

Applications of Pointers (1A)

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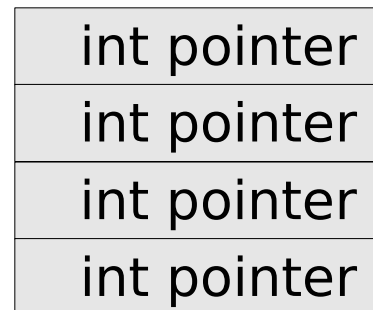
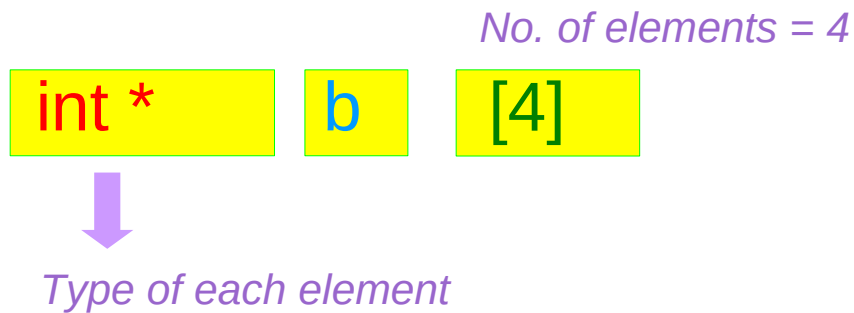
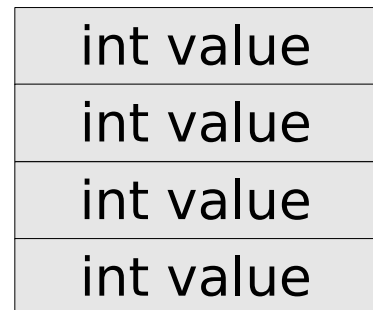
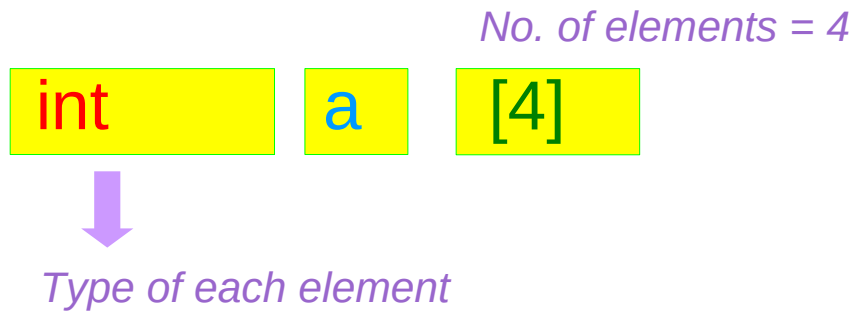
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Array of Pointers

Array of Pointers

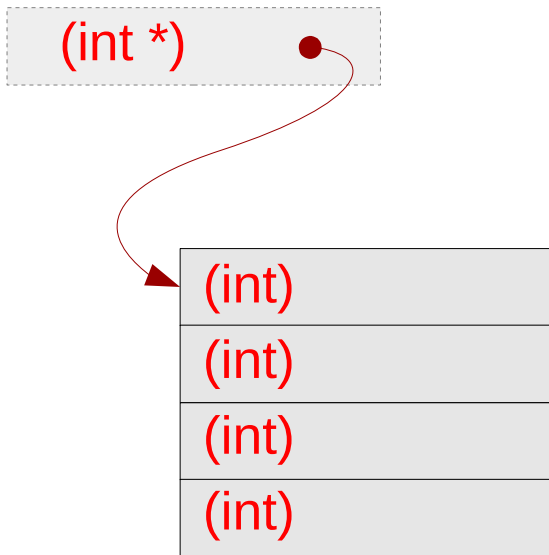
```
int    a [4];  
int *  b [4];
```



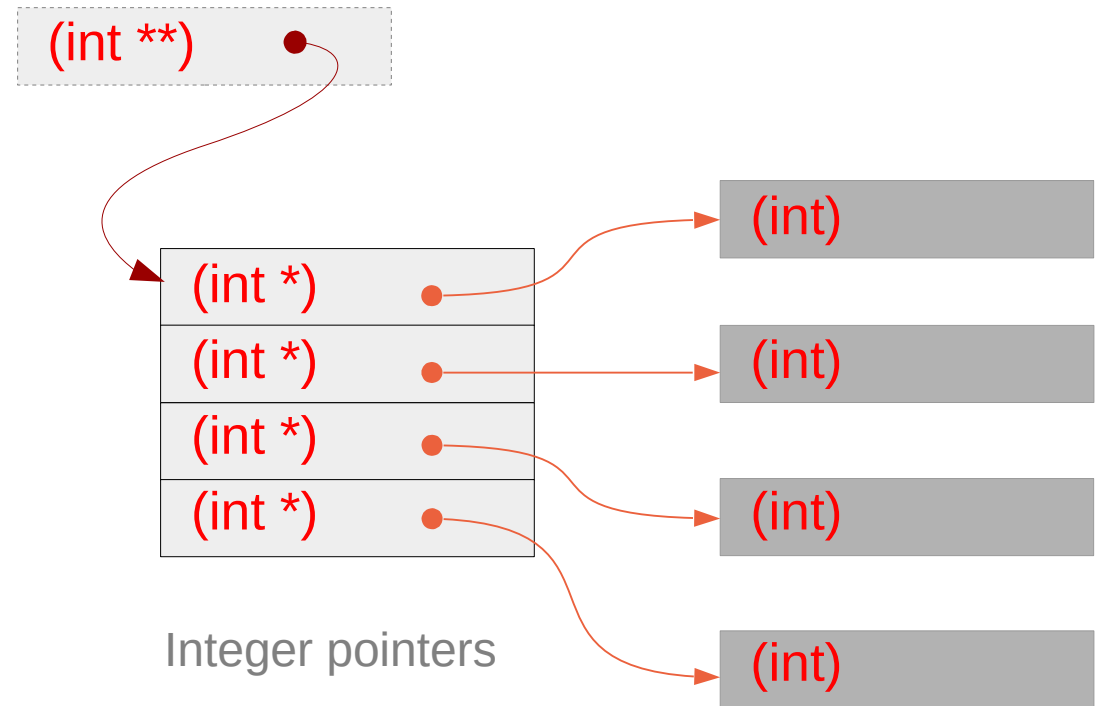
Array of Pointers – a type view

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

```
int * b [4];
```



Integers

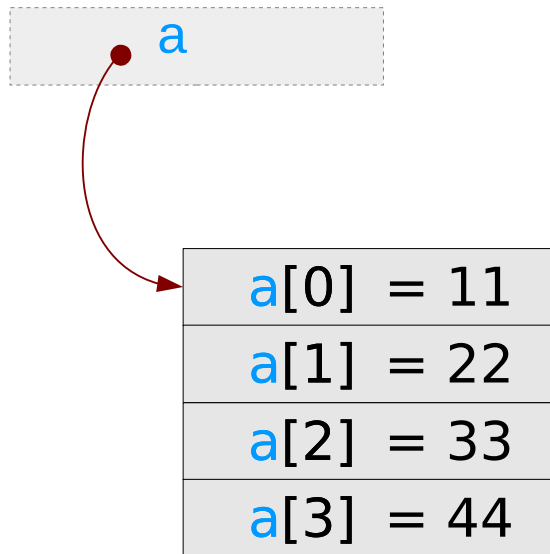


Integer pointers
taking actual
memory locations

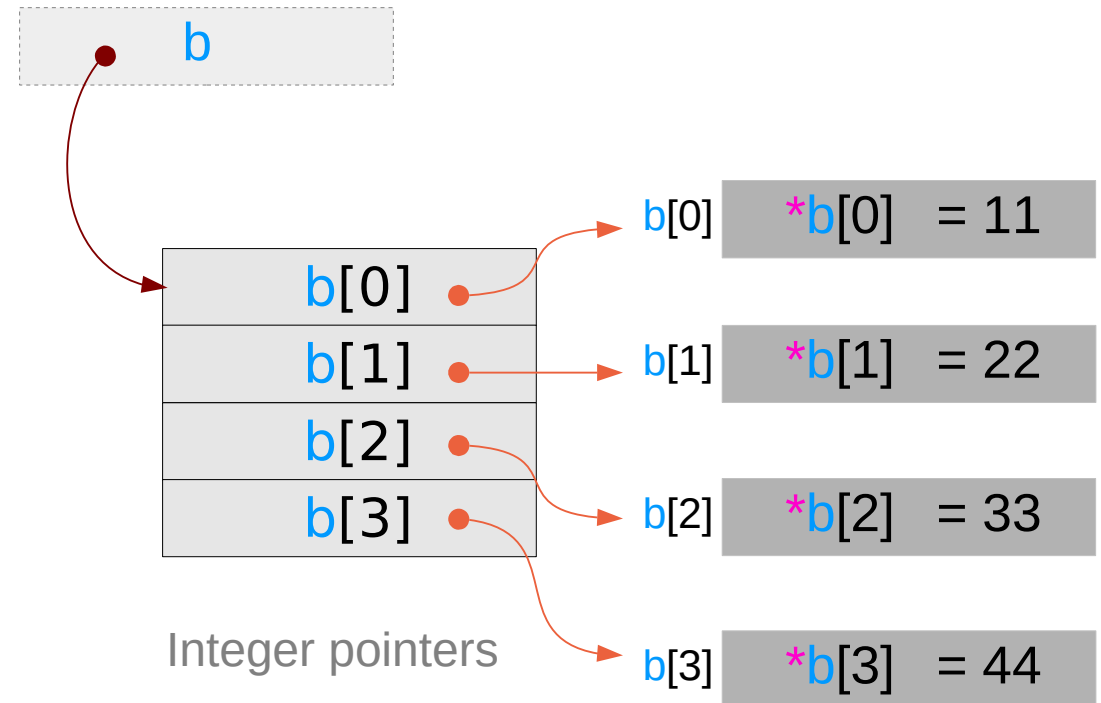
Array of Pointers – a variable view

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

```
int * b[4];
```

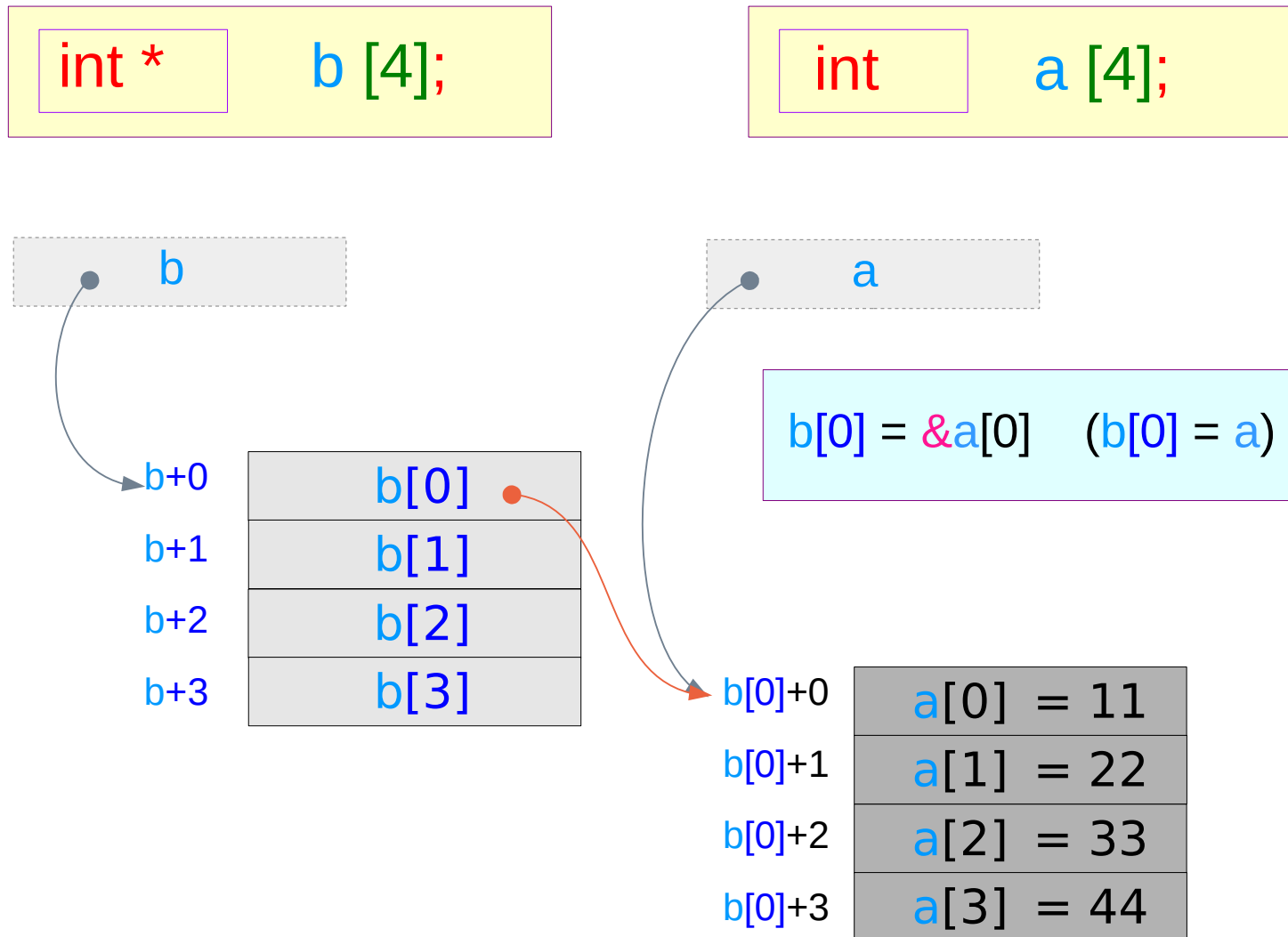


Integers



Integer pointers

Array of Pointers – assigning a 1-d array name



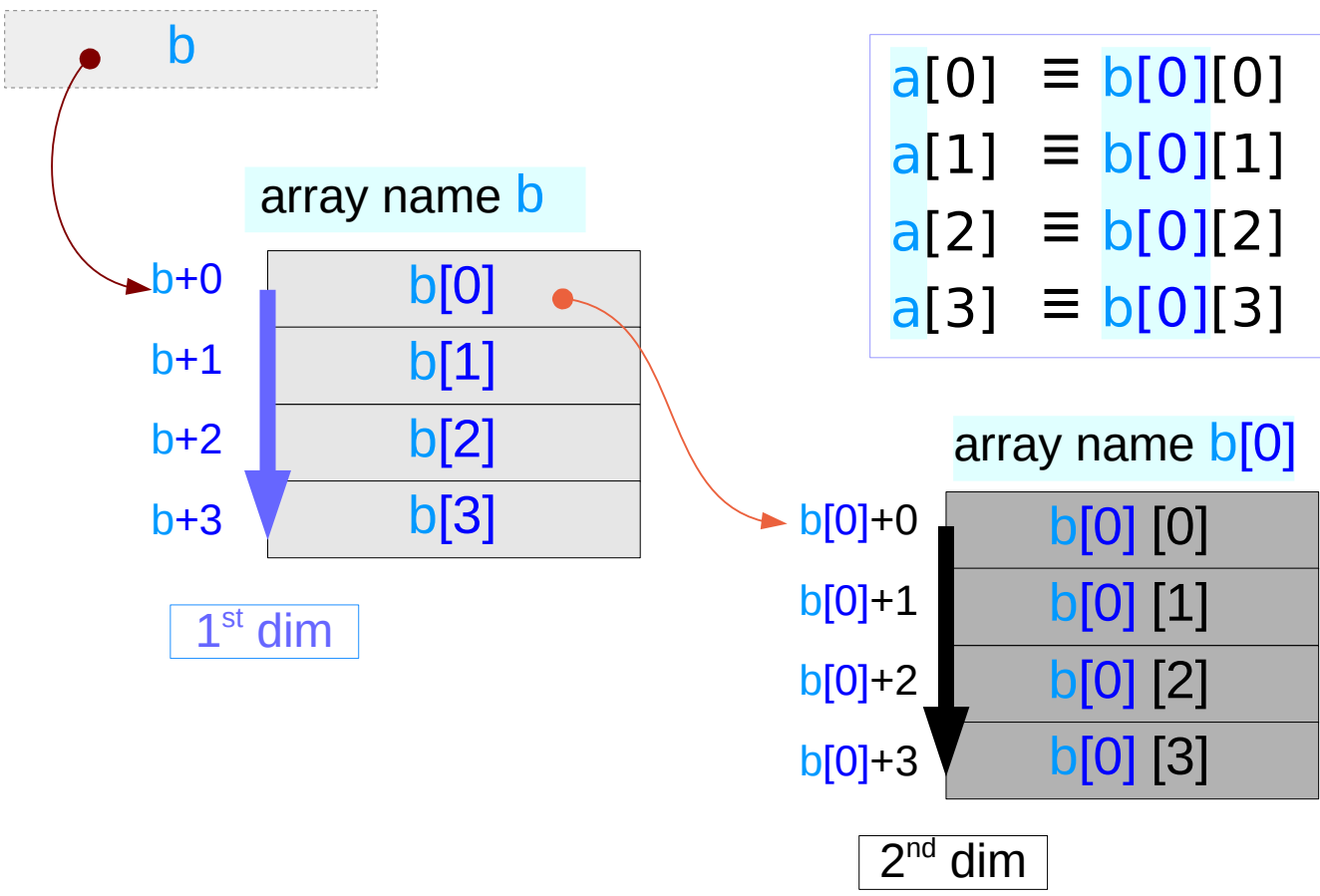
Array of Pointers – an extended dimension

```
int * b [4];
```

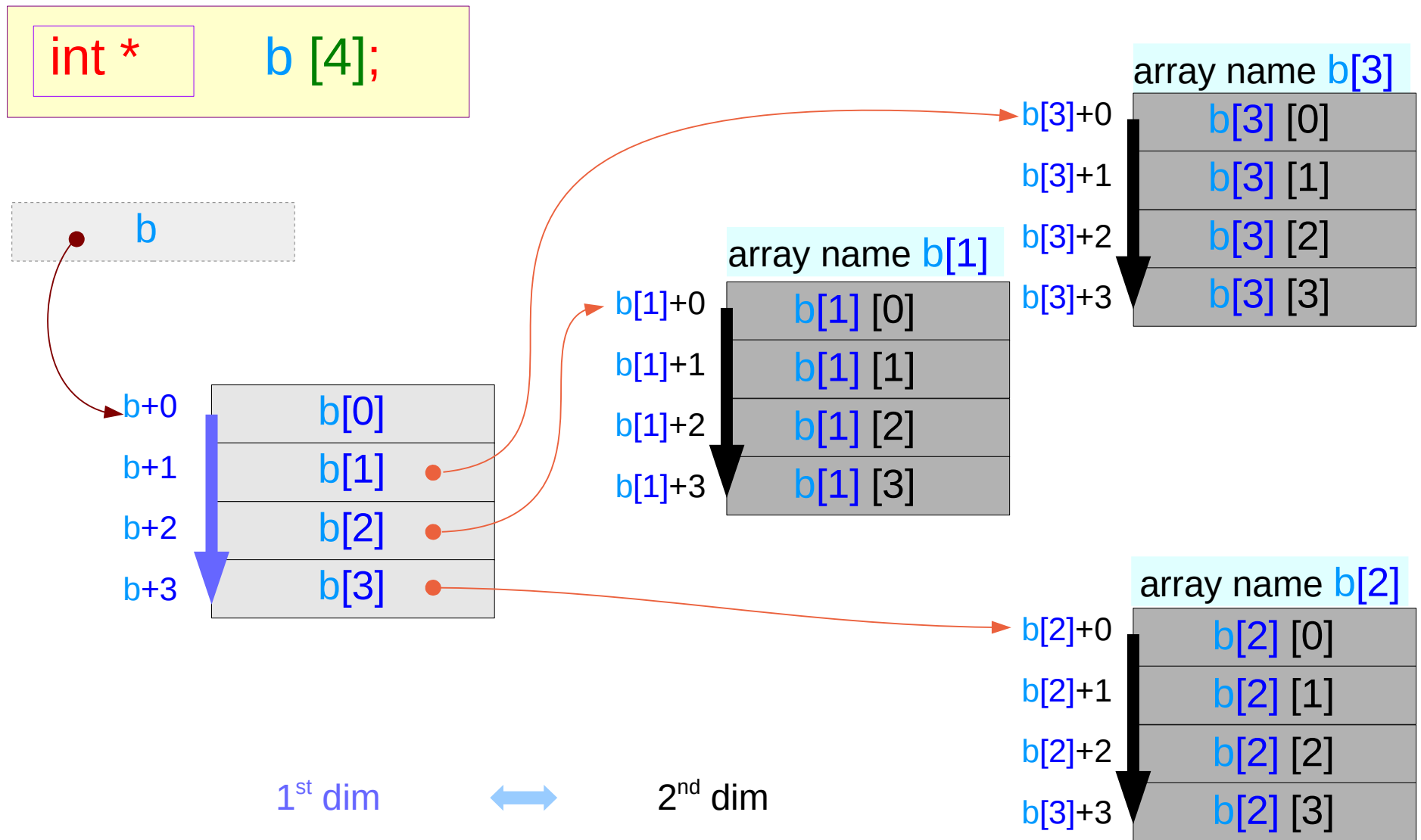
assignment `b[0] = a`

equivalence

$$\begin{aligned} a[0] &\equiv b[0][0] \equiv *((*(b+0)+0)) \\ a[1] &\equiv b[0][1] \equiv *((*(b+0)+1)) \\ a[2] &\equiv b[0][2] \equiv *((*(b+0)+2)) \\ a[3] &\equiv b[0][3] \equiv *((*(b+0)+3)) \end{aligned}$$



Array of Pointers – assigning other 1-d array names



2-d access of a 1-d array – using a pointer array

```
int * b [4];
```

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

```
b[0] = &a[0*4] (b[0] = a+ 0)  
b[1] = &a[1*4] (b[1] = a+ 4)  
b[2] = &a[2*4] (b[2] = a+ 8)  
b[3] = &a[3*4] (b[3] = a+12)
```



