

A powerful index.



C程序设计

T10



# 数组和指针

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# 主要内容

- 数组

- 一维数组的声明与使用
- 数组下标越界
- 多维数组的声明与使用

- 指针

- 指针的声明、赋值与使用
- 指针的操作、指针和数组之间的关系
- 指针的应用场景



# 1. 数组声明和使用



# 数组的声明

- 格式 `<类型> <数组名>[<数组长度>];`

- 声明语句的方括号是**修饰符**；而表达式的方括号是**操作符**。
- 数组长度应为无符号**整型常数**，可以为0。

```
int arr[100];  
double score[50], final_score[50];
```

- 如果声明时在类型前加注const，数组**元素**不可更改。
- 数组是有序的元素序列。
- 数组也应该**先声明，再赋值（初始化）**，最后使用



# 数组的初始化

- 声明时初始化：用复合文字（{ }）初始化
  - 复合文字中如指定下标，则以指定的下标为准
  - 复合文字中未指定下标，则下标为左边相邻元素下标加1
  - 复合文字中第一个元素下标未指定时，下标为0
  - 复合文字中未指定的元素赋值为0
  - 如果数组长度不指定，以复合文字的长度为准

```
int powers[8] = {1,2,4,6,8,16,32,64}; /* ANSI C and later */  
int powers[8] = {1,2,[4]=4,6,[1]=16,32}; /* C99 */  
int powers[8] = {}; /* C99 */  
int powers[] = {1,2,4,6,8,16,32,64}; /* ANSI C and later */
```



# 数组的初始化

- 声明时后另行初始化

- 不得使用复合文字

- 使用循环进行初始化（不一定要初始化为0）

```
for (i = 0; i < sizeof(a) / sizeof(a[0]); i++)  
    arr[i] = 0;
```

- 使用内存操作函数进行初始化为0（**注意内存格式**）

```
memset(arr, 0, sizeof(arr));
```



# 数组的元素访问

## • 格式

<数组名> [<下标>]

- 表达式的方括号是**操作符**；而声明语句的方括号是**修饰符**。
- 其中：数组下标应为**整型表达式**，否则会有编译错误
  - 可以为负数，甚至超过其边界（程序员应避免此做法）
  - 数组越界将产生运行错误
- 例如：

```
arr[3]=0;
```
- 表示：数组首地址起前进下标所指步数，步长为元素宽度
- 数组应先声明，再初始化或赋值，才可以访问





# 数组的元素

- 表达式使用 **操作符** `[]` 访问具体元素

```
int arr[3];  
arr[1]=0;
```

- 数组名的值为数组声明时开辟的内存空间首地址
- `arr[index]` 是以 `arr` 为基准，`index` 为步数，元素类型的长度为步长，所指内存区域的值

如果该区域是程序不可访问的，将产生**运行错误**；否则不会产生错误。



```
/* day_mon1.c -- prints the days for each month */
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define MONTHS 12
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
int days[MONTHS] = {31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31};
```

```
int index;
```

数组的声明

for循环访问数组，一般以0开始，以  
“<数组长度”结束，下标增量

```
for (index = 0; index < MONTHS; index++)
```

```
printf("Month %d has %2d days.\n", index + 1,  
days[index]);
```

```
return 0;
```

数组的引用

```
}
```

Month 1 has 31 days.

Month 2 has 28 days.

Month 3 has 31 days.

(此处省略数行)

Month 12 has 31 days.



```

/* no_data.c -- uninitialized array */
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 4
int main(void)
{
    int no_data[SIZE]; /* uninitialized array */
    int i;

    printf("%2s%14s\n",
           "i", "no_data[i]");
    for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
        printf("%2d%14d\n", i, no_data[i]);

    return 0;
}

```

数组的声明不等于初始化

数组的元素不经初始化不可访问，否则结果不可靠

i	no_data[i]
0	-858993460
1	-858993460
2	-858993460
3	-858993460



```
/* day_mon2.c -- letting the compiler count elements */
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(void)
```

有经验的程序员将不应修改元素的数组标记为const避免误改

```
{
```

```
const int days[] = {31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31};
```

```
int index;
```

在数组声明范围内数组长度为  
sizeof(a) / sizeof(a[0])

```
for (index = 0; index < sizeof days / sizeof days[0];
```

```
index++)
```

```
    printf("Month %2d has %d days.\n", index +1,  
           days[index]);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

声明index，应按物理意义；此处不可以写成：for (index = 1; index <= LENGTH; index++)

Month 1 has 31 days.

Month 2 has 28 days.

(此处省略数行)

Month 10 has 31 days.



```
// designate.c -- use designated initializers
#include <stdio.h>
#define MONTHS 12
int main(void)
{
    int days[MONTHS] = {31,28, [4] = 31,30,31, [1] = 29};
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < MONTHS; i++)
        printf("%2d  %d\n", i + 1, days[i]);

    return 0;
}
```

```
1  31
2  29
3  0
( 此处省略数行 )
12 0
```



```
// bounds.c -- exceed the bounds of an array
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 4
int main(void)
{
    int value1 = 44;
    int arr[SIZE];
    int value2 = 88;
    int i;
    printf("value1 = %d, value2 = %d\n", value1, value2);
    for (i = -1; i <= SIZE; i++)
        arr[i] = 2 * i + 1;
    for (i = -1; i < 7; i++)
        printf("%2d  %d\n", i , arr[i]);
}
```



```

printf("value1 = %d, value2 = %d\n", value1, value2);
printf("address of arr[-1]: %p\n", &arr[-1]);
printf("address of arr[4]: %p\n", &arr[4]);
printf("address of value1: %p\n", &value1);
printf("address of value2: %p\n", &value2);

```

程序员不应越界访问数组，不应利用越界对数组上下的变量赋值

```
return 0;
```

**Visual Studio**

**Linux**

```
value1 = 44, value2 = 88
```

```
-1 -1
```

```
0 1
```

```
1 3
```

```
2 5
```

```
3 7
```

```
4 9
```

```
5 -858993460
```

```
6 44
```

```
value1 = 44, value2 = 88
```

```
address of arr[-1]: 002CFBC4
```

```
address of arr[4]: 002CFBD8
```

```
address of value1: 002CFBEC
```

```
address of value2: 002CFBB0
```

```
value1 = 44, value2 = 88
```

```
-1 -1
```

```
0 1
```

```
1 3
```

```
2 5
```

```
3 7
```

```
4 9
```

```
5 5
```

```
6 0
```

```
value1 = 9, value2 = -1
```

```
address of arr[-1]: 0028FED4
```

```
address of arr[4]: 0028FEE8
```

```
address of value1: 0028FEE8
```

```
address of value2: 0028FED4
```



# 结果分析

- 实际结果视编译器而定

- Visual Studio

value2					a[-1]	a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	a[4]	value1				
88					-1	1	3	5	7	9	未知				44
B0	B4	B8	BC	C0	C4	C8	CC	D0	D4	D8	DC	E0	E4	E8	EC
002CFB+															

- Linux

										value2		value1			
										a[-1]	a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	a[4]
									-1	1	3	5	7	9	
B0	B4	B8	BC	C0	C4	C8	CC	D0	D4	D8	DC	E0	E4	E8	EC
0028FE+															





# 断言

- 断言

- 包含assert.h文件，只在DEBUG模式下有效

