简单回顾一下: Evaluation of Expression

In the abstract machine, all expressions are evaluated as specified by the semantics.

表达式需要根据语法的规定来进行evaluate



Evaluation的内涵

给定一个表达式(Expression),Evaluation过程包括:

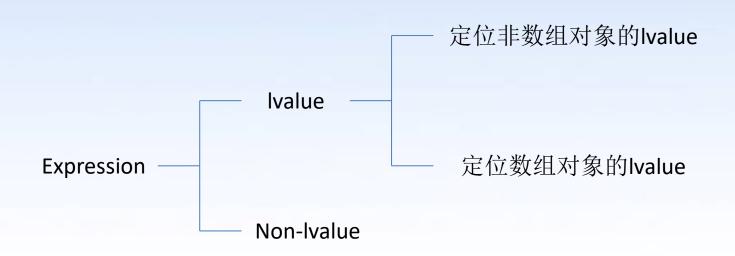
- 1、Value Computation (求值)
- 2、Initiation of Side Effect(确定副作用)

表达式的求值会有一个rvalue,以及rvalue的类型 rvalue在是表达式求值的结果

Side Effect:也就是会对某个对象的内容进行修改



不同表达式Evaluate的异同







定位非数组对象的Ivalue的Evaluate规则

给定一个能定位非数组对象的Ivalue表达式exp,如果这个表达式

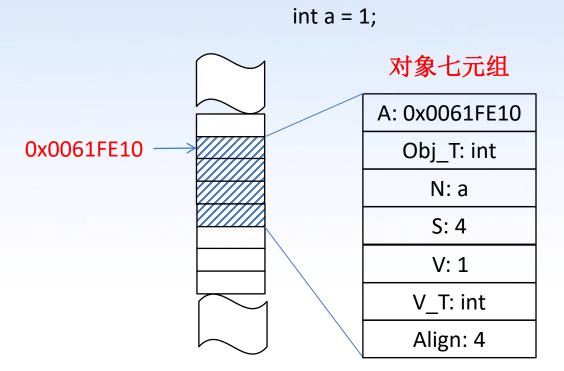
- 1、跟sizeof结合,例如: sizeof(exp),或sizeof exp
- 2、跟typeof结合,例如: typeof(exp), typeof unqual(exp)
- 3、跟&结合,例如: &exp
- 4、跟一元运算符++/--和后缀运算符++/--结合,例如: ++exp/--exp/exp++/exp-
- 5、如果Ivalue定位的对象类型是结构体/联合体,跟.结合,例如: exp.
- 6、出现在赋值运算符的左侧,例如: exp =

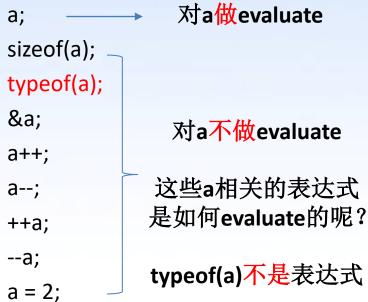
除了以上6种情况,这个表达式都要做evaluate





定位非数组对象Ivalue的evaluate示例

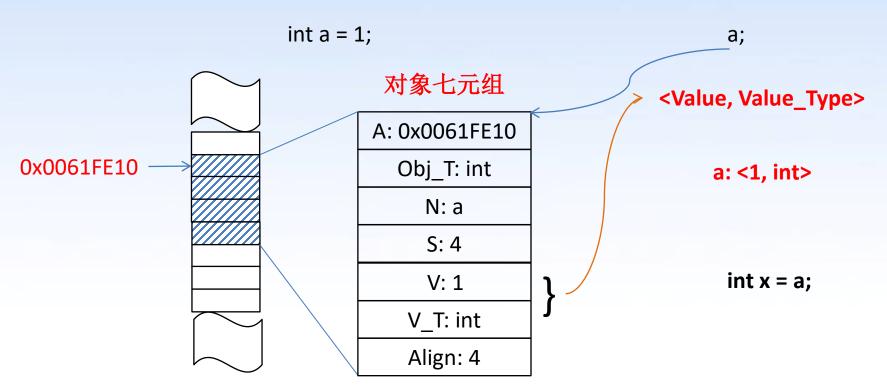




结构体/联合体的.操作后续讲解



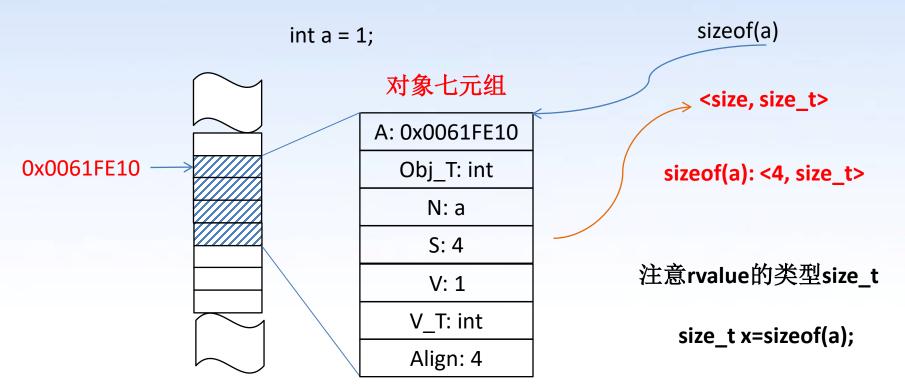
当a被evaluate的时候







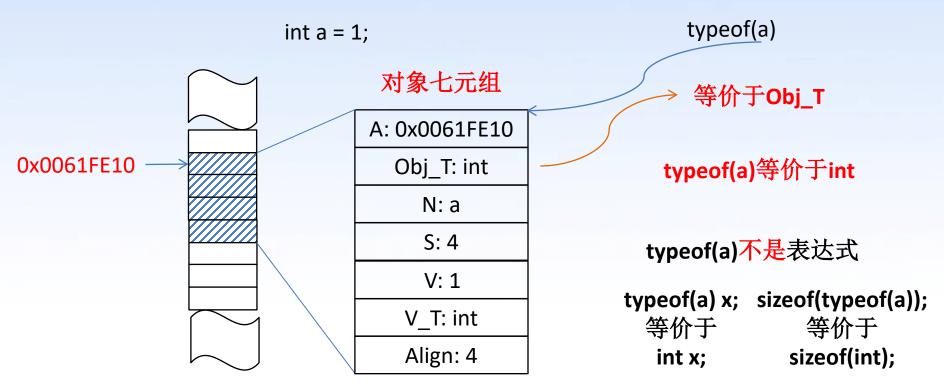
sizeof(a)或sizeof a







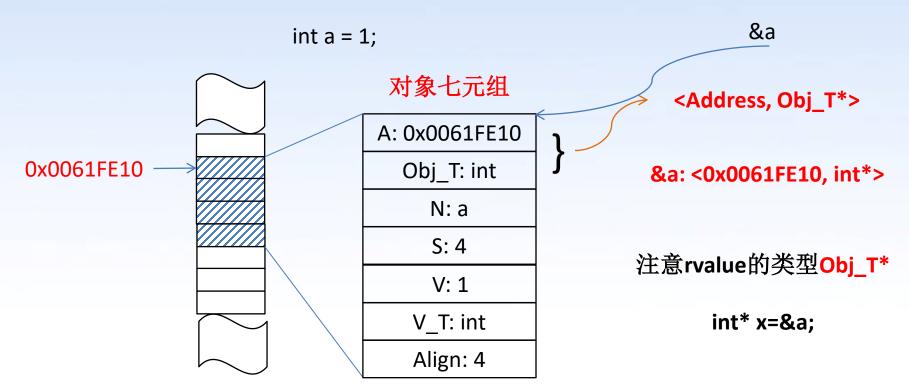
typeof (a)