2-d access of a 1-d array

$$b[i][j] \equiv *((*(b+i)+j))$$
$$a[i*4+j] \equiv *(a + i*4+j)$$

1-d access of a 1-d array

3-d access of a 1-d array – using pointer arrays

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



a[i]	≡ *(a+i)
b[i][j]	≡ *(* (b+i)+j)
c[i][j][k]	≡ *(* (* (c+i)+j)+k)

3-d access of a 1-d array – pointer array assignment

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

```
a[i]    ≡ *(a+i)  
b[i][j] ≡ *(*b+i)+j  
c[i][j][k] ≡ *(*(*c+i)+j)+k
```

```
for (i=0; i<4; ++i)  
    c[i] = &b[i*4];  
  
for (i=0; i<4*4; ++i)  
    b[i] = &a[i*4]
```



3-d access of a 1-d array

```
c[i][j][k] ≡  
a[i*M*N+j*N+k] ≡  
a[(i*M + j)*N+k]
```

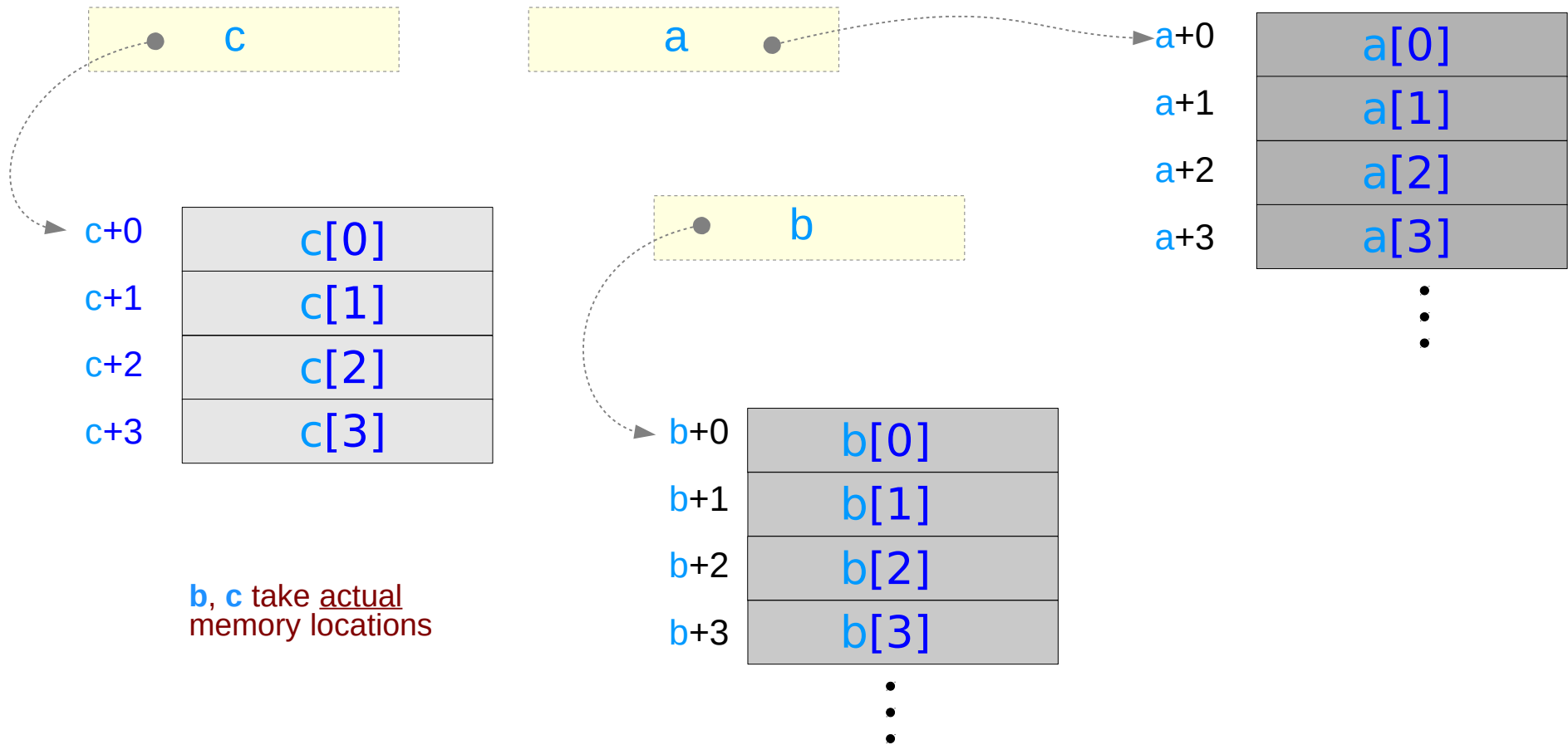
1-d access of a 1-d array

Initialization of pointer arrays **b** and **c**

3-d Array – using pointer arrays **b**, **c**

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

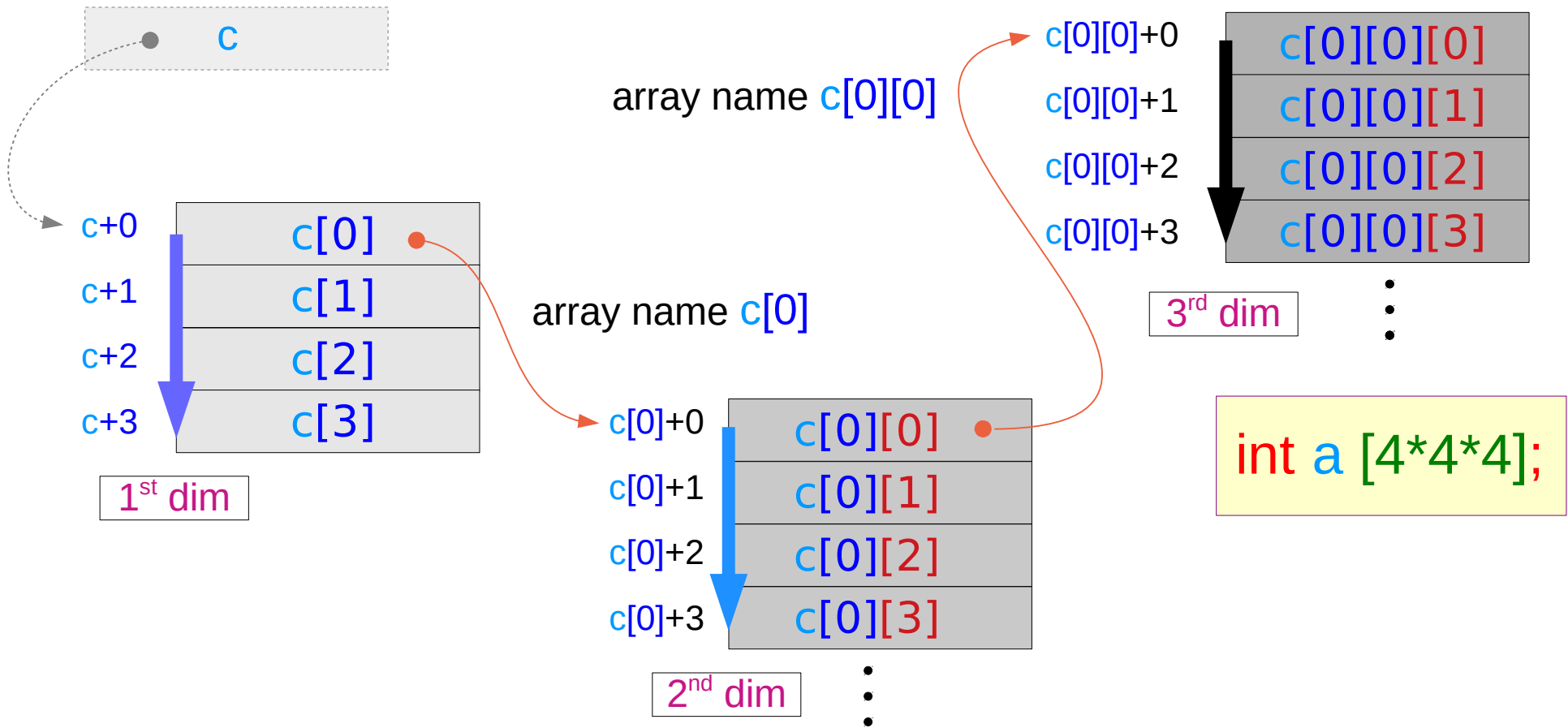
```
int      a [4*4*4];
```



3-d Array – pointer arrays extend dimensions

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

```
c[0] = b;      (c[0] = &b[0];)  
b[0] = a;     (b[0] = &a[0];)
```



Using recursive pointers and brackets

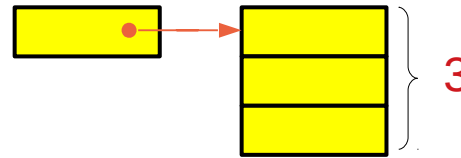
$c[i][j][k]$	\rightarrow	$*(c[i][j] + k)$	$X[k] = *(X+k)$
$*(c[i][j] + k)$	\rightarrow	$*(*(c[i] + j) + k)$	$Y[j] = *(Y+j)$
$*(*(c[i] + j) + k)$	\rightarrow	$*(*(*(c + i) + j) + k)$	$Z[i] = *(Z+i)$

$c[i][j][k]$	\leftrightarrow	$*(*(*(c+i)+j)+k)$
--------------	-------------------	--------------------

Initializing two 1-d pointer arrays **b**, **c**

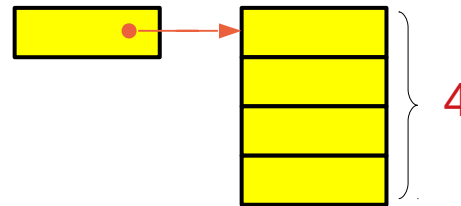
```
int    a [2*3*4];  
int*   b [2*3];  
int**  c [2];
```

```
c[0] = &b[0*3];  
c[1] = &b[1*3];
```



```
int c[2];  
int b[2*3];
```

```
b[0] = &a[0*4];  
b[1] = &a[1*4];  
b[2] = &a[2*4];  
b[3] = &a[3*4];  
b[4] = &a[4*4];  
b[5] = &a[5*4];
```



```
int b[2*3];  
int a[2*3*4];
```


Initialization of pointer arrays – a general case

```
int a [L*M*N];
```

```
int* b [L*M];  
int** c [L];
```

pointer arrays b, c

```
int ** c[L];  
int * b[L*M];
```

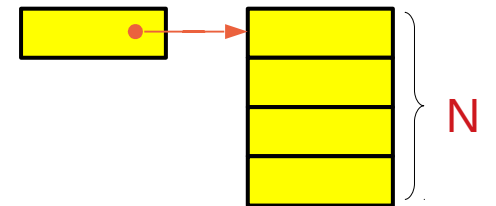
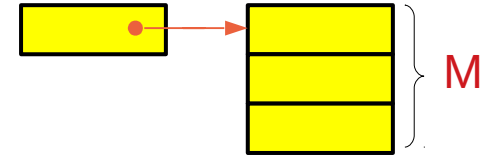
```
for (i=0; i<L; ++i)  
c[i] = &b[i*M];
```

```
int * b[L*M];  
int a[L*M*N];
```

```
for (j=0; j<L*M; ++j)  
b[j] = &a[j*N];
```



```
int c [L][M][N];
```



Accessing a as a 1-d array

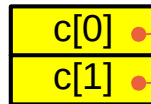
```
int    a [2*3*4];  
int*  b [2*3];  
int** c [2];
```



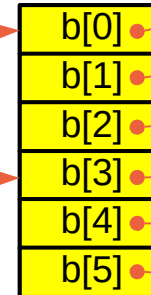
```
int    a [24];
```

b, c take actual
memory locations

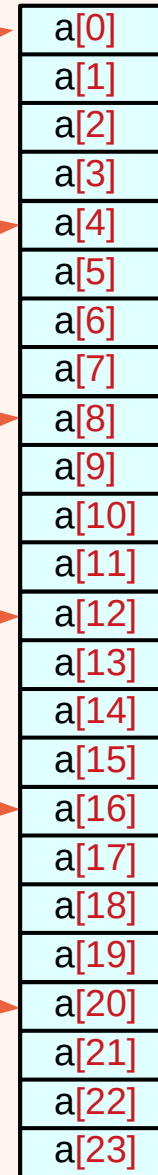
int** c [2];



int* b [2*3];



int a [2*3*4];



24=2*3*4

```
c[i][j][k] ≡ *(*(*c+i)+j)+k  
b[i][j]   ≡ *(*(*b+i)+j)  
a[i]      ≡ *(*a+i)
```

```
int c[2][3][4] ;  
int b[2*3][4] ;  
int a[2*3*4] ;
```

Accessing **a** as a 2-d array using **b**

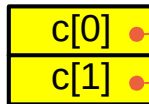
```
int    a [2*3*4];  
int*   b [2*3];  
int**  c [2];
```



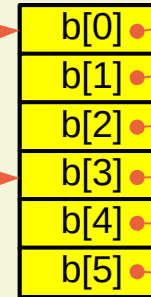
```
int    b [6][4];
```

b, **c** take actual memory locations

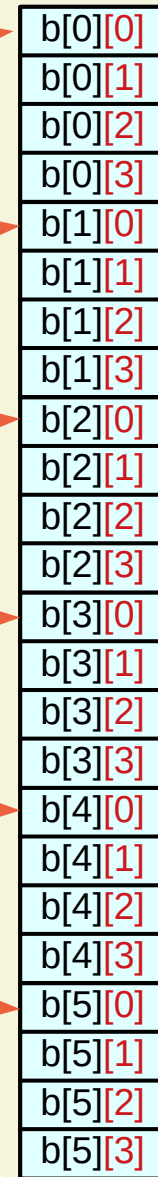
int** c [2];



int* b [2*3];



int a [2*3*4];



24=2*3*4

```
c[i][j][k] ≡ *(* (c+i)+j)+k    int c[2][3][4] ;  
b[i][j]    ≡ *(* (b+i)+j)      int b[2*3][4] ;  
a[i]       ≡ *(a+i)            int a[2*3*4] ;
```

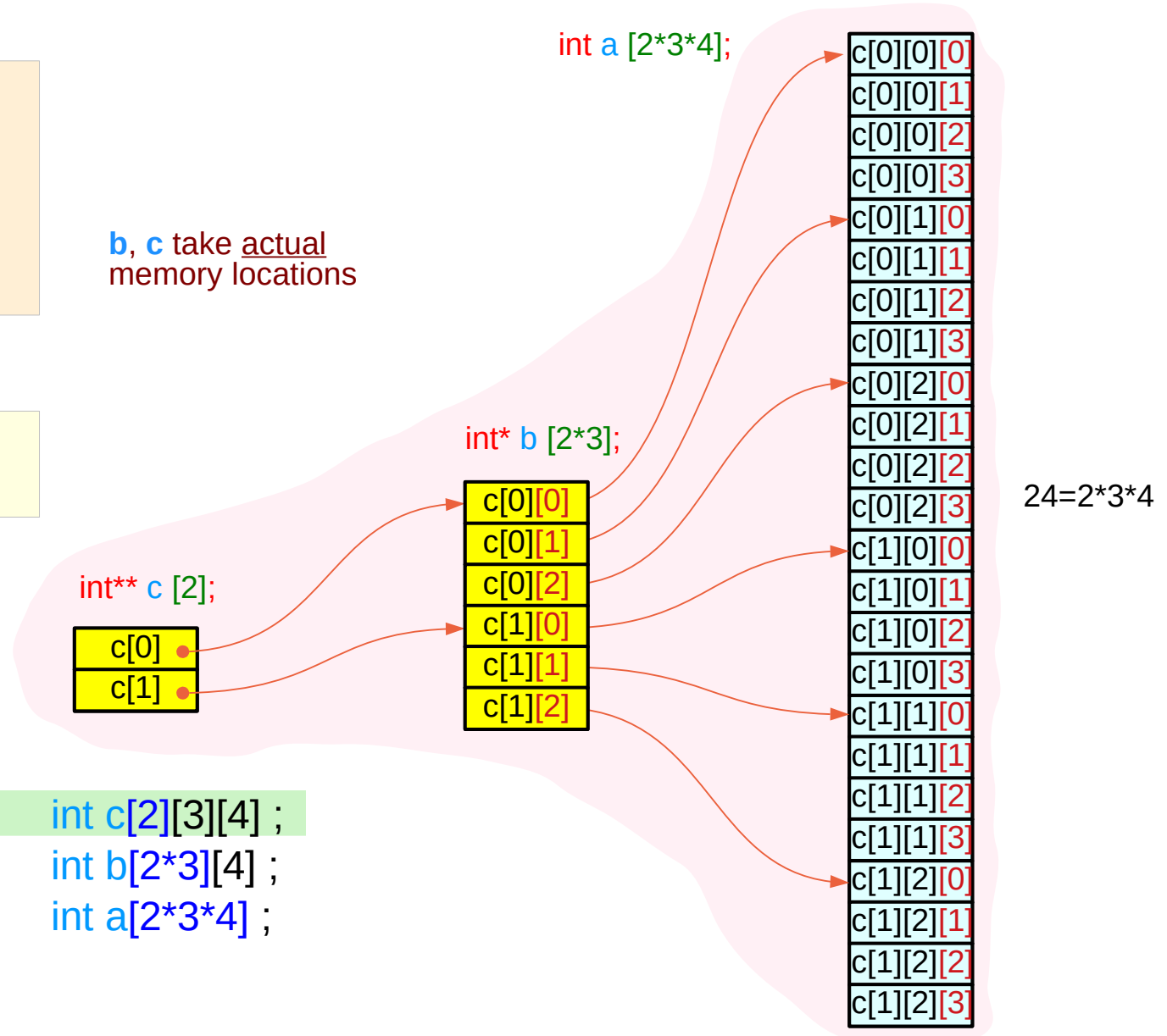
Accessing **a** as a 3-d array using **c**

```
int    a [2*3*4];  
int*   b [2*3];  
int**  c [2];
```



```
int    c [2][3][4];
```

b, **c** take actual memory locations



```
c[i][j][k] ≡ *(*(*c+i)+j)+k    int c[2][3][4] ;  
b[i][j]   ≡ *(*b+i)+j         int b[2*3][4] ;  
a[i]      ≡ *(a+i)             int a[2*3*4] ;
```

Array names of 2-d and 1-d sub-arrays

```
int    a [2*3*4];  
int*   b [2*3];  
int**  c [2];
```



```
int    c [2][3][4];
```

`c[0]` array name of a 2-d array [M][N]
`c[1]` array name of a 2-d array [M][N]

`c[0][0][0] = a[0*M*N]` starting elements
`c[1][0][0] = a[1*M*N]`

`c[0][0]` array name of a 1-d array [N]
`c[0][1]` array name of a 1-d array [N]
`c[0][2]` array name of a 1-d array [N]
`c[1][0]` array name of a 1-d array [N]
`c[1][1]` array name of a 1-d array [N]
`c[1][2]` array name of a 1-d array [N]

`c[0][0][0] = a[(0*M+0)*N]` starting elements
`c[0][1][0] = a[(0*M+1)*N]`
`c[0][2][0] = a[(0*M+2)*N]`
`c[1][0][0] = a[(1*M+0)*N]`
`c[1][1][0] = a[(1*M+1)*N]`
`c[1][2][0] = a[(1*M+2)*N]`

Starting element Index

```

int    a [L*M*N];
int*   b [L*M];
int**  c [L];
    
```

↓

```

int    c [L][M][N];
    
```

- L=2**
- i=0 $i*3*4 = 0$
 - i=1 $i*3*4 = 12$
- M=3**
- j=0 $j*4 = 0$
 - j=1 $j*4 = 4$
 - j=2 $j*4 = 8$
- N=4**
- k=0 $k*1 = 0$
 - k=1 $k*1 = 1$
 - k=2 $k*1 = 2$
 - k=3 $k*1 = 3$

$c[0][0][0] = a[0]$	0
$c[1][0][0] = a[12]$	12
$c[0][0][0] = a[0]$	0 + 0
$c[0][1][0] = a[4]$	0 + 4
$c[0][2][0] = a[8]$	0 + 8
$c[1][0][0] = a[12]$	12 + 0
$c[1][1][0] = a[16]$	12 + 4
$c[1][2][0] = a[20]$	12 + 8

c[0][0][0]	a[0]
c[0][0][1]	a[1]
c[0][0][2]	a[2]
c[0][0][3]	a[3]
c[0][1][0]	a[4]
c[0][1][1]	a[5]
c[0][1][2]	a[6]
c[0][1][3]	a[7]
c[0][2][0]	a[8]
c[0][2][1]	a[9]
c[0][2][2]	a[10]
c[0][2][3]	a[11]
c[1][0][0]	a[12]
c[1][0][1]	a[13]
c[1][0][2]	a[14]
c[1][0][3]	a[15]
c[1][1][0]	a[16]
c[1][1][1]	a[17]
c[1][1][2]	a[18]
c[1][1][3]	a[19]
c[1][2][0]	a[20]
c[1][2][1]	a[21]
c[1][2][2]	a[22]
c[1][2][3]	a[23]