```
#ifdef NDEBUG                /* required by ANSI standard */
# define assert(__e) ((void)0)
#else
# define assert(__e) ((__e) ? (void)0 : __assert_func (__FILE__,
__LINE__, __ASSERT_FUNC, #__e))
```

- 作用：当断言的表达式为假时，程序异常中止

- 利用断言检查数组下标越界的错误

- 数组下标越界往往是运行错误的原因
  - 声明过大的数组也可能是运行或编译错误的原因



# 利用断言检查数组下标越界错误

## • 原有程序

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define ARR_LENGTH 10
```

```
int main()
{
    int a[ARR_LENGTH];

    for (int i = 0; i < ARR_LENGTH; i++)
        a[i] = i * 2;
    for (int i = 0; i < ARR_LENGTH; i += 2)
        a[i] = a[i + 1] - a[i + 2];
    for (int i = 0; i < ARR_LENGTH; i++)
        printf("a[%d]=%d\n", i, a[i]);

    return 0;
}
```

这里下标i受到for的限制，不可能越界，不需要判断

这里下标不是i而是i的表达式，未直观地受到for的限制，可能越界，需要判断



# 利用断言检查数组下标越界错误

## • 修改程序

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <assert.h>
#define ARR_LENGTH 10
int main()
{
    int a[ARR_LENGTH];
    for (int i = 0; i < ARR_LENGTH; i++)
        a[i] = i * 2;
    for (int i = 0; i < ARR_LENGTH; i += 2)
    {
        assert(i + 1 >= 0 && i + 1 < ARR_LENGTH);
        assert(i + 2 >= 0 && i + 2 < ARR_LENGTH);
        a[i] = a[i + 1] - a[i + 2];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < ARR_LENGTH; i++)
        printf("a[%d]=%d\n", i, a[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

有经验的程序员制备大量测试数据，运行程序，如果在这里中止，说明该组数据下，数组下标越界。



## 2. 多维数组



# 多维数组的声明

• 格式 `<类型> <数组名>[<数组长度3>][<数组长度2>][<数组长度1>];`

– 数组长度应为无符号**整型常数**，可以为0。

– 元素个数为各维度的乘积

– 高维数组可以视为数组的数组，高维在前，低维在后

– 例：`int matrix[3][5];` 这是3个int m[5]堆起来的大数组

• 声明时初始化

```
int powers[2][8] = {{1,2,4,6,8,16,32,64},  
                    {1,2,4,6,8,16,32,64}};
```



# 多维数组的访问

- 格式

<数组名>[<下标3>][<下标2>][<下标1>];

- 其中：数组下标应为**整型表达式**，否则会有编译错误

- 可以为负数，甚至超过其边界（程序员应避免此做法）

- 例如：

```
matrix[2][4]=6;
```

- 多维数组的求值应先计算偏移量再求值

- 只要偏移量所指向内存区域相同，其值也相同

- 但应该书写含义明确的下标形式

```
int m[3][5];
```

这是m[1][4]，也是m[0][9]，  
m[2][-1]，m[-1][14]，m[3][-6]

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----



```

/* rain.c  -- finds yearly totals, yearly average, and monthly
   average for several years of rainfall data */
#include <stdio.h>
#define MONTHS 12      // number of months in a year
#define YEARS 5        // number of years of data
int main(void)
{
    // initializing rainfall data for 2010 - 2014
    const float rain[YEARS][MONTHS] =
    {
        {4.3,4.3,4.3,3.0,2.0,1.2,0.2,0.2,0.4,2.4,3.5,6.6},
        {8.5,8.2,1.2,1.6,2.4,0.0,5.2,0.9,0.3,0.9,1.4,7.3},
        {9.1,8.5,6.7,4.3,2.1,0.8,0.2,0.2,1.1,2.3,6.1,8.4},
        {7.2,9.9,8.4,3.3,1.2,0.8,0.4,0.0,0.6,1.7,4.3,6.2},
        {7.6,5.6,3.8,2.8,3.8,0.2,0.0,0.0,0.0,1.3,2.6,5.2}
    };
    int year, month;
    float subtot, total;

```



```

printf(" YEAR      RAINFALL  (inches)\n");
for (year = 0, total = 0; year < YEARS; year++)
{
    // for each year, sum rainfall for each month
    for (month = 0, subtot = 0; month < MONTHS; month++)
        subtot += rain[year][month];
    printf("%5d %15.1f\n", 2010 + year, subtot);
    total += subtot; // total for all years
}
printf("\nThe yearly average is %.1f inches.\n\n",
        total/YEARS);
printf("MONTHLY AVERAGES:\n\n");
printf(" Jan  Feb  Mar  Apr  May  Jun  Jul  Aug  Sep  Oct ");
printf(" Nov  Dec\n");

for (month = 0; month < MONTHS; month++)
{
    // for each month, sum rainfall over years
    for (year = 0, subtot = 0; year < YEARS; year++)
        subtot += rain[year][month];
}

```





```

    printf("%4.1f ", subtot/YEARS);
}
printf("\n");

```

```

return 0;

```

```

}

```

YEAR	RAINFALL (inches)
2010	32.4
2011	37.9
2012	49.8
2013	44.0
2014	32.9

The yearly average is 39.4 inches.