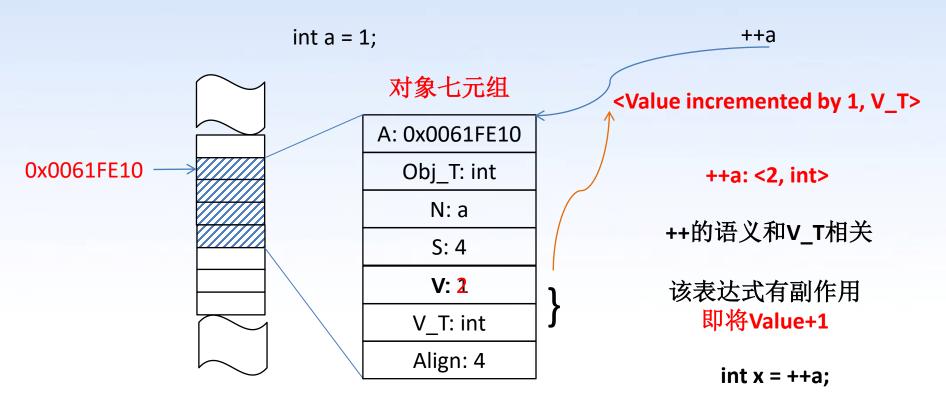
&a





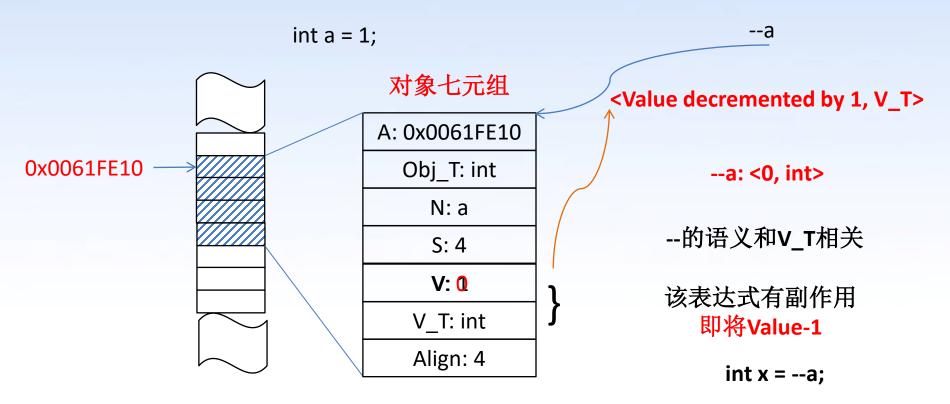


++a





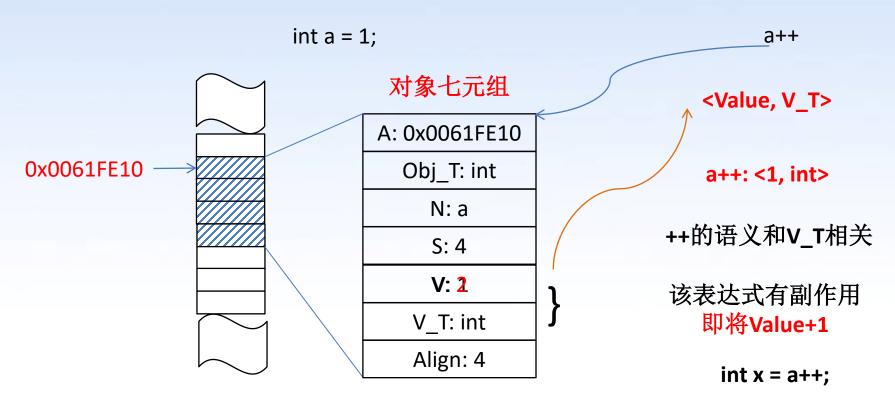








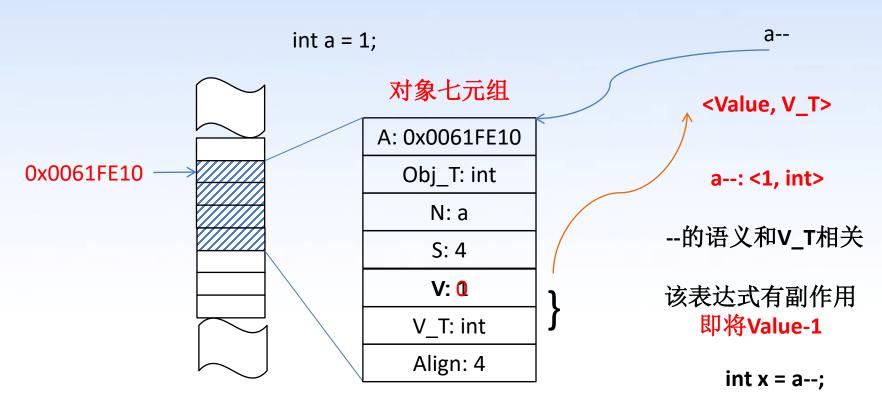
a++







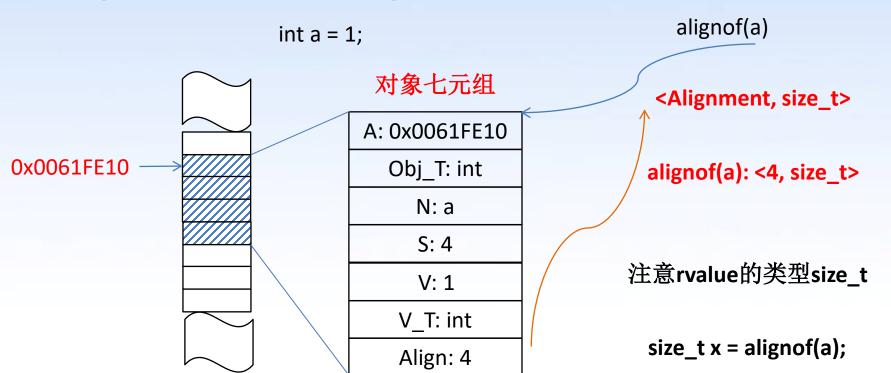
a--







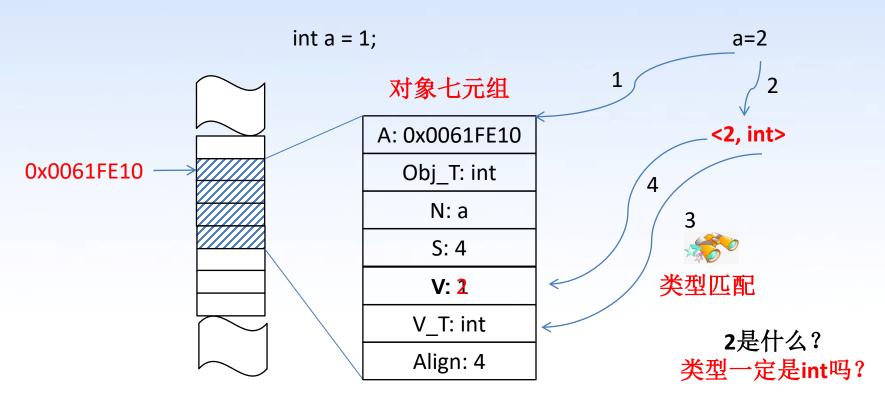
alignof(a)或alignof a(标准并不支持)







a=2





整数常量

0.60	D : 10	Octal, Hexadecimal or Binary
Suffix	Decimal Constant	Constant
none	int	int
	long int	unsigned int
	long long int	long int
		unsigned long int
		long long int
		unsigned long long int
u or U	unsigned int	unsigned int
	unsigned long int	unsigned long int
	unsigned long long int	unsigned long long int
l or L	long int	long int
	long long int	unsigned long int
		long long int
		unsigned long long int
Both u or U	unsigned long int	unsigned long int
and lor L	unsigned long long int	unsigned long long int
ll or LL	long long int	long long int
		unsigned long long int
Both u or U	unsigned long long int	unsigned long long int
and 11 or LL		
wb or WB	_BitInt (N) where the width N	_BitInt(N) where the width N
	is the smallest N greater than	is the smallest N greater than
	1 which can accommodate	1 which can accommodate
	the value and the sign bit.	the value and the sign bit.
Both u or U	<pre>unsigned _BitInt(N) where the</pre>	<pre>unsigned _BitInt(N) where the</pre>
and wb or WB	width N is the smallest N	width N is the smallest N
	greater than 0 which can	greater than 0 which can
	accommodate the value.	accommodate the value.

The type of an integer constant is the first of the corresponding list in which its value can be represented.

> 2这个表达式rvalue的类型 为什么是int

2147483648这个表达 式的rvalue类型是什么?

2L这个表达式的rvalue的类型 是什么?





看一个例子: int b; b=a+1;

观察这个表达式 b = a+1;

Ivalue有?

基础表达式有?

哪些表达式做evaluate?

表达式b为什么不做evaluate?