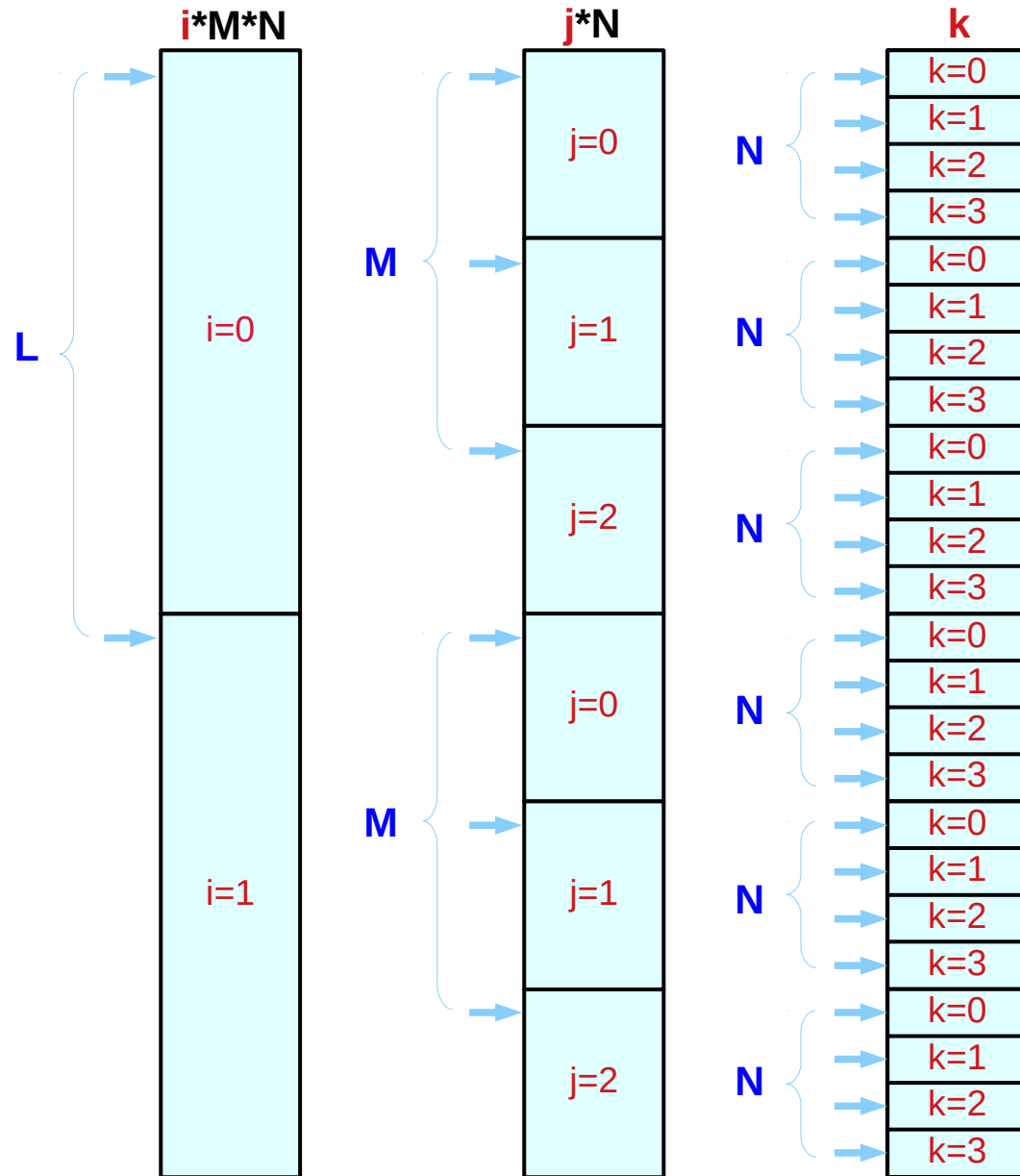
L, M, N – the number of index values

```
int    a [L*M*N];
int*   b [L*M];
int**  c [L];
```



```
int    c [L][M][N];
```

L	M	N
i [0..L-1]	j [0..M-1]	k [0..N-1]
i*M*N	j*N	k



24=2*3*4

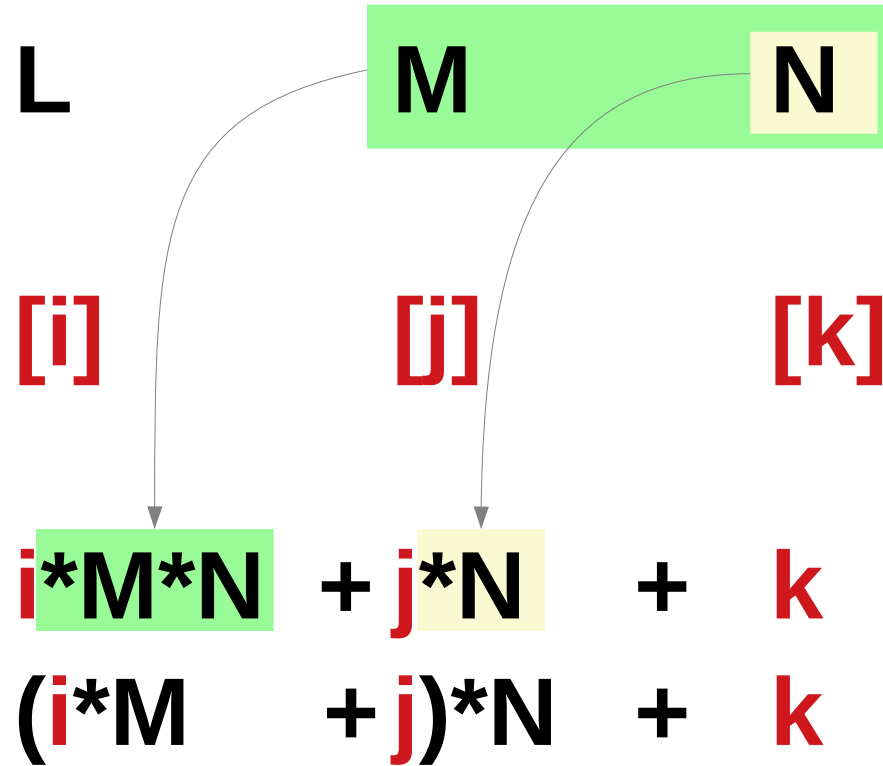
Converting a 3-d index into a 1-d index

```
int    a [L*M*N];  
int*   b [L*M];  
int**  c [L];
```



```
int    c [L][M][N];
```

L	M	N
<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>
[0..L-1]	[0..M-1]	[0..N-1]
$i*M*N$	$j*N$	<i>k</i>



3-d and 1-d accesses (recursive pointers vs. brackets)

```
c[i] = &b[i*M];  
b[j] = &a[j*N];
```



```
c[i][j][k] ≡ a[i*M*N + j*N + k]  
≡ a[(i*M + j)*N + k]
```

```
int ** c[L];  
int * b[L*M];
```

```
for (i=0; i<L; ++i)  
    c[i] = &b[i*M];
```

```
int * b[L*M];  
int a[L*M*N];
```

```
for (j=0; j<L*M; ++j)  
    b[j] = &a[j*N];
```

```
c[i][j][k]
```

```
= *((*(c+i)+j)+k)
```

```
= *((c[i]+j)+k)
```

```
= *((&b[i*M]+j)+k)
```

```
= *(b[i*M+j]+k)
```

```
= *(&a[(i*M+j)*N]+k)
```

```
= a[(i*M+j)*N+k]
```

```
← c[i] = &b[i*M]
```

```
← *((b+i*M+j)+k)
```

```
← b[m] = &a[m*N]
```

```
← *(a+(i*M+j)*N+k)
```

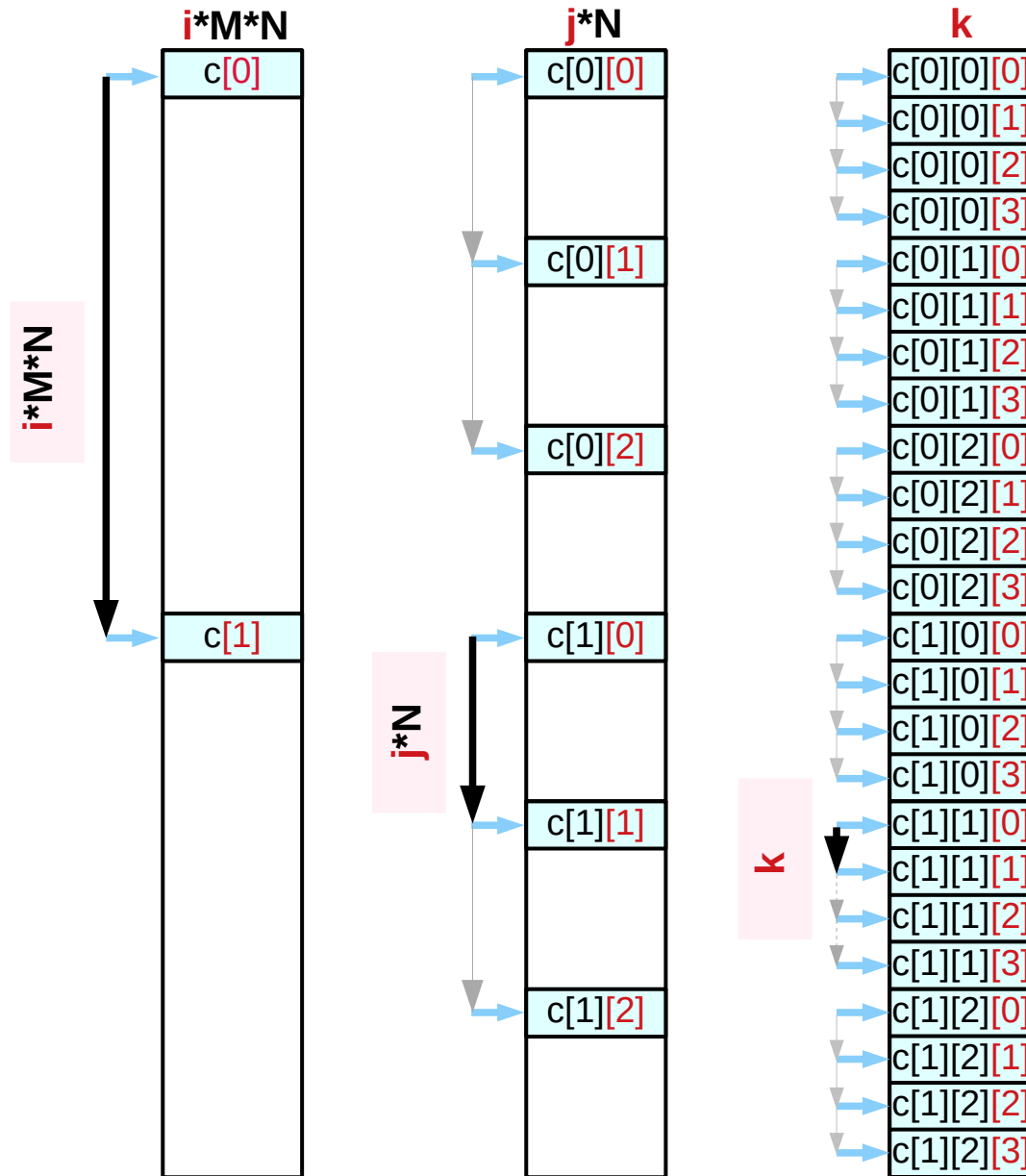
$i * M * N$, $j * N$, k – index offset values

```
int a [L*M*N];
int* b [L*M];
int** c [L];
```



```
int c [L][M][N];
```

L	M	N
i	j	k
$[0..L-1]$	$[0..M-1]$	$[0..N-1]$
$i * M * N$	$j * N$	k



Accessing **a** by base and offset addresses

```
int    a [L*M*N];
int*   b [L*M];
int**  c [L];
```



```
int    c [L][M][N];
```

L	M	N
i	j	k
[0..L-1]	[0..M-1]	[0..N-1]
$i*M*N$	$j*N$	k

Base Index = 0

Offset Index 1

Offset Index 2

Offset Index 3

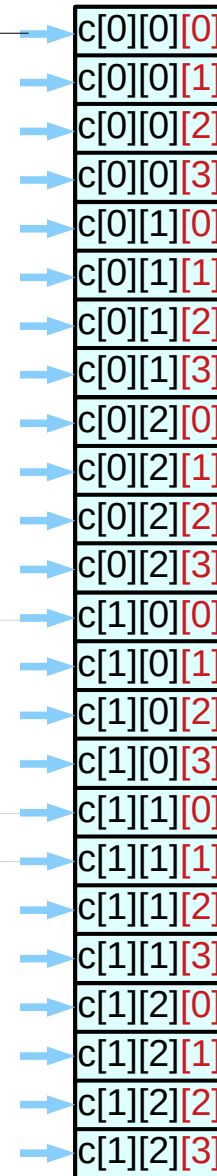
$i*M*N$

$j*N$

k

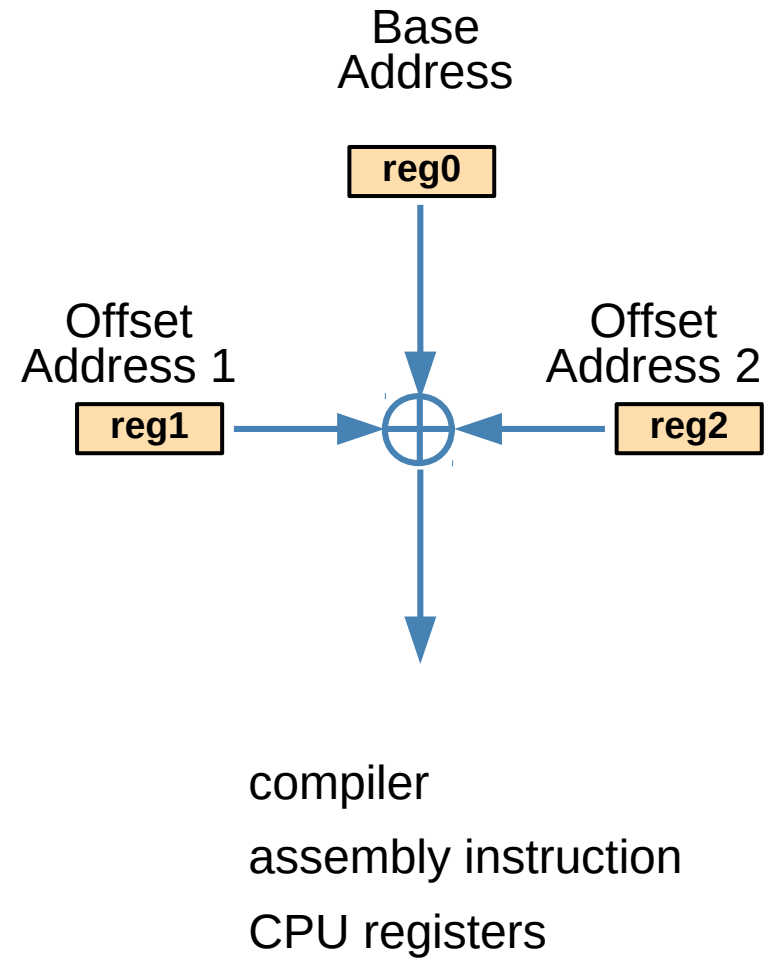
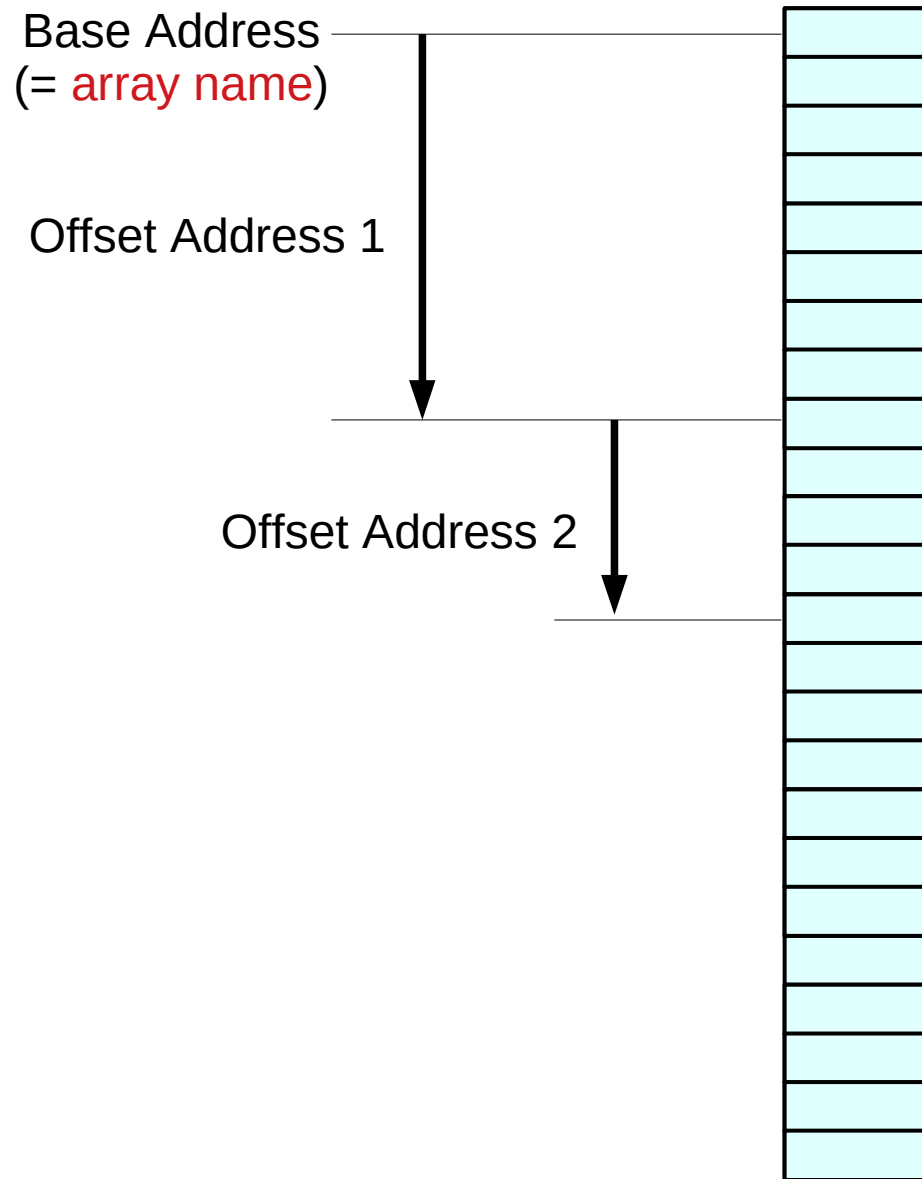
$(i*M*N + j*N + k)$

$((i*M + j)*N + k)$



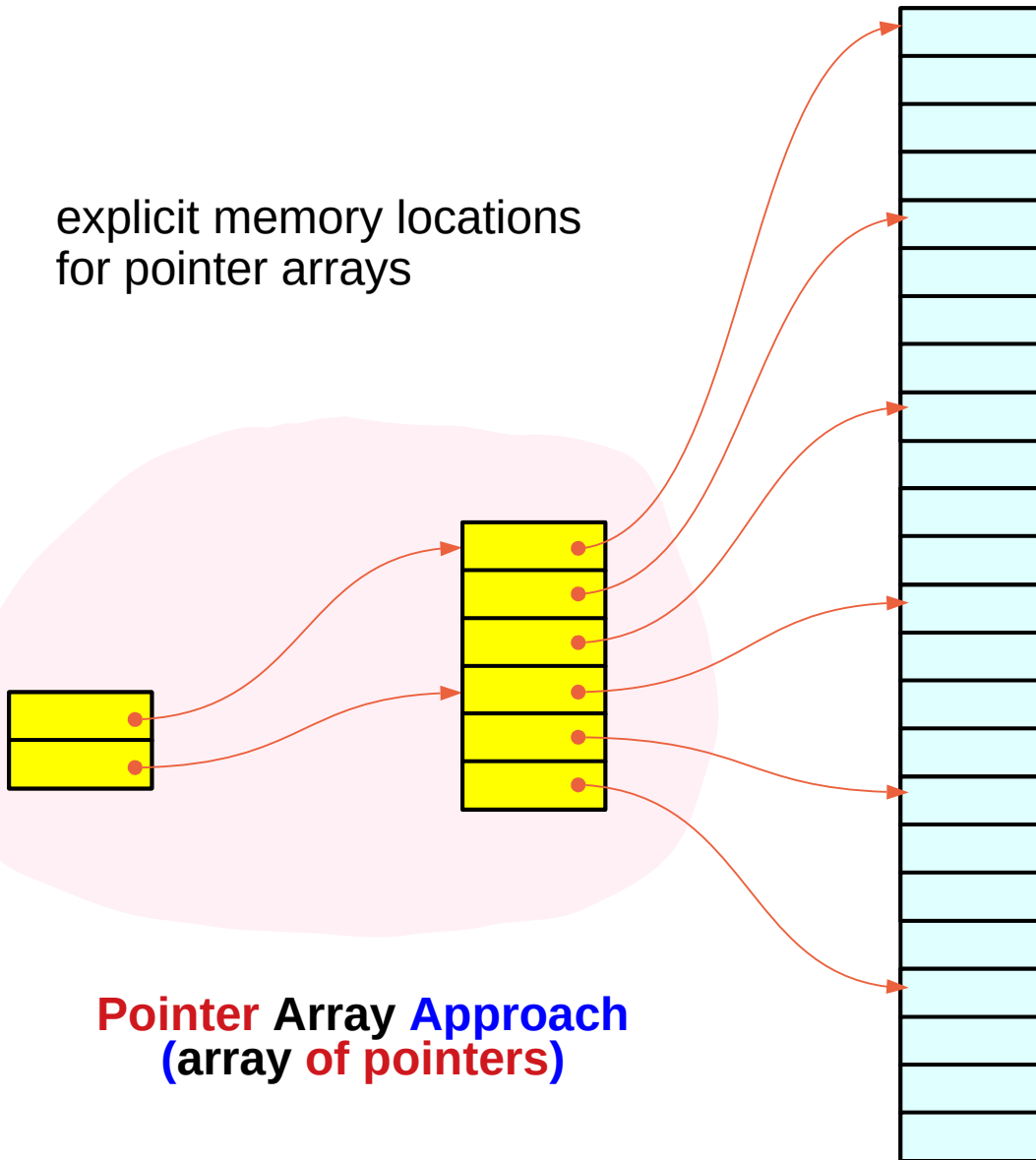
24=2*3*4

Base and Offset Addressing

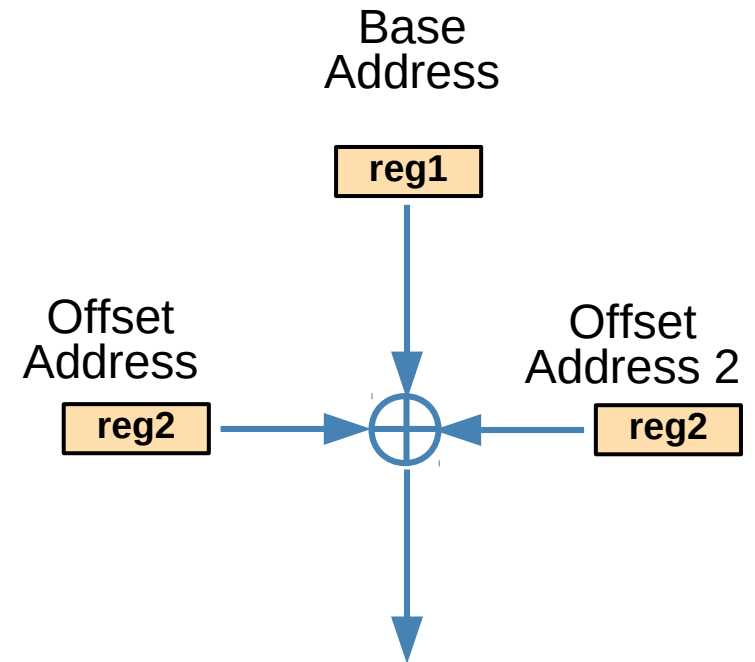


Pointer Array vs. Array Pointer

explicit memory locations
for pointer arrays



Pointer Array Approach
(array of pointers)