MONTHLY AVERAGES:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
7.3	7.3	4.9	3.0	2.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	3.6	6.7



# 数组的局限性

## • 例题

– 比较2个字符串的首字母，将较大的字符串首置为大写

```
if (a[0] >= b[0])  
    a[0] = a[0] - 'a' + 'A';  
else  
    b[0] = b[0] - 'a' + 'A';
```

– 将字符串首置为大写字母，与字符串名无关

```
if (a[0] >= b[0])  
    p = a;  
else  
    p = b;  
p[0] = p[0] - 'a' + 'A';
```

如果存在一种类型，作为能存储数组名的变量，那就更高内聚低耦合了。这样的类型是指针。



# 3. 内存的组织



# 内存中的数据

- 计算机程序中的变量在运行时存储于内存中
- 内存数据的单位
  - 内存中数据以电平（0、1）的形式存储，称为位（bit）
  - 内存中数据的最小单位是8位，称为字节（Byte）
    - 因为 $2^3=8$ 位才能表示不少于26个英文字母的情况
- 内存地址：内存每个字节的编号，称为内存地址
  - 内存地址的最小值是0，最大值由CPU架构、操作系统和程序类型决定，并受计算机实际内存容量限制

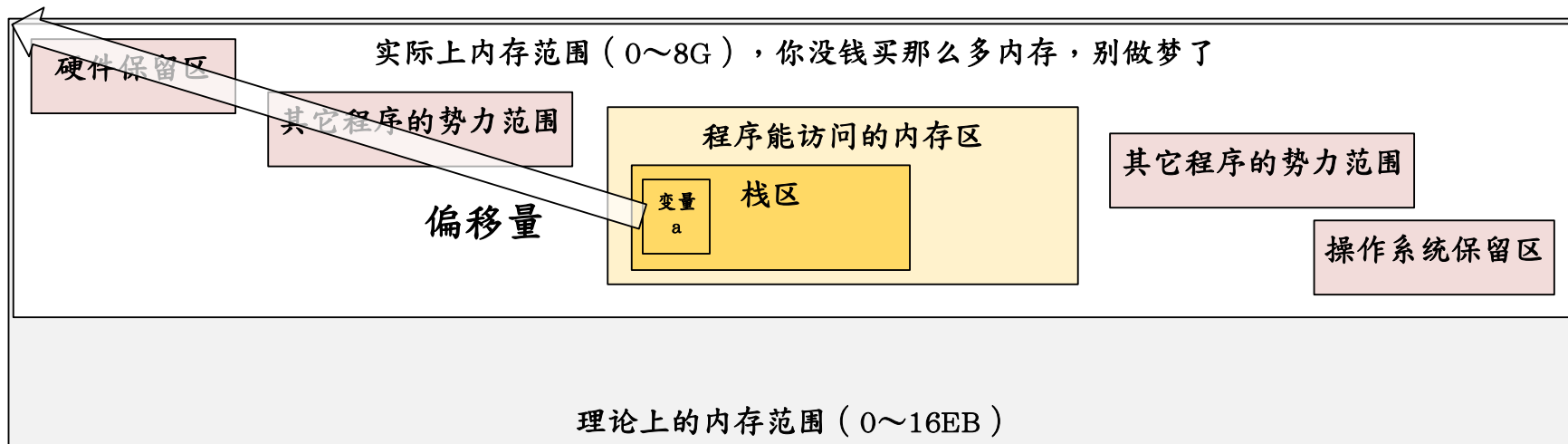
硬件保留区	某进程占用	有空	某进程占用	主引导记录等
-------	-------	----	-------	--------



# 内存地址

- 内存地址的最小值为0，最大值由应用程序架构决定

CPU架构	操作系统	应用程序	内存范围	备注
x86	32位	32位	$0 \sim 2^{32} - 1\text{B}$	内存范围不应超过实际内存大小
x64	32位	32位	$0 \sim 2^{32} - 1\text{B}$	
	64位	32位	$0 \sim 2^{32} - 1\text{B}$	通过WoW或运行时库
		64位	$0 \sim 2^{64} - 1\text{B}$	



# 声明变量时的内存分配

- 执行声明语句时 `int a;`
  - 内存的栈区中开辟一个空间
  - 从而变量a具有
    - 内存地址（偏移量）
    - 长度
    - 值（取决于长度和位的组织格式）

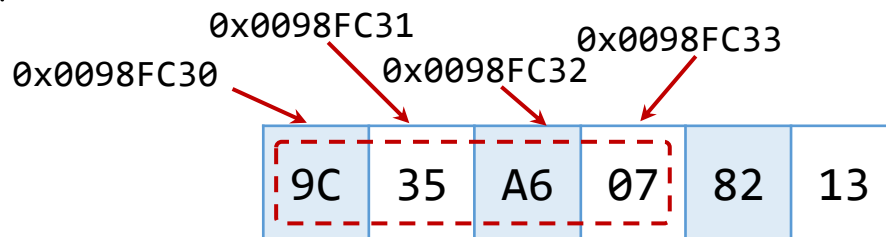


# 4. 指针的声明、赋值和使用



# 指针的声明

- 指针为无符号整数，其物理意义为指向内存地址
  - 指针的值为内存地址的偏移量
- 指针含义
  - 内存中一段区域的首地址
  - 格式为“类型名”的类型、长度为“类型名”的长度
- 指针是变量，具有地址和值





# 指针的声明

- 指针的声明

- 格式：`<类型> *<指针名>;`

- 例如：`int *p, *q, r;`

- 声明语句中使用**修饰符** \* 标记一个变量为指针

- 这一点表达式中的**操作符** \* 含义不同。

- 列表形式声明语句，每个指针前应**单独**书写修饰符。

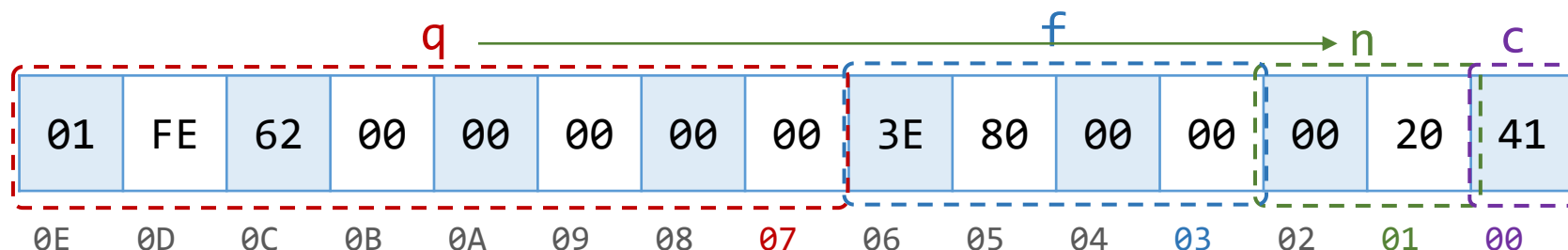
- 指针声明时应指明其指向内存地址的数据类型

- 指针的存储大小为4或8字节（由程序架构决定）



# 声明指针变量时的内存分配

- 指针也是数据类型，指针变量也有所在地址和值



变量名	内存地址	值	长度
q	0x0062FE07	0x0062FE01	8B
f	0x0062FE03	0.25	4B
n	0x0062FE01	32	2B
c	0x0062FE00	'A'	1B

```
char c = 'A';  
short n = 32;  
float f = 0.25;  
short *q = &n;
```



