

Applications of Array Pointers (1A)

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Pointer to Multi-dimensional Arrays

Integer pointer types

`(int **)`

a pointer to a **integer pointer**
size = 8 bytes

`(int *)`

a pointer to an **int**
size = 8 bytes

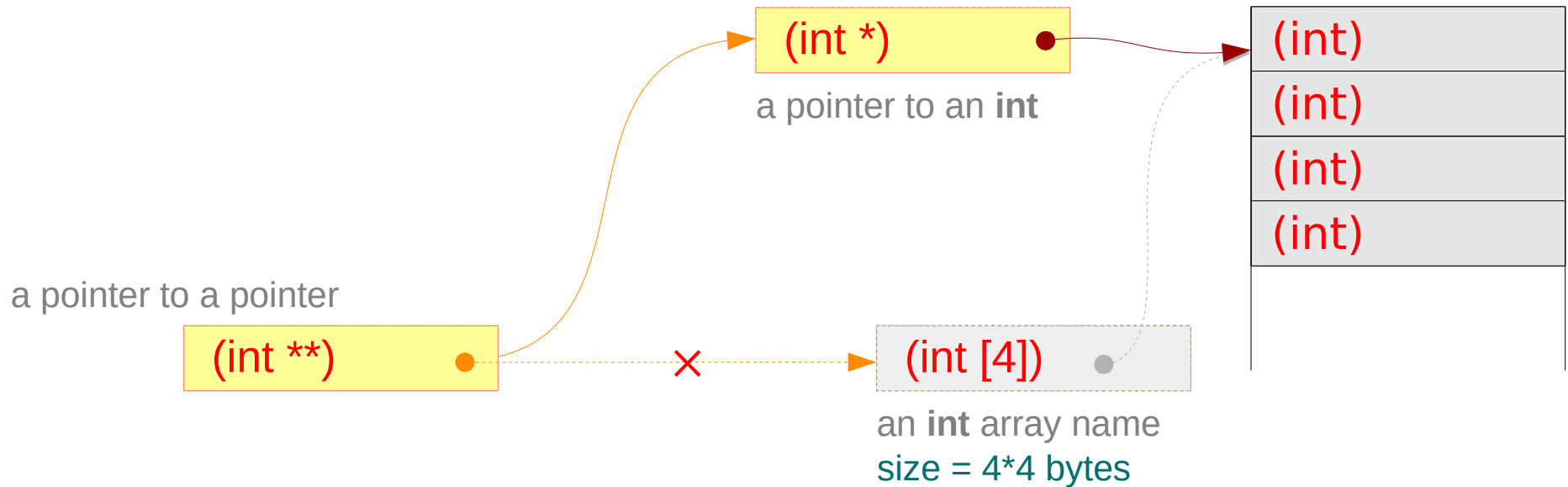
`(int (*)[4])`

a pointer to a **1-d array**
size = 8 bytes

`(int [4])`

an **int array name**
size = 4*4 bytes

Integer pointer type : (int **)

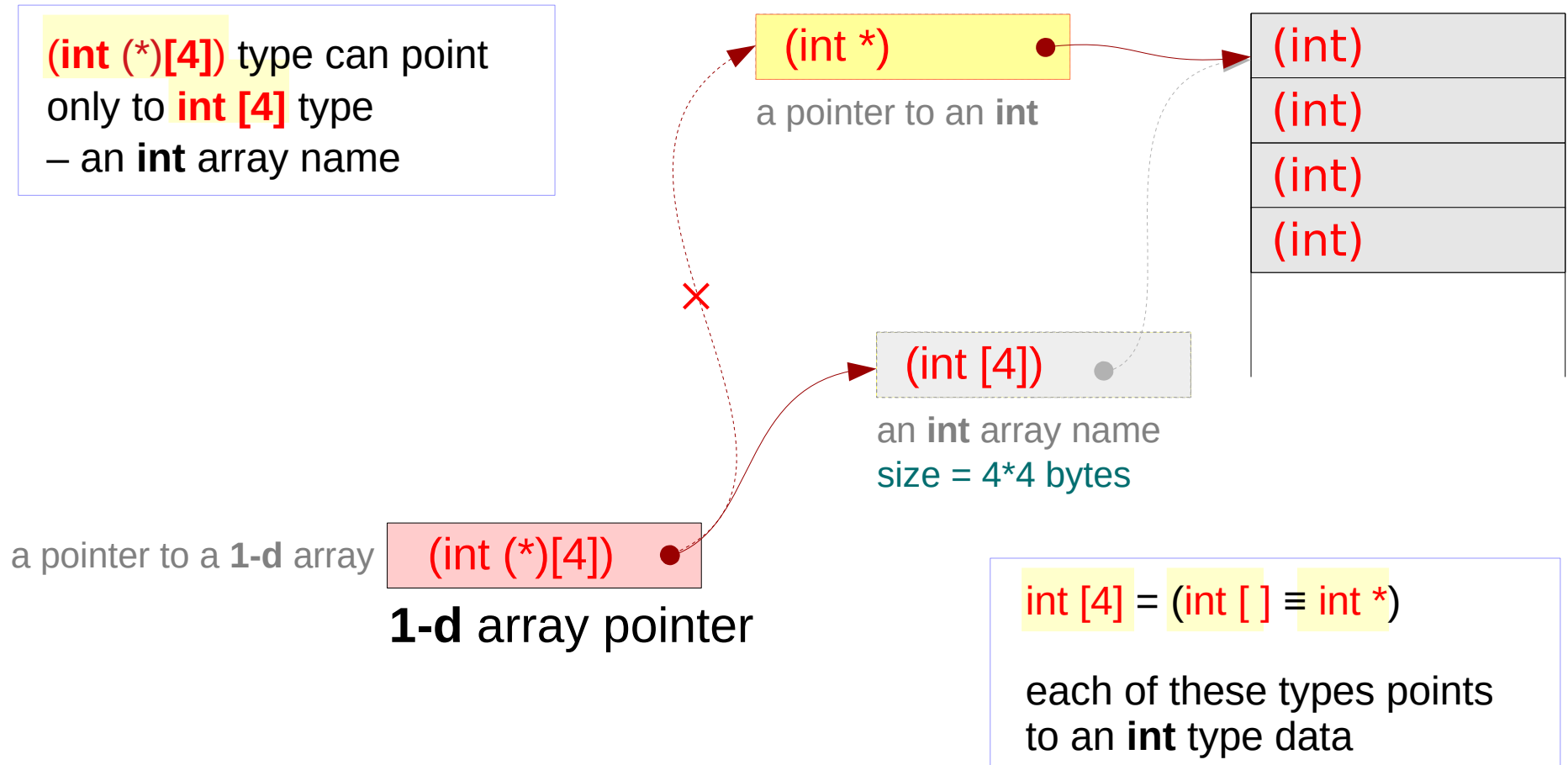


(int **) type can point
only to (int *) type
– an int array name

int [4] = (int []) ≡ int *

each of these types points
to an int type data

Integer pointer type : (int (*)(4))



Integer pointer types

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

```
void func(int d[])
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

```
int main(void) {
```

```
    int a[4];
```

```
    int *b;
```

```
    int **c;
```

```
    int (*p)[4];
```

```
    func(a);
```

```
}
```

```
    sizeof(a)=16      // array size
```

```
    sizeof(*a)=4     // int size
```

```
    sizeof(b)=8      // pointer size
```

```
    sizeof(*b)=4     // int size
```

```
    sizeof(c)=8      // pointer size
```

```
    sizeof(*c)=8     // pointer size
```

```
    sizeof(d)=8      // pointer size
```

```
    sizeof(*d)=4     // int size
```

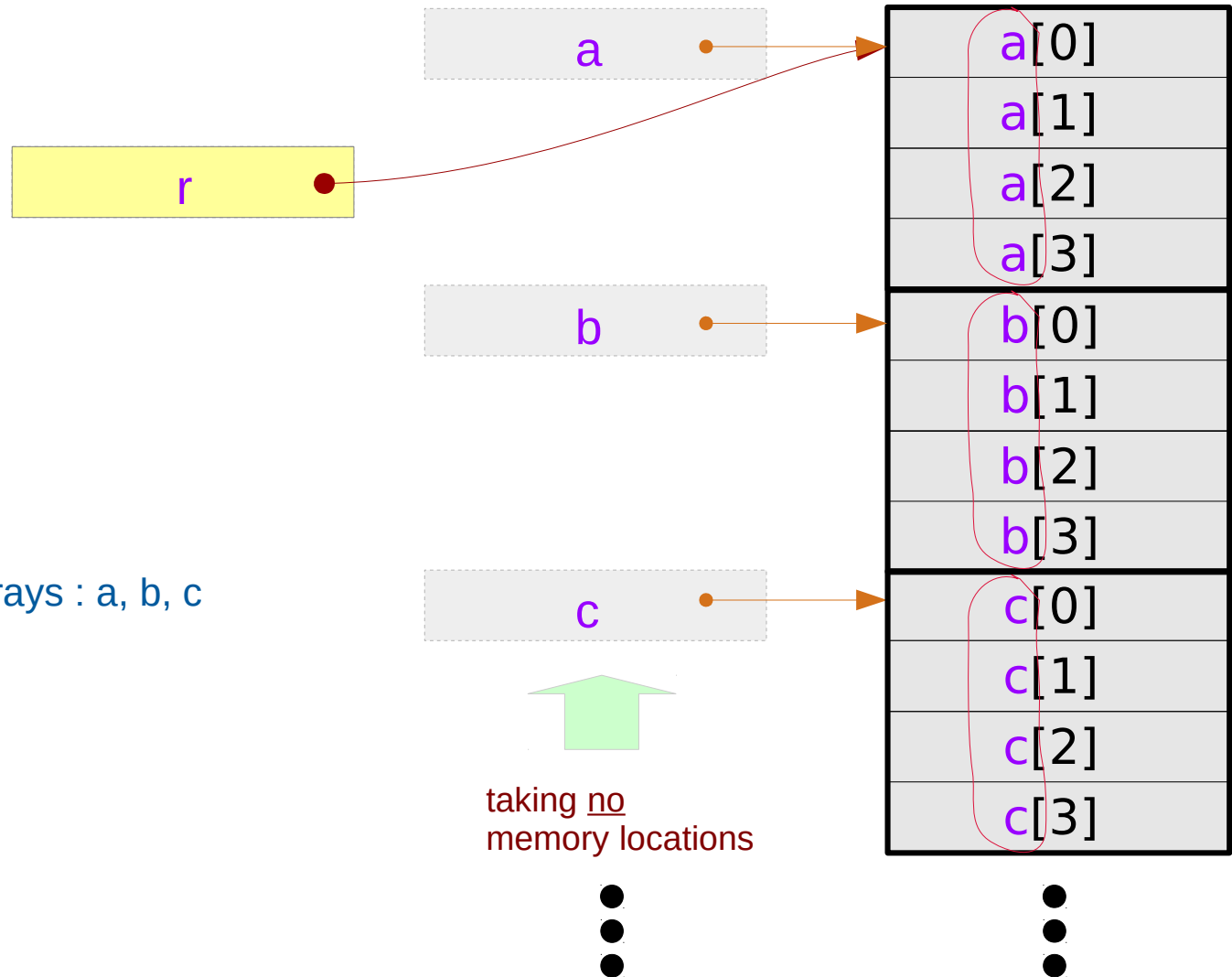
```
    sizeof(p)=8      // pointer size
```