CPU register based address
computations eliminate the
pointer arrays

Array Pointer Approach
(pointer to arrays)

Pointer to an array – variable declarations

```
int m ;
```

```
int *n ;
```

an integer pointer

```
int a [4]
```

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

an array pointer

```
int func (int a, int b) ;
```

```
int (*fp) (int a, int b) ;
```

a function pointer

Pointer to an array – a type view

int 4 byte data

int *

an integer pointer

array pointer:
a pointer to an array

pointer array:
an array of pointers

int [4] 4*4 byte data

int (*) [4]

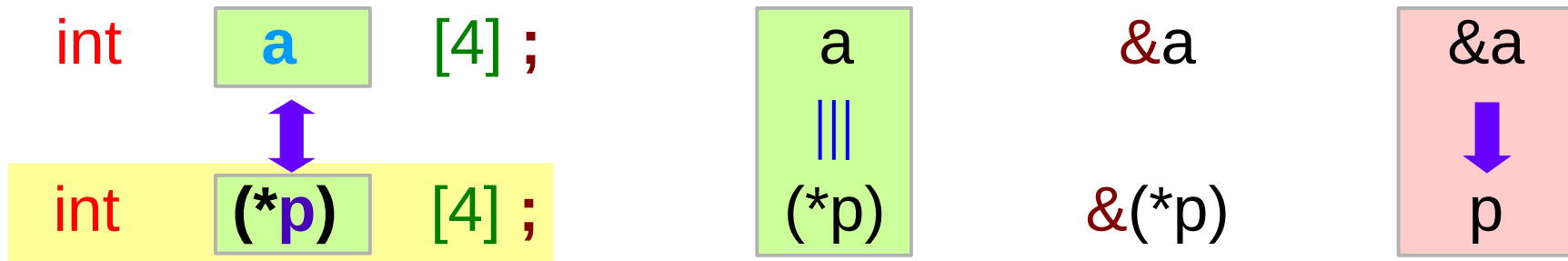
an array pointer

int (int, int) instructions

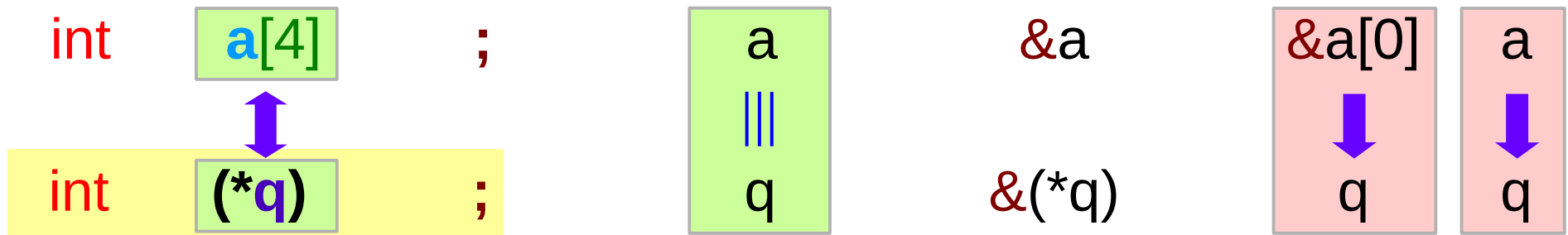
int (*) (int, int)

a function pointer

Pointer to an array : assignment and equivalence



1-d array pointer



0-d array pointer (= int pointer)

Pointer to an array : size of array

int **a** [4] ;



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

1-d array pointer

p = &a;

sizeof(p)= 8 bytes : the size of a pointer

sizeof(*p)= 4*4 bytes : the whole size of
the pointed 1-d array

int **a[4]** ;



int **(*q)** ;

0-d array pointer

q = a;

sizeof(q)= 8 bytes : the size of a pointer

sizeof(*q)= 4 bytes : the whole size of
the pointed 0-d array

Pointer to an array – a variable view (1)

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

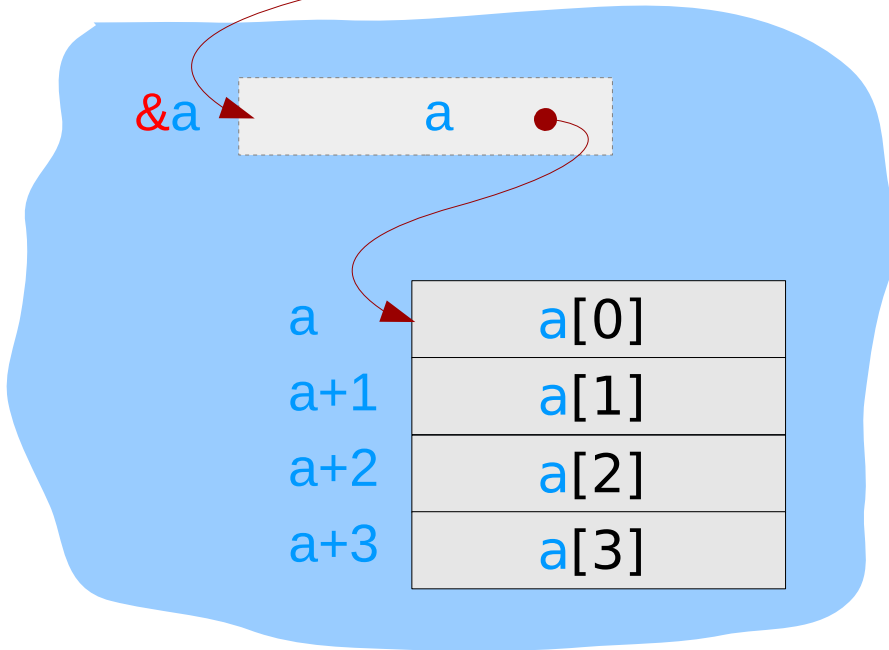
assignment
 $p = \&a$

equivalence
 $*p \equiv a$

p

1-d array pointer

points to a 1-d array –
a aggregated type data



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

$p : \text{int } (*) [4]$ type

Pointer to an array – a variable view (2)

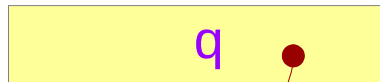
```
int (*q);
```

assignment

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

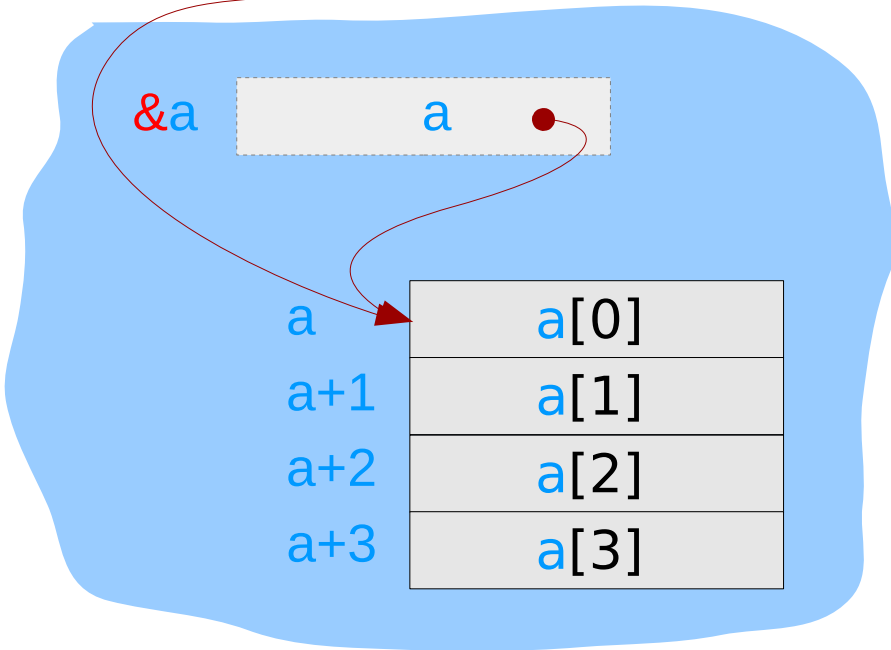
equivalence

```
*q ≡ *a  
q ≡ a
```



0-d array pointer

points to an array element –
an integer type data



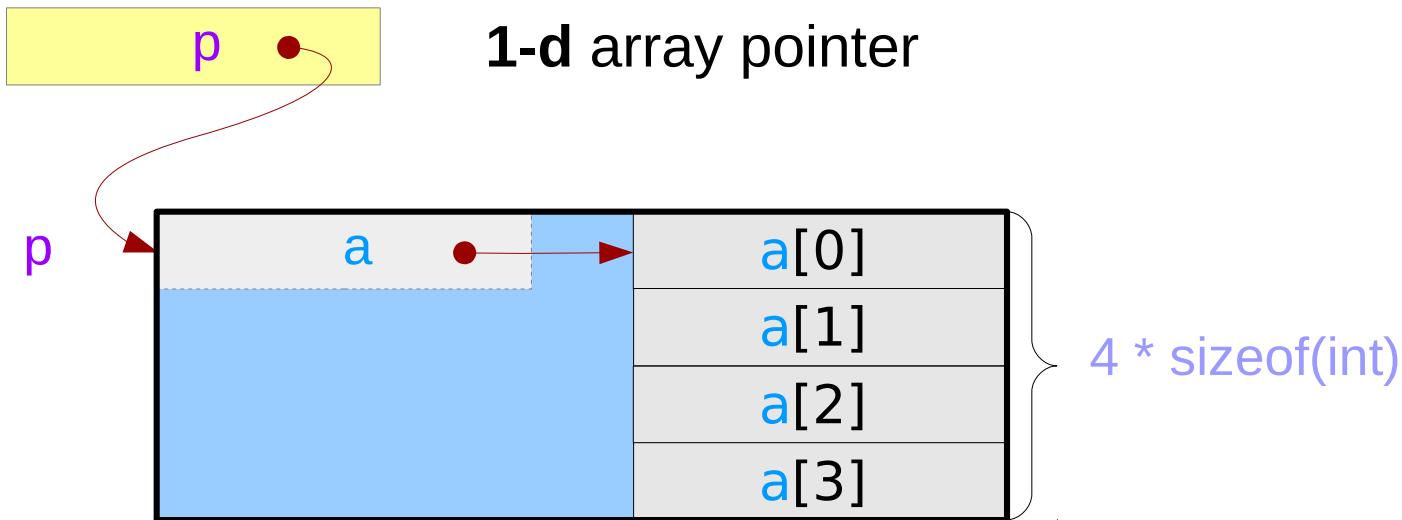
```
int a[4];
```

$q : \text{int } (*) = \text{int } * \text{ type}$

Pointer to an array – an aggregated type view

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

- An aggregated type
- starting address (&a)
 - size of all the array elements (16 bytes)



Incrementing an array pointer

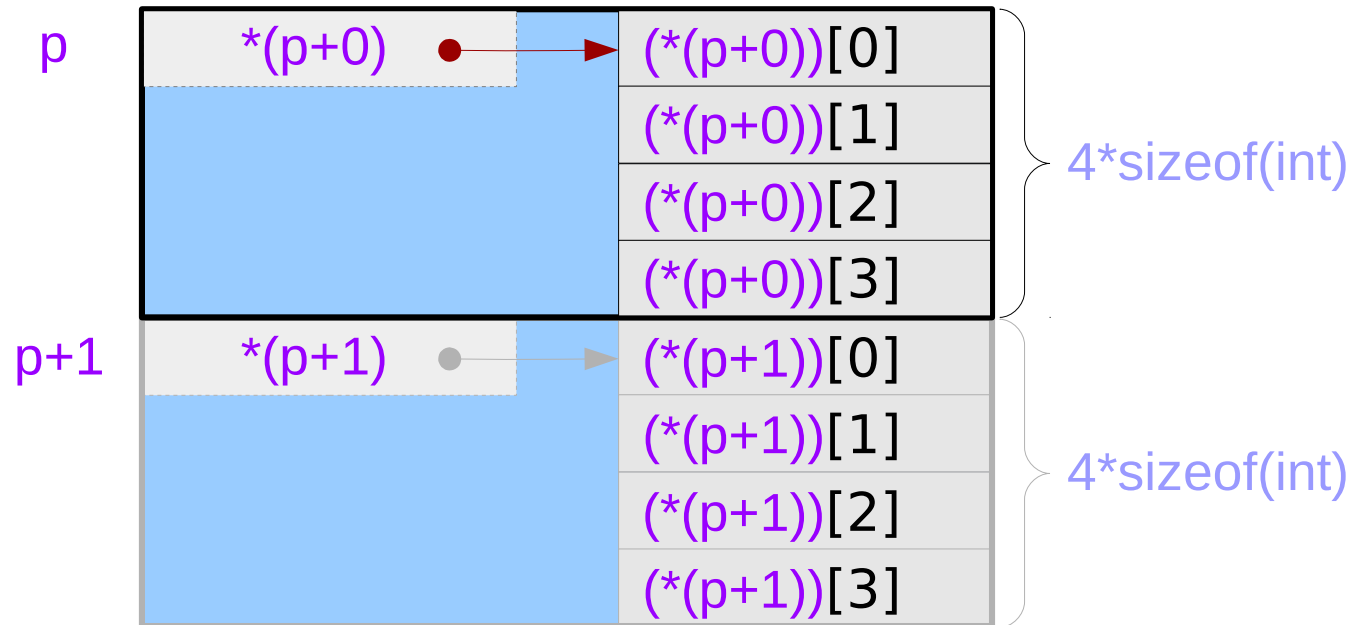
```
int (*p) [4];
```

Aggregated Type Size

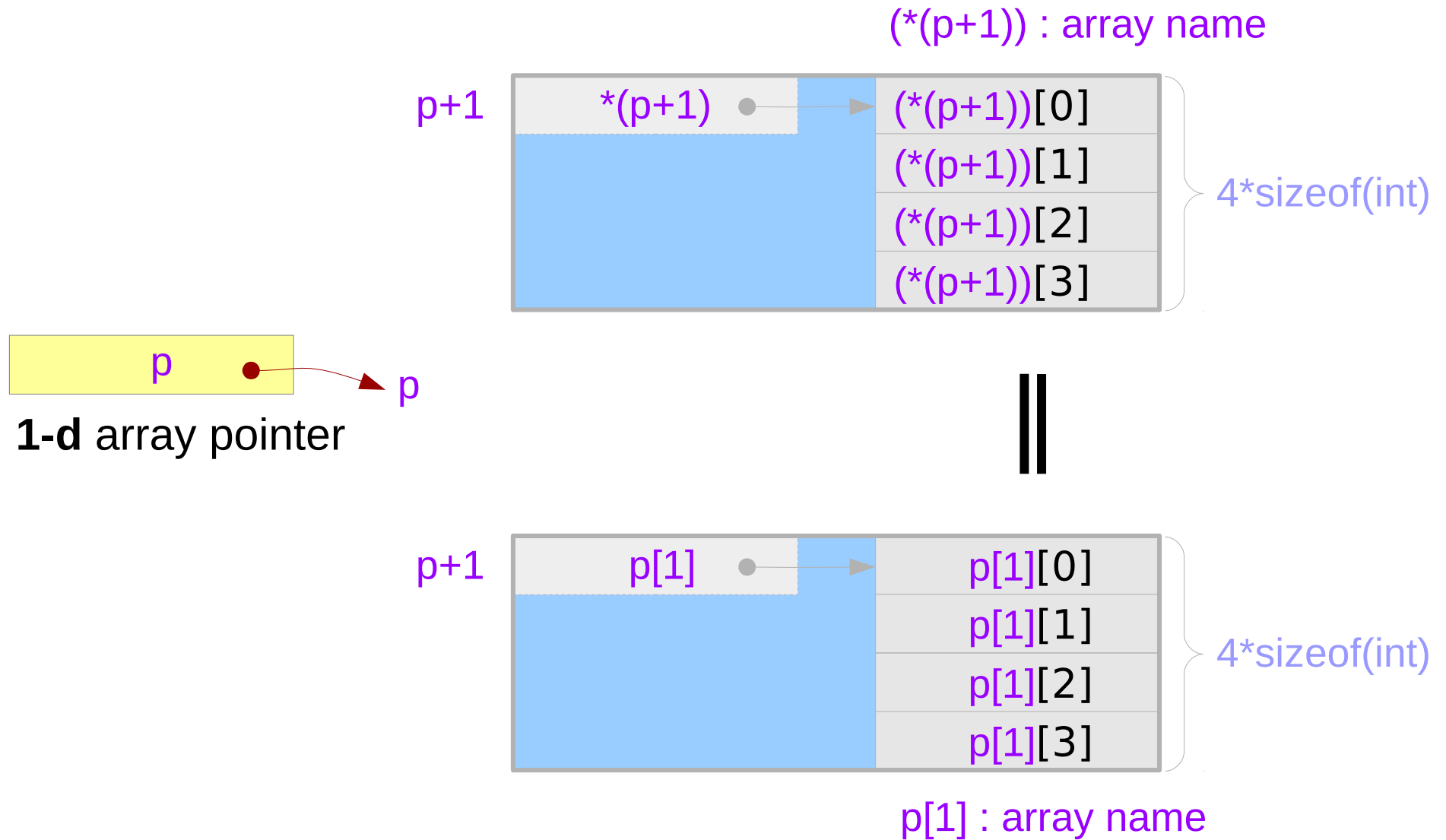
$$\begin{aligned} \text{address } p+1 - \text{address } p \\ = (\text{long}) (p+1) - (\text{long}) (p) &= 4 * \text{sizeof}(\text{int}) \end{aligned}$$



1-d array pointer



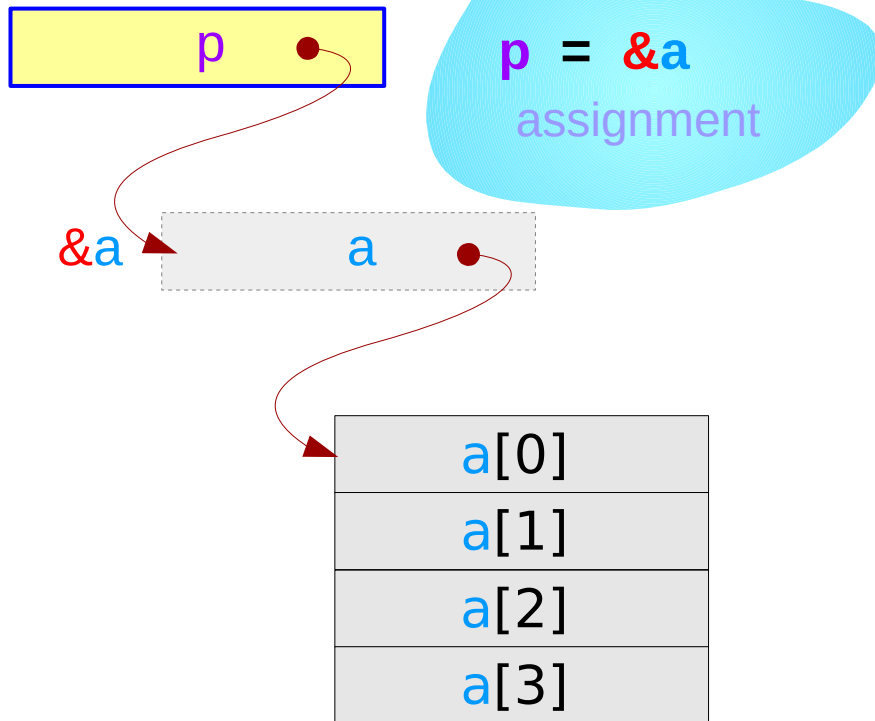
Incrementing an array pointer – extending a dimension



