零长数组char[0], char*, char[]

2、data[0]结构

经常遇到的结构形状如下:

```
struct buffer
{
   int data_len; //长度
   char data[0]; //起始地址
};
```

在这个结构中,data是一个数组名;但该数组没有元素;该数组的真实地址紧随结构体buffer之后,而这个地址就是结构体后面数据的地址(如果给这个结构体分配的内容大于这个结构体实际大小,后面多余的部分就是这个data的内容);这种声明方法可以巧妙的实现C语言里的数组扩展。

```
typedef struct
{
    int data_len;
    char data[0];
}buff_st_1;

typedef struct
{
    int data_len;
    char *data;
}buff_st_2;

typedef struct
{
    int data_len;
    char *data;
}buff_st_2;

typedef struct
{
    int data_len;
    char data[];
}buff_st_3;
```

```
student_st *stu = (student_st *)malloc(sizeof(student_st));
stu->id = 100:
stu->age = 23;
student st *tmp = NULL;
buff_st_1 *buff1 = (buff_st_1 *)malloc(sizeof(buff_st_1) + sizeof(student_st));
buff1->data_len = sizeof(student_st);
memcpy(buff1->data, stu, buff1->data_len);
printf("buff1 address: %p,buff1->data_len address: %p,buff1->data address: %p\n",
   buff1, & (buff1->data_len), buff1->data);
tmp = (student_st*)buff1->data;
print_stu(tmp);
buff_st_2 *buff2 = (buff_st_2 *)malloc(sizeof(buff_st_2));
                                                                                     分配结构体空间
buff2->data_len = sizeof(student_st);
buff2->data = (char *)malloc(buff2->data_len);

memcpy(buff2->data, stu, buff2->data len);

体意的,所以,需要自己
memcpy(buff2->data, stu, buff2->data_len);
printf("buff2 address: %p,buff2->data_len address: %p,buff2->data_address: %p\n",
   buff2, &(buff2->data_len), buff2->data);
tmp = (student_st *)buff2->data;
print_stu(tmp);
buff_st_3 *buff3 = (buff_st_3 *)malloc(sizeof(buff_st_3) + sizeof(student_st));
buff3->data len = sizeof(student st);
memcpy(buff3->data, stu, buff3->data_len);
printf("buff3 address: %p,buff3->data_len address: %p,buff3->data address: %p\n",
    buff3, &(buff3->data_len), buff3->data);
tmp = (student_st*)buff1->data;
print_stu(tmp);
```

参考链接:C语言变长数组data[0]