```
    sizeof(*p)=16    // array size
```

Contiguous 1-d arrays a, b, c

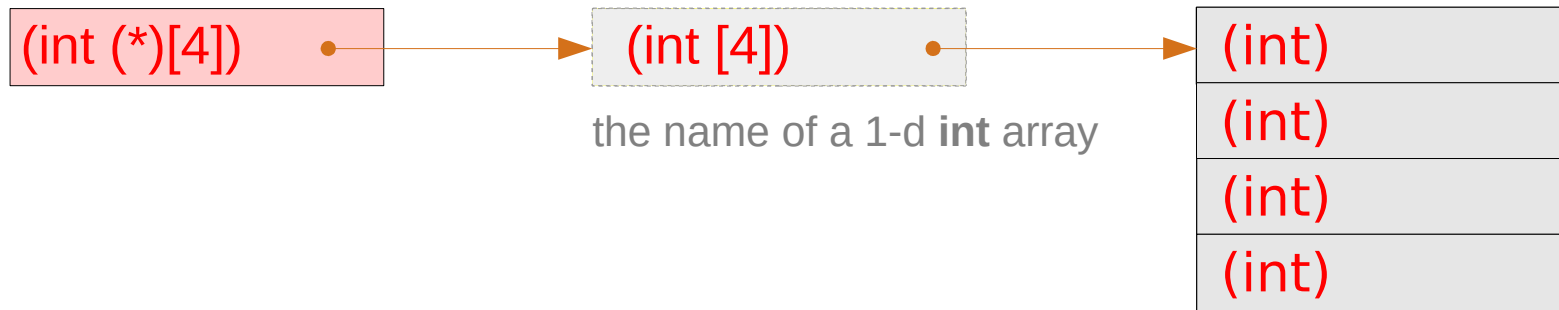
```
int a[4]; int (*r);  
int b[4];  
int c[4];
```

assume contiguous 1-d arrays : a, b, c



a **1-d** array pointer – a type view

a pointer to a 1-d array



Assigning series of array pointers

```
int a[4];  
int b[4];  
int c[4];
```

```
int (*p1)[4];  
int (*p2)[4];  
int (*p3)[4];
```

```
int (*r);
```

```
int (*q)[4][4];
```

assignment

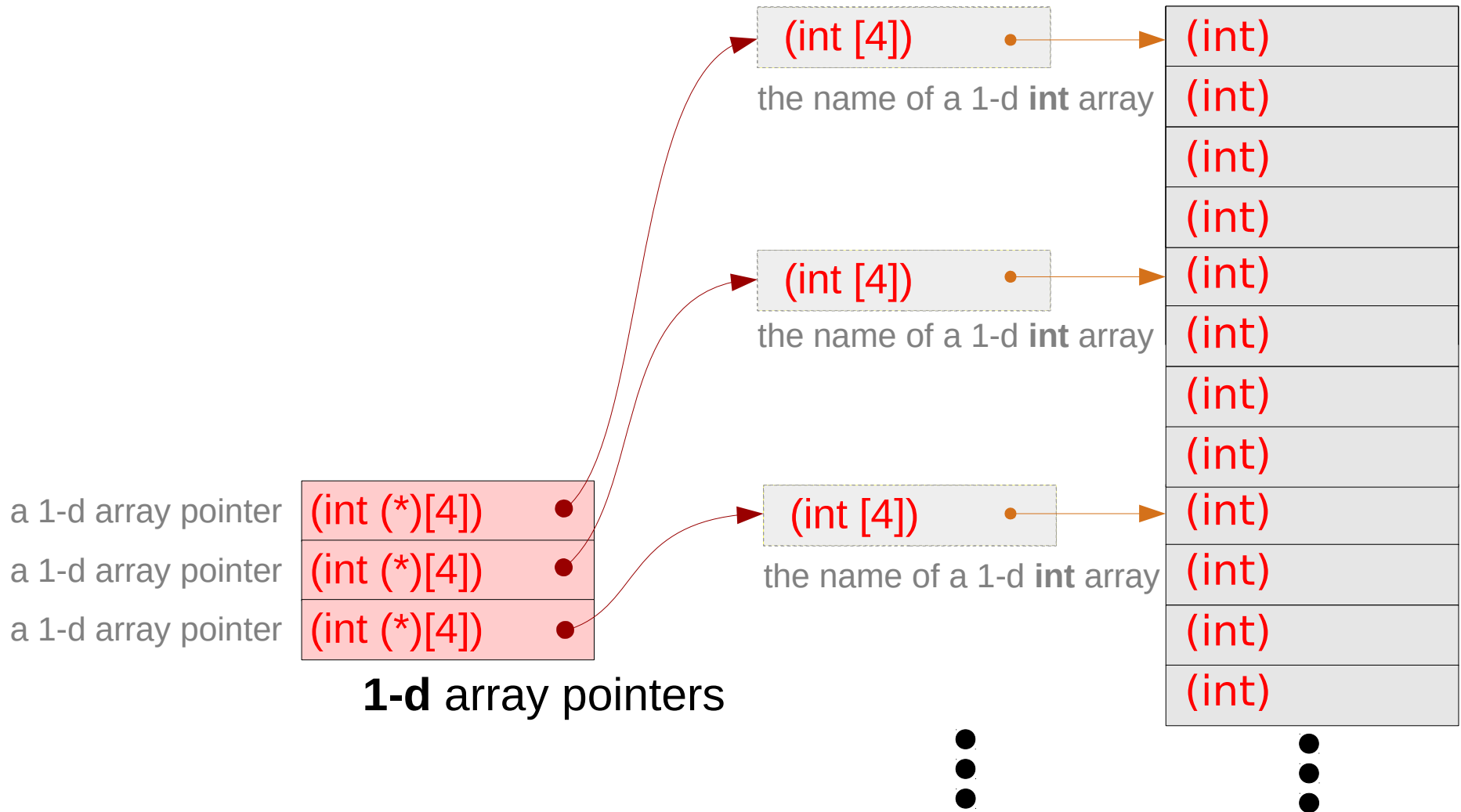
```
p1 = &a  
p2 = &b  
p3 = &c
```



equivalence

```
(*p1) ≡ p1[0] ≡ a  
(*p2) ≡ p2[0] ≡ b  
(*p3) ≡ p3[0] ≡ c
```

Series of array pointers – a type view



Series of array pointers – array pointers p1, p2, p3

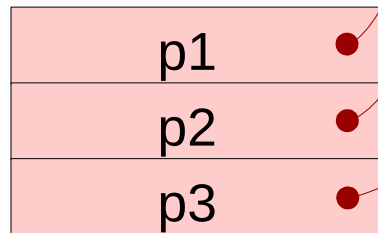
```
int (*p1)[4];  
int (*p2)[4];  
int (*p3)[4];
```

assignment

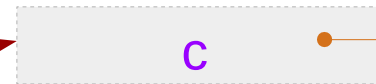
```
p1 = &a  
p2 = &b  
p3 = &c
```

1-d array pointers

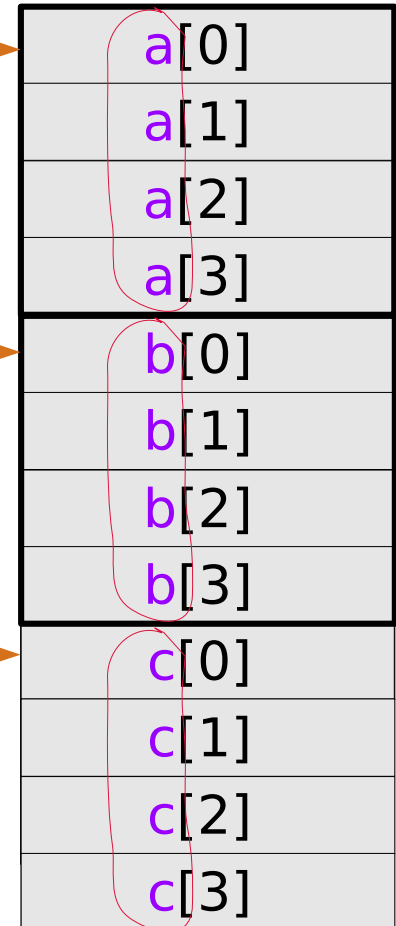
a 1-d array pointer
a 1-d array pointer
a 1-d array pointer



assume that array
p1, p2, and p3 are
contiguous



taking no
memory locations



assume that array
a, b, and c are
contiguous

Series of array pointers – 1-d arrays via p1, p2, p3

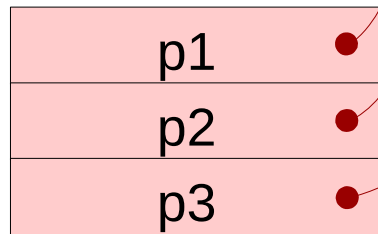
assignment

p1 = &a
p2 = &b
p3 = &c

equivalence

(*p1) ≡ p1[0] ≡ a
(*p2) ≡ p2[0] ≡ b
(*p3) ≡ p3[0] ≡ c

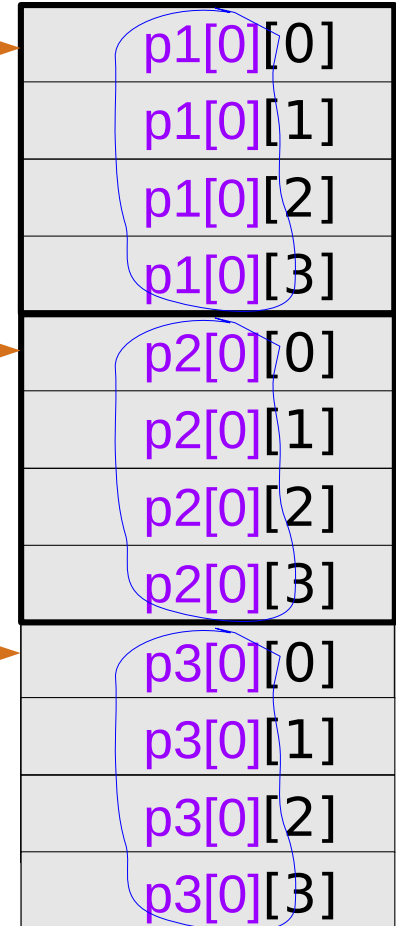
a 1-d array pointer
a 1-d array pointer
a 1-d array pointer



1-d array pointers



taking no
memory locations



assume that array
a, b, and c are
contiguous

Series of array pointers – using **p** instead of **p1**, **p2**, **p3**