# 指针的赋值

- 指针应先声明，再赋值，最后使用
- 指针的赋值形式

- 指针类型常数

```
int *p = NULL;
```

- 通常以 NULL (即： $(\text{void } *)0$ ) 表示指针无定义

- 同类型的变量取地址

```
int q = 0, *p = &q;
```

- 值为同类型的指针表达式

```
int *p = &q, *r = p + 1;
```



# 指针基本操作

- 间接引用（ **indirection / dereference** ）操作符 **\***
  - 操作符后应为指针类型变量或常量，例如：`*p`
  - 查找p值指向内存区域存储的值，值由p的数据类型决定
- 取地址（ **address** ）操作符 **&**
  - 操作符后应为变量或const常量，例如：`&p`
  - 查找变量p在声明时开辟的内存区域首地址，类型为指针
  - `*( *p )`有意义但`&( &p )`没有意义



```

/* loccheck.c -- checks to see where variables are stored */
#include <stdio.h>
void mikado(int);          /* declare function */
int main(void)
{
    int pooh = 2, bah = 5;    /* local to main() */
    printf("In main(), pooh = %d and &pooh = %p\n", pooh, &pooh);
    printf("In main(), bah = %d and &bah = %p\n", bah, &bah);
    mikado(pooh);
    return 0;
}
void mikado(int bah)
{
    int pooh = 10;           /* local to mikado() */
    printf("In mikado(), pooh = %d and &pooh = %p\n", pooh, &pooh);
    printf("In mikado(), bah = %d and &bah = %p\n", bah, &bah);
}

```

```

In main(), pooh = 2 and &pooh = 00C4F7B0
In main(), bah = 5 and &bah = 00C4F7A4
In mikado(), pooh = 10 and &pooh = 00C4F6C0
In mikado(), bah = 2 and &bah = 00C4F6D0

```



# 指针的修饰符与操作符的区别

## • 例题

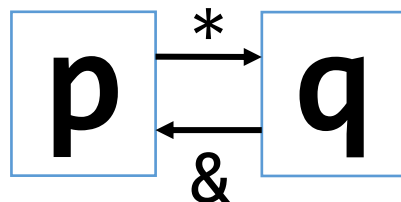
— 执行 `int q = 1, *p = &q;` 后，`*p` 的值为多少？

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {  
    int q = 1, *p = &q;  
    printf("&p=%p\n", &p);  
    printf(" p=%p\n", p);  
    printf("*p=%d\n", *p);  
    printf("&q=%p\n", &q);  
    printf(" q=%d\n", q);  
    return 0;  
}
```

这里\*是修饰符，和表达式中的\*不同，  
因此运行后p的值为&q的值。  
不能认为\*p的值为&q的值。

```
&p=0xffffcbcb8  
p=0xffffcbcb4  
*p=1  
&q=0xffffcbcb4  
q=1
```



# 指针的指向类型

- 指向数据的指针

- 指向基本数据类型的指针

```
char q = 'A'; char *p = &q;
```

- 指向数组的指针

```
int a[5] = {0}; int *p = a;
```

- 指向指针的指针

```
int a = 0; int *p = &a;  
int **pp = &p;
```

- 指向代码的指针

- 指向函数的指针

```
double fabs (double _X);  
double (*q) (double) = fabs;
```



# 5. 指针的操作





# 指针操作

- 指针可以执行以下操作

- 类型变量增/减时的步长为所指向类型的大小

操作	常量	变量	示例
赋值	×	✓	<code>ptr=&amp;var</code>
求值或取值	✓	✓	<code>*ptr</code>
取指针地址	✓	✓	<code>&amp;var</code>
加上或减去一个整数	✓	✓	<code>ptr+num</code>
自增或自减	×	✓	<code>ptr++</code>
求差值	✓	✓	<code>ptr1-ptr2</code>
比较大小	✓	✓	<code>ptr1&lt;=ptr2</code>



```
// ptr_ops.c -- pointer operations
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int urn[5] = {100,200,300,400,500};
    int * ptr1, * ptr2, * ptr3;

    ptr1 = urn;           // assign an address to a pointer
    ptr2 = &urn[2];       // ditto
    // dereference a pointer and take
    // the address of a pointer
    printf("pointer value, dereferenced pointer, pointer address:\n");
    printf("ptr1 = %p, *ptr1 = %d, &ptr1 = %p\n", ptr1, *ptr1,
    &ptr1);

    // pointer addition
    ptr3 = ptr1 + 4;
    printf("\nadding an int to a pointer:\n");
```



```
printf("ptr1 + 4 = %p, *(ptr4 + 3) = %d\n", ptr1 + 4,
*(ptr1 + 3));
ptr1++;           // increment a pointer
printf("\nvalues after ptr1++:\n");
printf("ptr1 = %p, *ptr1 = %d, &ptr1 = %p\n", ptr1, *ptr1,
&ptr1);
ptr2--;           // decrement a pointer
printf("\nvalues after --ptr2:\n");
printf("ptr2 = %p, *ptr2 = %d, &ptr2 = %p\n",
ptr2, *ptr2, &ptr2);
--ptr1;           // restore to original value
++ptr2;           // restore to original value
printf("\nPointers reset to original values:\n");
printf("ptr1 = %p, ptr2 = %p\n", ptr1, ptr2);
// subtract one pointer from another
printf("\nsubtracting one pointer from another:\n");
printf("ptr2 = %p, ptr1 = %p, ptr2 - ptr1 = %td\n",
ptr2, ptr1, ptr2 - ptr1);
```



```
// subtract an integer from a pointer
```

```
printf("\nsubtracting an int from a pointer:\n");
```

```
printf("ptr3 = %p, ptr3 - 2 = %p\n",
```

```
ptr3, ptr3 - 2);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

pointer value, dereferenced pointer, pointer address:

ptr1 = 0xbf804b6c, \*ptr1 = 100, &ptr1 = 0xbf804b60

adding an int to a pointer:

ptr1 + 4 = 0xbf804b7c, \*(ptr4 + 3) = 400

values after ptr1++:

ptr1 = 0xbf804b70, \*ptr1 = 200, &ptr1 = 0xbf804b60

values after --ptr2:

ptr2 = 0xbf804b70, \*ptr2 = 200, &ptr2 = 0xbf804b64

Pointers reset to original values:

ptr1 = 0xbf804b6c, ptr2 = 0xbf804b74

subtracting one pointer from another:

ptr2 = 0xbf804b74, ptr1 = 0xbf804b6c, ptr2 - ptr1 = 2

subtracting an int from a pointer:

ptr3 = 0xbf804b7c, ptr3 - 2 = 0xbf804b74



# 对只读参量标记 const

- 对传指针却不做修改的参量应标记const

- 示例：只读的数组（如有赋值则报错）

```
void show_array(const double ar[], int n);
```

```
error C2166: l-value specifies const object
```