哪个表达式有副作用

a, b

a, b, 1

 $a_1, a_1, b=a+1$

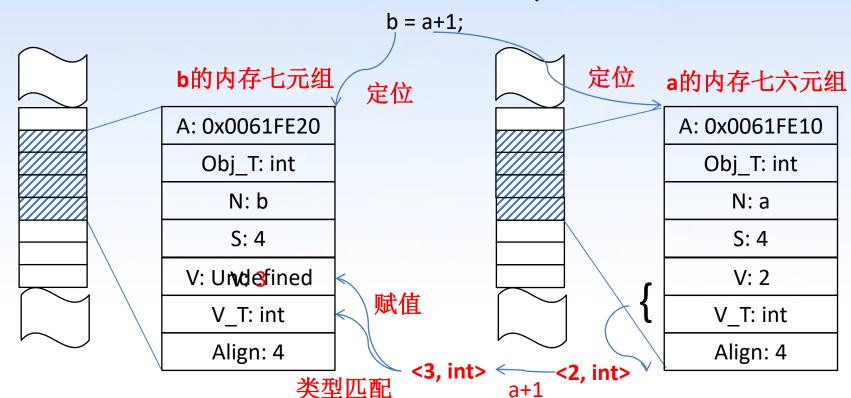
b是定位非数组对象的 lvalue,在等号左边

b = a + 1;

计算机学院 ACAREC

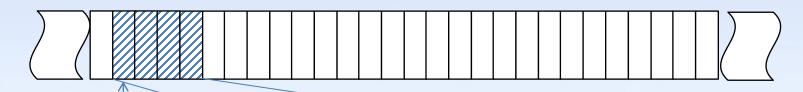


看一个例子: int b; b=a+1;





定位结构体对象的lvalue表达式的evaluate



0x0062FE10

struct m_struct { int a; $h = \{1\};$

۸.	$0 \times 0 0 6'$	2FE10
A:	UXUUD.	Z F F, I ()

Obj T: struct m struct

N: h

S: 4

V: Defined

V T: struct m struct

Align: 4

h; 做evaluate, 值是什么?

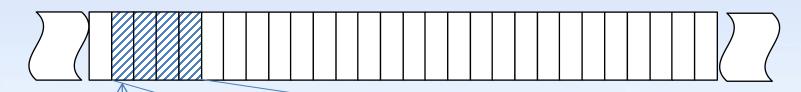
sizeof(h); <4, size t> typeof(h); strut m struct &h; <0x0062FE10, struct m struct*>

h++/--, ++/--h 是否可行?

h = xxx; h能否放在等号左边?



定位结构体对象的lvalue表达式的evaluate



0x0062FE10

```
struct m_struct {
    int a;
h = \{1\};
```

观察h.a

A:	0x0062FE10	

)bj_'	T:	int

N	•	h.a
L	•	II.a

Align: 4

h.a = xxx; h.a能否放在等号左边?



定位数组对象的lvalue的Evaluate规则

给定一个能定位数组对象的Ivalue表达式exp,如果这个表达式

- 1、跟sizeof结合,例如: sizeof(exp),或sizeof exp
- 2、跟typeof结合,例如: typeof(exp), typeof unqual(exp)
- 3、跟&结合,例如: &exp
- 4、如果Ivalue定位的是一个string literal,且用于初始化一个字符数组,例如: char str[] = "hello",这个hello是一个Ivalue,并初始化字符数组str

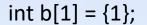
除了以上4种情况,这个表达式都要做evaluate

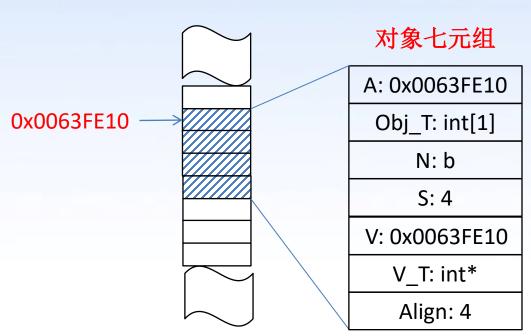
++/--, =为什么不考虑?





定位数组对象Ivalue的evaluate示例





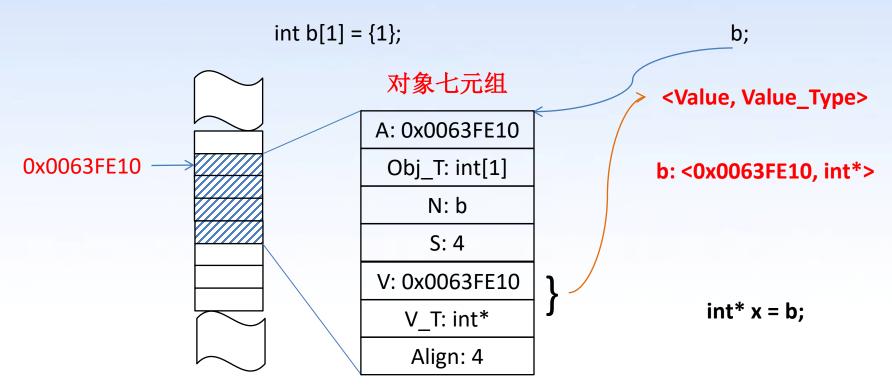
b; 对b做evaluate sizeof(b); 对b不做evaluate &b;

这些b相关的表达式 是如何evaluate的呢?

typeof(b)不是表达式



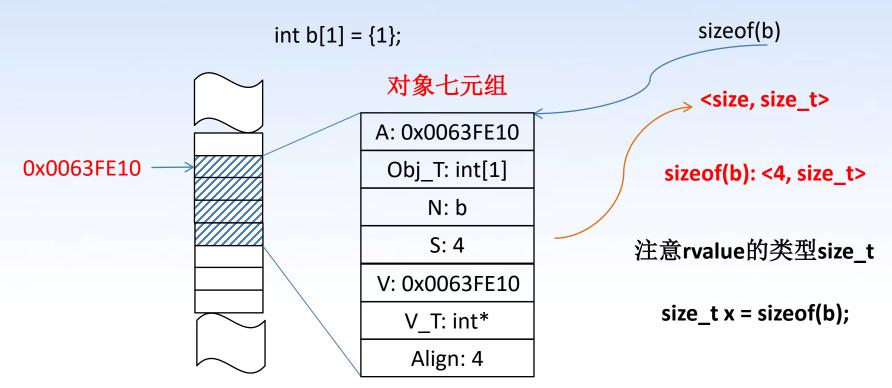
当b被evaluate的时候







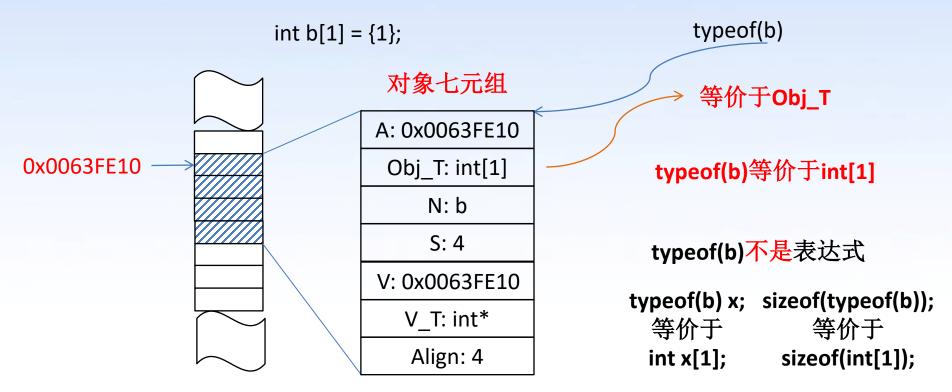
sizeof(b)或sizeof b







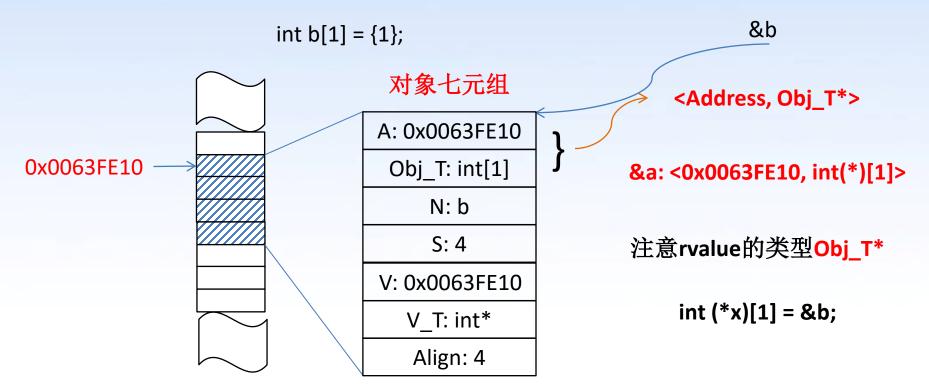
typeof (b)