```
int (*p)[4];
```

assignment

```
p = &a
```

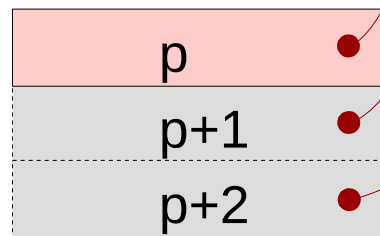
equivalence

```
(*p) ≡ p[0] ≡ a
```

a 1-d array pointer

a 1-d array pointer

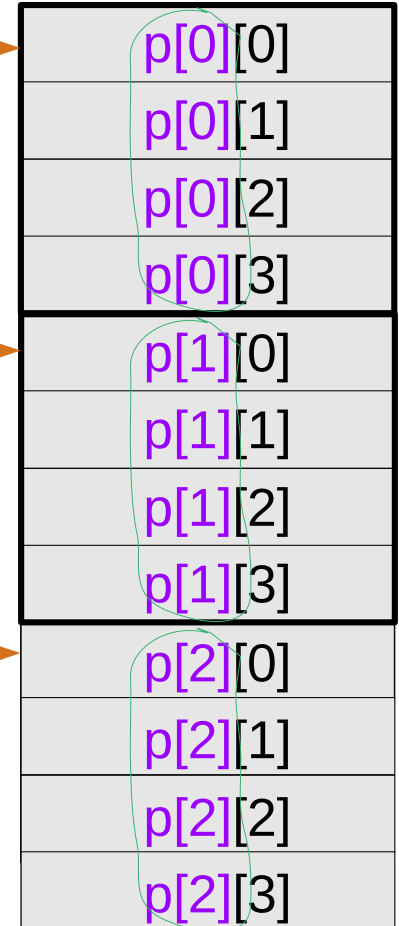
a 1-d array pointer



1-d array pointers



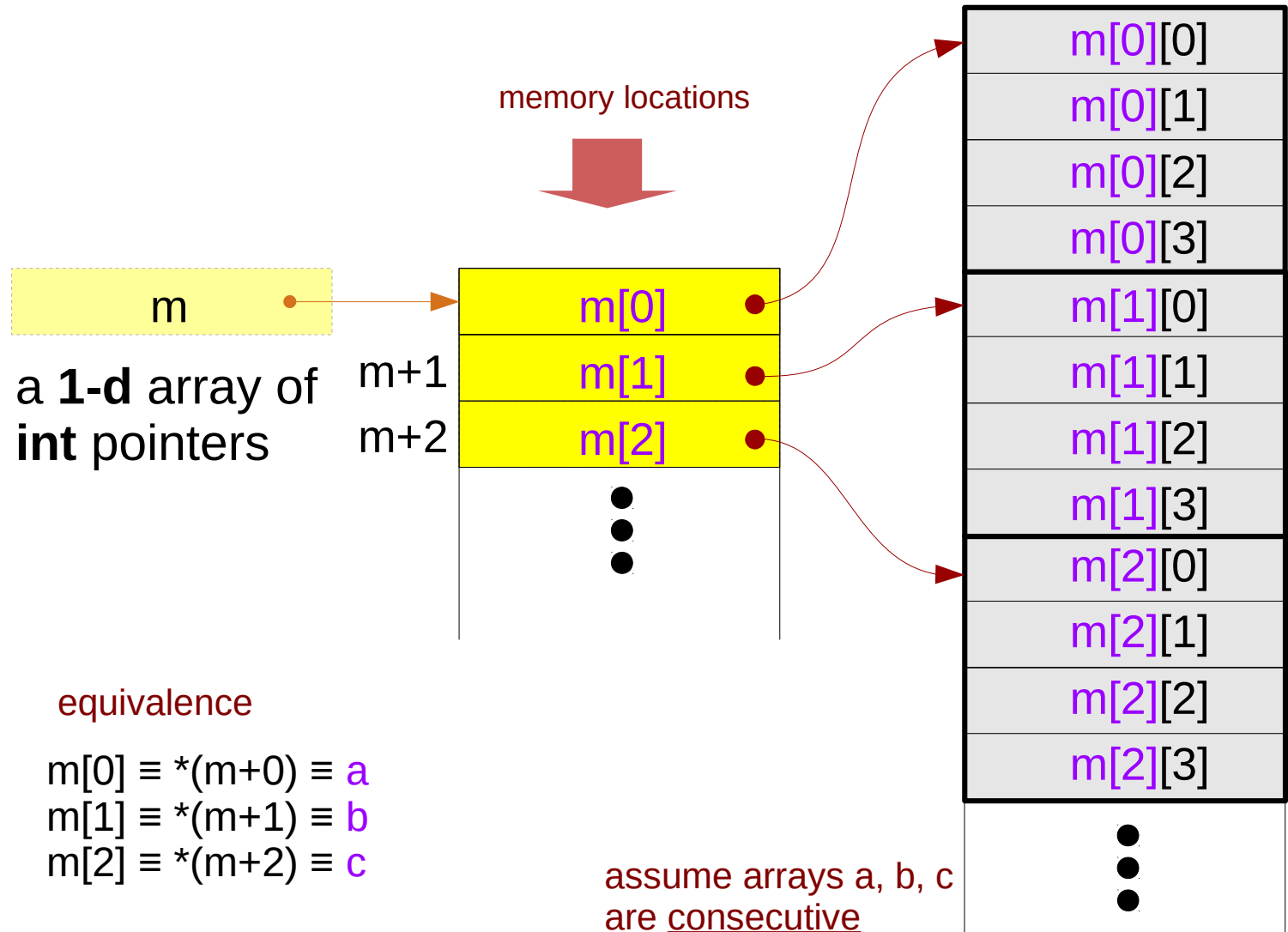
taking no
memory locations



assume that array
a, b, and c are
contiguous

Series of array pointers – using an array of pointers **m**

```
int *m[4];
```



Series of array pointers – using a 2-d array pointer **q**

```
int (*q)[4][4] = m;
```

```
int *m[4];
```

assignment

$m[0] = a$

$m[1] = b$

$m[2] = c$

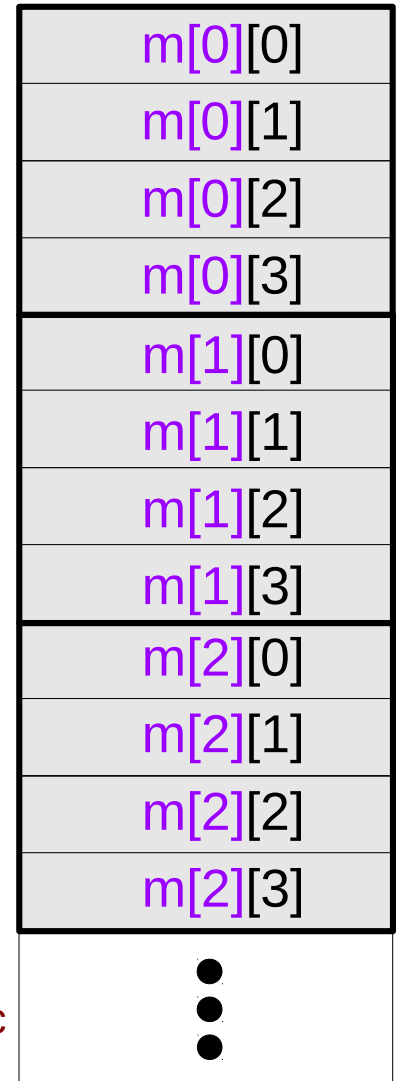
equivalence

$m[0] \equiv *(m+0) \equiv a$

$m[1] \equiv *(m+1) \equiv b$

$m[2] \equiv *(m+2) \equiv c$

assume arrays a, b, c
are consecutive



1-d array pointer to consecutive 1-d arrays

```
int (*p)[4];
```

a pointer to a pointer array



1-d array pointer

assignment

```
p = &a
```

equivalence

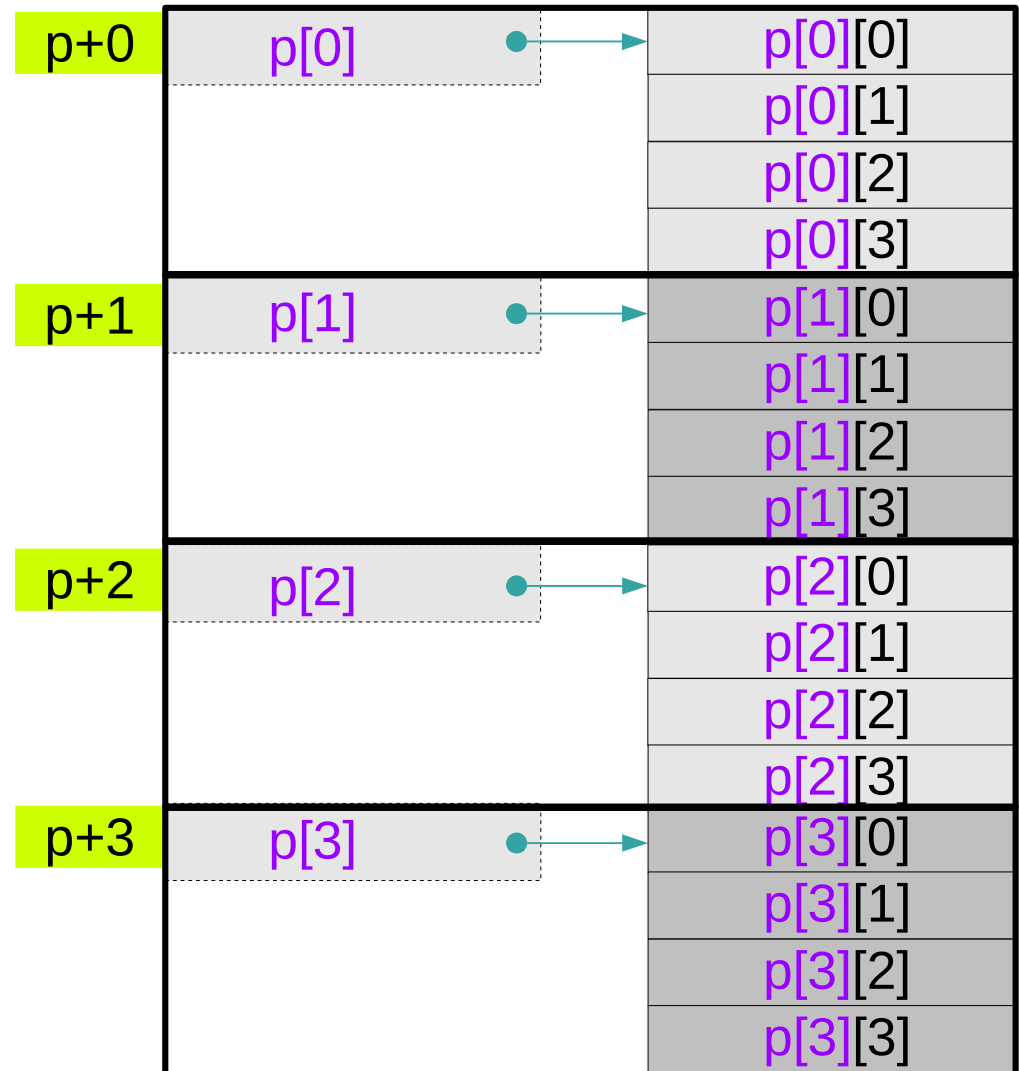
```
*(p+0) ≡ p[0] ≡ a
```

```
*(p+1) ≡ p[1] ≡ b
```

```
*(p+2) ≡ p[2] ≡ c
```

```
*(p+2) ≡ p[2] ≡ d
```

if arrays a, b, c, d
are consecutive



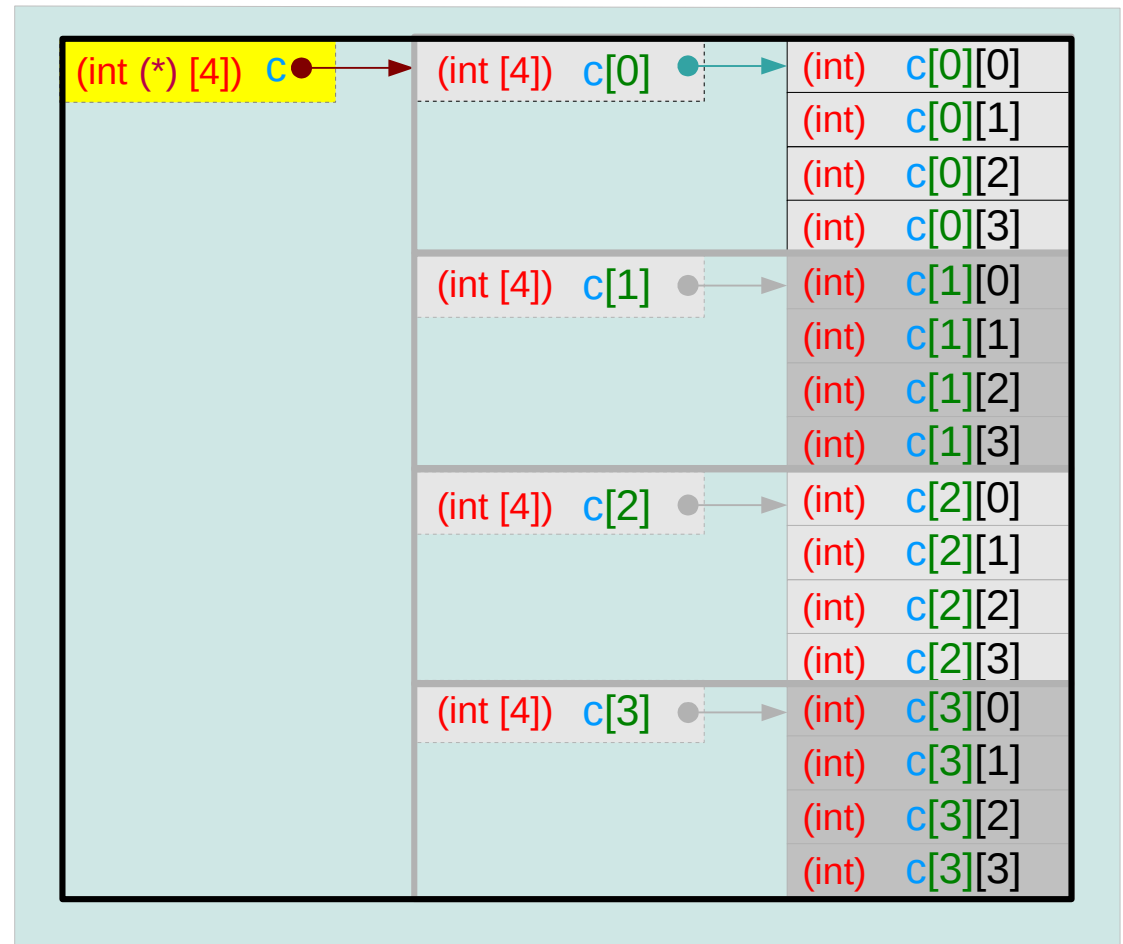
A 2-d array and its sub-arrays – array name

