

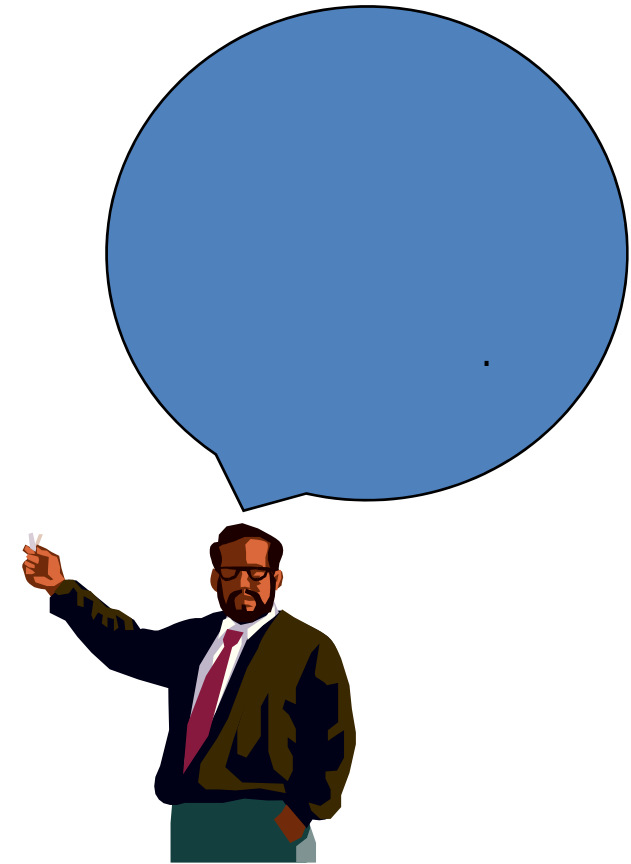
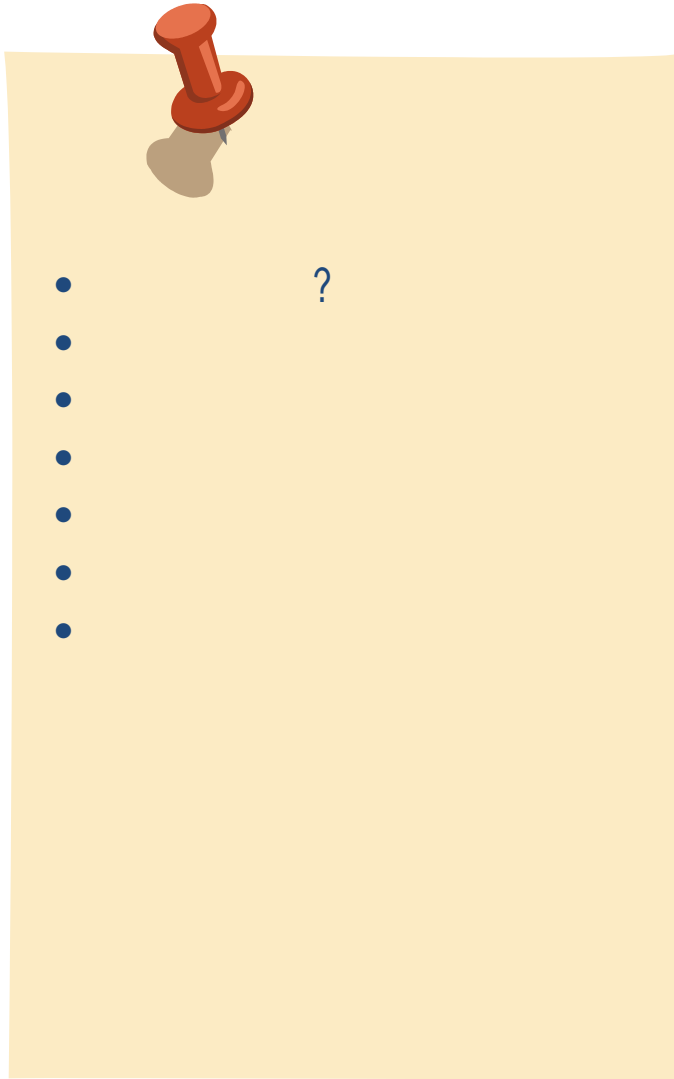
2008 Spring