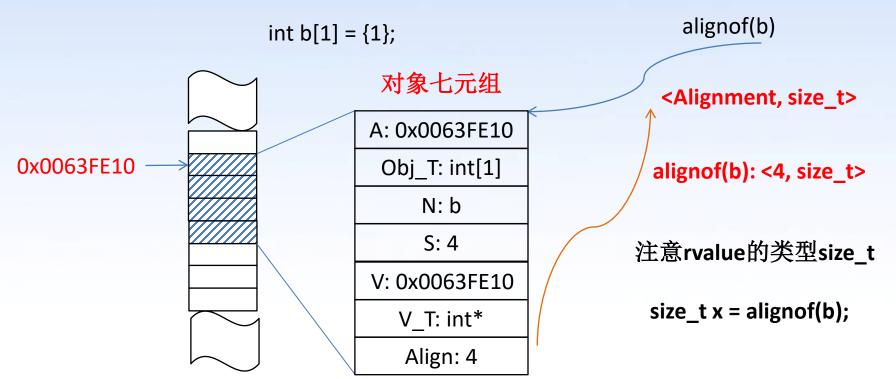
&b







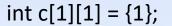
alignof(b)或alignof b(标准并不支持)

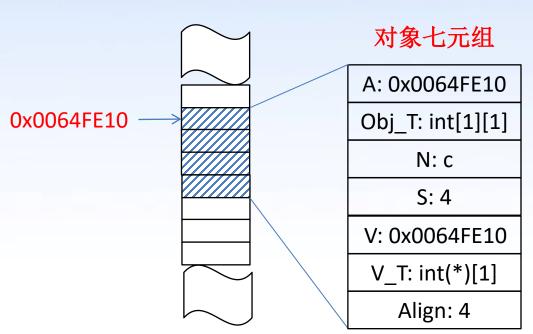






定位高维数组对象Ivalue的evaluate示例





c; 对c做evaluate sizeof(c); 对c不做evaluate &c;

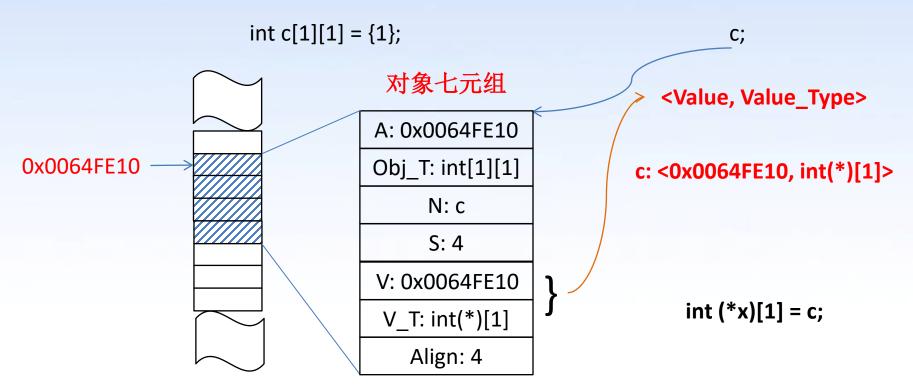
这些c相关的表达式 是如何evaluate的呢?

typeof(c)不是表达式





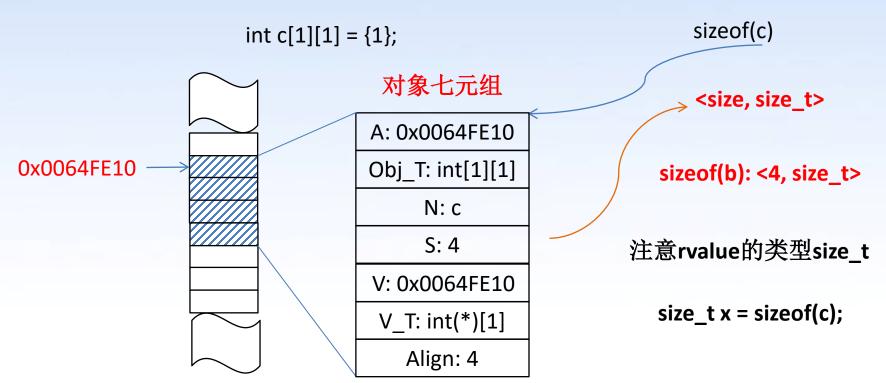
当c被evaluate的时候







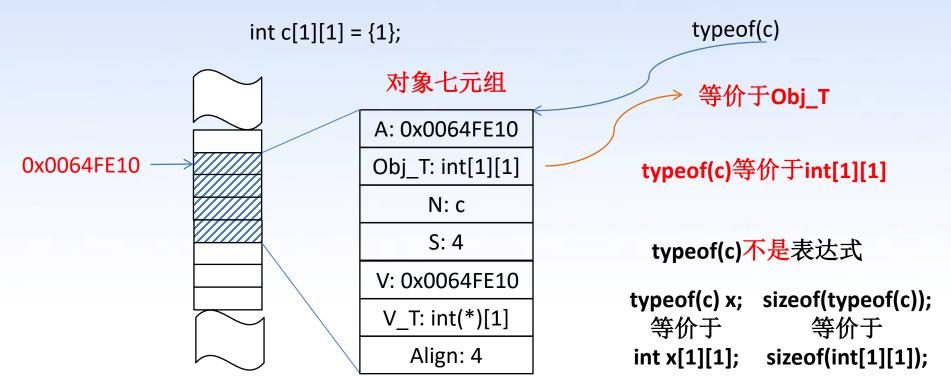
sizeof(c)或sizeof c







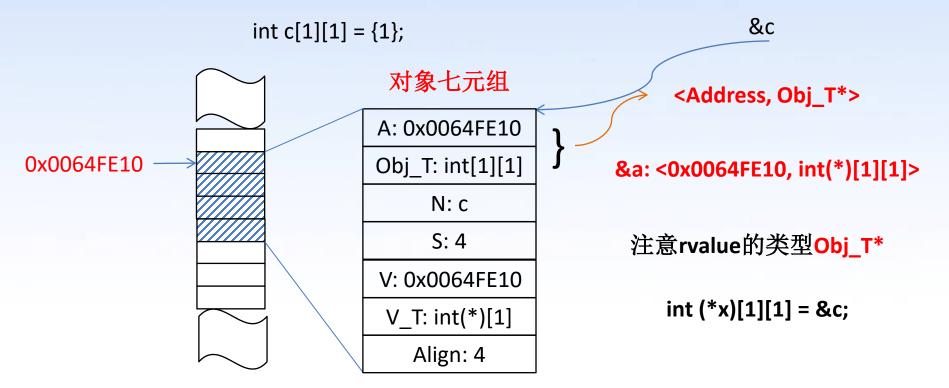
typeof (c)







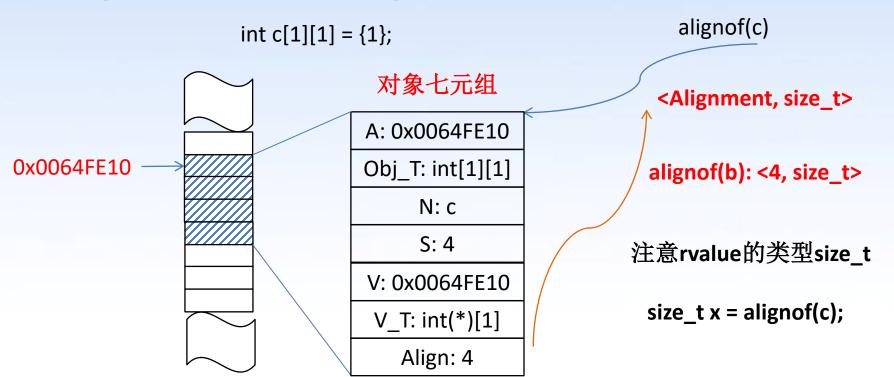
&c







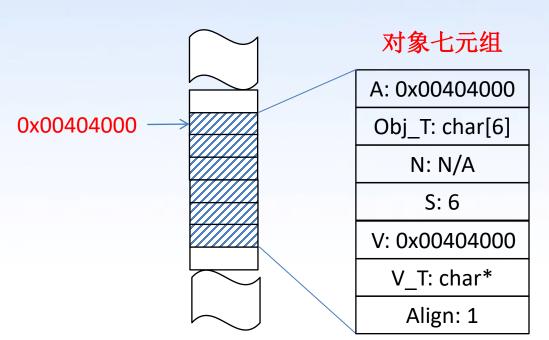
alignof(c)或alignof c(标准并不支持)





定位字符串对象Ivalue的evaluate示例

"hello"



```
"hello"; — 对"hello"做evaluate
sizeof("hello");
typeof("hello");
&"hello";
char str[]="hello"
```