```
int c[4][4];
```

c :

- the **2-d** array name
- the **2-d** array starting address
- the **1-d** array pointer
points to its **1st** **1-d** sub-array

compilers do not allocate
c's memory location



A 2-d array and its sub-arrays – subarray names

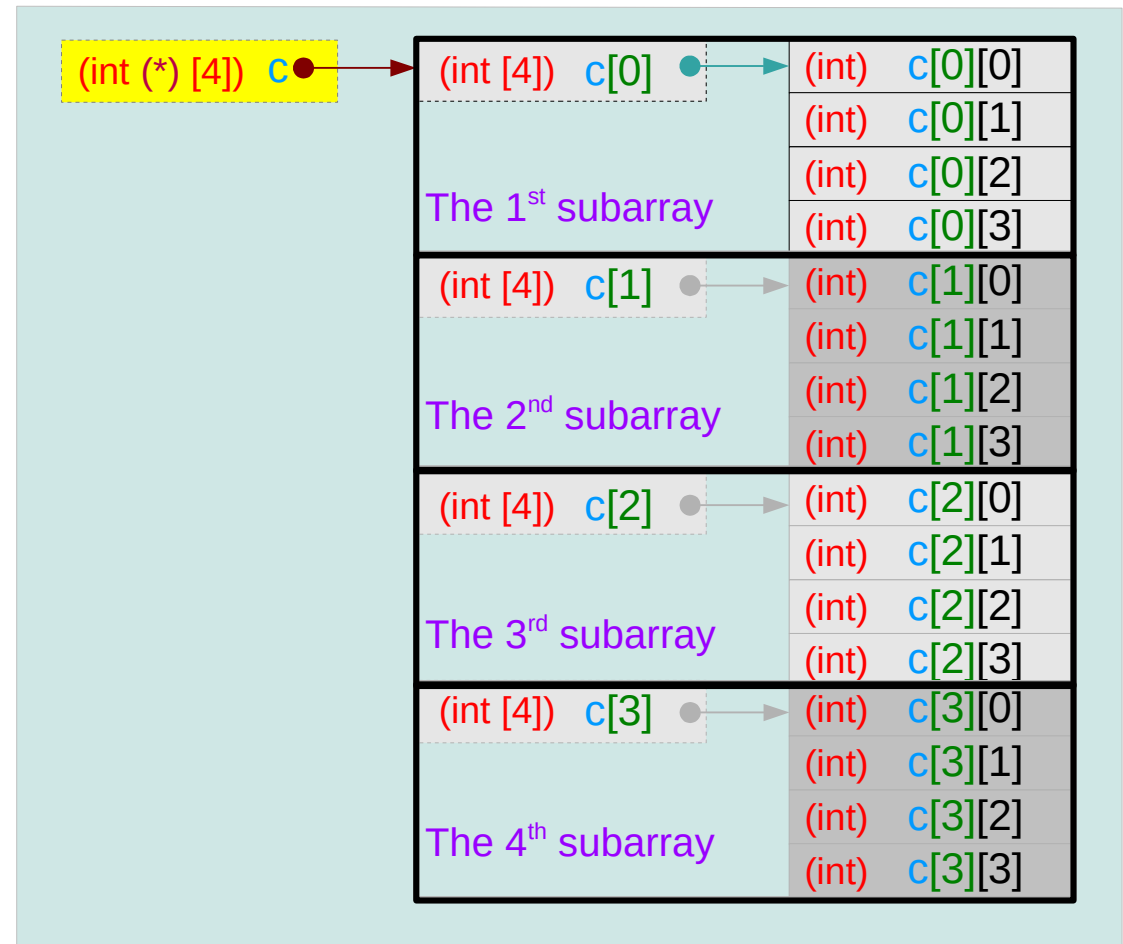
```
int c[4][4];
```

c[i]

- the **1-d array name**
- the **1-d array starting address**
- the **0-d array pointer**
points to its scalar integer

c[0] the 1st **1-d** subarray name
c[1] the 2nd **1-d** subarray name
c[2] the 3rd **1-d** subarray name
c[3] the 4th **1-d** subarray name

compilers do not allocate
c[i]'s memory location



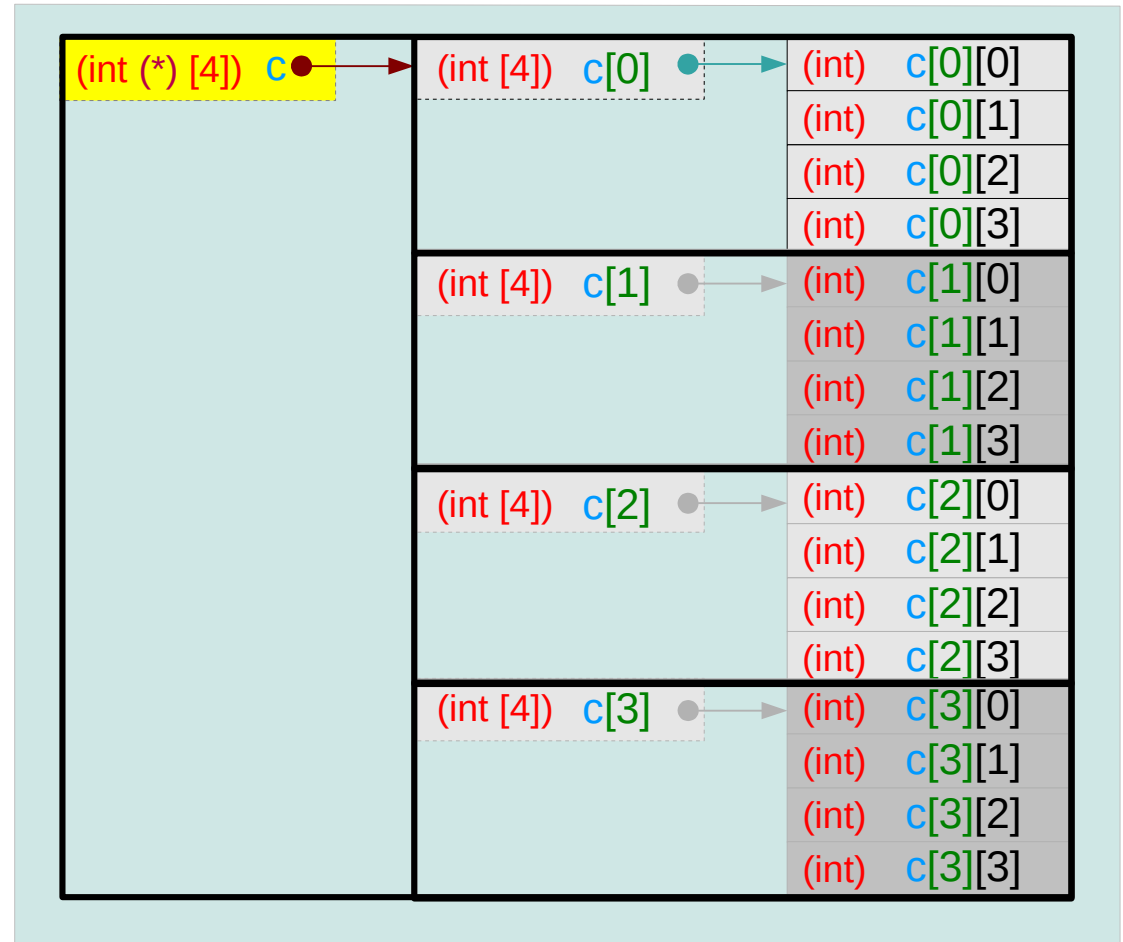
A 2-d array and its sub-arrays – type sizes

sizeof(c) = 4*4*4 bytes

sizeof(c[i]) = 4*4 bytes

sizeof(c[i][j]) = 4 bytes

c : the **2-d** array name
c[i] : the **1-d** array name
c[i][j] : the **0-d** array name
(a scalar integer)



A 2-d array and its 1-d sub-arrays – a type view

2-d array name `c` `int (*) [4]`

1-d array pointer `c` `int (*) [4]`

1-d subarray name `c[0]` `int [4]`