Computer Engineering Programming 1

Lesson 10

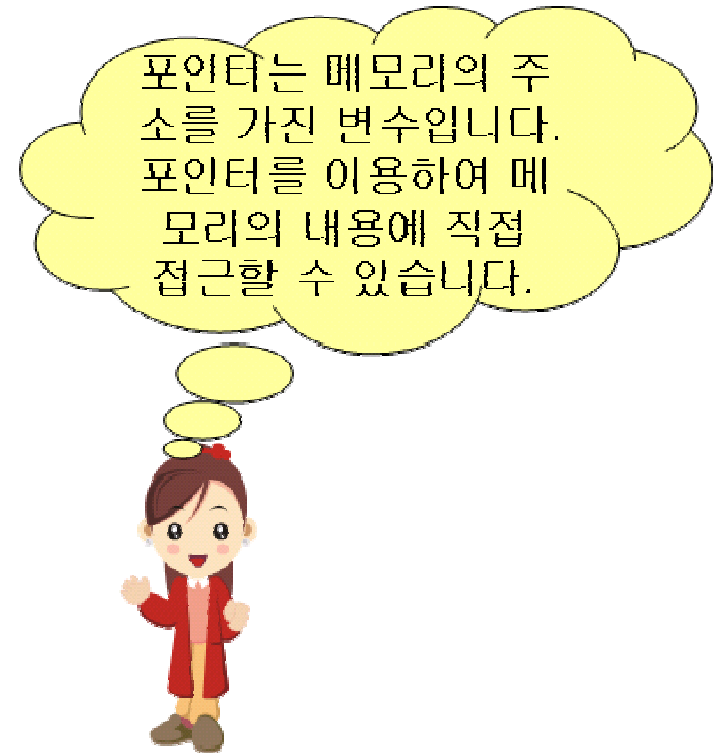
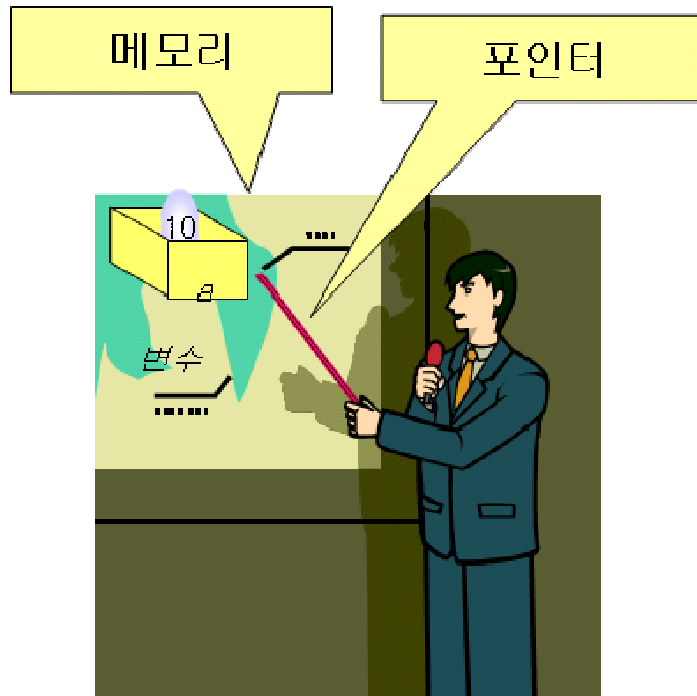
- 11

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?

- (pointer): 가

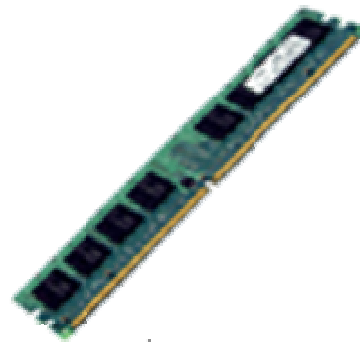


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-

—

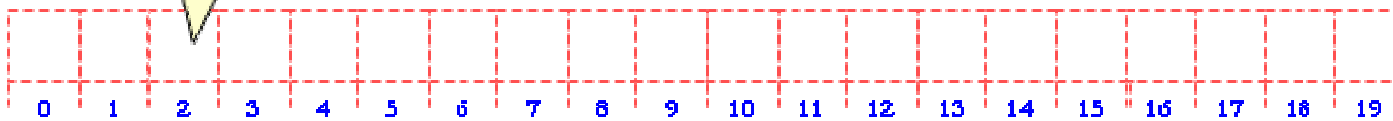
0,

1,...