对"hello"不做evaluate

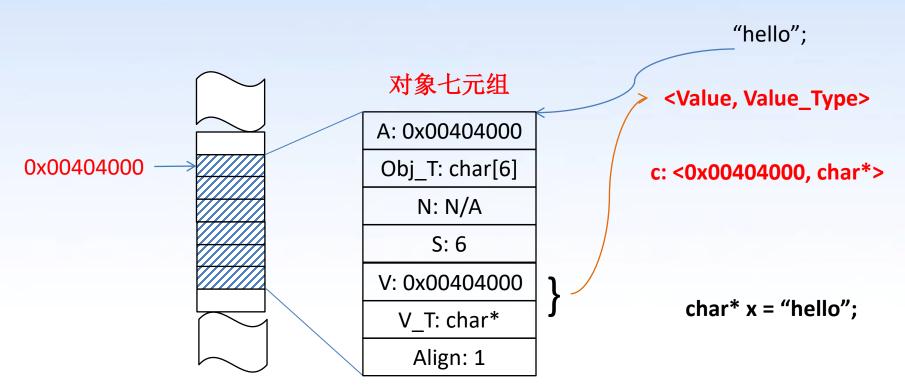
这些"hello"相关的表达式 是如何evaluate的呢?

typeof("hello")不是表达式





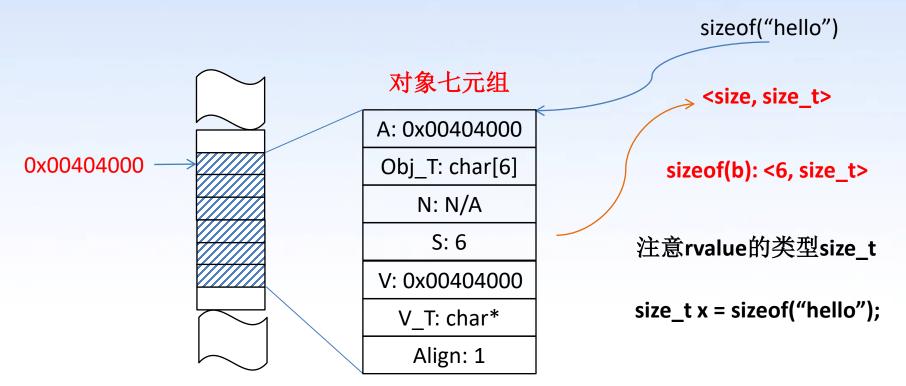
当 "hello"被evaluate的时候







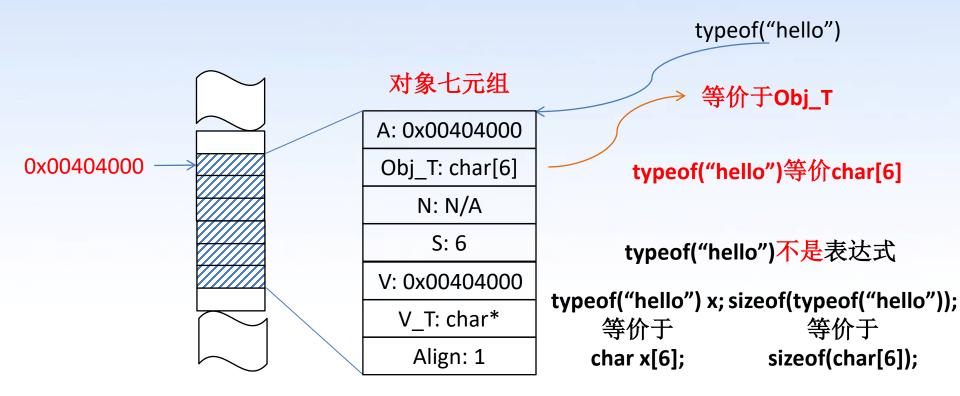
sizeof("hello")或sizeof "hello"







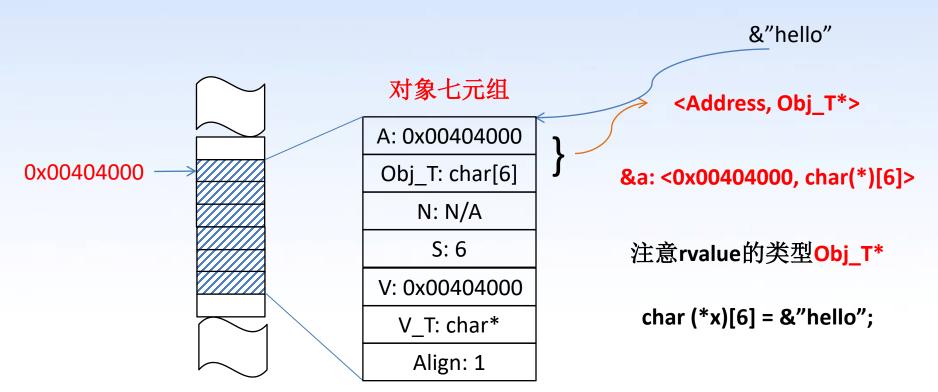
typeof (c)





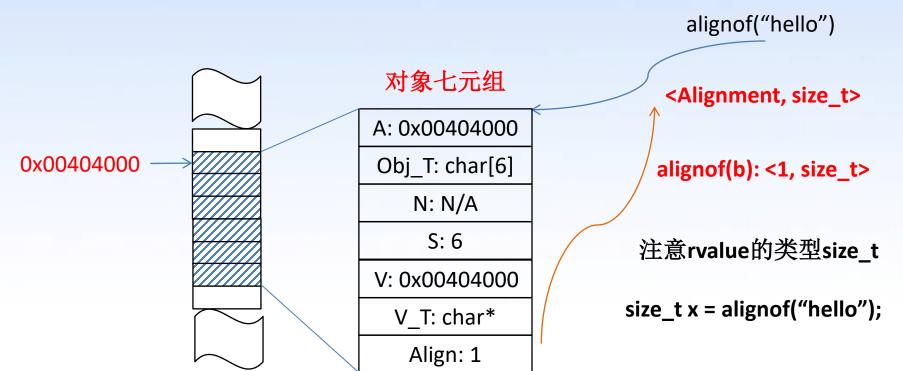


& "hello"





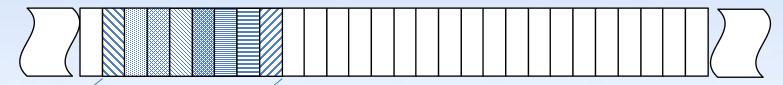
alignof("hello") (标准并不支持)







字符数组char str[8]



0x0065FE10

A: 0x0065FE10

Obj T: char[8]

N: str

S: 8

V: 0x0065FE10

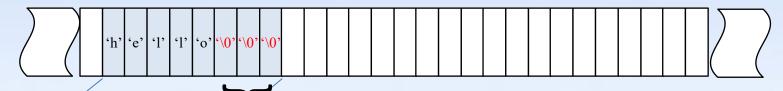
V T: char*

- 1、char[8]也是一个数组对象类型
- 2、拥有和int[2]、float[2][3]等数组完全一样的性质
- 3、目前str对应的8个字节没有初始化





初始化char str[8] = {'h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o'}



0x0065FE10

A: 0x0065FE10

Obj T: char[8]

N: str

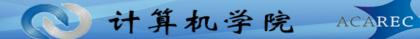
S: 8

V: 0x0065FE10

V T: char*

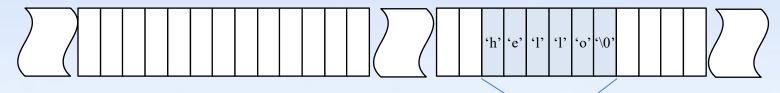
1、'h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o'用于初始化前5个byte

2、后面3个'\0'(null character)是自动填充的









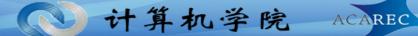
"hello"在静态存储区分配了相应的空间

双引号修饰的字符串之后都有一个隐藏字符'\0'

双引号修饰的字符串是具有静态存储周期 (static storage duration)

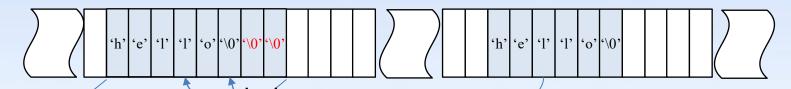
C语言4种对象存储周期

static, automatic, allocated, thread





初始化char str[8] = "hello"



0x0065FE10

A: 0x0065FE10

Obj T: char[8]

N: str

S: 8

V: 0x0065FE10

V T: char*

初始化

- 1、字符数组可以用String Literal进行初始化
- 2、第6个'\0' 是"hello"这个String Literal自身带的
- 3、后面2个'\0'(null character)是自动填充的



思考题

char* p = "hello";

char str[] = "hello";

这两个hello哪一个需要evaluate?