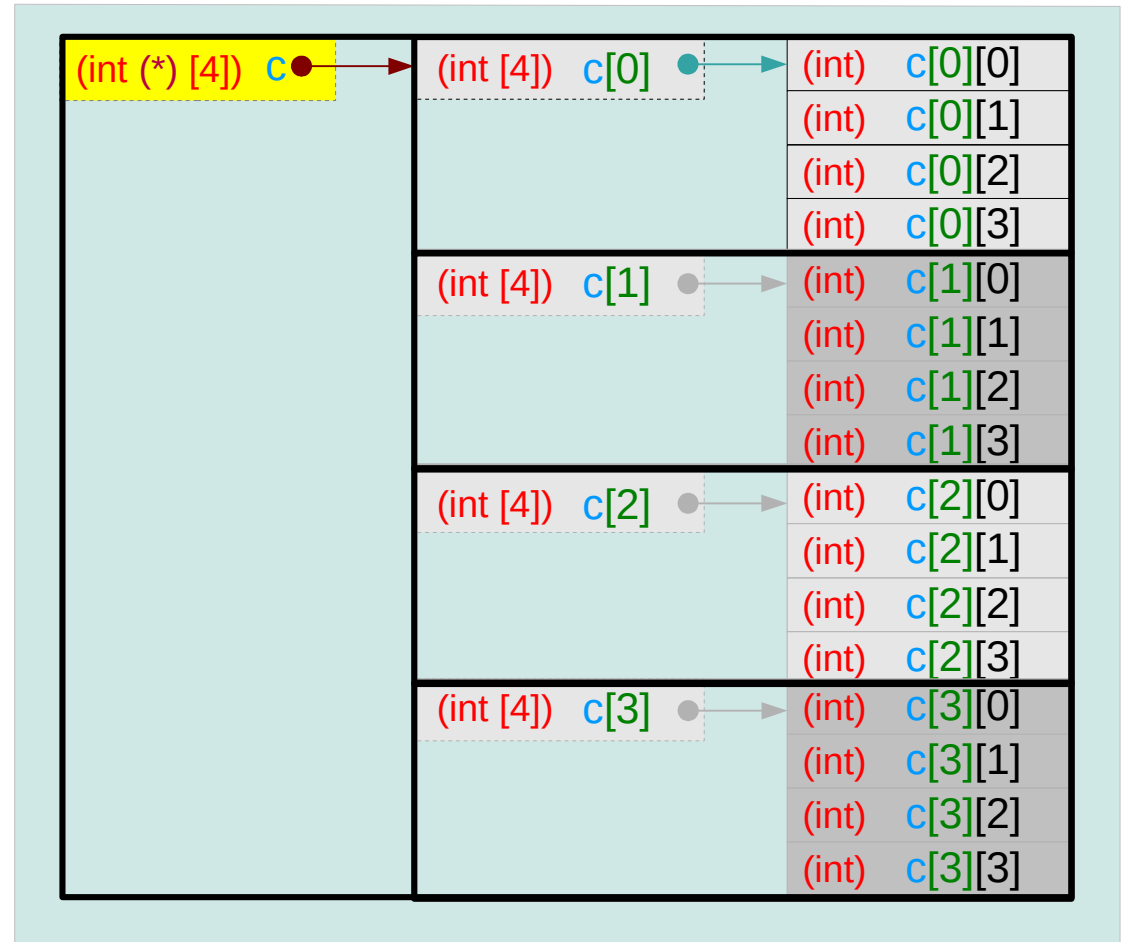
1-d subarray name `c[1]` `int [4]`

1-d subarray name `c[2]` `int [4]`

1-d subarray name `c[3]` `int [4]`

`c` and `c[0]`

- different types
- the same address of the starting element



1-d subarray aggregated data type

The 1st subarray **c[0]** (=subarray name)

sizeof(**c[0]**) = 4*4 bytes

(**c+0**) : start address

The 2nd subarray **c[1]** (=subarray name)

sizeof(**c[1]**) = 4*4 bytes

(**c+1**) : start address

The 3rd subarray **c[2]** (=subarray name)

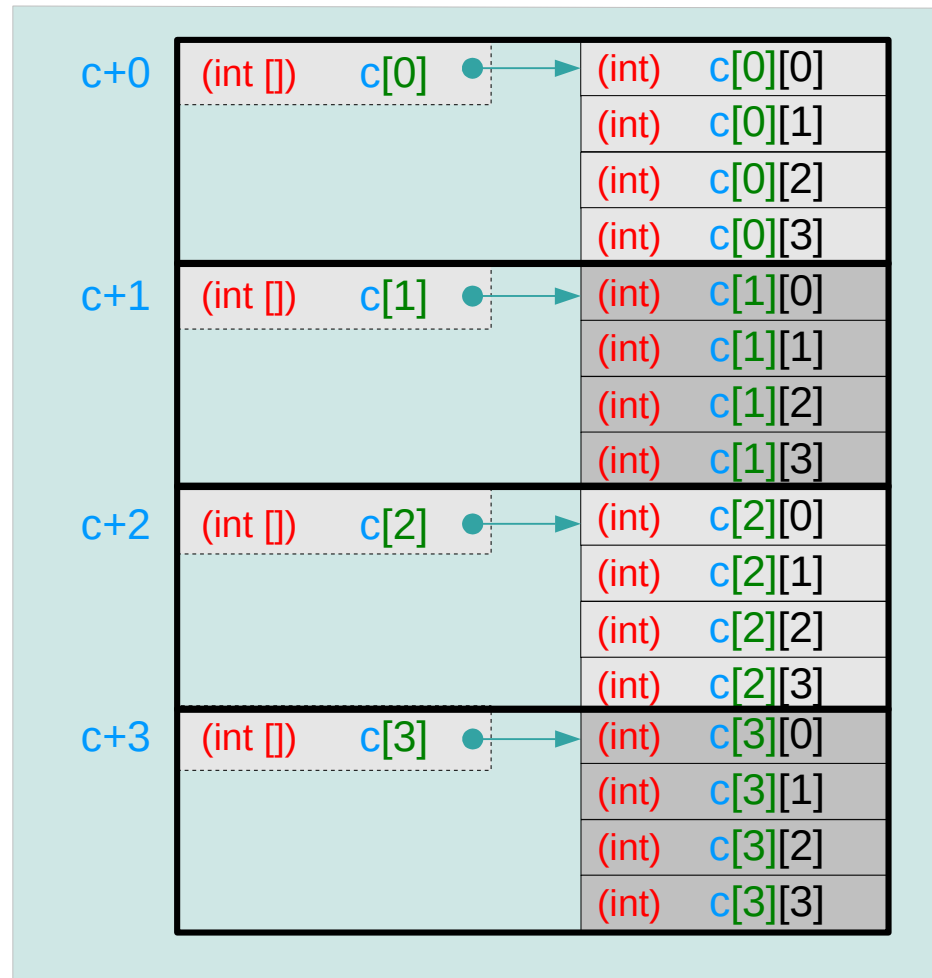
sizeof(**c[2]**) = 4*4 bytes

(**c+2**) : start address

The 4th subarray **c[3]** (=subarray name)

sizeof(**c[3]**) = 4*4 bytes

(**c+3**) : start address



2-d array name as a pointer to a 1-d subarray

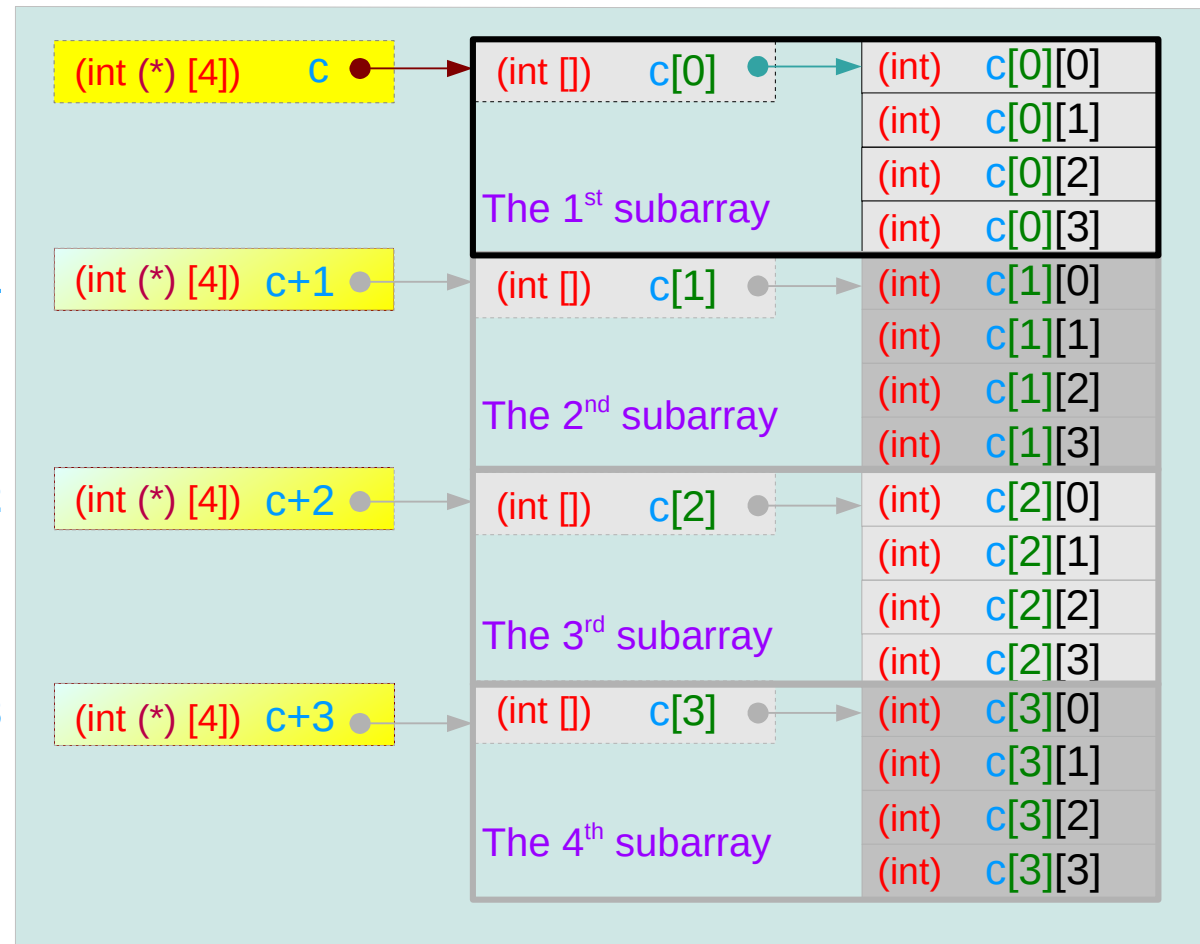
2-d array name **c**

1-d array pointer **c**

1-d array pointer **c+1**

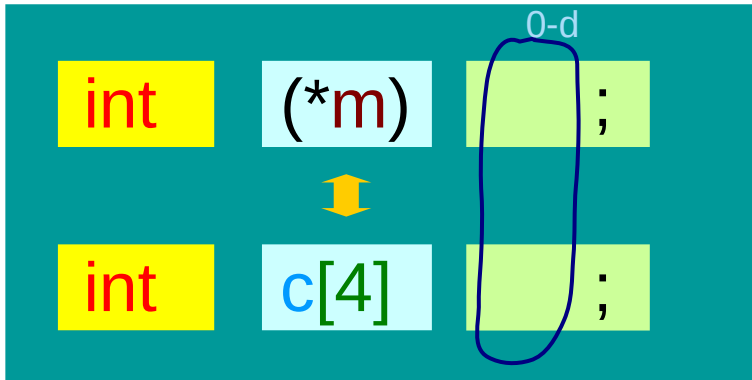
1-d array pointer **c+2**

1-d array pointer **c+3**



1-d array and 0-d and 1-d array pointers

0-d array pointer : int pointer



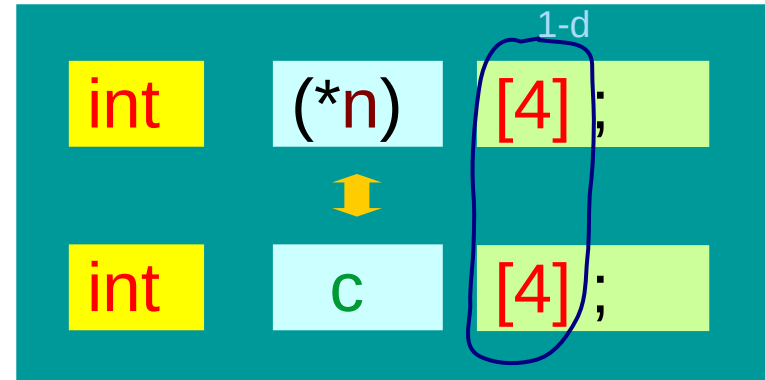
(int (*))