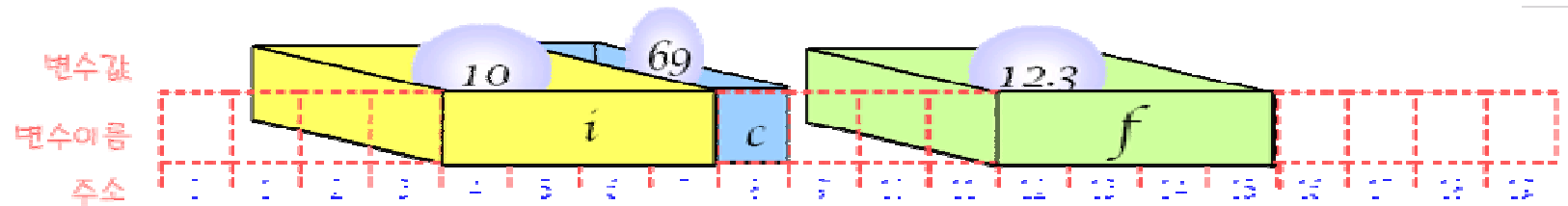
메모리의 단위는 바이트이다,

주소



-
- char : 1 , int : 4 ,...

```
int main(void)
{
  int i = 10;
  char c = 69;
  float f = 12.3;
}
```





```
int main(void)
{
    int i = 10;
    char c = 69;
    float f = 12.3;

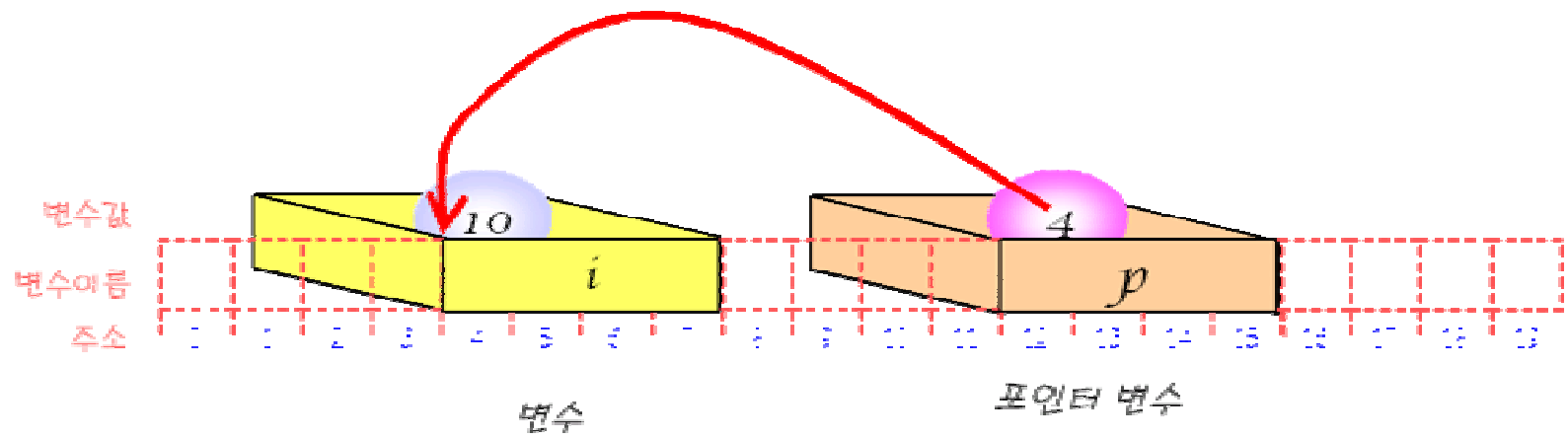
    printf("i      : %u\n", &i); //    i
    printf("c      : %u\n", &c); //    c
    printf("f      : %u\n", &f); //    f
    return 0;
}
```



```
i      : 1245024
c      : 1245015
f      : 1245000
```