- 但不保证绝不赋值（假设通过传入的其它参数修改其值）

- 不修改指针应对指针本身标记const

```
void show_array(double * const ar, int n);
```

- 两者都不修改应都标记const

```
void show_array(const double * const ar, int n);
```



```
/* arf.c -- array functions */
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 5
void show_array(const double ar[], int n);
void mult_array(double ar[], int n, double mult);
int main(void)
{
    double dip[SIZE] = {20.0, 17.66, 8.2, 15.3, 22.22};

    printf("The original dip array:\n");
    show_array(dip, SIZE);
    mult_array(dip, SIZE, 2.5);
    printf("The dip array after calling mult_array():\n");
    show_array(dip, SIZE);

    return 0;
}
```



```

/* displays array contents */
void show_array(const double ar[], int n)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%8.3f ", ar[i]);
    putchar('\n');
}

/* multiplies each array member by the same multiplier */
void mult_array(double ar[], int n, double mult)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        ar[i] *= mult;
}

```

The original dip array:

20.000	17.660	8.200	15.300	22.220
--------	--------	-------	--------	--------

The dip array after calling mult\_array():

50.000	44.150	20.500	38.250	55.550
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------



# 指针和 多维数组

- 指针可以指向任何类型，包括多维数组
- 函数传入多维数组时
  - 应在数组参量中指出除最高维以外的维度
    - 否则下标无意义
  - 并用参数指出其最高维的限度
    - 用于防止越界





# 在函数中通过指针使用多维数组

- 一定要正确定义指向多维数组的指针（参见前页）
  - 长度不定的部分，通过设置参量传入
  - 长度确定的部分，通过设置常量传入

函数形式参量声明	说明
<code>int sum2(int ar[][[]], int rows);</code>	错误，低维长度未指定
<code>int sum2(int ar[][4], int rows);</code>	正确
<code>int sum2(int ar[3][4], int rows);</code>	正确，但高维长度（3）被忽略

- 建议通过typedef实现

```
typedef int arr4[4]; // arr4 array of 4 int
typedef arr4 arr3x4[3]; // arr3x4 array of 3 arr4
int sum2(arr3x4 ar, int rows); // same as next declaration
```



# 在函数中通过指针使用多维数组

- 函数中使用数组应正确区分指针和数组

```
int sum4d(int ar[][12][20][30], int rows);
```

```
int sum4d(int (*ar)[12][20][30], int rows); // ar a pointer
```



```

// array2d.c -- functions for 2d arrays
#include <stdio.h>
#define ROWS 3
#define COLS 4
void sum_rows(int ar[][COLS], int rows);
void sum_cols(int[][COLS], int );    // ok to omit names
int sum2d(int (*ar)[COLS], int rows); // another syntax
int main(void)
{
    int junk[ROWS][COLS] = {
        {2,4,6,8},
        {3,5,7,9},
        {12,10,8,6}
    };
    sum_rows(junk, ROWS);
    sum_cols(junk, ROWS);
    printf("Sum of all elements = %d\n", sum2d(junk, ROWS));
    return 0;
}

```



```
void sum_rows(int ar[][COLS], int rows)
{
    int r;
    int c;
    int tot;
    for (r = 0; r < rows; r++)
    {
        tot = 0;
        for (c = 0; c < COLS; c++)
            tot += ar[r][c];
        printf("row %d: sum = %d\n", r, tot);
    }
}
```

```
void sum_cols(int ar[][COLS], int rows)
{
    int r;
    int c;
    int tot;
```



```

for (c = 0; c < COLS; c++)
{
    tot = 0;
    for (r = 0; r < rows; r++)
        tot += ar[r][c];
    printf("col %d: sum = %d\n", c, tot);
}
}

```

```

int sum2d(int ar[][COLS], int rows)
{
    int r;
    int c;
    int tot = 0;
    for (r = 0; r < rows; r++)
        for (c = 0; c < COLS; c++)
            tot += ar[r][c];
    return tot;
}

```

```

row 0: sum = 20
row 1: sum = 24
row 2: sum = 36
col 0: sum = 17
col 1: sum = 19
col 2: sum = 21
col 3: sum = 23
Sum of all elements = 80