```
m = c;
```

```
m = &c[0];
```

$m[i] \equiv c[i]$

1-d array pointer



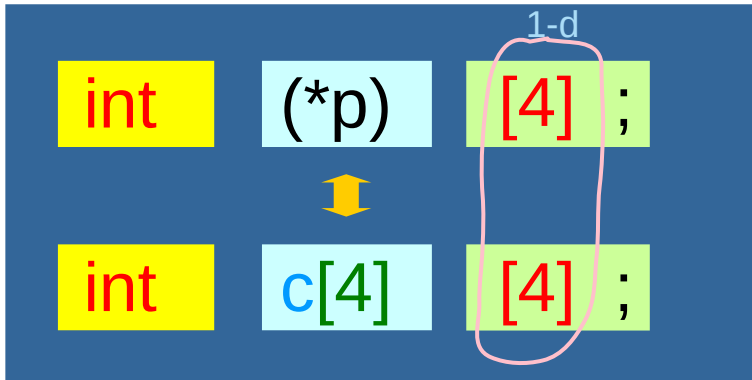
(int(*)[4])

```
n = &c;
```

$(*n)[i] \equiv n[0][i] \equiv c[i]$

2-d array and 1-d and 2-d array pointers

1-d array pointer



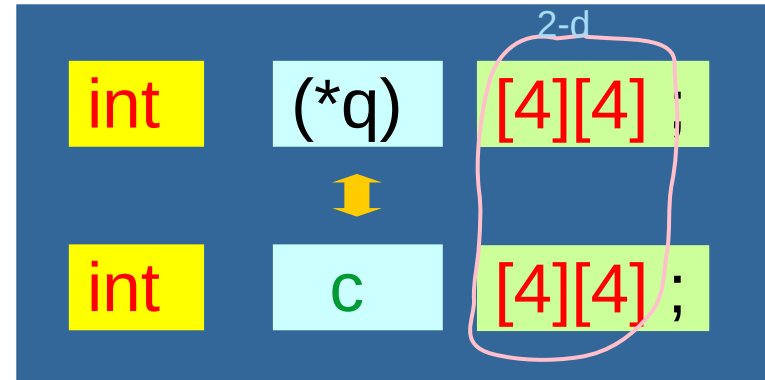
(int (*) [4])

```
p = c;
```

```
p = &c[0];
```

$p[i] \equiv c[i]$

2-d array pointer



(int(*)[4][4])

```
q = &c;
```

$(*q)[i][j] \equiv q[0][i][j] \equiv c[i][j]$

1-d array pointer to the 1-d subarray of a 2-d array

1-d array pointer

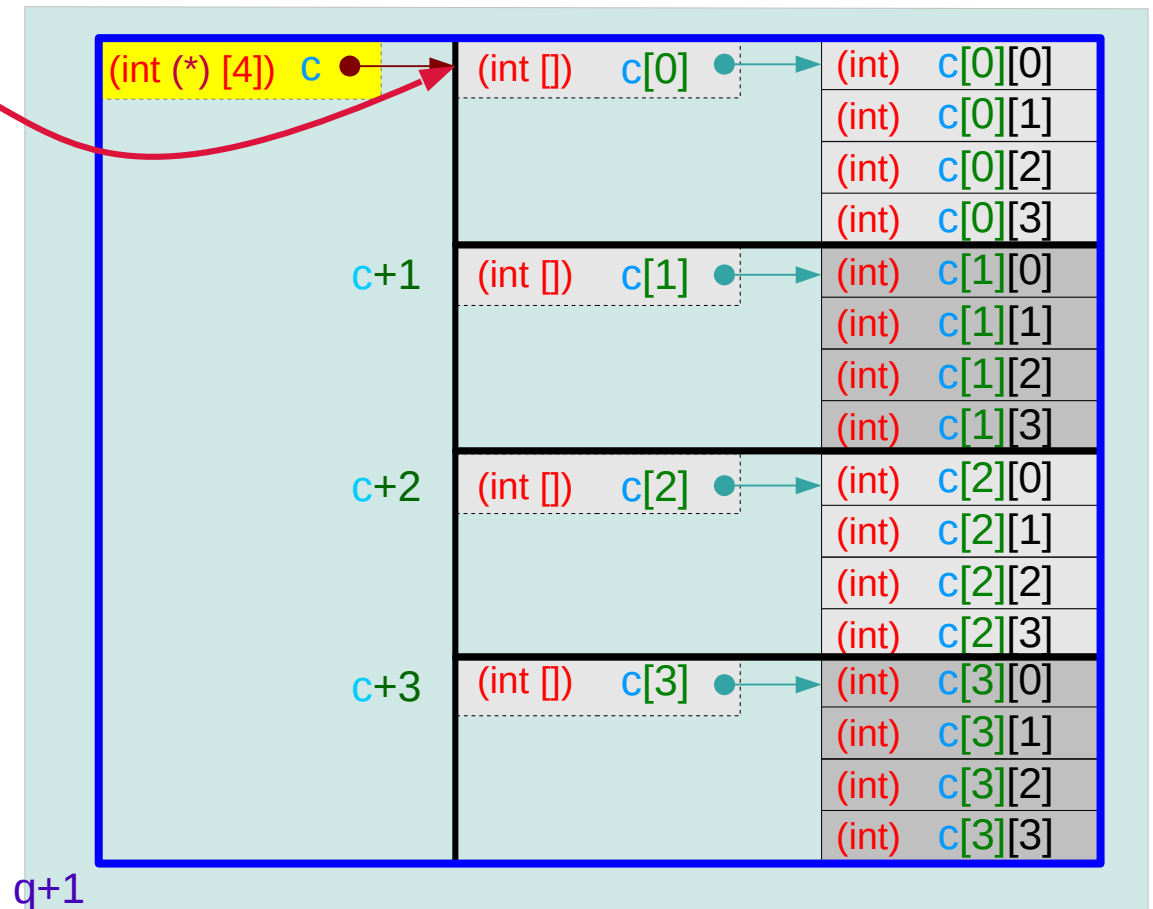
&p (int (*) [4]) p ●

```
int (*p)[4] = c;
```

p = c;

An array pointer:
sizeof(p) = 8 bytes

1-d sub-arrays :
sizeof(*p) = 4*4 bytes



2-d array pointer to a 2-d array

2-d array pointer

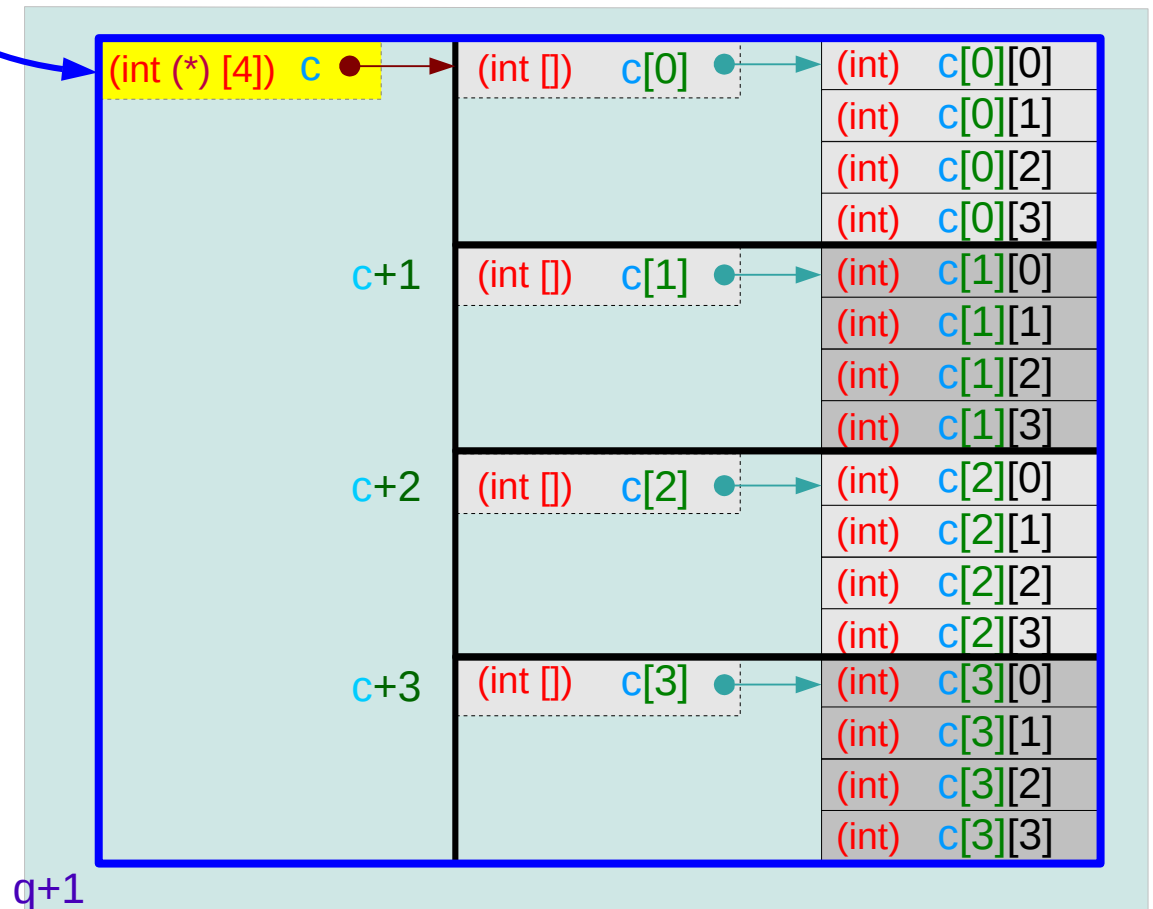
`&q` `(int(*)[4][4]` `q`