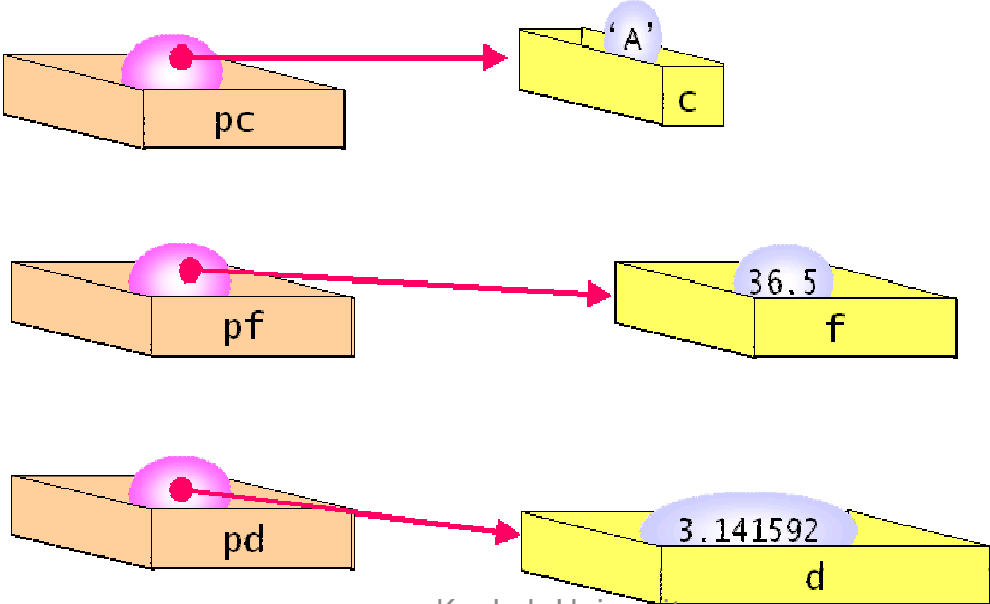
- : 가

```
int i = 10;           // 정수형 변수 i 선언
int *p = &i;         // 변수 i의 주소가 포인터 p로 대입
```




```
char c = 'A';           // 문자형 변수 c
float f = 36.5;        // 실수형 변수 f
double d = 3.141592;  // 실수형 변수 d

char *pc = &c;         // 문자를 가리키는 포인터 pc
float *pf = &f;        // 실수를 가리키는 포인터 pf
double *pd = &d;       // 실수를 가리키는 포인터 pd
```



