

Imperative programming

10th Lecture



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1 Function Declarations and Definitions

2 Pointers and Arrays in C

Function Declarations and Definitions in C

```
int f( int n );  
int g( int n ){ return n+1; }
```

```
int h();  
int i(void);
```

```
int j(void){ return h(1); }
```

```
int h( int p, int q ){ return p+q; }
```

```
extern int k(int,int);
```

```
int printf( const char* format, ... );
```



Function Definitions in Python: Variable Parameter List

```
def sum( *args ):
    s = 0
    for n in args:
        s += n
    return s
```

sum()

sum(3)

sum(3,2)

sum(3,2,7,6,1,8)



Function Definitions in Python: Parameter Passing Denoted by Name

```
def copy( src, dst ):
    for item in src:
        dst += [item]
```

```
a = [1,2,3]
```

```
b = [4,5]
```

```
copy( dst=b, src=a )
```



Function Definitions in Python: Default Value of Parameter

```
def unwords( words, separator=' ' ):
    length = len(words)
    if length == 0:
        return ''
    else:
        result = words[0]
        for i in range(1,length):
            result += separator
            result += words[i]
    return result
```

```
unwords(["apple", "under", "the", "tree"])
```

```
unwords(["apple", "under", "the", "tree"], separator='\n')
```

```
unwords(["apple", "under", "the", "tree"], '\n')
```

```
unwords(separator='\n', words=["apple", "under", "the", "tree"])
```



Outline

1 Function Declarations and Definitions

2 Pointers and Arrays in C

Concept of Arrays

Object of the same type (similar sized) sequentially in memory.

- Any of them can be accessed efficiently.
- Fixed number of objects!

```
int vector[4];  
int matrix[5][3];    /* 15 elements continuously */
```

Indexed from 0

- address of `vector[i]`: address of `vector` + $i * \text{sizeof}(\text{int})$
- address of `matrix[i][j]`: address of `matrix` + $(i * 3 + j) * \text{sizeof}(\text{int})$



Declaration of C Arrays

```
int a[4];                                /* 4 elements, uninitialized */
int b[] = {1, 5, 2, 8};                  /* 4 elements */
int c[8] = {1, 5, 2, 8};                 /* 8 elements, filled with 0s */
int d[3] = {1, 5, 2, 8};                 /* 3 elements, rest is dumped */

extern int e[];
extern int f[10];                        /* size ignored */

char s[] = "alma";
char z[] = {'a', 'l', 'm', 'a', '\\0'};

int m[5][3];                            /* 15 elements, continuously */
int n[][3] = {{1,2,3},{2,3,4}};          /* size cannot be left out! */
int q[3][3][4][3];                      /* 108 elements */
```



Indexing of Arrays

C

- `int t[] = {1,2,3,4};`
- indexed from 0
- size is not known at runtime
- during compilation: `sizeof`
 - `sizeof(t) / sizeof(t[0])`
- erroneous index: undefined behaviour

Python

- `t = [1,2,3,4]`
- indexed from 0
- size is known at runtime
- meaning of negative index
 - elements before the last:
`t[-2]`
- erroneous index: runtime error



C Pointers

- Can point to other variables: indirection
 - dynamic
 - automatic or static
- Type safe

```
int i;  
int t[4];  
int *p = NULL;  /* points to nowhere */  
  
/* points to dynamic storage class variable */  
p = (int*)malloc( sizeof(int) * i ); ... free(p);  
  
/* points to automatic or static storage class */  
p = &i;    p = t;  
  
*p = 5;    /* dereference */
```



C Declarations with Pointers

```
int i = 42;
int *p = &i;
int **pp = &p;           /* pointer to pointer */
int *ps[10];              /* array of pointers */
int (*pt)[10];            /* pointer to array */

char *str = "Hello!";

void *foo = str;          /* can point to anything */

int* p,q;                 /* pointer and int */
int s,t[5];               /* int and array */
int *f(void);              /* function with int* result */
int (*f)(void);           /* pointer to function with int result
```



Connection of Arrays and Pointers

- Array: *second-class citizen*
- Array \rightarrow Pointer
- Not equivalent!

```
int t[] = {1,2,3};  
t = {1,2,4}; /* compilation error */  
  
int *p = t;  
int *q = &t[0];  
  
int (*r)[3] = &t;  
  
printf( "%d%d%d%d\n", t[0], *p, *q, (*r)[0] );
```



Passing Arrays as Parameters?

In real, parameter is a pointer!

```
double distance( double a[], double *b )
{
    double dx = a[0] - b[0],
           dy = a[1] - b[1],
           dz = a[2] - b[2];
    return sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy + dz*dz);
}
```



Pointer-arithmetic – Stepping

```
int v[] = {6, 2, 8, 7, 3};  
int *p = v;  
int *q = v + 3;    /* v is converted */  
++p;  
*p = 5;            /* v: 6, 5, 8, 7, 3 */  
p += 2;  
*q = 1;            /* v: 6, 5, 8, 1, 3 */  
q -= 2;  
*q = 2;            /* v: 6, 2, 8, 1, 3 */
```



Pointer-arithmetic – Comparisons

```
int v[] = {6, 2, 8, 7, 3};  
int *p = v;  
int *q = v + 3;
```

```
if ( p == q ) { ... }  
if ( p != q ) { ... }  
if ( p < q ) { ... }  
if ( p <= q ) { ... }  
if ( p > q ) { ... }  
if ( p >= q ) { ... }
```



Pointer-arithmetic – Indexing

```
char str[] = "hello";
```

```
str[ 1 ] = 'o';
```

```
*( str + 1 ) = 'o';
```

```
printf( "%s\n", str + 3 );
```

```
printf( "%c\n", 3[ str ] );
```



Pointer-arithmetic: Example

```
int strlen( char* s )
{
    char* p = s;
    while( *p != '\0' )
    {
        ++p;
    }
    return p - s;
}
```