```
int (*q)[4][4] = &c;
```

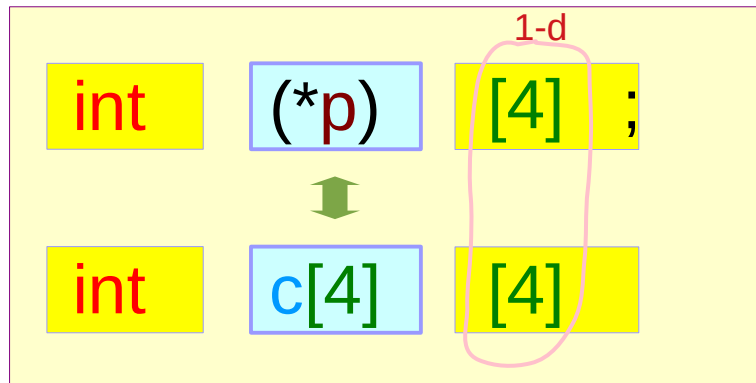
```
q = &c;
```

An array pointer:
`sizeof(q)` = 8 bytes

1-d sub-arrays :
`sizeof(*q)` = 4*4*4 bytes



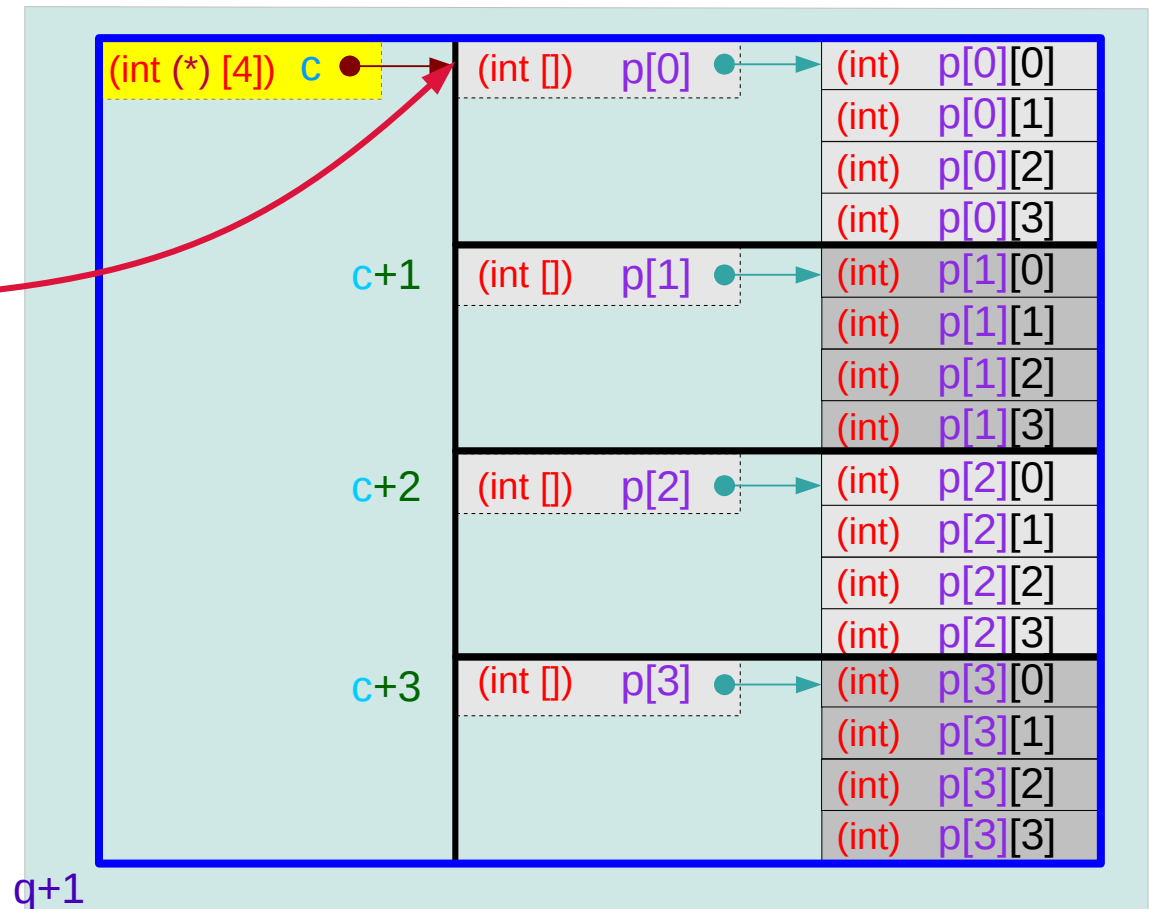
Using a 1-d array pointer to a 2-d array



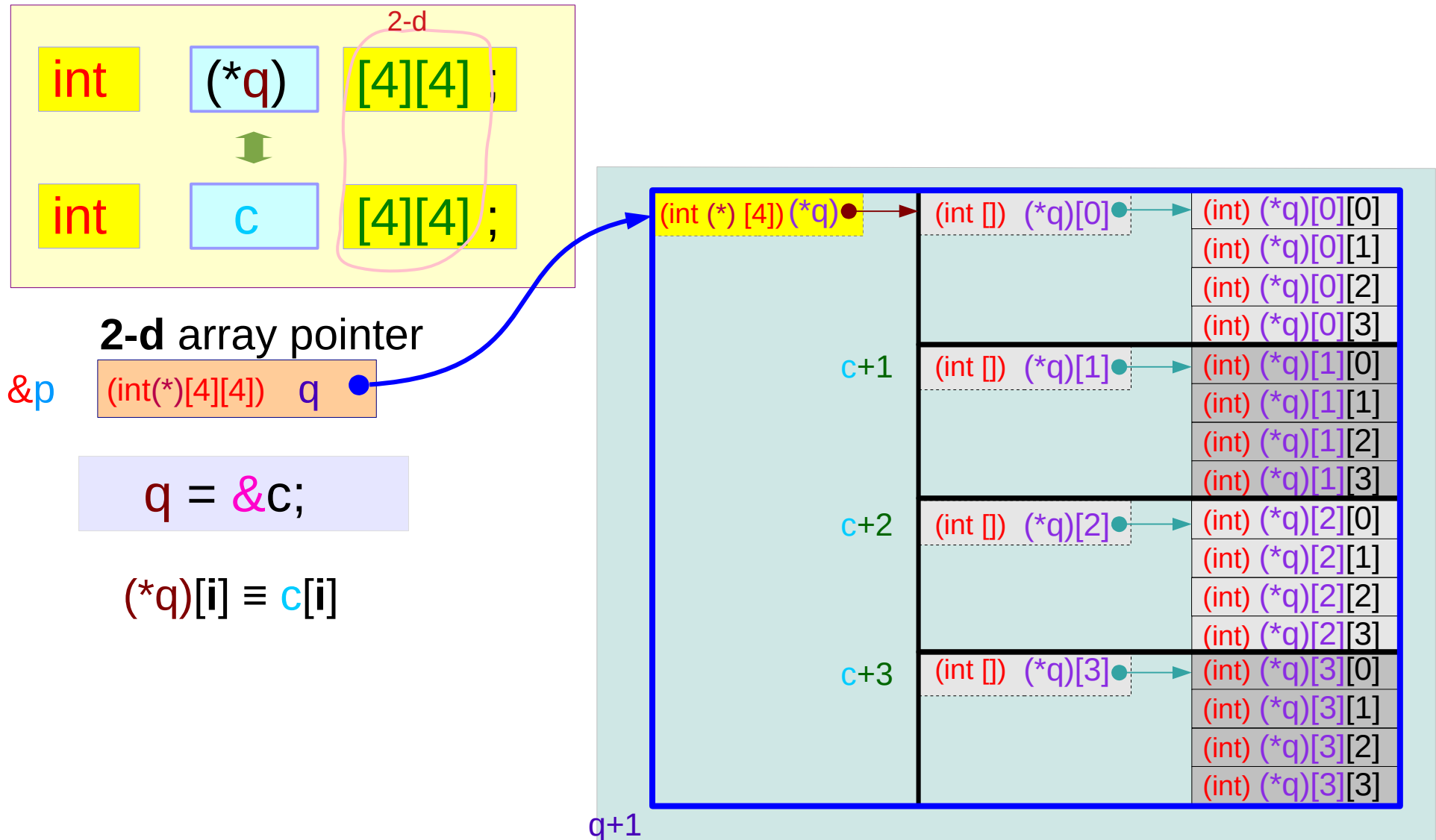
1-d array pointer
&p (int (*) [4]) p

p = c;

p[i] ≡ c[i]



Using a 2-d array pointer to a 2-d array



$(n-1)$ -d array pointer to a n -d array

<code>int a[4];</code>	1-d array	
<code>int (*p);</code>	0-d array pointer	(p = a)

<code>int b[4][2];</code>	2-d array	
<code>int (*q)[2];</code>	1-d array pointer	(q = b)

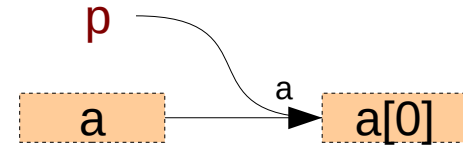
<code>int c[4][2][3];</code>	3-d array	
<code>int (*r)[2][3];</code>	2-d array pointer	(r = c)

<code>int d[4][2][3][4];</code>	4-d array	
<code>int (*s)[2][3][4];</code>	3-d array pointer	(s = d)

n -d array name and $(n-1)$ -d array pointer

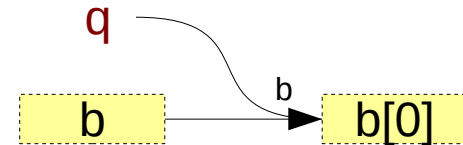
```
int a[4];  
int (*p);
```

```
p = &a[0];  
p = a;
```



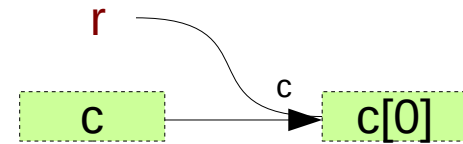
```
int b[4][2];  
int (*q)[2];
```

```
q = &b[0];  
q = b;
```



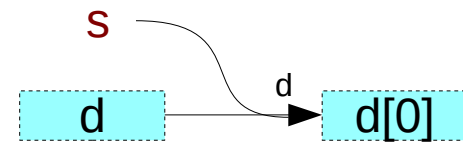
```
int c[4][2][3];  
int (*r)[2][3];
```

```
r = &c[0];  
r = c;
```



```
int d[4][2][3][4];  
int (*s)[2][3][4];
```

```
s = &d[0];  
s = d;
```



n-d array pointer to a *n*-d array

`int a [4] ;` **1-d** array
`int (*p) [4];` **1-d** array pointer (`p = &a`)

`int b [4][2];` **2-d** array
`int (*q) [4][2];` **2-d** array pointer (`q = &b`)

`int c [4][2][3];` **3-d** array
`int (*r) [4][2][3];` **3-d** array pointer (`r = &c`)

`int d [4][2][3][4];` **4-d** array
`int (*s) [4][2][3][4];` **4-d** array pointer (`s = &d`)

n-d array name and *n*-d array pointer

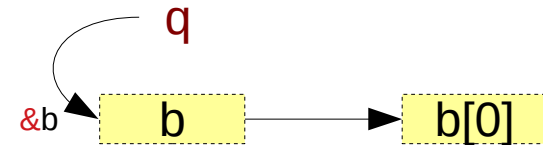
```
int a [4];  
int (*p) [4];
```

```
p = &a;
```



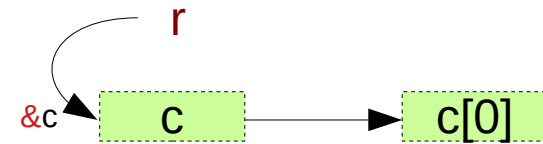
```
int b [4][2];  
int (*q) [4][2];
```

```
q = &b;
```



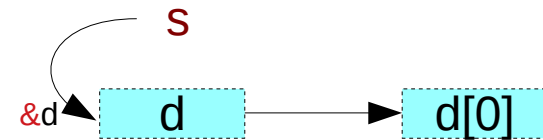
```
int c [4][2][3];  
int (*r) [4][2][3];
```

```
r = &c;
```

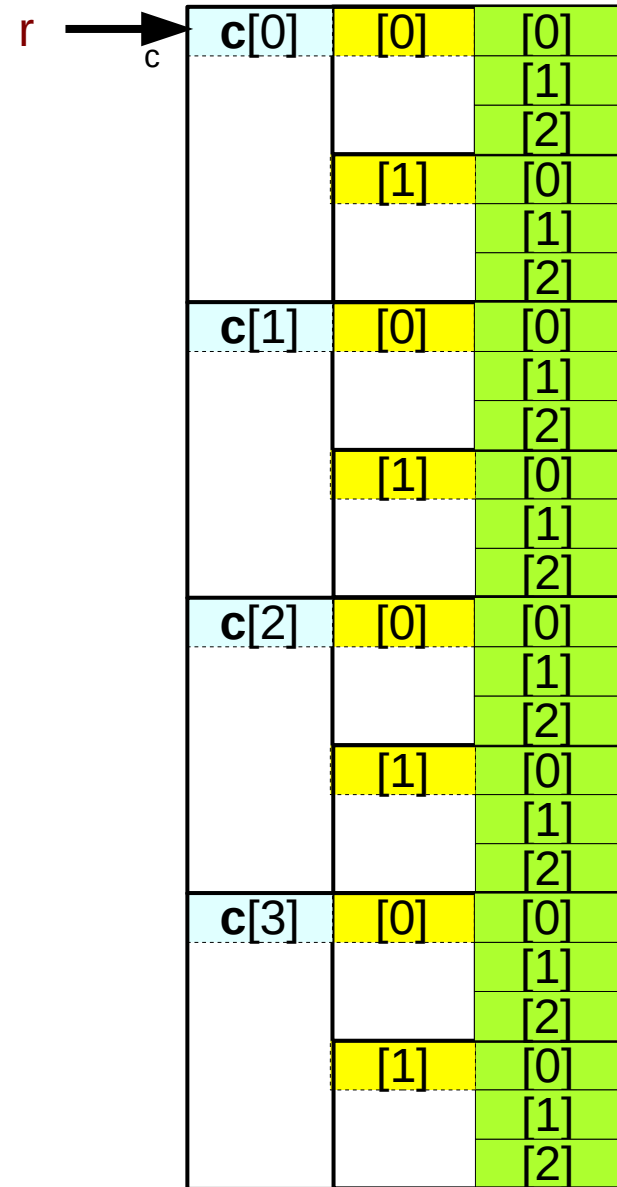
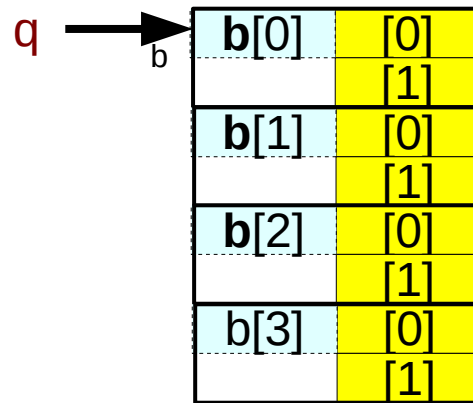
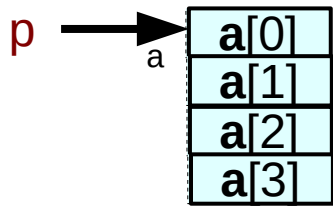