포인터

Konkuk University

변수

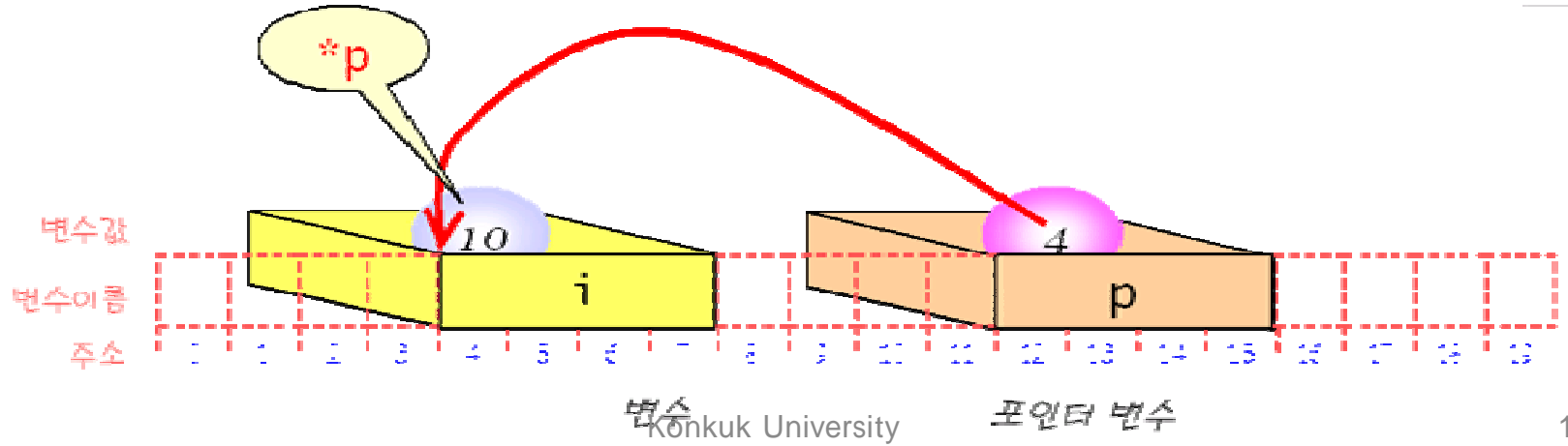
-

* : 가 가 가

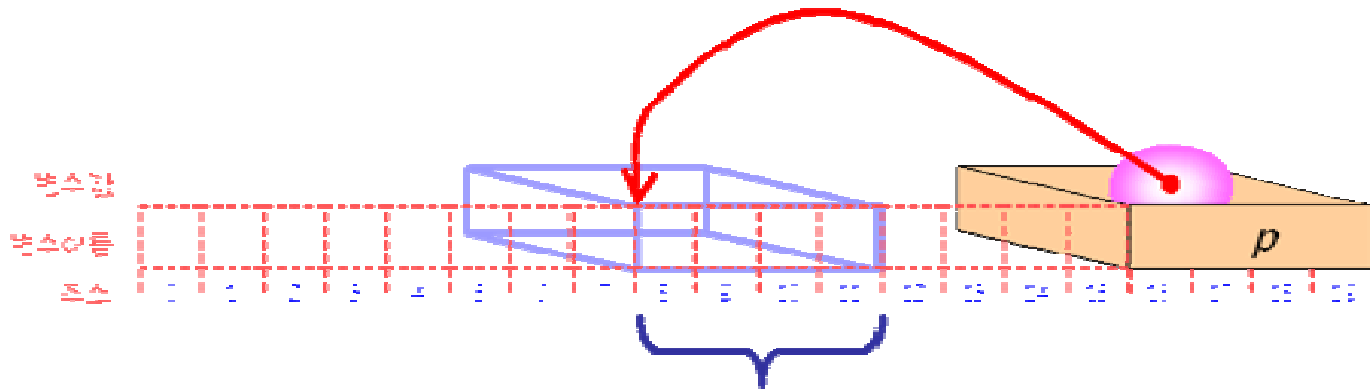
```
int i = 10;
int *p = &i;

printf("%d\n", *p); // 10이 출력된다.

*p = 20;
printf("%d\n", *p); // 20이 출력된다.
```



```
int *p = 8;           // 8
char *pc = 8;        // 8
double *pd = 8;      // 8
```



*p하면 p가 가리키는 위치에서 4 바이트를 읽어옵니다.



#1



```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i = 3000;
    int *p = &i;           // 변수와 포인터 연결

    printf("&i = %u\n", &i); // 변수의 주소 출력
    printf("p = %u\n", p);  // 포인터의 값 출력

    printf("i = %d\n", i);  // 변수의 값 출력
    printf("*p = %d\n", *p); // 포인터를 통한 간접 참조 값 출력

    return 0;
}
```



```
&i = 1245024
p = 1245024
i = 3000
*p = 3000
```

#2



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

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
char c = 'A';           // 문자형 변수 정의  
int i = 10000;         // 정수형 변수 정의  
double d = 6.78;      // 실수형 변수 정의
```

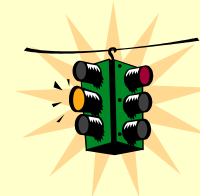
```
char *pc = &c;         // 문자형 포인터 정의 및 초기화  
int *pi = &i;          // 정수형 포인터 정의 및 초기화  
double *pd = &d;      // 실수형 포인터 정의 및 초기화
```

```
(*pc)++;              // 간접 참조로 1 증가  
*pi = *pi + 1;        // 간접 참조로 1 증가  
*pd += 1;             // 간접 참조로 1 증가
```

```
printf("c = %c\n", c);  
printf("i = %d\n", i);  
printf("d = %f\n", d);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```