A 1-d array pointer and a 1-d array

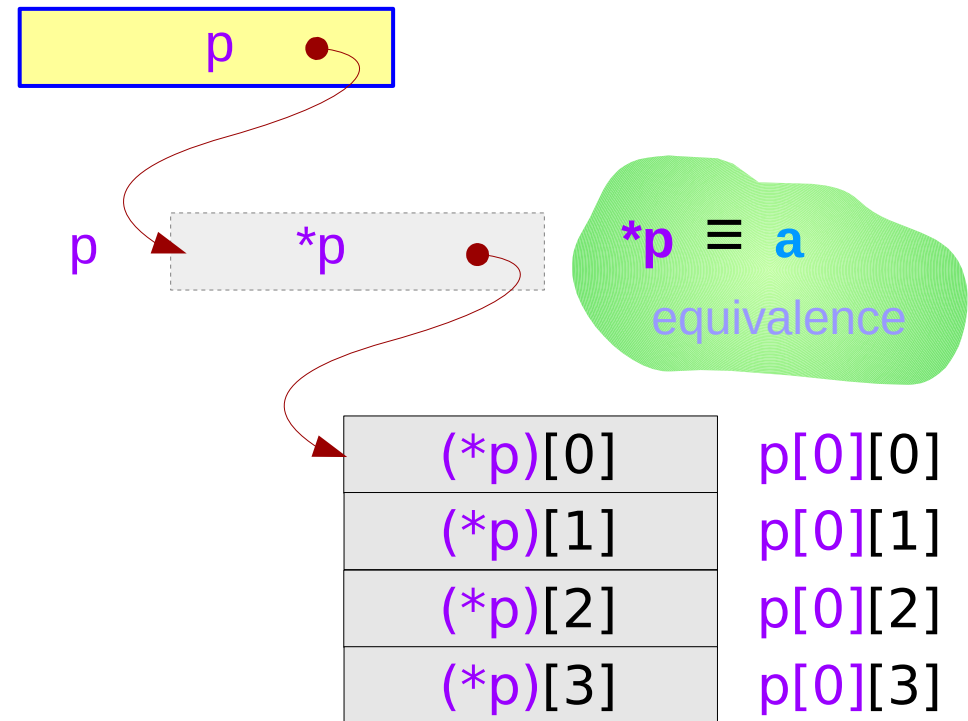
```
int    a [4];
```

1-d array pointer



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

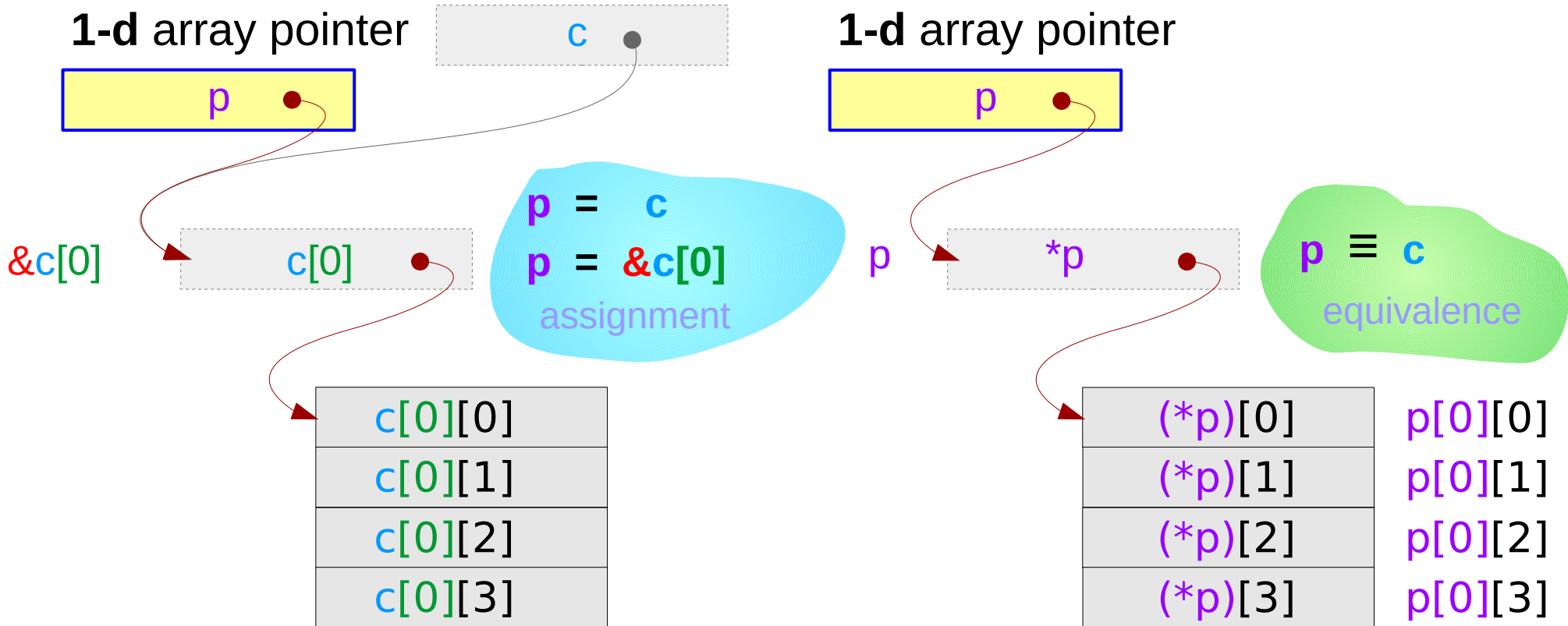
1-d array pointer



A 1-d array pointer and a 2-d array

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

```
int (*p) [4] = &c[0];
```



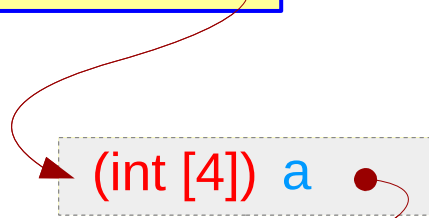
A 1-d array pointer and a 1-d array – a type view

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

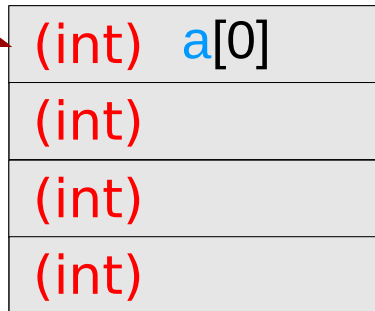
```
int (*p) [4] = &a;
```

1-d array pointer

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

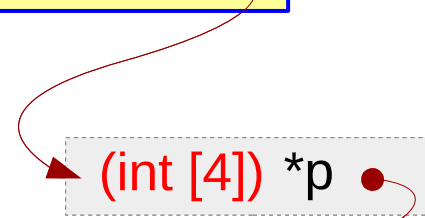


(int *)

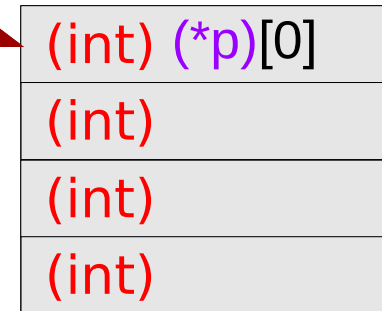


1-d array pointer

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



p[0][0]



A 1-d array pointer and a 2-d array – a type view

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

```
int (*p) [4] = &c[0];
```

1-d array pointer

(int (*)[4]) c ●

(int (*)[4]) p ●

(int [4]) c[0] ●

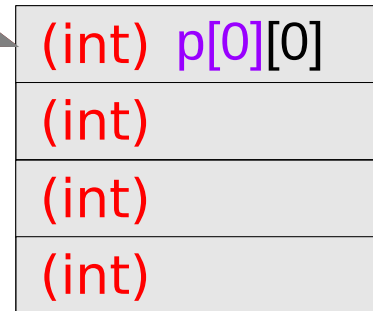
(int *)



1-d array pointer

(int (*)[4]) p ●

(int [4]) *p ●

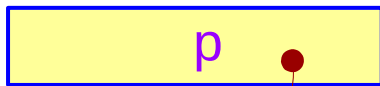


p[0][0]

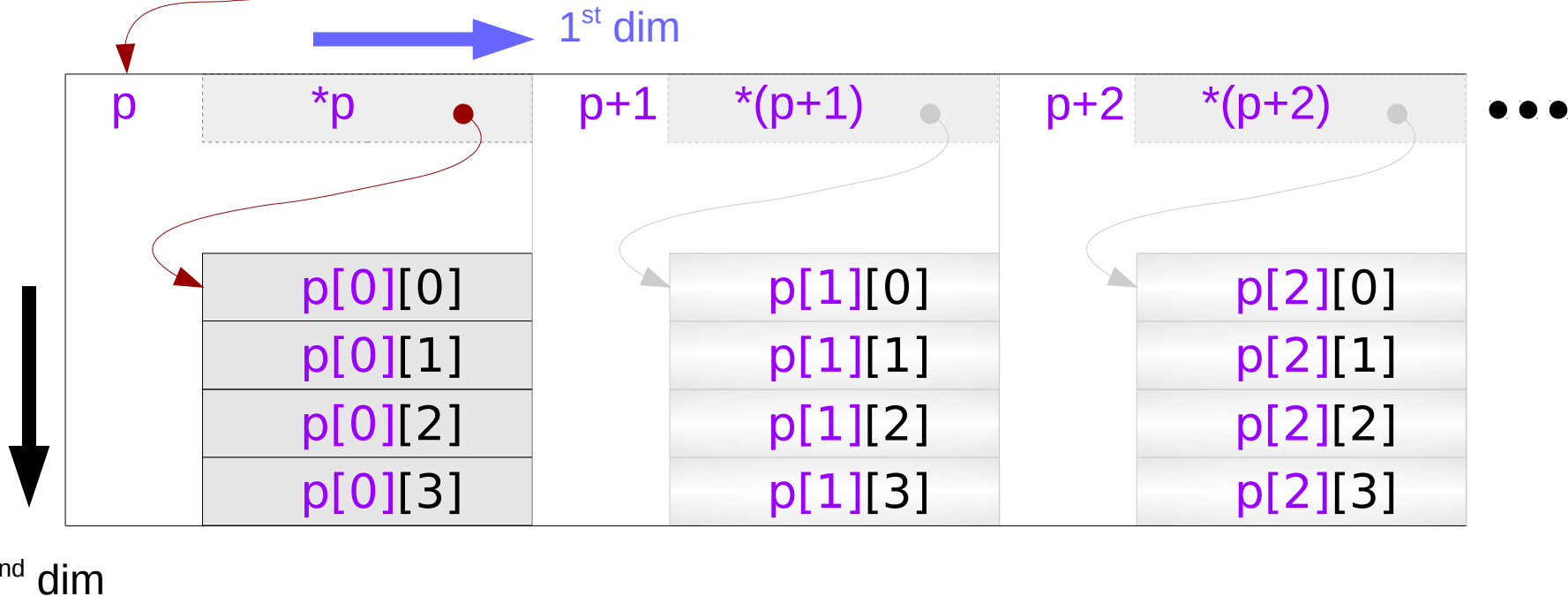
A 1-d array pointer – extending a dimension

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

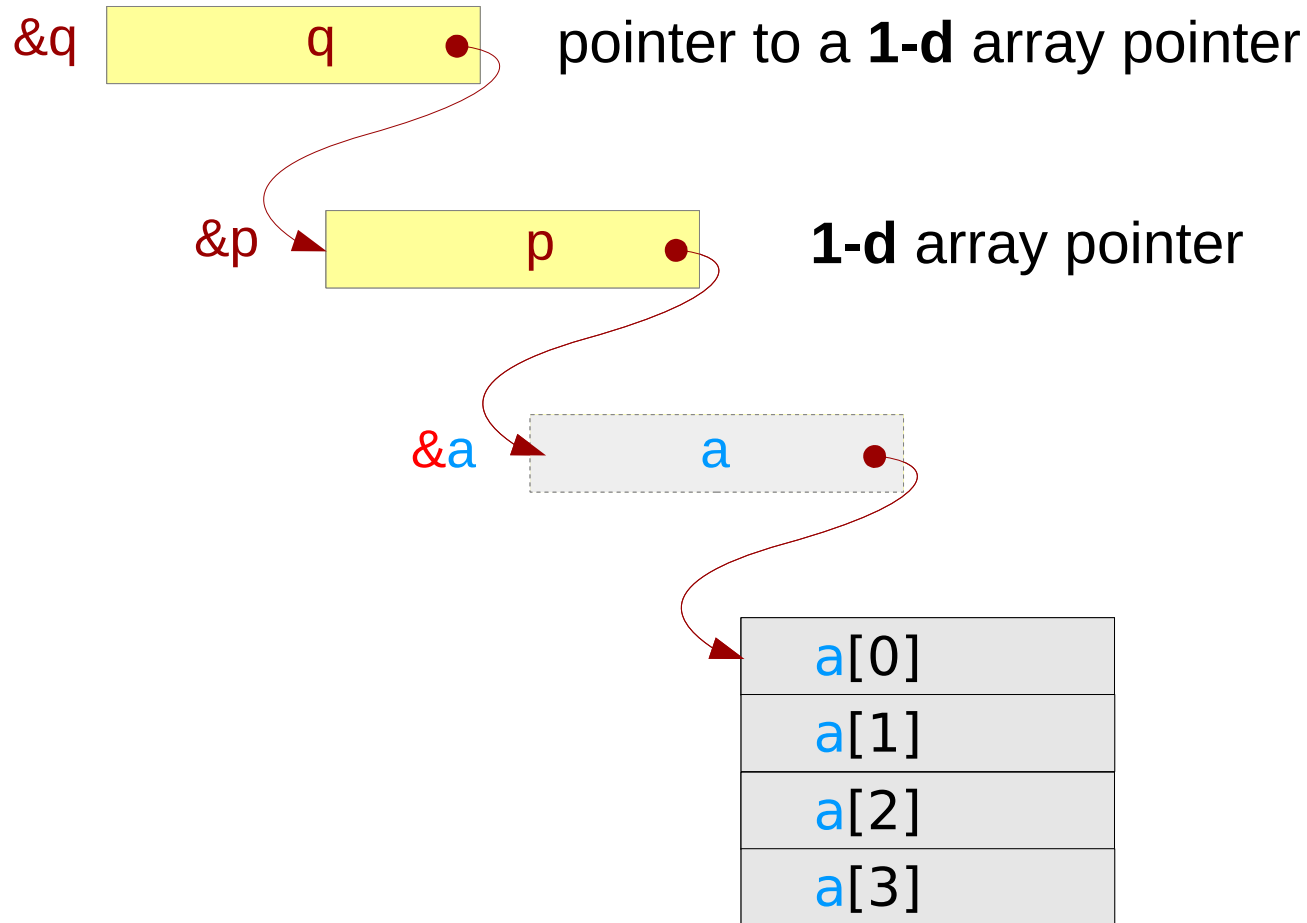
1-d array pointer



can be viewed as a 2-d array name
: an additional dimension is added

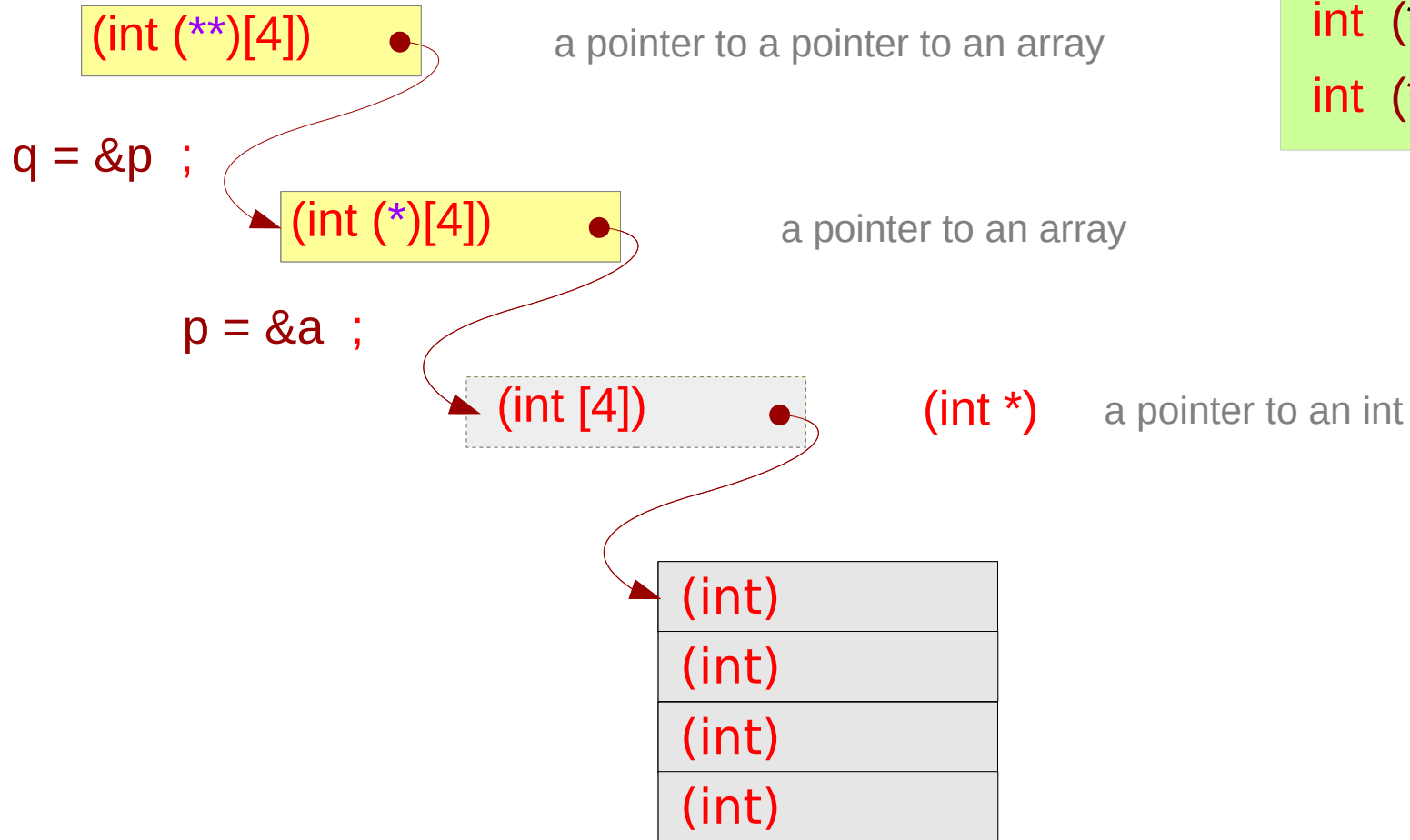


Double pointer to a 1-d array – a variable view



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

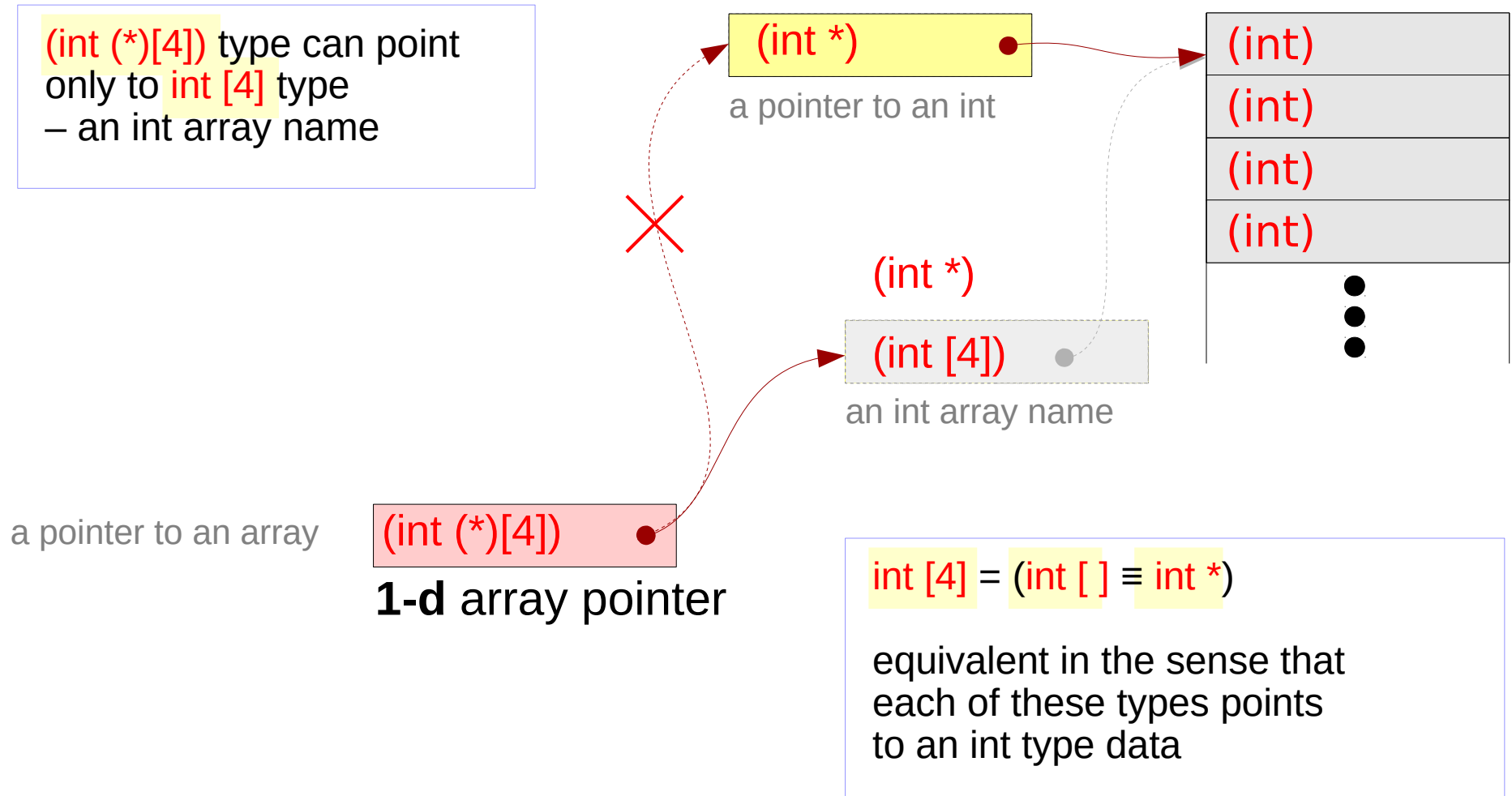
Double pointer to a 1-d array – a type view