答案:

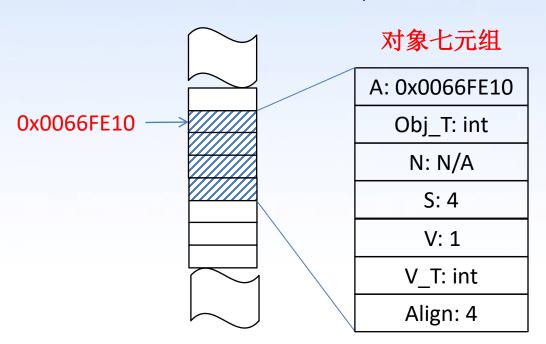
第一个需要evaluate,其值赋给对象p。

第二个是用于初始化字符数组str,不进行evaluate



对(int) {1} 这个Ivalue进行evaluate

int a = 1;

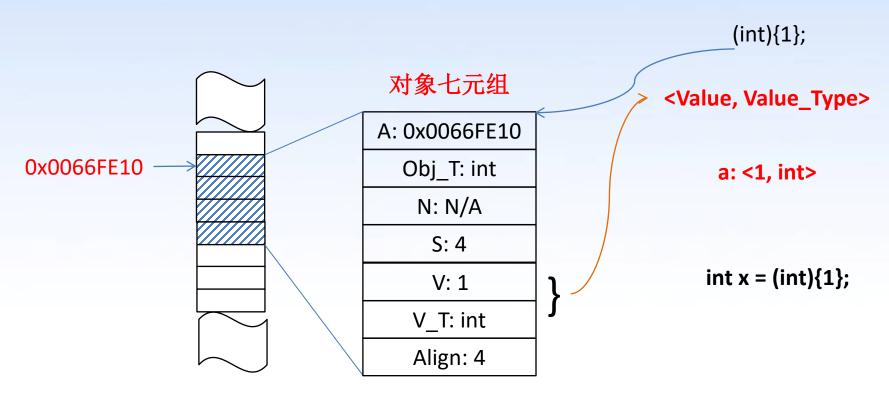


```
(int){1}; \longrightarrow
                对(int){1}做evaluate
sizeof((int){1});
                     对(int){1}不做
typeof((int){1});
                        evaluate
\&(int){1};
(int){1}++;
                    这些(int){1}相关
                     的表达式是如
(int){1}--;
                    何evaluate的呢?
++(int){1};
--(int){1};
                    typeof((int){1})
(int){1} = 2;
                      不是表达式
```





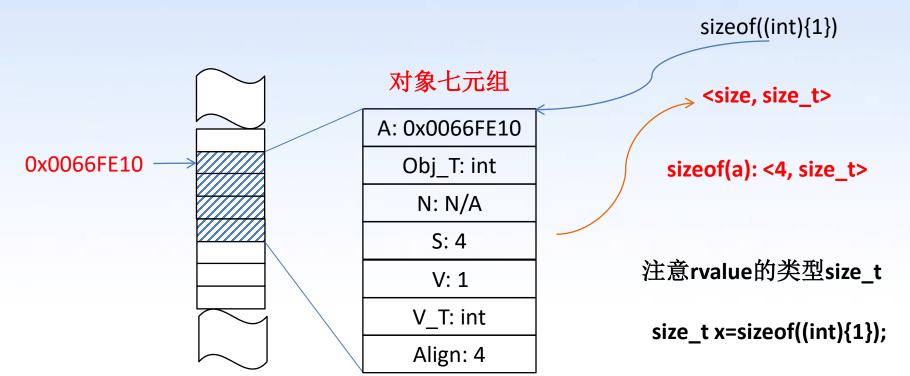
当(int) {1} 被evaluate的时候







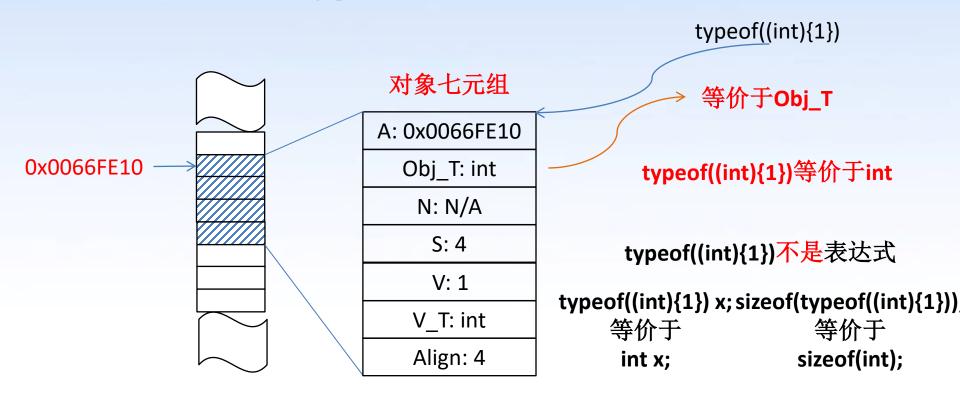
sizeof((int){1})或sizeof(int){1}







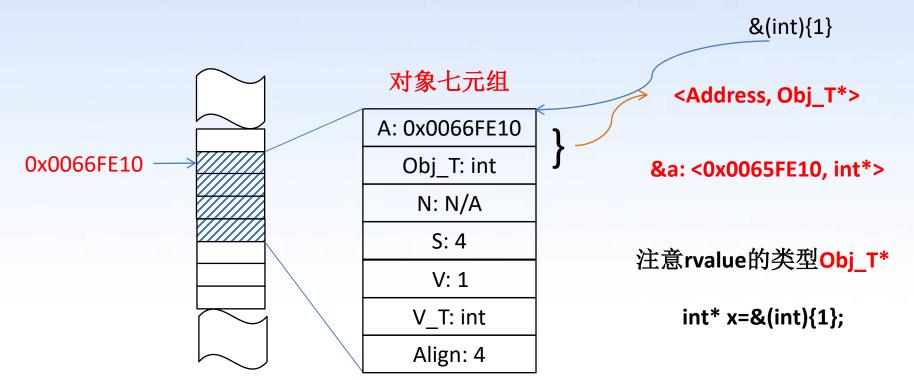
typeof ((int) {1})