```

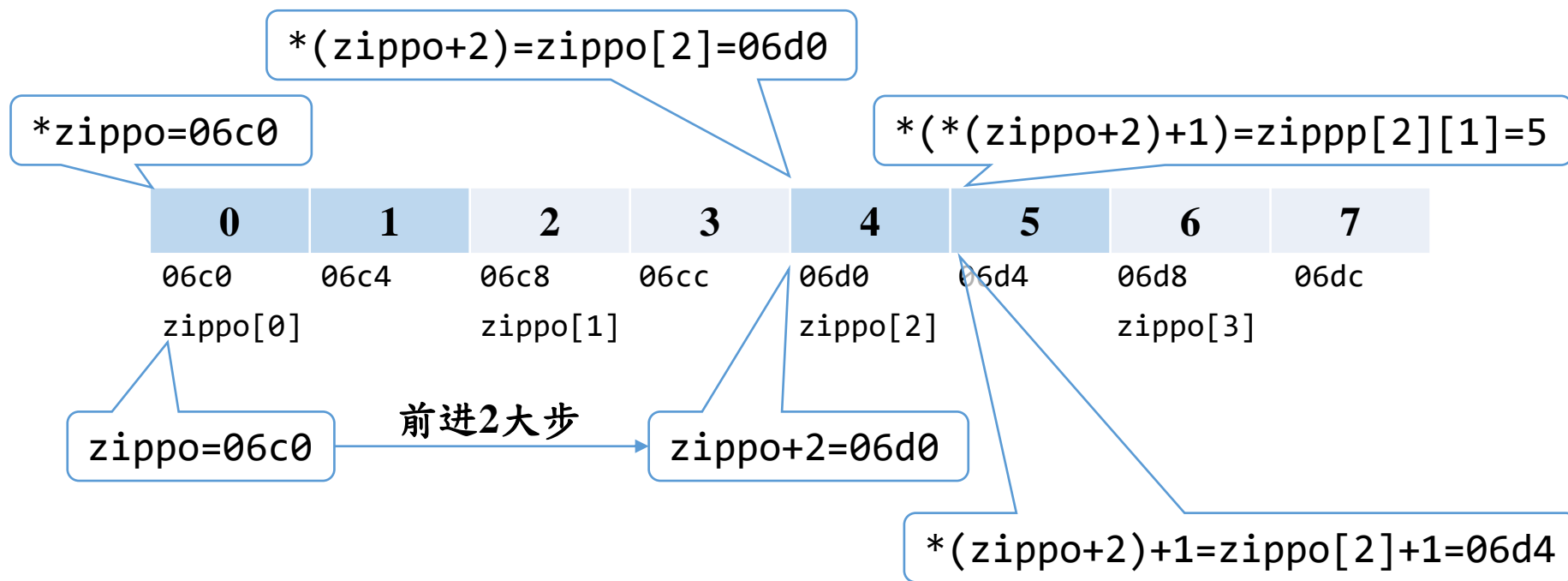


# 指针和 多维数组

- 多维数组

```
int zippo[4][2]; /* an array of arrays of ints */
```

– 说明zippo是二维数组



```

/* zippo1.c -- zippo info */
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int zippo[4][2] = { { 2, 4 }, { 6, 8 }, { 1, 3 }, { 5, 7 } };

    printf("    zippo = %p,    zippo + 1 = %p\n", zippo, zippo + 1);
    printf("zippo[0] = %p, zippo[0] + 1 = %p\n", zippo[0],
zippo[0] + 1);
    printf("    *zippo = %p,    *zippo + 1 = %p\n", *zippo, *zippo
+ 1);
    printf("zippo[0][0] = %d\n", zippo[0][0]);
    printf("    *zippo[0] = %d\n", *zippo[0]);
    printf("    **zippo = %d\n", **zippo);
    printf("    zippo = 009DF850,    zippo + 1 = 009DF858
zippo[0] = 009DF850, zippo[0] + 1 = 009DF854
    *zippo = 009DF850,    *zippo + 1 = 009DF854
zippo[0][0] = 2
    *zippo[0] = 2
    **zippo = 2
    zippo[2][1] = 3
    *(*zippo+2) + 1) = 3

    return 0;
}

```



# 指向数组的指针

- 如何定义指向多维数组的指针

```
int zippo[4][2]; /* an array of arrays of ints */
```

```
int (*p_zippo)[2]; /* a pointer to the array zippo */
```

```
int *p_zippo; /* an improper pointer to the array zippo */
```

```
int **p_zippo; /* an improper pointer to the array zippo */
```

```
int (*p_zippo)[4]; /* a wrong pointer to the array zippo */
```

```
int *p_zippo[2]; /* a wrong pointer to the array zippo */
```





```

/* zippo2.c -- zippo info via a pointer variable */
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int zippo[4][2] = { { 2, 4 }, { 6, 8 }, { 1, 3 }, { 5, 7 } };
    int(*pz)[2];
    pz = zippo;
    printf("    pz = %p,    pz + 1 = %p\n", pz, pz + 1);
    printf("pz[0] = %p, pz[0] + 1 = %p\n", pz[0], pz[0] + 1);
    printf("    *pz = %p,    *pz + 1 = %p\n", *pz, *pz + 1);
    printf("pz[0][0] = %d\n", pz[0][0]);
    printf("    *pz[0] = %d\n", *pz[0]);
    printf("        **pz = %d\n", **pz);
    printf("            pz[2][1] = %d\n", pz[2][1]);
    printf("*(*(pz+2) + 1) = %d\n", (*(pz + 2) + 1));
    return 0;
}

```

```

pz = 00B0FEE8,    pz + 1 = 00B0FEF0
pz[0] = 00B0FEE8, pz[0] + 1 = 00B0FEEC
    *pz = 00B0FEE8,    *pz + 1 = 00B0FEEC
pz[0][0] = 2
    *pz[0] = 2
        **pz = 2
            pz[2][1] = 3
*(*(pz+2) + 1) = 3

```



# 指针的类型兼容性

- 除空指针 ( `void *` ) 外，不同类型指针不能相互转换
  - 不同类型指针需用 **强制类型转换**
  - **不同类型指针运算无意义**
  - 指向类型不同即为不同
  - 同为二级指针，细节不同

```
int n = 5;
double x;
int * p1 = &n;
double * pd = &x;
x = n; // implicit type conversion
pd = p1; // compile-time error
```

```
int * pt;
int (*pa)[3];
int ar1[2][3];
int ar2[3][2];
int **p2; // a pointer to a pointer
pt = &ar1[0][0]; // both pointer-to-int
pt = ar1[0]; // both pointer-to-int
pt = ar1; // not valid
pa = ar1; // both pointer-to-int[3]
pa = ar2; // not valid
p2 = &pt; // both pointer-to-int *
*p2 = ar2[0]; // both pointer-to-int
p2 = ar2; // not valid
```



# 数据类型与内存存储

- 数据类型：整数（含字符）和浮点数

HEX	48	65	6c	6c	6f	21	00	A3
UCHAR	72	101	108	108	111	33	0	163
CHAR	'H'	'e'	'l'	'l'	'o'	'!'	'\0'	'\xA3'
INT16	25928		27756		8559		41728	
UINT16	25928		27756		8559		-23808	
INT32	1819043144				-1560272529			
UINT32	1819043144				2734694767			
INT64	-6701319483083168440							
UINT64	11745424590626383176							
FLOAT	1.14314e+027				-6.94597e-018			
DOUBLE	-4.23295e-140							



# 指针的类型兼容性

- 把指针变量赋值给指针常量表明不修改变量

```
int x = 20;  
const int y = 23;  
int * p1 = &x;  
const int * p2 = &y;  
const int ** pp2;
```

```
main.c:11:4: warning: assignment  
discards 'const' qualifier from pointer  
target type [enabled by default]
```

```
p1 = p2; // not safe -- assigning const to non-const  
p2 = p1; // valid -- assigning non-const to const  
pp2 = &p1; // not safe -- assigning nested pointer types
```