```
int d [4][2][3][4];  
int (*s) [4][2][3][4];
```

```
s = &d;
```

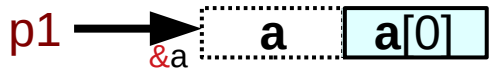


multi-dimensional array pointers

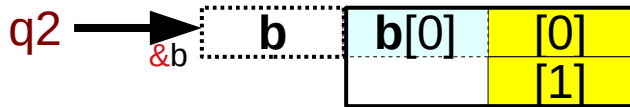


<code>int a[4];</code>	1-d array
<code>int (*p);</code>	0-d array pointer
<code>int b[4][2];</code>	2-d array
<code>int (*q)[2];</code>	1-d array pointer
<code>int c[4][2][3];</code>	3-d array
<code>int (*r)[2][3];</code>	2-d array pointer
<code>int d[4][2][3][4];</code>	4-d array
<code>int (*s)[2][3][4];</code>	3-d array pointer

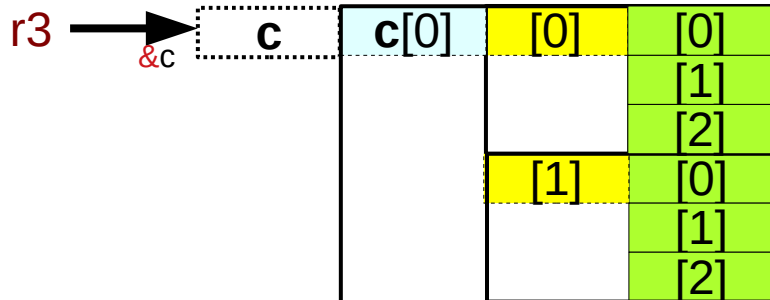
Initializing *n-d* array pointers



```
int a[4];
int (*p1)[4] = &a;
```



```
int b[4][2];
int (*q2)[4][2] = &b;
```

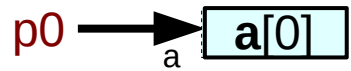


```
int c[4][2][3];
int (*r3)[4][2][3] = &c;
```

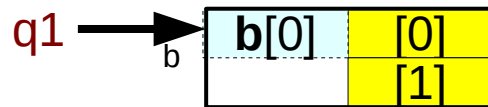


```
int d[4][2][3][4];
int (*s4)[4][2][3][4] = &d;
```

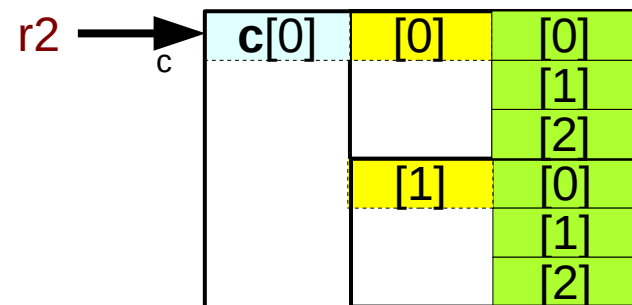
Initializing $(n-1)$ -d array pointers



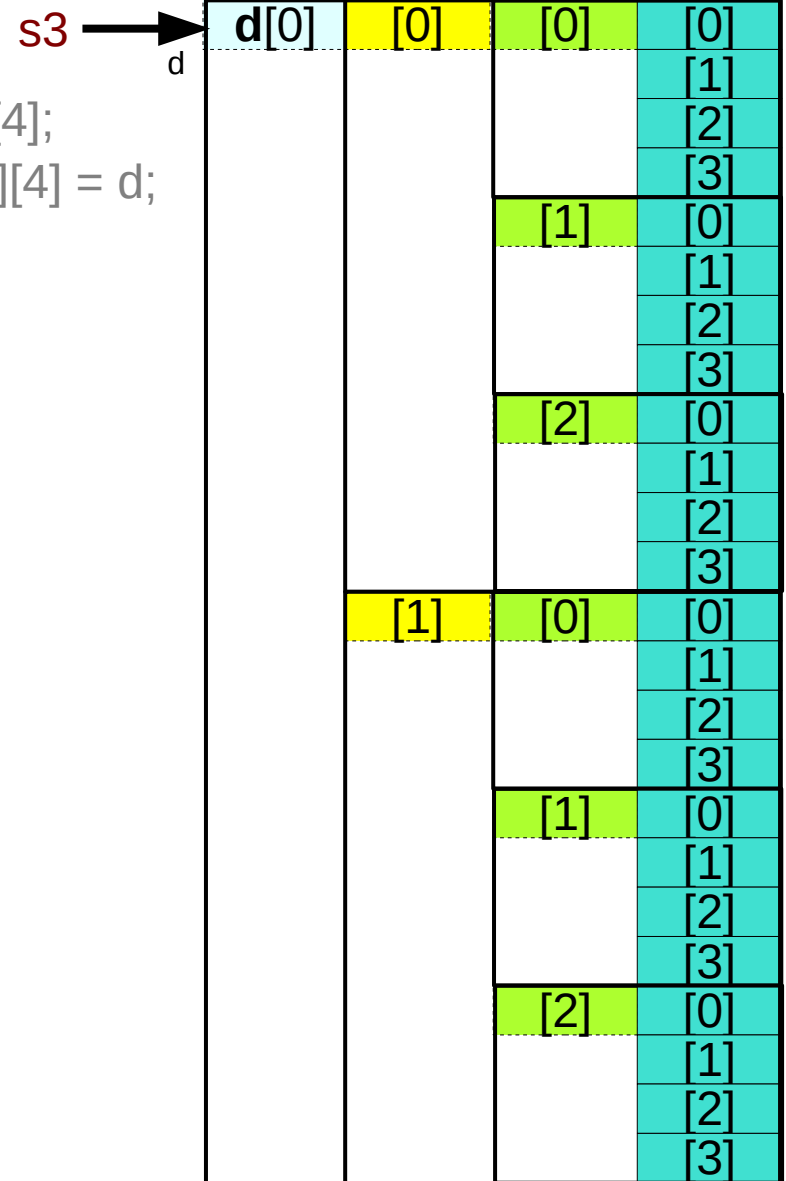
```
int a[4];
int (*p0) = a;
```



```
int b[4][2];
int (*q1)[2] = b;
```



```
int c[4][2][3];
int (*r2)[2][3] = c;
```



```
int d[4][2][3][4];
int (*s3)[2][3][4] = d;
```

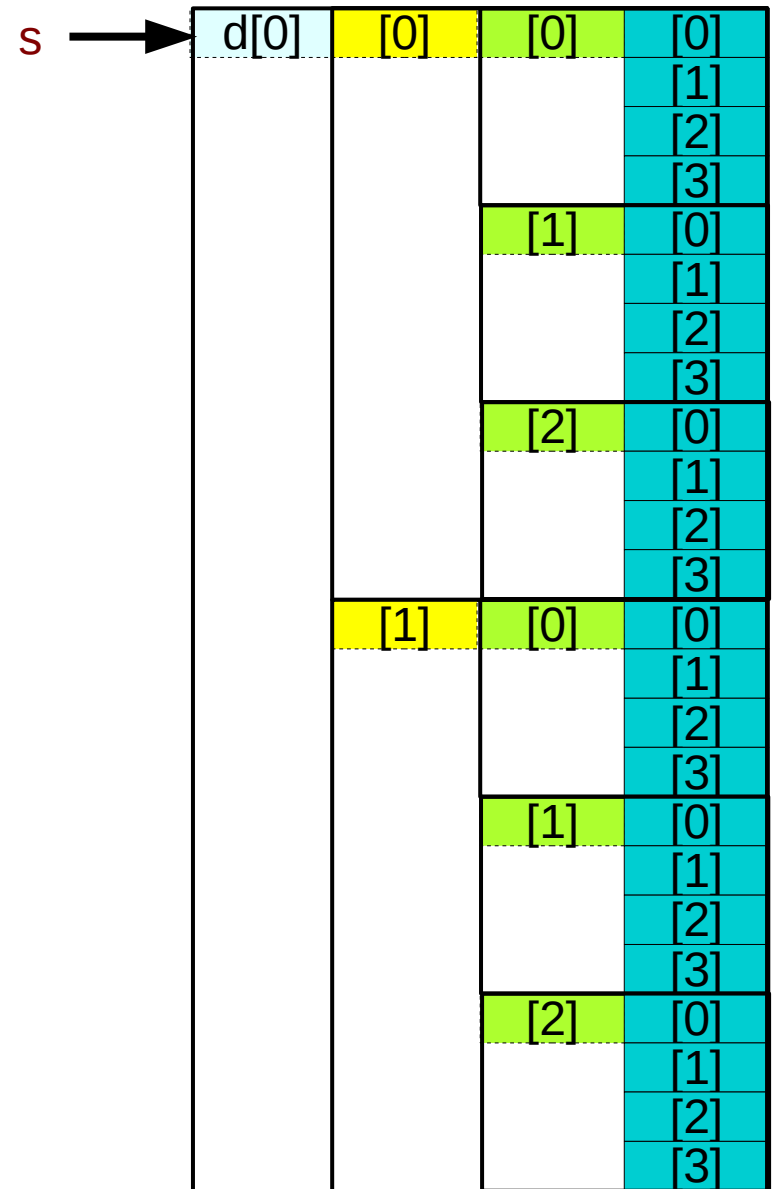
array pointers to multi-dimensional subarrays

```
int d[4][2][3][4];
int (*s)[2][3][4];
```

d	4-d array name	d[4][2][3][4]
	3-d array pointer	(*p)[2][3][4]
d[i]	3-d array name	d[i][2][3][4]
	2-d array pointer	(*q)[3][4]
d[i][j]	2-d array name	d[i][j][3][4]
	1-d array pointer	(*r)[4]
d[i][j][k]	1-d array name	d[i][j][k][4]
	0-d array pointer	(*s)

i,j,k are specific index values

i = [0..3], j = [0..1], k = [0..2]



Initializing array pointers to multi-dimensional subarrays

```
int d[4][2][3][4];  
int (*s)[2][3][4];
```

<code>d</code>	4-d array name 3-d array pointer	<code>d[4][2][3][4]</code> <code>(*p)[2][3][4]</code>	<code>p[i][j][k][l]</code> <code>int (*p)[2][3][4] = d;</code>
<code>d[i]</code>	3-d array name 2-d array pointer	<code>d[i][2][3][4]</code> <code>(*q)[3][4]</code>	<code>q[j][k][l]</code> <code>int (*q)[3][4] = d[i];</code>
<code>d[i][j]</code>	2-d array name 1-d array pointer	<code>d[i][j][3][4]</code> <code>(*r)[4]</code>	<code>r[k][l]</code> <code>int (*r)[4] = d[i][j];</code>
<code>d[i][j][k]</code>	1-d array name 0-d array pointer	<code>d[i][j][k][4]</code> <code>(*s)</code>	<code>s[l]</code> <code>int (*s) = d[i][j][k];</code>

`i = [0..3], j = [0..1], k = [0..2]`

Passing multidimensional array names

```
int a[4];  
int (*p);
```

call
funa(a, ...);

prototype
void **fun**a(int (*p), ...);

```
int b[4][2];  
int (*q)[2];
```

call
funb(b, ...);

prototype
void **fun**b(int (*q)[2], ...);

```
int c[4][2][3];  
int (*r)[2][3];
```

call
func(c, ...);

prototype
void **func**(int (*r)[2][3], ...);

```
int d[4][2][3][4];  
int (*s)[2][3][4];
```

call
fund(d, ...);

prototype
void **fund**(int (*s)[2][3][4], ...);

References

- [1] Essential C, Nick Parlante
- [2] Efficient C Programming, Mark A. Weiss
- [3] C A Reference Manual, Samuel P. Harbison & Guy L. Steele Jr.
- [4] C Language Express, I. K. Chun