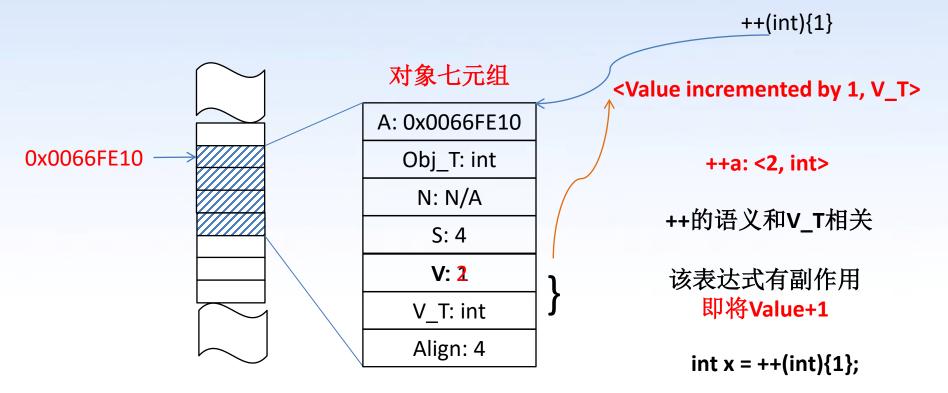


&(int) {1}



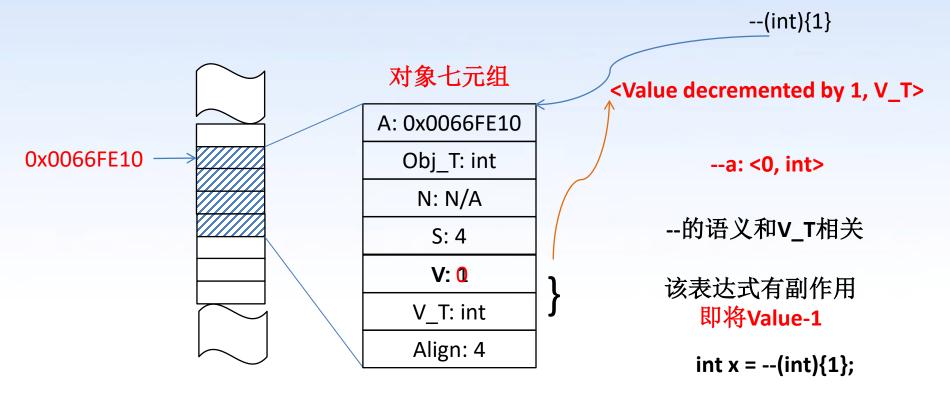


++(int) {1}



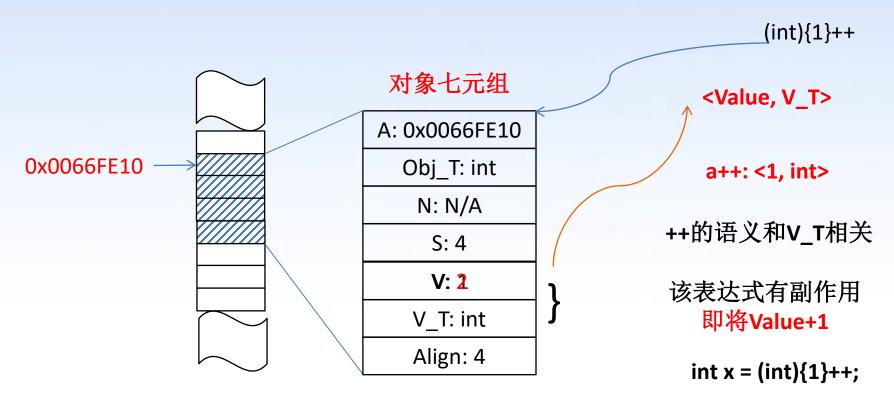


$--(int) {1}$



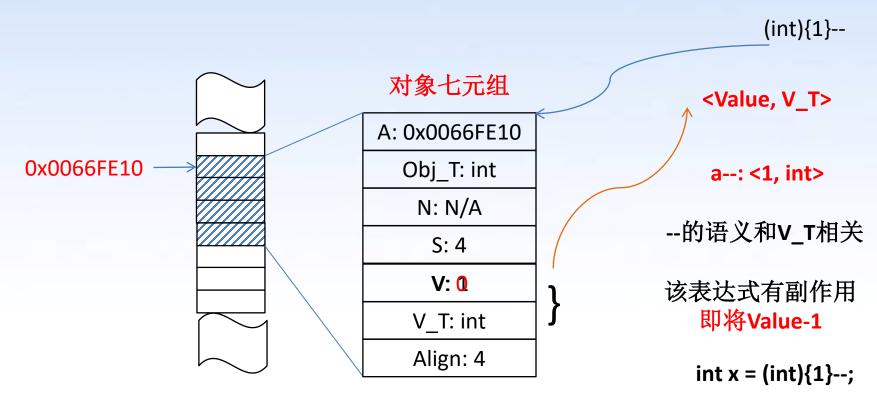


$(int) \{1\} ++$



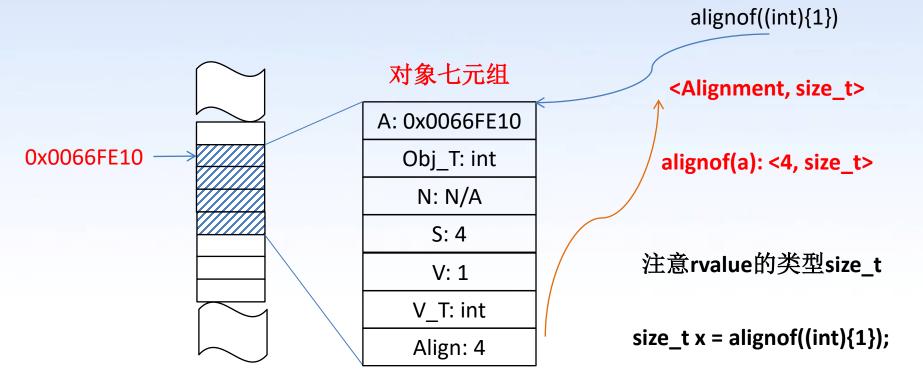


$(int) \{1\} --$





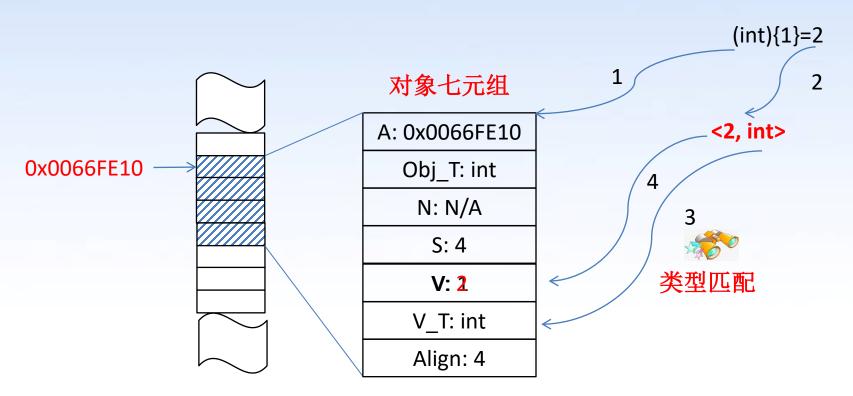
alignof((int){1}) (标准并不支持)







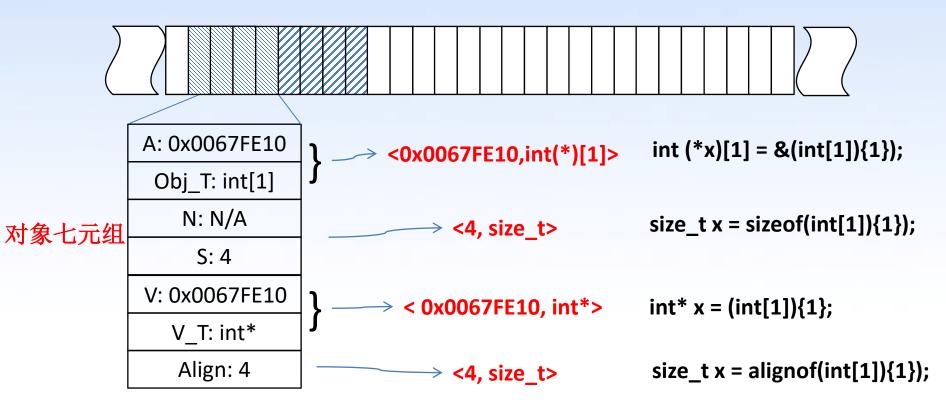
$(int) \{1\} = 2$







对(int[1]) {1} 这个Ivalue相关表达式进行evaluate







思考一下

以上的示例中,"hello"定位的对象都是同一个,正确吗?

以上的示例中,(int){1}定位的对象都是同一个,正确吗?

以上的示例中,(int[1]){1}定位的对象都是同一个,正确吗?



关注定位指针类型对象的Ivalue

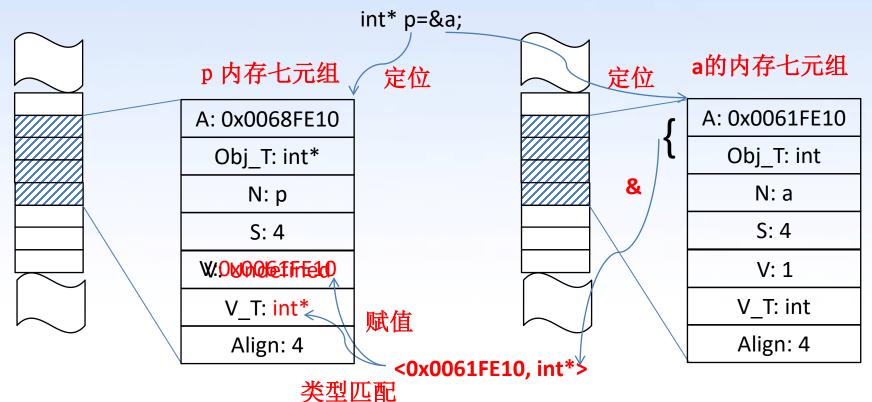
int
$$a = 1$$
;
int* $p = &a$;

对象标识符p能够定位一个对象, 其对象类型为int*



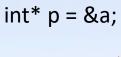


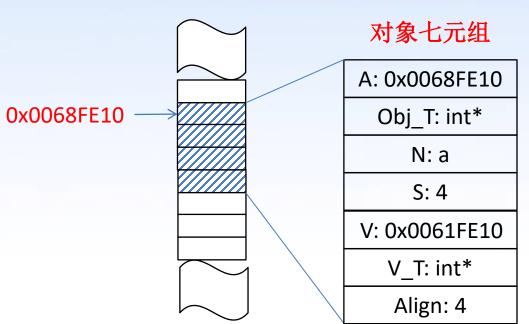
int a=1; int* p=&a发生了什么?