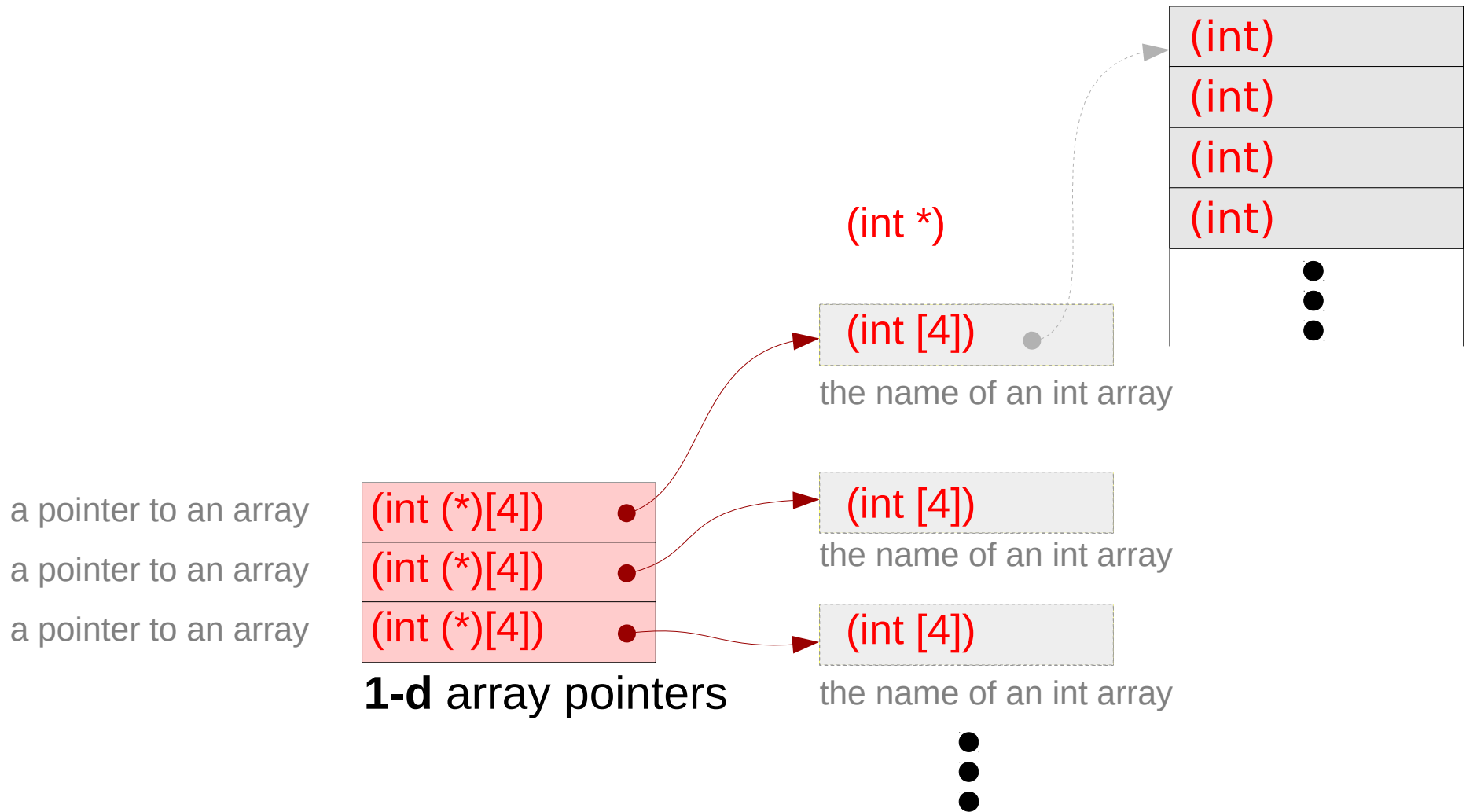
```
int a[4] ;  
int (*p) [4] = &a ;  
int (**q) [4] = &p ;
```

Pointer to Multi-dimensional Arrays

Integer pointer type



Series of array pointers – a type view



Series of array pointers – a variable view

```
int a[4]; int (*p1)[4]; int (*r);  
int b[4]; int (*p2)[4];  
int c[4]; int (*p3)[4];
```

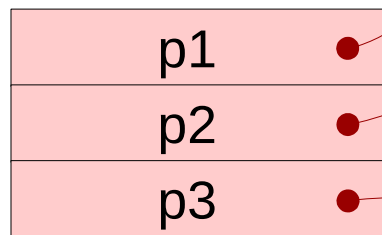
assignment

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

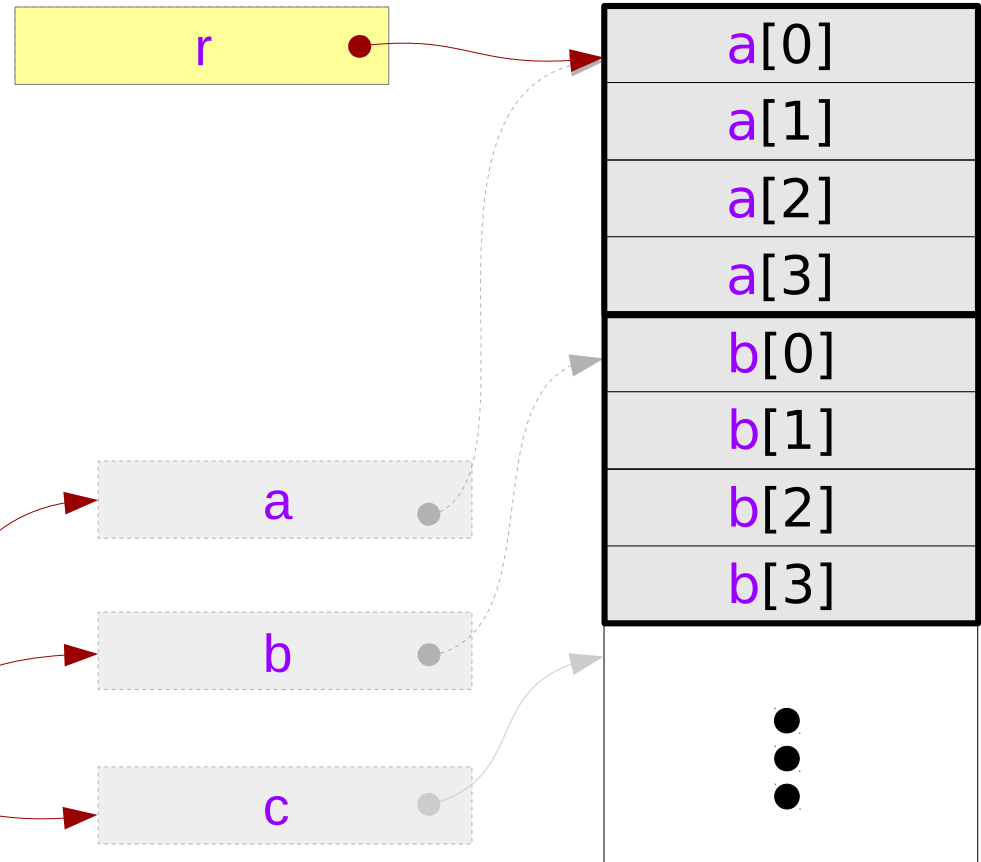
equivalence

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

a pointer to an array
a pointer to an array
a pointer to an array



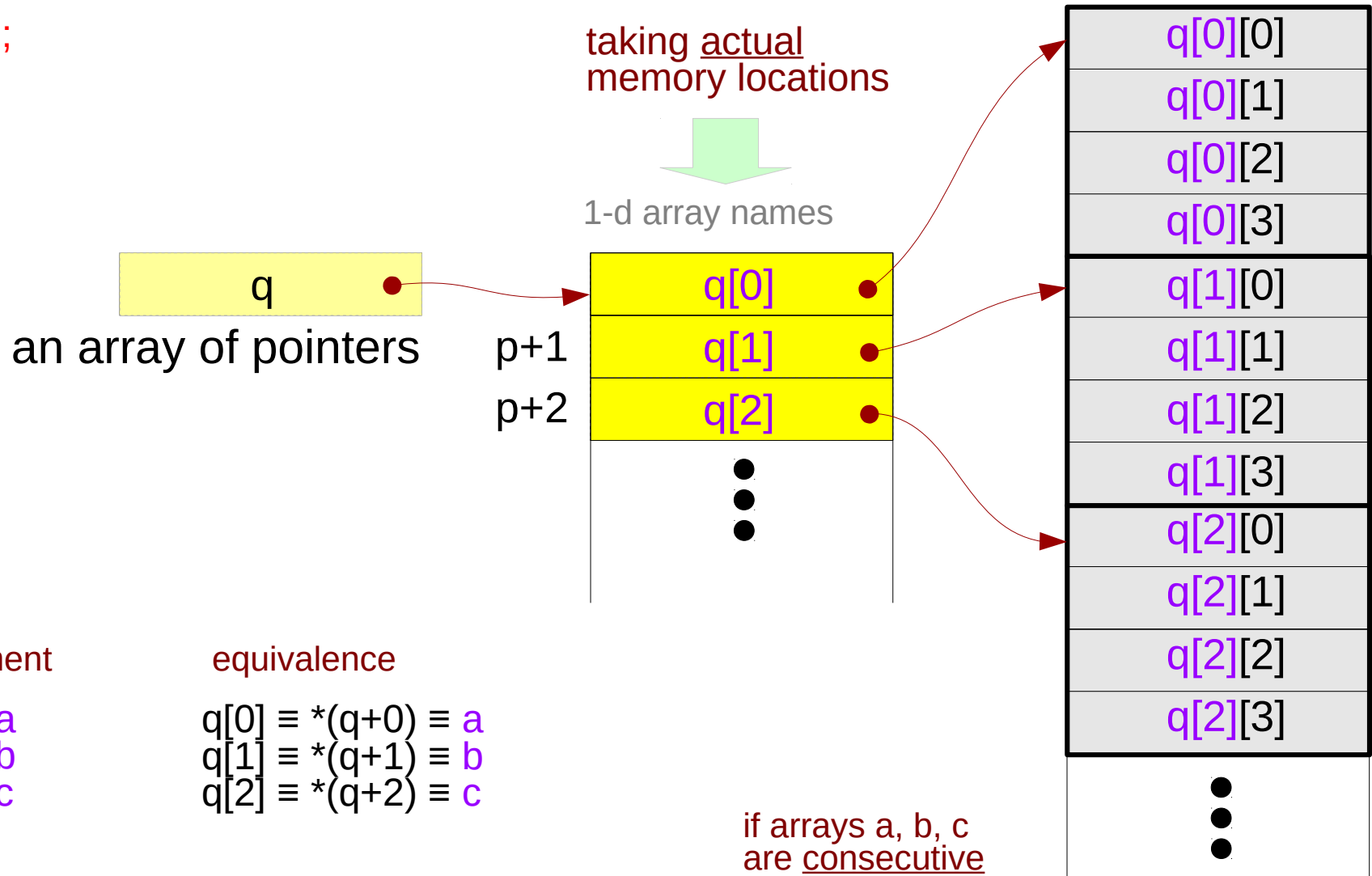
1-d array pointers



assume that
array a, b, and c
are contiguous
in the memory

Pointer array – a variable view

```
int *q[3];
```



Array pointer to consecutive **1-d** arrays

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

a pointer to an array



1-d array pointer

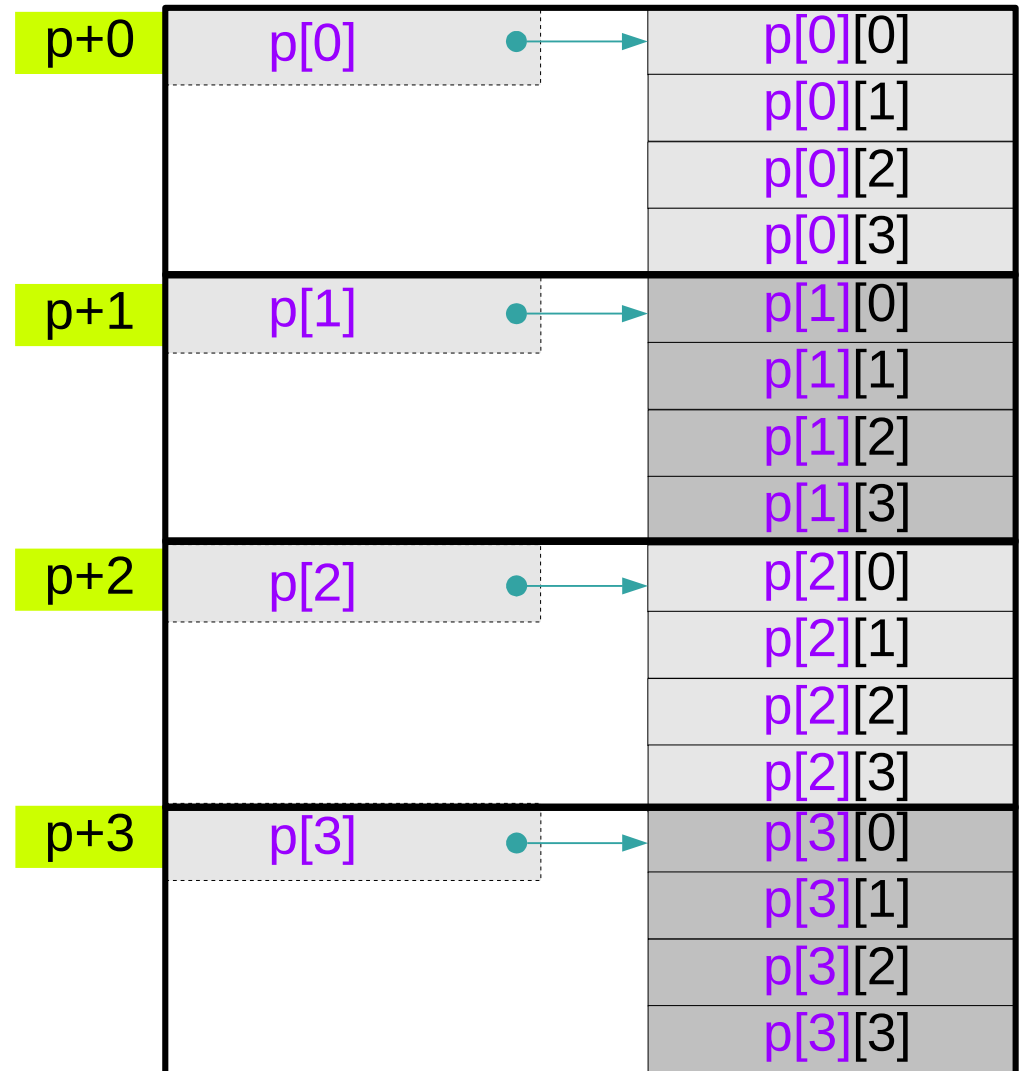
assignment

```
p = &a
```

equivalence

```
*(p+0) ≡ p[0] ≡ a  
*(p+1) ≡ p[1] ≡ b  
*(p+2) ≡ p[2] ≡ c  
*(p+3) ≡ p[3] ≡ d
```

if arrays a, b, c, d
are consecutive



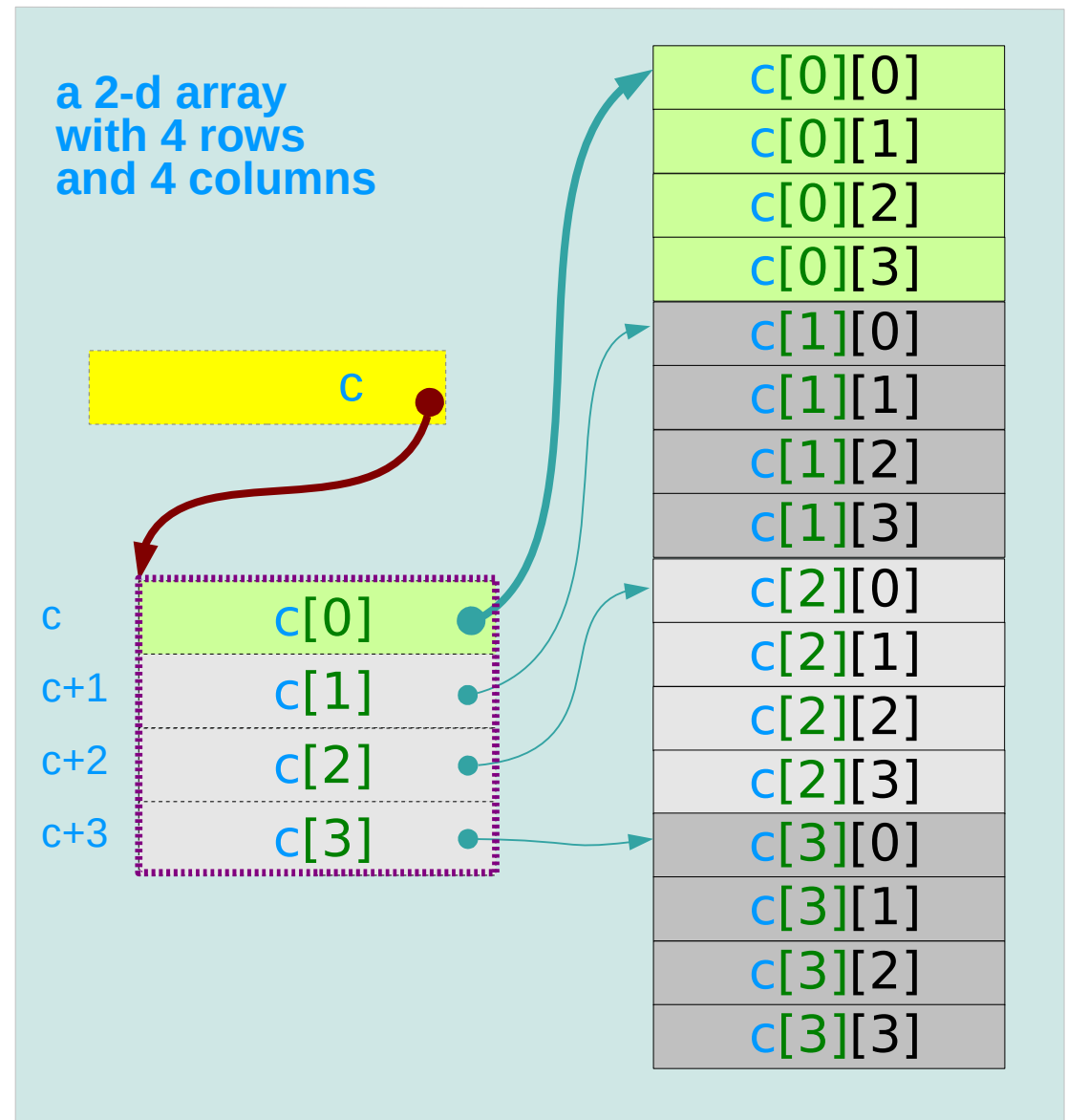
A 2-d array and its sub-arrays – a variable view

the array name **c** of a **2-d** array as a **1-d** array pointer which points to its 1st **1-d** sub-array

