```

	000000							
	000001							
	000002							
	000003							
str	000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
str[0]	000005	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
str[1]	000006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
str[2]	000007	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	000008							
str[0][0]	000009							
str[0][1]	000010							
str[0][2]	000011							
str[0][3]	000012							
	000013							
	000014							
	000015							
	000016							
	000017							
	000018							
	000019							
	000020							
	000021							
	000022							
	000023							
...								

Layout of arrays of arrays

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

str
str[0]
str[1]
str[2]

str[0][0]
str[0][1]
str[0][2]
str[0][3]

str[1][0]
str[1][1]
str[1][2]
str[1][3]

000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
000005	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
000006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
000007	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
000008								
000009								
000010								
000011								
000012								
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000014								
000015								
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000018								
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000020								
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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));
```

str
str[0]
str[1]
str[2]

str[0][0]
str[0][1]
str[0][2]
str[0][3]

str[1][0]
str[1][1]
str[1][2]
str[1][3]

str[2][0]
str[2][1]
str[2][2]
str[2][3]

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
000005	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
000006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
000007	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							

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));
```

Element within a single array always stored in sequence

str
str[0]
str[1]
str[2]

str[0][0]
str[0][1]
str[0][2]
str[0][3]

str[1][0]
str[1][1]
str[1][2]
str[1][3]

str[2][0]
str[2][1]
str[2][2]
str[2][3]

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
000005	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
000006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
000007	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
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000019							
000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							

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));
```

Element within a single array always stored in sequence

Different arrays may be stored far away from each other

str
str[0]
str[1]
str[2]

str[0][0]
str[0][1]
str[0][2]
str[0][3]

str[1][0]
str[1][1]
str[1][2]
str[1][3]

str[2][0]
str[2][1]
str[2][2]
str[2][3]

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
000005	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
000006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
000007	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							

Mr C takes a Math Lesson

9



Mr C takes a Math Lesson

9

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



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

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



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

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

$\sin(x)$ itself can be defined w.r.t addition, factorial, division



Mr C takes a Math Lesson

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

$\sin(x)$ itself can be defined w.r.t addition, factorial, division

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$



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Factorial can be defined in terms of multiplication ☺



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Multiplication can be defined in terms of addition ☺



Mr C tak

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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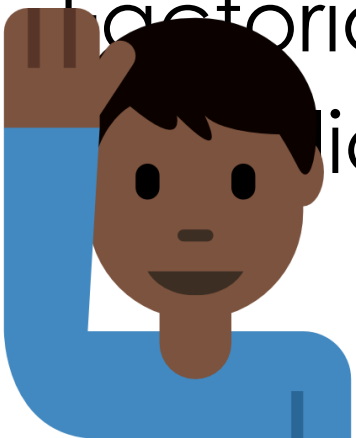
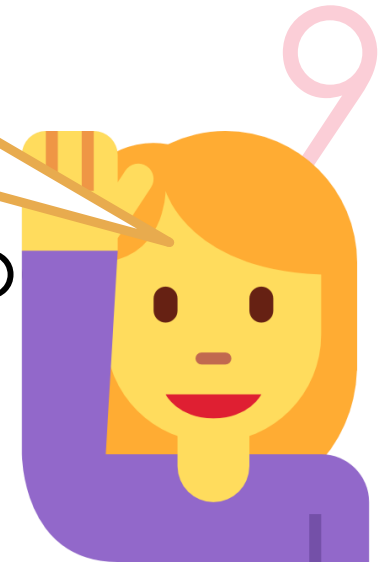
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Helps us write much cleaner math expressions, as well as we do not make mistakes very often

Factorial Multiplication ☺
of addition ☺



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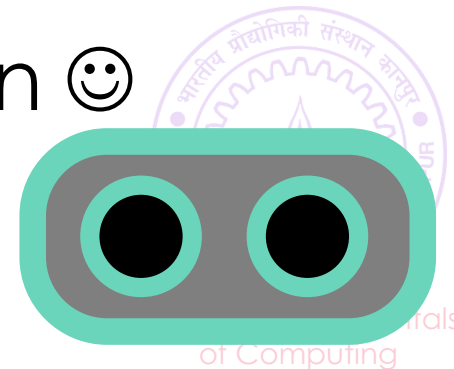
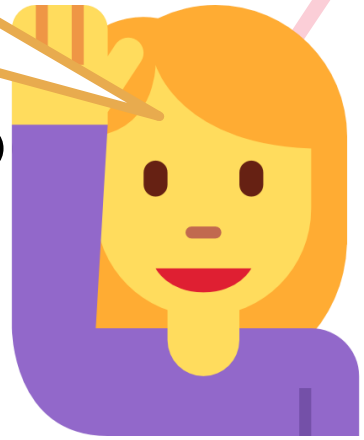
$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

Factorial

Helps us write much cleaner math expressions, as well as we do not make mistakes very often

Multiplication ☺

of addition ☺



Mr C tak

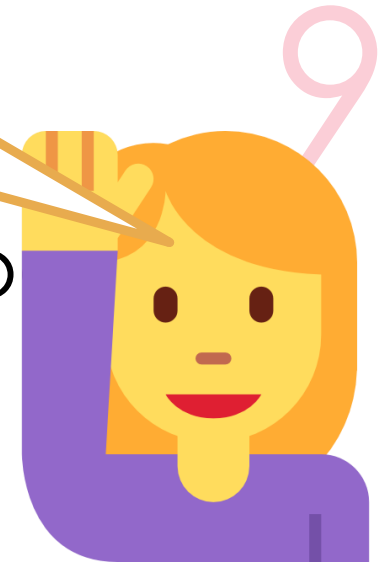
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Multiplication ☺
of addition ☺

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