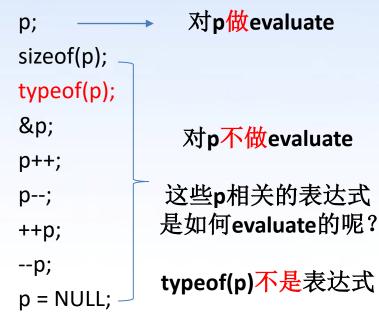




对表达式p进行evaluate示例

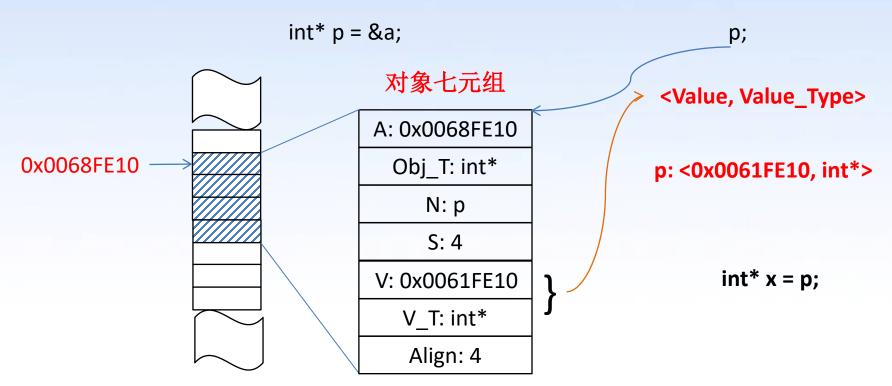








当p被evaluate的时候







理解*p: *exp形式的|value

通过*exp来定位对象

假设一个表达式exp的evaluate之后rvalue为<Value, Value Type>,如果 Value Type是一个对象指针类型,则可以用*exp的方式来定位到Value 对应字节编号开头的一段内存



用"*"来间接内存定位

int a=10; int* p=&a;

为什么*p可以间接定位内存?

- *p的时候发生了什么?
- 1、p是一个对象标识符,定位对象p
- 2、p没有跟sizeof、typeof、sizeof、++/--结合,也不是在等号左边,要做evaluate,获得表达式p的rvalue<V, V T>,即**<0x0061FE10, int*>**
- 3、根据<V, V_T>定位*p对象,规则如下:
 - 1) V的值是*p对应对象的Address(A)
 - 2)V_T对应的Referenced Type就是*p定位对象Object_Type(Obj_T)
 - 3)*p内存七元组其他属性根据V_T依次确定

对象p的内存七元组

A: 0x0068FE10

Obj T: int*

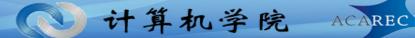
N: p

S: 4

V: 0x0061FE10

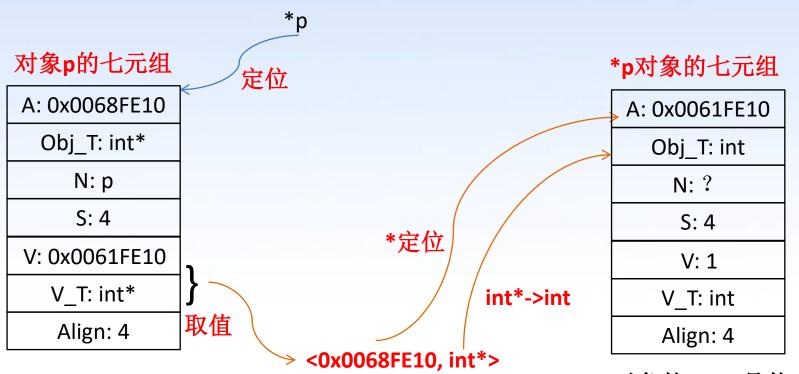
V T: int*

Align: 4





int a=1; int* p=&a; *p发生了什么?

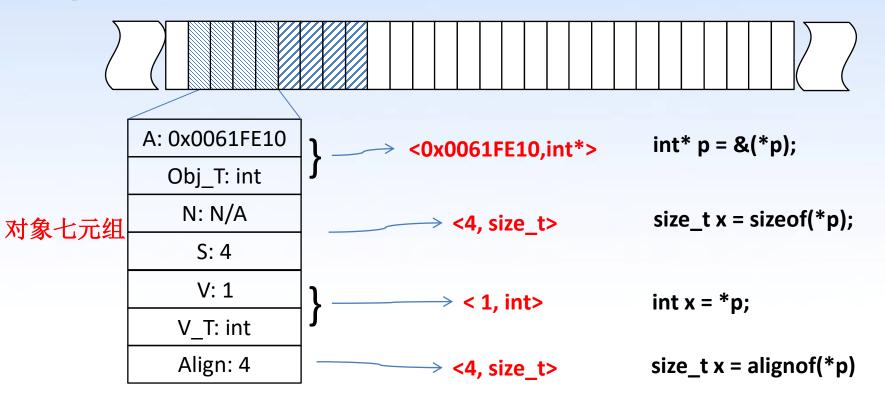


*p对象的name是什么?





*p这个Ivalue相关的表达式进行evaluate

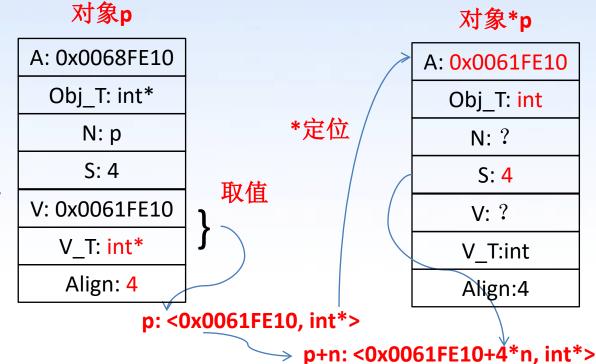




p+n是什么意思?

```
int a = 10;
int* p=&a;
p+n=?
```

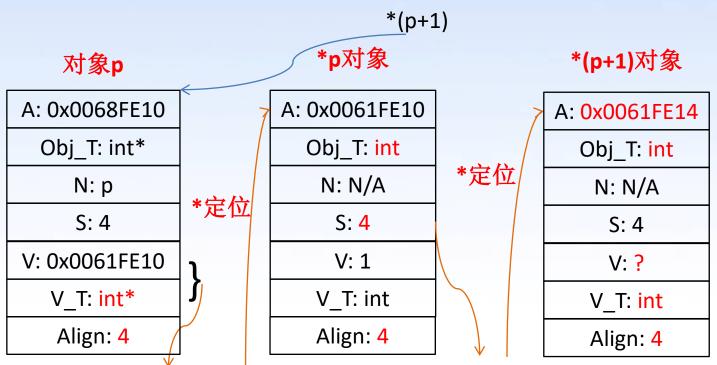
- 1、定位p的对象
- 2、p取值<value, value_type>
- 3、计算sizeof(*p)
- 4、p+n的value= p的value+sizeof(*p)*n
- 5、p+n的Value_Type不变







*(p+1)定位的对象有什么问题?



以0x0061FE14 开始的内存是 有效内存吗

<0x0061FE10, int*> \rightarrow $\xrightarrow{p+1}$ <0x0067FE14, int*>

回顾一下*p和*(p+1)

int* p;

*p;

*(p+1);

- 1、p是一个表达式exp,该返回值类型是int*,合法指针类型
- 2、exp的返回值<Value, Value Type>
- 3、*exp定位一个对象M
- 4、M的Address的exp的Value
- 5、M的Obj_T是exp的Value_Type的 Referenced Type

p是一个表达式

- 1、p+1是一个表达式exp,该返回值类型是int*,合法指针类型
- 2、exp的返回值<Value, Value Type>
- 3、*exp定位一个对象M
- 4、M的Address的exp的Value
- 5、M的Obj_T是exp的Value_Type的 Referenced Type

p+1是一个表达式

*(exp+n) <=> exp[n]

任何一个表达式exp,只要这个表达式返回值类型是一个对象指针类型,则 *(exp+n) <=> exp[n]

int* p;

p = (p+0) p[0]

*(p+1) p[1]

*(p+2) p[2]

...

*(p+n) p[n]

exp1[exp2] <=> exp2[exp1]

给定两个表达式,只要其中一个表达式evaluate后rvalue的类型是一个有效的对象指针类型,而另一个表达式evaluate后rvalue的类型是一个合法的整数类型,则这两个表达式就可以用[]的方式进行对象定位,但C语言并没有规定哪一个必须放在[]里面。

int* p;

0[p]
1[p]
2[p]
 n[p]



思考题

1 int* p; (p+1)[2]和p[3]的写法是否一样?

答案: *(exp+n) <=> exp[n]

1、*(p+1+2),将p看作exp 等价于*(p+3), 即p[3]

2、*(p+1+2),将p+1看作exp 等价于*((p+1)+2),即(p+1)[2]

因此,(p+1)[2]和p[3]等价