# 指针的类型兼容性

- 把指针常量赋值给指针变量是合法的但不推荐

- const并非不能改变，只能靠自律：不要绕道修改const。

```
main.c:9:5: warning: assignment from incompatible  
pointer type [enabled by default]  
pp2 = &p1; // allowed, but const qualifier  
disregarded
```

```
const int **pp2;  
int *p1;  
const int n = 13;  
pp2 = &p1; // allowed, but const qualifier disregarded  
*pp2 = &n; // valid, both const, but sets p1 to point at n  
*p1 = 10; // valid, but tries to change const n
```

```
const int y;  
const int * p2 = &y;  
int * p1;  
p1 = p2; // error in C++, possible warning in C
```



# 6. 指针的应用



# 利用指针改变函数中变量的值

- 按参数传递

- 变量名只能在声明语句所在的代码块中使用
- 参量的值改变，不影响参数值的改变

- 需要修改参量中的值，应利用指针

- 函数接口传入内存地址
- 函数内操作内存地址
- 内存地址的修改是永久修改



```

/* swap1.c -- first attempt at a swapping function */
#include <stdio.h>
void interchange(int u, int v); /* declare function */
int main(void)
{
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    printf("Originally x = %d and y = %d.\n", x , y);
    interchange(x, y);
    printf("Now x = %d and y = %d.\n", x, y);
    return 0;
}
void interchange(int u, int v) /* define function */
{
    int temp;
    temp = u;
    u = v;
    v = temp;
}

```

Originally x = 5 and y = 10.  
Now x = 5 and y = 10.





```

/* swap2.c -- researching swap1.c */
#include <stdio.h>
void interchange(int u, int v);
int main(void)
{
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    printf("Originally x = %d and y = %d.\n", x , y);
    interchange(x, y);
    printf("Now x = %d and y = %d.\n", x, y);
    return 0;
}
void interchange(int u, int v)
{
    int temp;
    printf("Originally u = %d and v = %d.\n", u , v);
    temp = u;
    u = v;
    v = temp;
    printf("Now u = %d and v = %d.\n", u, v);
}

```

Originally x = 5 and y = 10.  
 Originally u = 5 and v = 10.  
 Now u = 10 and v = 5.  
 Now x = 5 and y = 10.



# 利用函数交换两个变量的值

- 左侧答案无法交换，右侧答案可以交换

```
#include <stdio.h>
int swap(int a, int b)
{
    int t;
    t = a; a = b; b = t;
    printf("%d %d\n", a, b);
}
int main()
{
    int a = 3, b = 4;
    printf("%d %d\n", a, b);
    swap(a, b);
    printf("%d %d\n", a, b);
    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int swap(int *a, int *b)
{
    int t;
    t = *a; *a = *b; *b = t;
    printf("%d %d\n", *a, *b);
}
int main()
{
    int a = 3, b = 4;
    printf("%d %d\n", a, b);
    swap(&a, &b);
    printf("%d %d\n", a, b);
    return 0;
}
```



# 利用函数交换两个变量的值

- 左侧错误：函数内外，即便同名变量也是不同的函数

环节 (左侧)	main 中 a值	main 中 a地址	main 中 b值	main 中 b地址	swap 中 a值	swap 中 a地址	swap 中 b值	swap 中 b地址
进入swap之前	3	0x3008	4	0x3004		未开辟		未开辟
刚进入swap	3	0x3008	4	0x3004	3	0x4008	4	0x4004
退出swap之前	3	0x3008	4	0x3004	4	0x4008	3	0x4004
退出swap之后	3	0x3008	4	0x3004		已释放		已释放

环节 (右侧)	main 中 a值	main 中 a地址	main 中 b值	main 中 b地址	swap 中 a值	swap 中 a地址	swap 中 b值	swap 中 b地址
进入swap之前	3	0x3008	4	0x3004		未开辟		未开辟
刚进入swap	3	0x3008	4	0x3004	0x3008	0x4008	0x3004	0x4004
退出swap之前	4	0x3008	3	0x3004	0x3008	0x4008	0x3004	0x4004
退出swap之后	4	0x3008	3	0x3004		已释放		已释放



# 指向数组的指针作为函数参量

- 指针作为函数的参量

```
int sum(int ar[], int n)
int sum(int * ar)
```

- 两种形式是等价的，ar是指针
  - 虽然两种形式等价，但当ar表示数组时，应使用数组形式；当ar表示指针时，应使用指针形式，以免读者误解。
- 函数需要传入数组时，应传入数组长度
    - 只有在声明数组的代码块能通过数组名求出数组长度
    - 在函数中，无法得知外部数组的长度，容易导致越界



```
// sum_arr1.c -- sums the elements of an array
// use %u or %lu if %zd doesn't work
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 10
int sum(int ar[], int n);

int main(void) {
    int marbles[SIZE] = {20,10,5,39,4,16,19,26,31,20};
    long answer;

    answer = sum(marbles, SIZE);
    printf("The total number of marbles is %ld.\n", answer);
    printf("The size of marbles is %zd bytes.\n", sizeof
marbles);

    return 0;
}
```



```
int sum(int ar[], int n)    // how big an array?
{
    int i;
    int total = 0;

    for( i = 0; i < n; i++ )
        total += ar[i];
    printf("The size of ar is %zd bytes.\n", sizeof ar);

    return total;
}
```

The size of ar is 4 bytes.  
The total number of marbles is 190.  
The size of marbles is 40 bytes.



# 函数在参量使用指针操作数组

- 函数的参量传递数组名和长度 $N$ 
  - 参照点是数组的起始位置，范围为 $0 \sim N-1$
- 函数的参量传递数组的起始位置 $p$ 和结束位置 $q$ 
  - 参照点是内存的起始位置，范围为 $p \sim q$



```
/* sum_arr2.c -- sums the elements of an array */
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 10
int sump(int * start, int * end);

int main(void)
{
    int marbles[SIZE] = {20,10,5,39,4,16,19,26,31,20};
    long answer;

    answer = sump(marbles, marbles + SIZE);
    printf("The total number of marbles is %ld.\n", answer);

    return 0;
}
```





```
/* use pointer arithmetic */
int sump(int * start, int * end)
{
    int total = 0;
    while (start < end)
    {
        total += *start; // add value to total
        start++;          // advance pointer to next element
    }
    return total;
}
```

The total number of marbles is 190.



```

/* order.c -- precedence in pointer operations */
#include <stdio.h>
int data[2] = {100, 200};
int moredata[2] = {300, 400};
int main(void)
{
    int * p1, * p2, * p3;
    p1 = p2 = data;
    p3 = moredata;
    printf("    *p1 = %d,    *p2 = %d,    *p3 = %d\n",
           *p1      ,    *p2      ,    *p3);
    printf("*p1++ = %d, *++p2 = %d, (*p3)++ = %d\n",
           *p1++    , *++p2      , (*p3)++);
    printf("    *p1 = %d,    *p2 = %d,    *p3 = %d\n",
           *p1      ,    *p2      ,    *p3);
    return 0;
}

