

C Programming: Arrays, Functions

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Announcements

Canvas timed quiz 2 and programming assignment 1

`pointers.c`: A lab exercise for pointers, arrays, and memory

Lesson 5: Pointers are just variables that live in memory

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Lesson 9: Passing an array leads to passing-by-reference

Lesson 10: How the stack works; recursion example

Canvas timed quiz 2 and programming assignment 1

Programming assignment 1

1. Due Friday 2/9.
2. Arrays, pointers, recursion, beginning data structures.

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Lesson 5: Pointers are just variables that live in memory

- ▶ Pointers to pointer

Lesson 6: Arrays are just places in memory

- ▶ Three types of array in C: Fixed length, variable length, heap-allocated.
- ▶ name of array points to first element
- ▶ stack and heap
- ▶ `malloc()` and `free()`
- ▶ using pointers instead of arrays
- ▶ pointer arithmetic
- ▶ `char* argv[]` and `char** argv` are the same thing

Lesson 7: Passing-by-value

Using stack and heap picture, understand how pass by value and pass by reference are different.

- ▶ C functions are entirely pass-by-value
- ▶ `swap_pass_by_values()` doesn't actually succeed in swapping two variables.

Lesson 8: Passing-by-reference

Using stack and heap picture, understand how pass by value and pass by reference are different.

- ▶ You can create the illusion of pass-by-reference by passing pointers
- ▶ `swap_pass_by_references()` does succeed in swapping two variables.

Lesson 9: Passing an array leads to passing-by-reference

Lesson 10: How the stack works; recursion example

Low addresses		Global / static data
	Heap grows downward	Dynamic memory allocation
High addresses	Stack grows upward	Local variables, parameters

[Table](#): Memory structure