c is the **1-d** array pointer
c[i]'s are the **1-d** sub-array name

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

Compilers can make **c[i]**'s require no actual memory locations



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

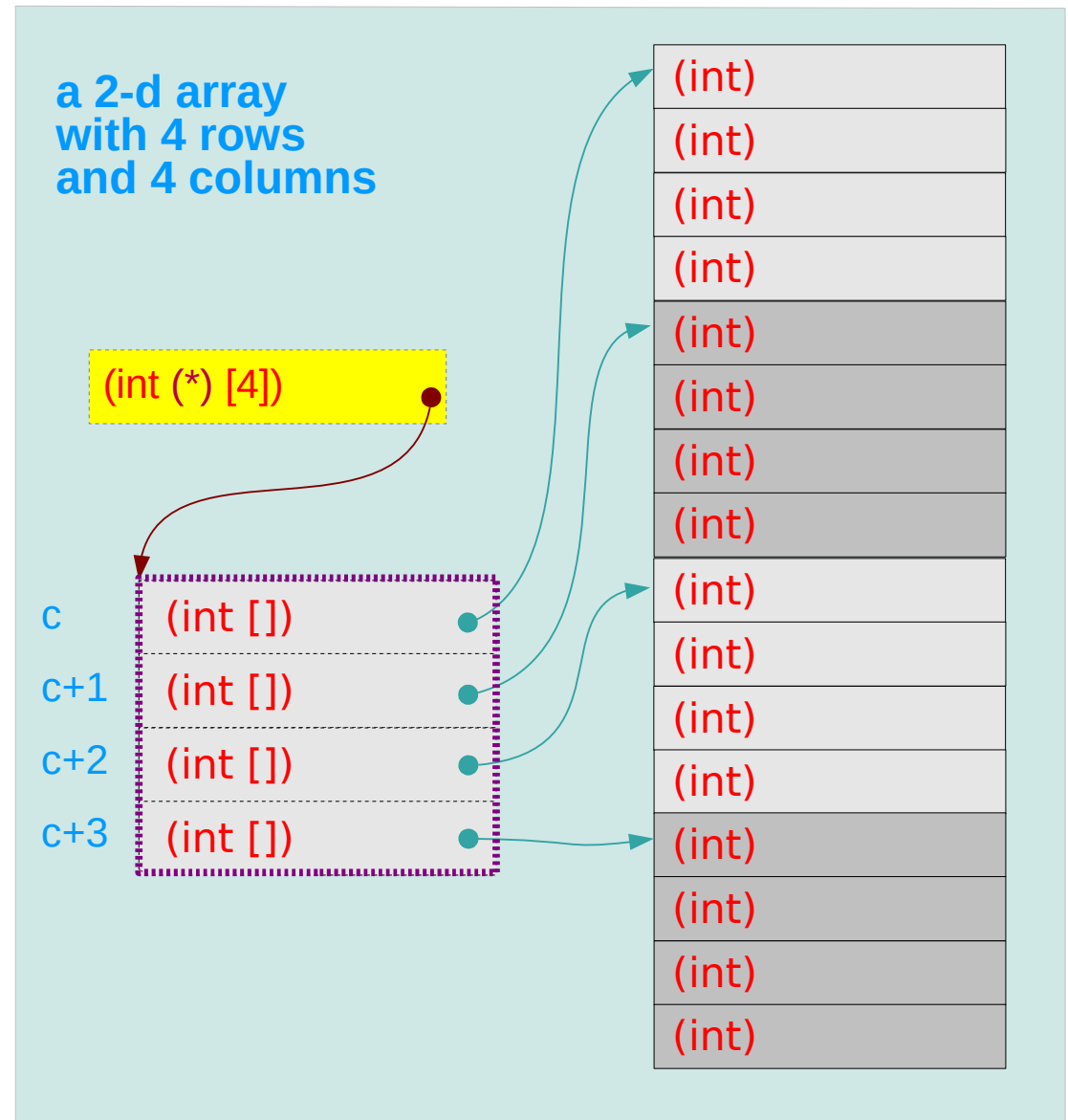
1-d array pointer

1-d array name

1-d array name

1-d array name

1-d array name



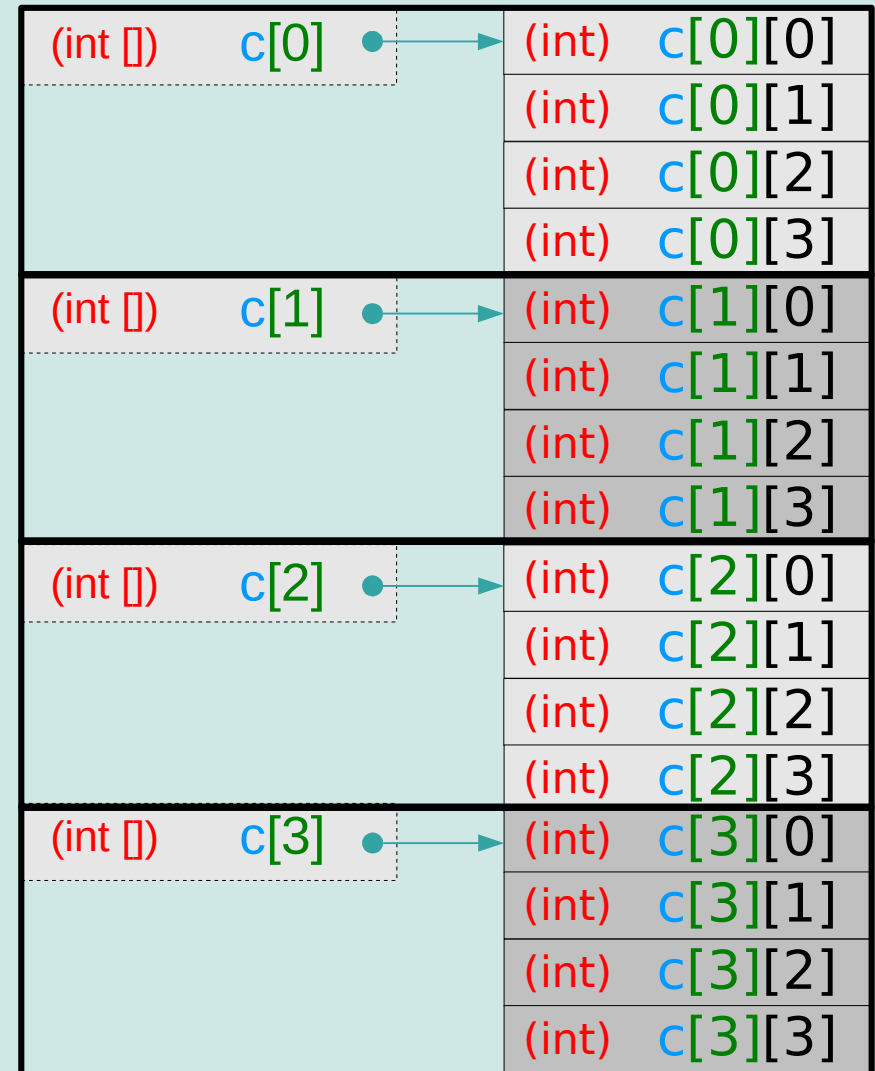
1-d subarray aggregated data type

The 1st subarray **c[0]** (=array name)
sizeof(**c[0]**) = 16 bytes

The 2nd subarray **c[1]** (=array name)
sizeof(**c[1]**) = 16 bytes

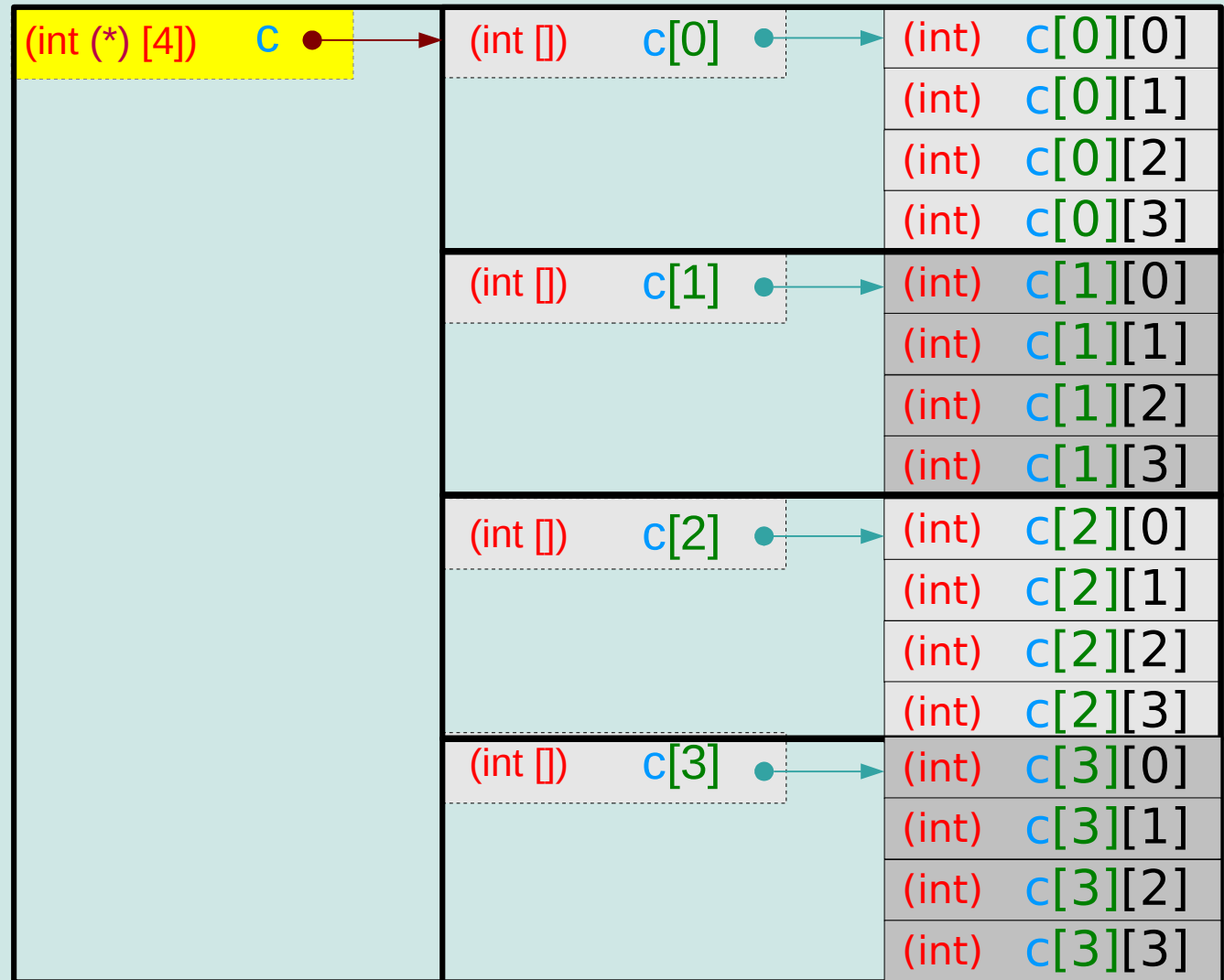
The 3rd subarray **c[2]** (=array name)
sizeof(**c[2]**) = 16 bytes

The 4th subarray **c[3]** (=array name)
sizeof(**c[3]**) = 16 bytes



2-d array name : 1-d array pointer

1-d array pointer



2-d array size:
`sizeof(c)` = 64 bytes

1-d sub-array size:
`sizeof(*c)` = 16 bytes

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

1-d array pointer

`(int (*) [4]) c`

`(int []) c[0]`

<code>(int) c[0][0]</code>
<code>(int) c[0][1]</code>
<code>(int) c[0][2]</code>
<code>(int) c[0][3]</code>

The 1st subarray

1-d array pointer

`(int (*) [4]) c+1`

`(int []) c[1]`

<code>(int) c[1][0]</code>
<code>(int) c[1][1]</code>
<code>(int) c[1][2]</code>
<code>(int) c[1][3]</code>

The 2nd subarray

1-d array pointer

`(int (*) [4]) c+2`

`(int []) c[2]`

<code>(int) c[2][0]</code>
<code>(int) c[2][1]</code>
<code>(int) c[2][2]</code>
<code>(int) c[2][3]</code>

The 3rd subarray

1-d array pointer

`(int (*) [4]) c+3`

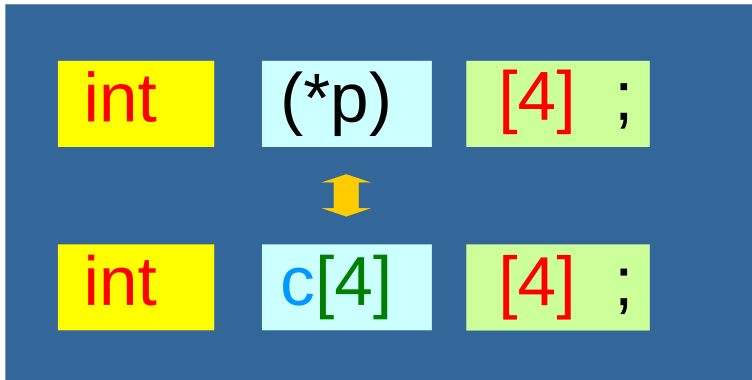
`(int []) c[3]`

<code>(int) c[3][0]</code>
<code>(int) c[3][1]</code>
<code>(int) c[3][2]</code>
<code>(int) c[3][3]</code>

The 4th subarray

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

1-d array pointer



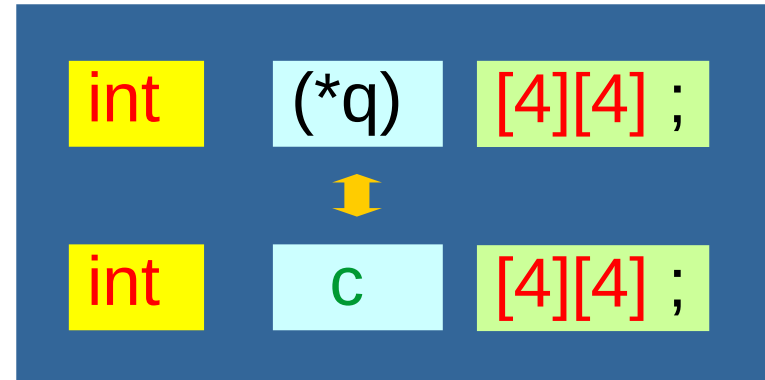
(int (*) [4])

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

```
p = c;
```

```
p[0] ≡ c[0]  
p[1] ≡ c[1]  
p[2] ≡ c[2]  
p[3] ≡ c[3]
```

2-d array pointer



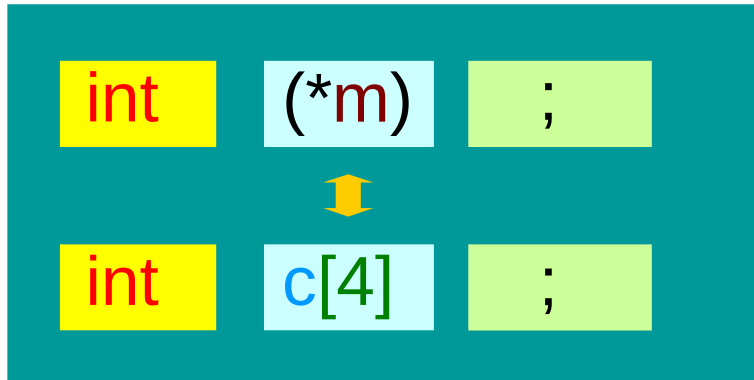
(int(*)[4][4])

```
q = &c;
```

```
(*q)[0] ≡ q[0][0] ≡ c[0]  
(*q)[1] ≡ q[0][0] ≡ c[1]  
(*q)[2] ≡ q[0][0] ≡ c[2]  
(*q)[3] ≡ q[0][0] ≡ c[3]
```

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

0-d array pointer : int pointer



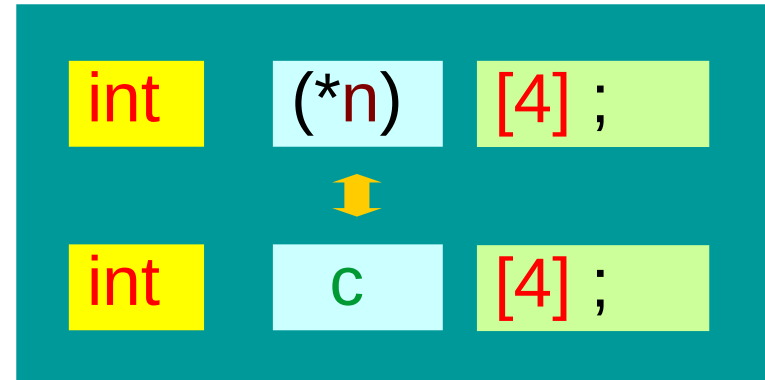
(int (*))

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

```
m = c;
```

$$\begin{matrix} m[0] \\ m[1] \\ m[2] \\ m[3] \end{matrix} \equiv \begin{matrix} c[0] \\ c[1] \\ c[2] \\ c[3] \end{matrix}$$

1-d array pointer

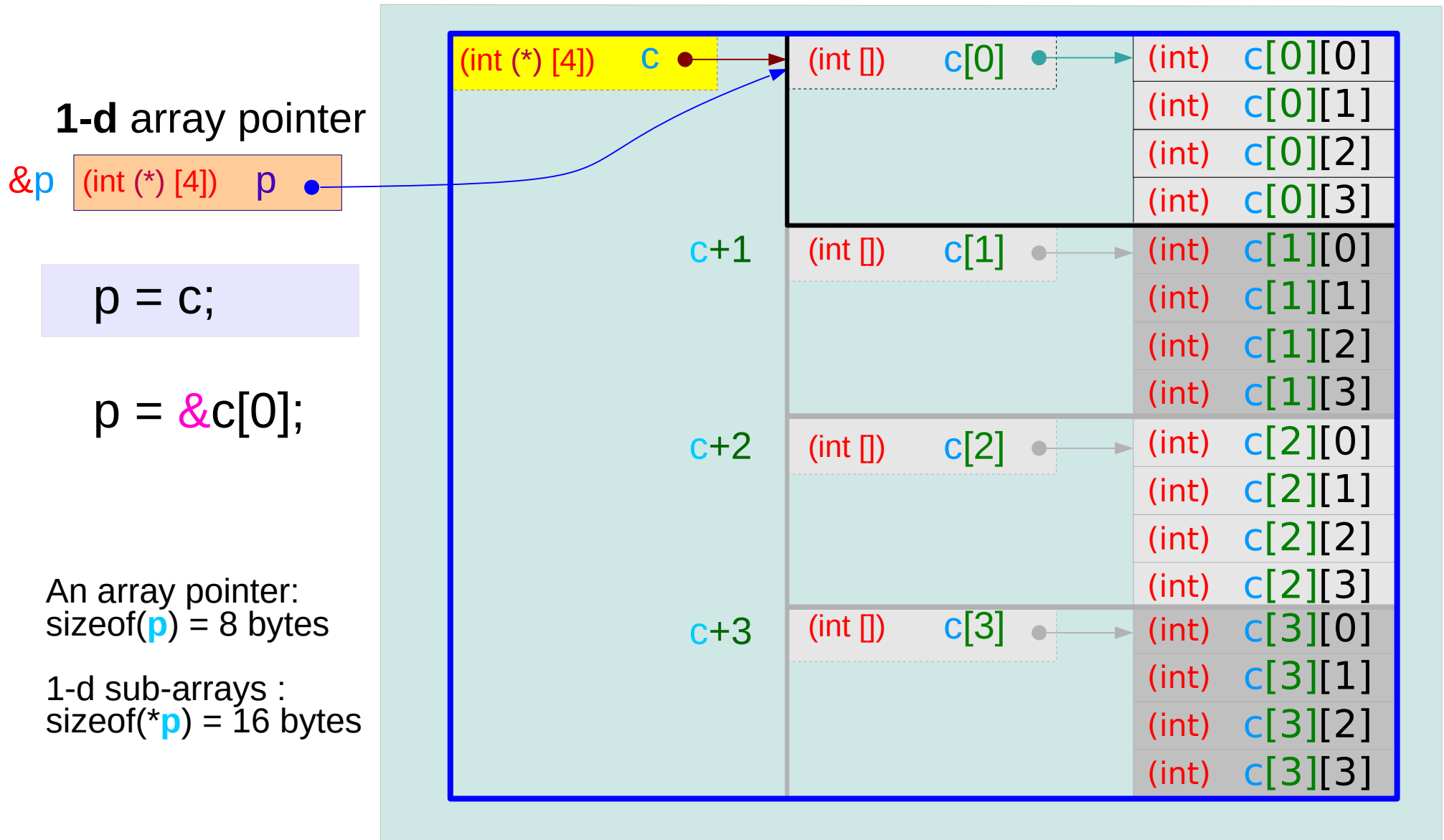


(int(*)[4])

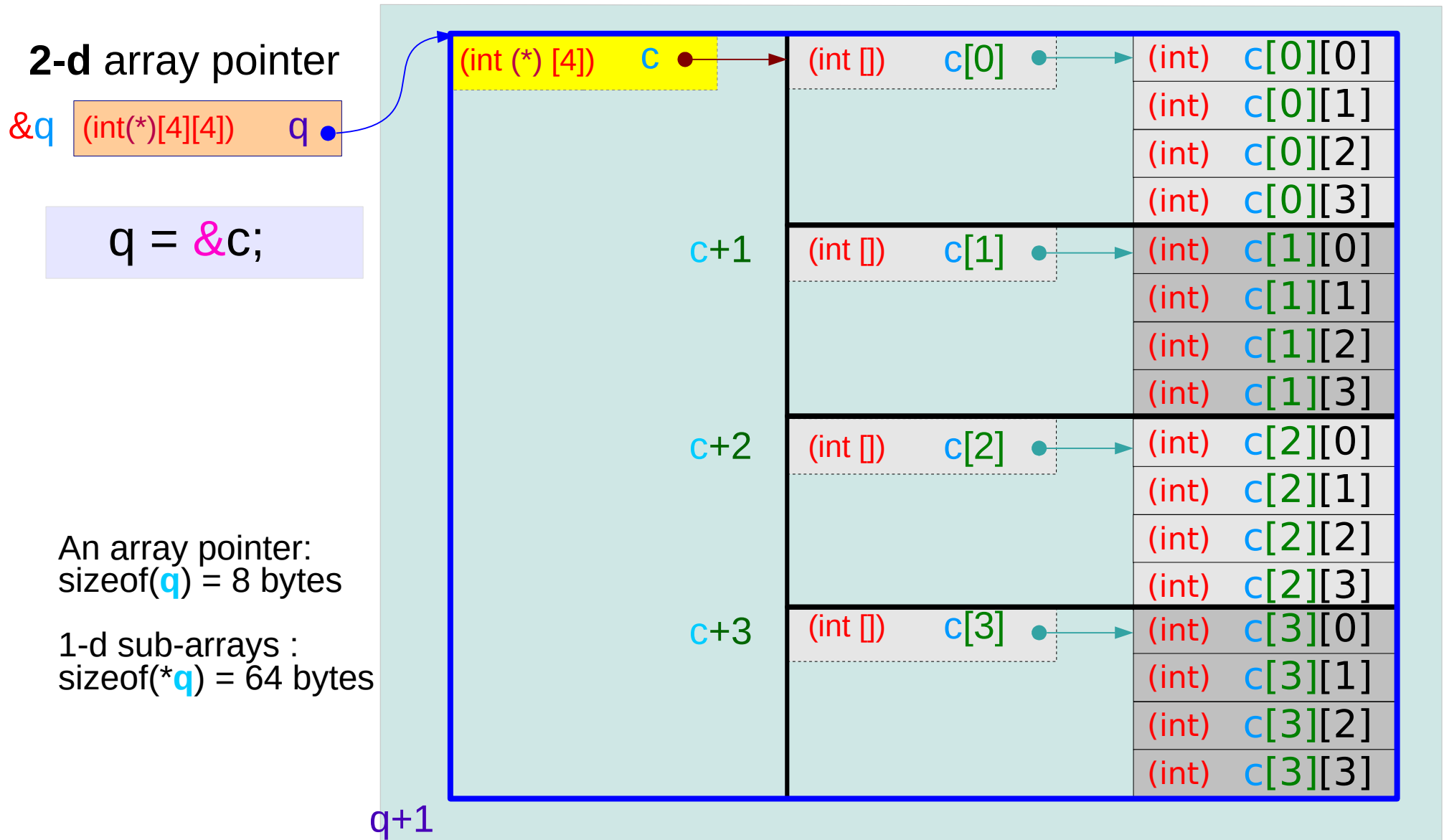
```
n = &c;
```

$$\begin{matrix} (*n)[0] \\ (*n)[1] \\ (*n)[2] \\ (*n)[3] \end{matrix} \equiv \begin{matrix} n[0][0] \\ n[0][0] \\ n[0][0] \\ n[0][0] \end{matrix} \equiv \begin{matrix} c[0] \\ c[1] \\ c[2] \\ c[3] \end{matrix}$$