```

```

    *p1 = 100,    *p2 = 100,    *p3 = 300
    *p1++ = 100, *++p2 = 200, (*p3)++ = 300
    *p1 = 200,    *p2 = 200,    *p3 = 301

```



# 指针和数组的区别联系

- 数组是常量，指针是变量
  - 数组名称的值是该数组元素的首地址，不能被赋值
  - 指针可以用数组赋值
- 指针组成表达式的方法与数组相同
  - 指针按偏移量取值的方法 $*(a+i)$ 与数组取元素 $a[i]$ 相同



```
// pnt_add.c -- pointer addition
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define SIZE 4
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    short dates [SIZE];
```

```
    short * pti;
```

```
    short index;
```

```
    double bills[SIZE];
```

```
    double * ptf;
```

```
    pti = dates;    // assign address of array to pointer
```

```
    ptf = bills;
```

```
    printf("%23s %15s\n", "short", "double");
```

```
    for (index = 0; index < SIZE; index ++)
```

```
        printf("pointers + %d: %10p %10p\n",  
               index, pti + index, ptf + index);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

	short	
double		
pointers + 0:	0046F9D0	0046F990
pointers + 1:	0046F9D2	0046F998
pointers + 2:	0046F9D4	0046F9A0
pointers + 3:	0046F9D6	0046F9A8



```

/* day_mon3.c -- uses pointer notation */
#include <stdio.h>
#define MONTHS 12
int main(void)
{
    int days[MONTHS] = {31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31};
    int index;
    for (index = 0; index < MONTHS; index++)
        printf("Month %2d has %d days.\n", index +1,
               *(days + index));    // same as days[index]

    return 0;
}

```

```

Month  1 has 31 days.
Month  2 has 28 days.
Month  3 has 31 days.
( 此处省略数行 )
Month 12 has 31 days.

```



# 指针的应用场景

- 在生命周期存续但作用域之外使用变量
  - 每个变量有其生命周期，在声明的代码段内用变量名访问
  - 在作用域以外使用变量通过变量名无法访问
    - 通过其内存首地址（指针）来定位
- 无法对数组名赋值，因而使用指针替代
- 在栈外开辟和使用较大的内存空间
  - 开辟后的内存空间应赋值给指针后使用



# 7. 变长数组和符合文字



# 变长数组（C99标准）

- C99允许声明数组时，长度可以为变量

```
int quarters = 4;  
int regions = 5;  
double sales[regions][quarters]; // a VLA
```

- 变长数组是声明时用变量表示长度，并非长度可变

```
int sum2d(int rows, int cols, int ar[rows][cols]); // ar a  
VLA
```

```
int sum2d(int ar[rows][cols], int rows, int cols); // invalid  
order
```

```
int sum2d(int, int, int ar[*][*]); // ar a VLA, names omitted
```





# 变长数组（C99标准）

- 不推荐使用变长数组

- 变长数组本质上是动态分配的数组，建议改用：

- 开辟空间：指针=malloc(字节数)；释放空间：free(指针)

- 变长数组限制

- 由于编译时长度未知，**声明时不能初始化**

- 必须在程序块的范围定义，**不能在文件范围内定义**

- 作用域和生存时间为块的范围，**不能是静态的或者外部的**

- **不能作为结构体或联合体的成员**，只能为独立数组形式



```

//vararr2d.c -- functions using VLAs
#include <stdio.h>
#define ROWS 3
#define COLS 4
int sum2d(int rows, int cols, int ar[rows][cols]);
int main(void)
{
    int i, j;
    int rs = 3;
    int cs = 10;
    int junk[ROWS][COLS] = {
        {2,4,6,8},
        {3,5,7,9},
        {12,10,8,6}
    };
    int morejunk[ROWS-1][COLS+2] = {
        {20,30,40,50,60,70},
        {5,6,7,8,9,10}
    };
    int varr[rs][cs]; // VLA

```



```

    for (i = 0; i < rs; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < cs; j++)
            varr[i][j] = i * j + j;
    printf("3x5 array\n");
    printf("Sum of all elements = %d\n", sum2d(ROWS, COLS, junk));
    printf("2x6 array\n");
    printf("Sum of all elements = %d\n", sum2d(ROWS-1, COLS+2, morejunk));
    printf("3x10 VLA\n");
    printf("Sum of all elements = %d\n", sum2d(rs, cs, varr));
    return 0;
}

// function with a VLA parameter
int sum2d(int rows, int cols, int ar[rows][cols]) {
    int r, c;
    int tot = 0;
    for (r = 0; r < rows; r++)
        for (c = 0; c < cols; c++)
            tot += ar[r][c];
    return tot;
}

```



- 普通数组的声明方法

```
int diva[2] = {10, 20};
```

- 复合文字

- 没有名称，只能通过赋值给指针（数组可以么）使用

```
(int [2]){10, 20} // a compound literal
(int []){50, 20, 90} // a compound literal with 3 elements
int sum(const int ar[], int n);
...
int total3;
total3 = sum((int []){4,4,4,5,5,5}, 6);
int (*pt2)[4]; // declare a pointer to an array of 4-int arrays
pt2 = (int [2][4]) { {1,2,3,-9}, {4,5,6,-8} };
```



```
// flc.c -- funny-looking constants
#include <stdio.h>
#define COLS 4
int sum2d(const int ar[][COLS], int rows);
int sum(const int ar[], int n);
int main(void)
{
    int total1, total2, total3;
    int * pt1;
    int (*pt2)[COLS];
    pt1 = (int [2]) {10, 20};
    pt2 = (int [2][COLS]) { {1,2,3,-9}, {4,5,6,-8} };
    total1 = sum(pt1, 2);
    total2 = sum2d(pt2, 2);
    total3 = sum((int []){4,4,4,5,5,5}, 6);
    printf("total1 = %d\n", total1);
    printf("total2 = %d\n", total2);
    printf("total3 = %d\n", total3);
    return 0;
}
```



```
int sum(const int ar[], int n)
{
    int i;
    int total = 0;
    for( i = 0; i < n; i++)
        total += ar[i];
    return total;
}

int sum2d(const int ar[][COLS], int rows)
{
    int r, c;
    int tot = 0;
    for (r = 0; r < rows; r++)
        for (c = 0; c < COLS; c++)
            tot += ar[r][c];
    return tot;
}
```



C程序设计

T10



谢谢

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