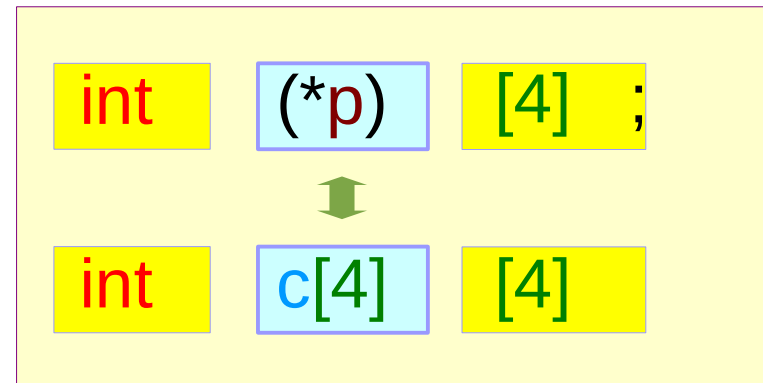
1-d array pointer to a 2-d array



2-d array pointer to a 2-d array



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

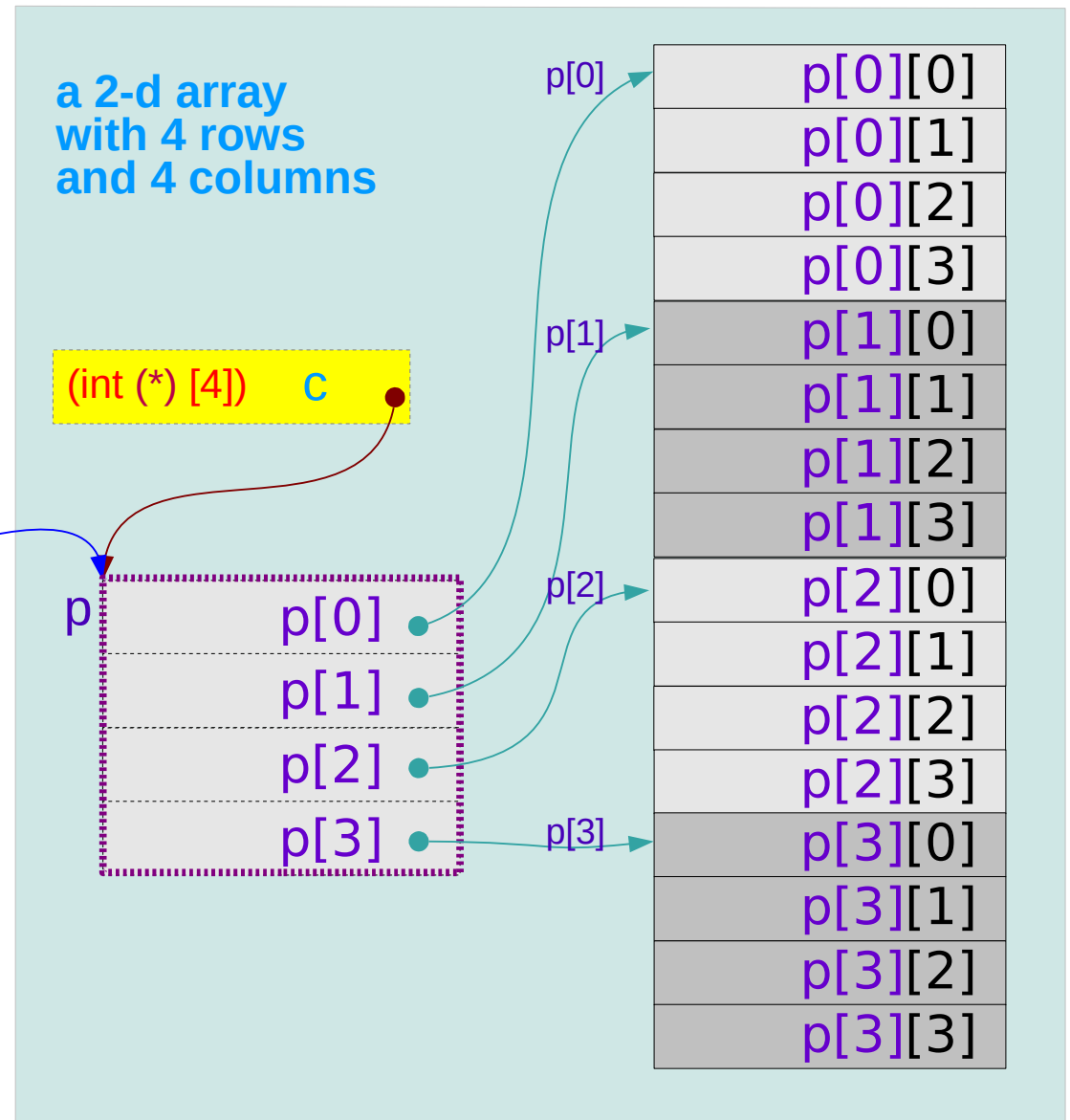


1-d array pointer

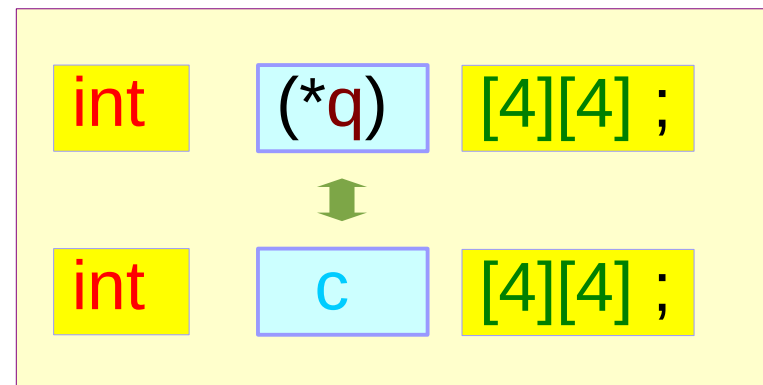
`&p` `(int (*) [4]) p`

`p = c;`

`p[0] ≡ c[0]`
`p[1] ≡ c[1]`
`p[2] ≡ c[2]`
`p[3] ≡ c[3]`



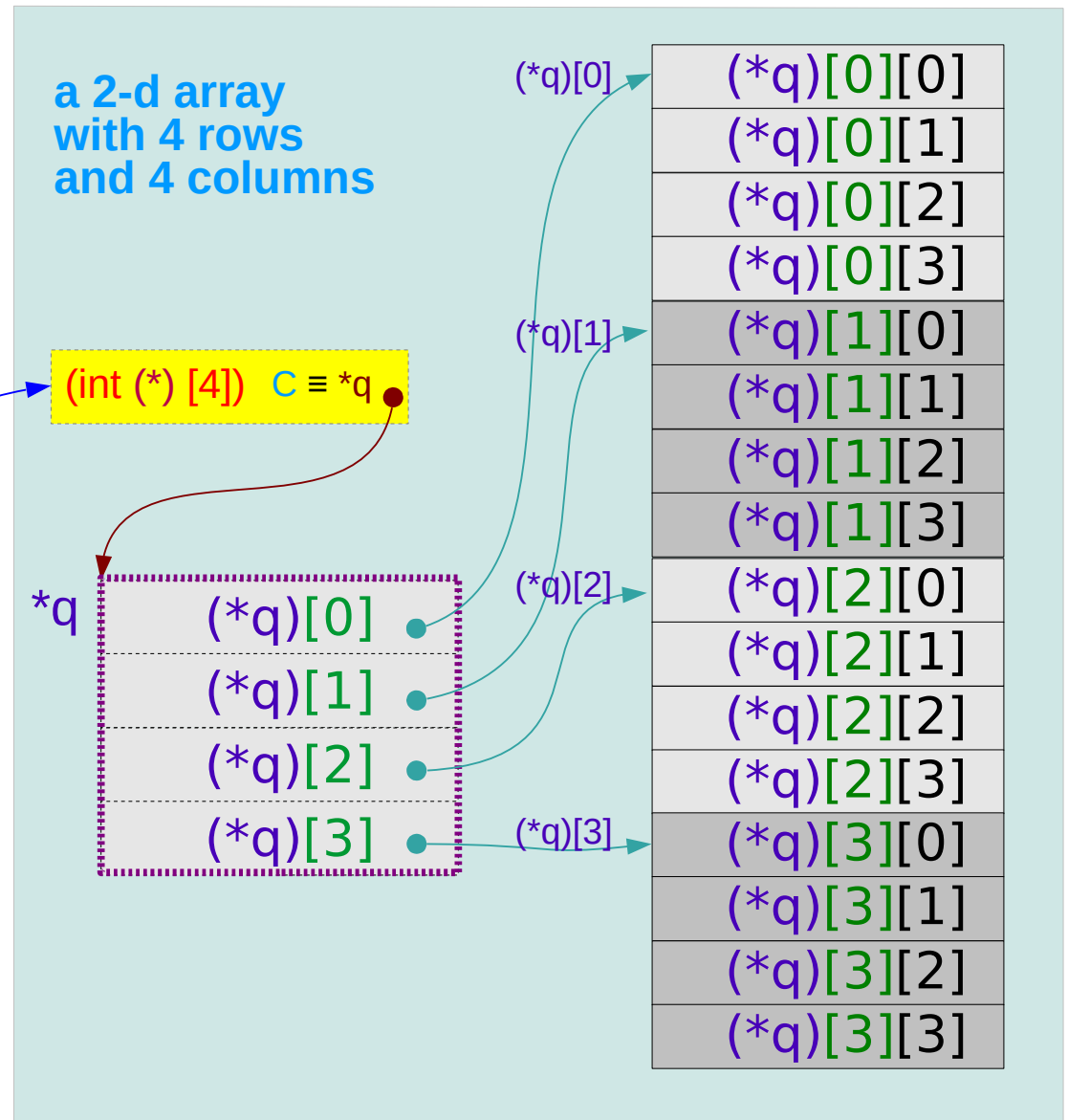
Using a 2-d array pointer to a 2-d array



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

q = &c;

$$\begin{pmatrix} (*q)[0] \\ (*q)[1] \\ (*q)[2] \\ (*q)[3] \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c[0] \\ c[1] \\ c[2] \\ c[3] \end{pmatrix}$$



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

`int a[4];` **1-d** array
`int (*p);` **0-d** array pointer

`int b[4][2];` **2-d** array
`int (*q)[2];` **1-d** array pointer

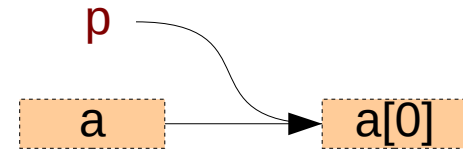
`int c[4][2][3];` **3-d** array
`int (*r)[2][3];` **2-d** array pointer

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

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

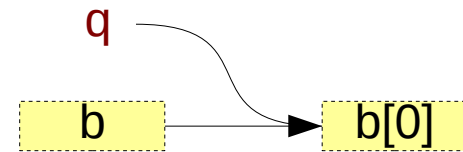
```
int a[4];  
int (*p);
```

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



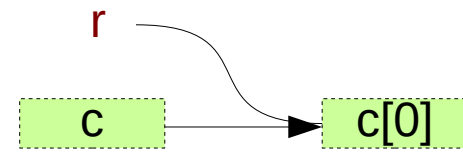
```
int b[4][2];  
int (*q)[2];
```

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



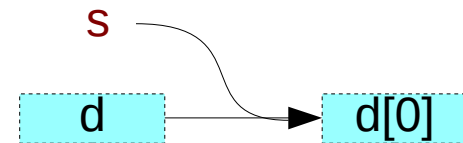
```
int c[4][2][3];  
int (*r)[2][3];
```

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

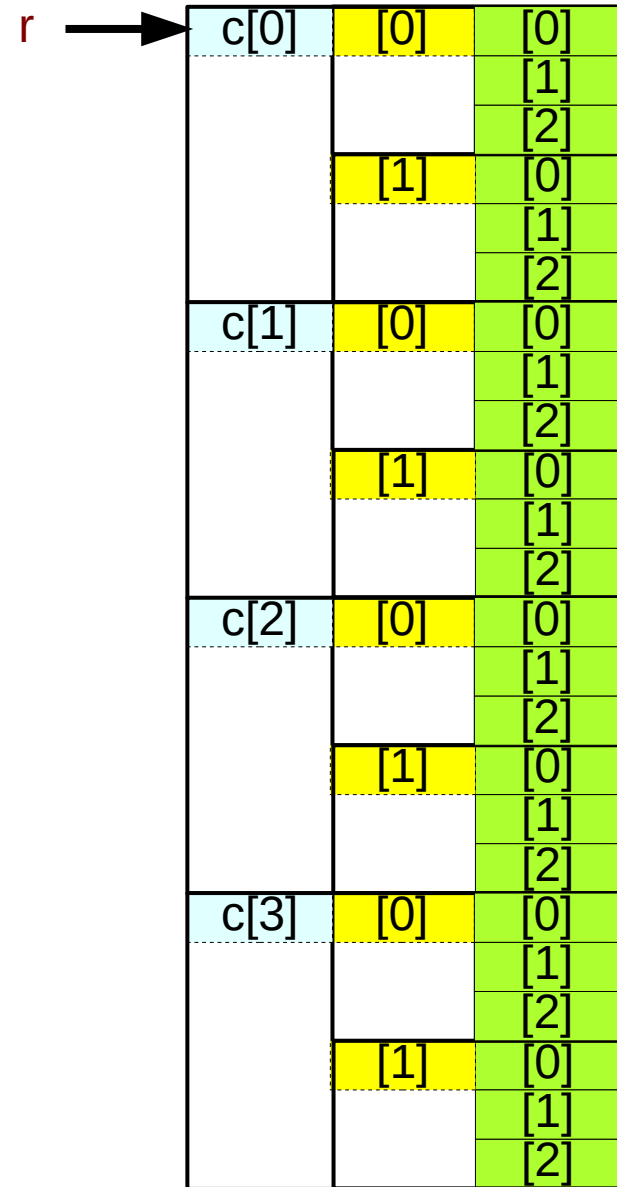
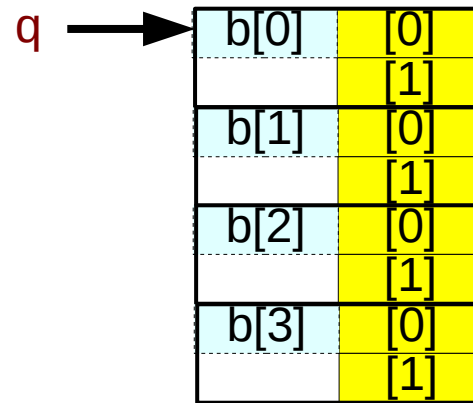
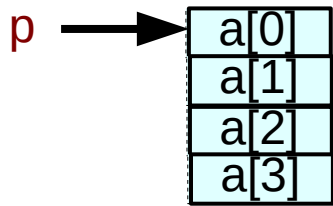


```
int d[4][2][3][4];  
int (*s)[2][3][4];
```

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



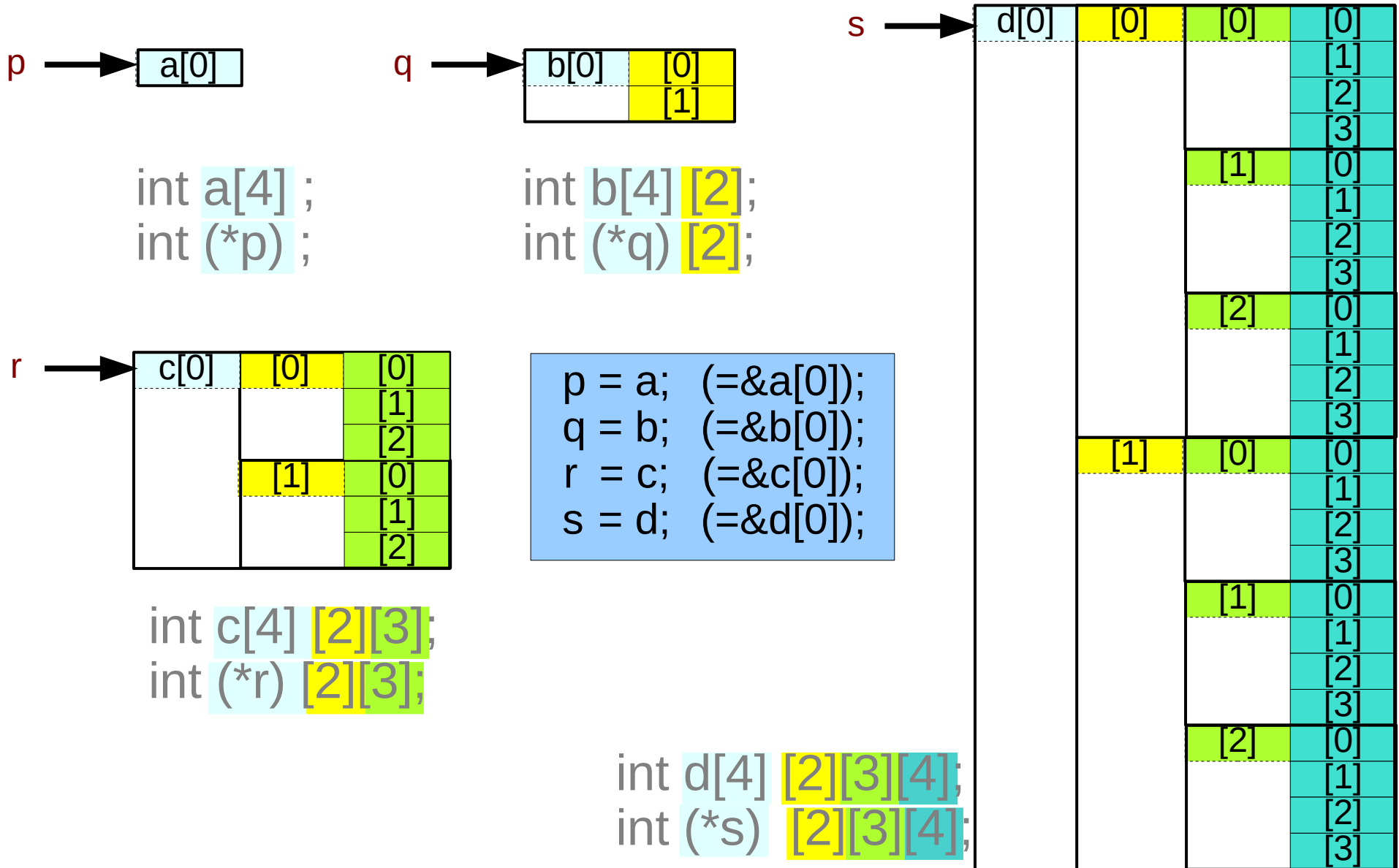
multi-dimensional array pointers



```
int a[4] ;  
int b[4] [2];  
int c[4] [2][3];  
int d[4] [2][3][4];
```

```
int (*p) ;  
int (*q) [2];  
int (*r) [2][3];  
int (*s) [2][3][4];
```

multi-dimensional array pointers



multi-dimensional array pointers

d[1]	[0]	[0]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[1]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[2]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
	[1]	[0]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[1]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[2]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]

d[2]	[0]	[0]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[1]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[2]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
	[1]	[0]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[1]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[2]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]

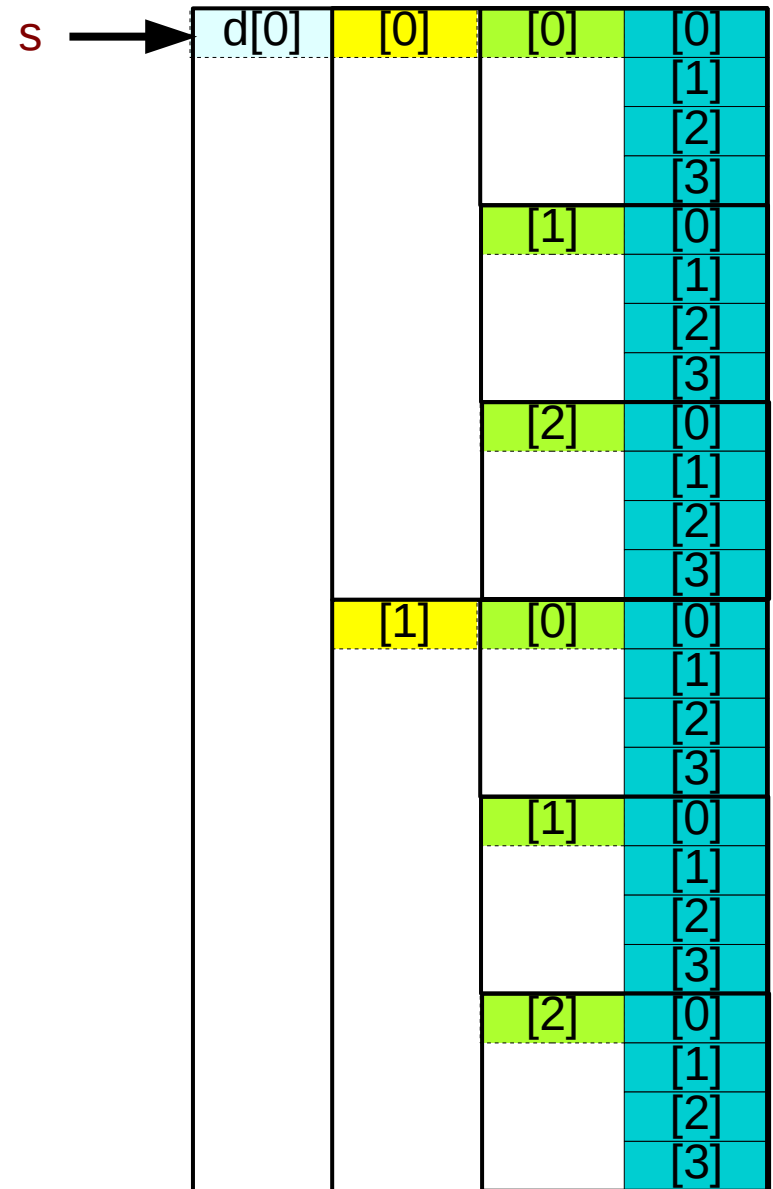
d[3]	[0]	[0]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[1]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[2]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
	[1]	[0]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[1]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]
		[2]	[0]
			[1]
			[2]
			[3]

multi-dimensional array pointers

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

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

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



To pass multidimensional array names

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

call
funa(a, ...);

prototype
void **funa**(int (*p), ...);

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

call
funb(b, ...);

prototype
void **funb**(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