*pc++



```
c = B  
i = 10001  
d = 7.780000
```

#3



```
#include <stdio.h>

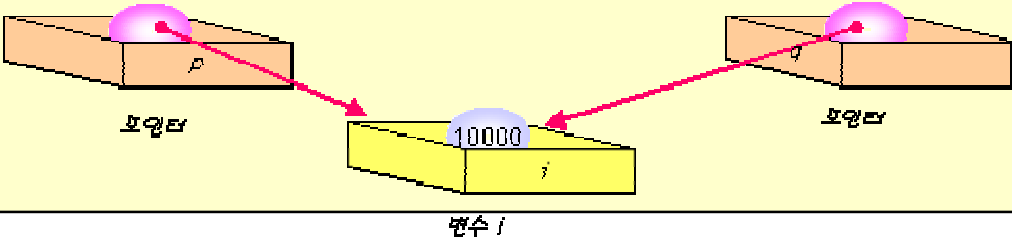
int main(void)
{
    int i = 10000;           // 정수 변수 정의
    int *p, *q;             // 정수형 포인터 정의

    p = &i;                 // 포인터 p와 변수 i를 연결
    q = &i;                 // 포인터 q와 변수 i를 연결

    *p = *p + 1;           // 포인터 p를 통하여 1 증가
    *q = *q + 1;           // 포인터 q를 통하여 1 증가

    printf("i = %d\n", i);

    return 0;
}
```



i = 10002

#1

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i;
    double *pd;

    pd = &i;          // ! double형 포인터에 int형 변수의 주소를
    *pd = 36.5;

    return 0;
}
```

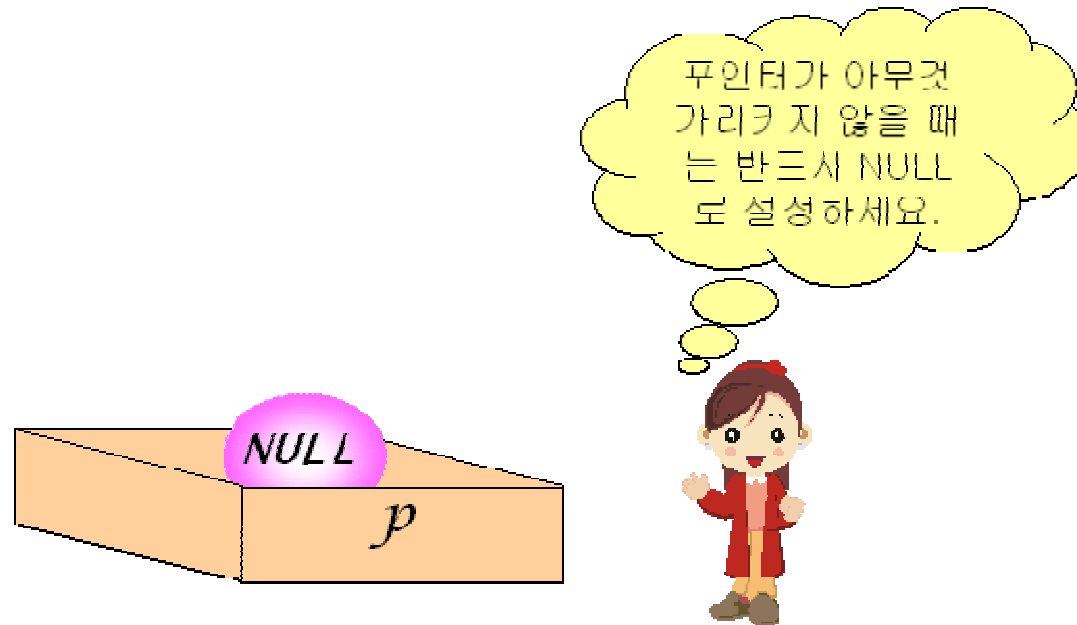
#2

- 가 .

```
int main(void)
{
    int *p;          // p 가
                    //
    *p = 100;       //
    return 0;
}
```

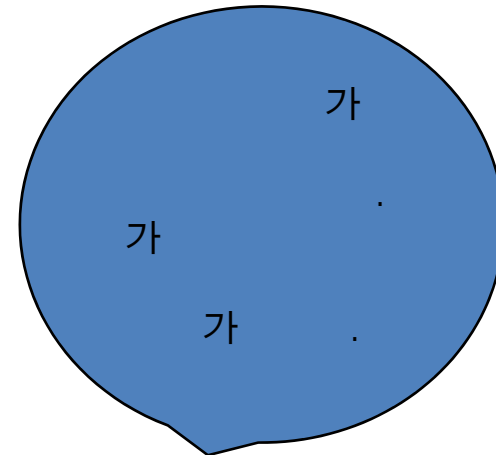

#3

- 가 가 NULL
- NULL 가
-



- 가 : 가, , ,
- 가 가 가 가

	++	가
<i>char</i>	1	
<i>short</i>	2	
<i>int</i>	4	
<i>float</i>	4	
<i>double</i>	8	



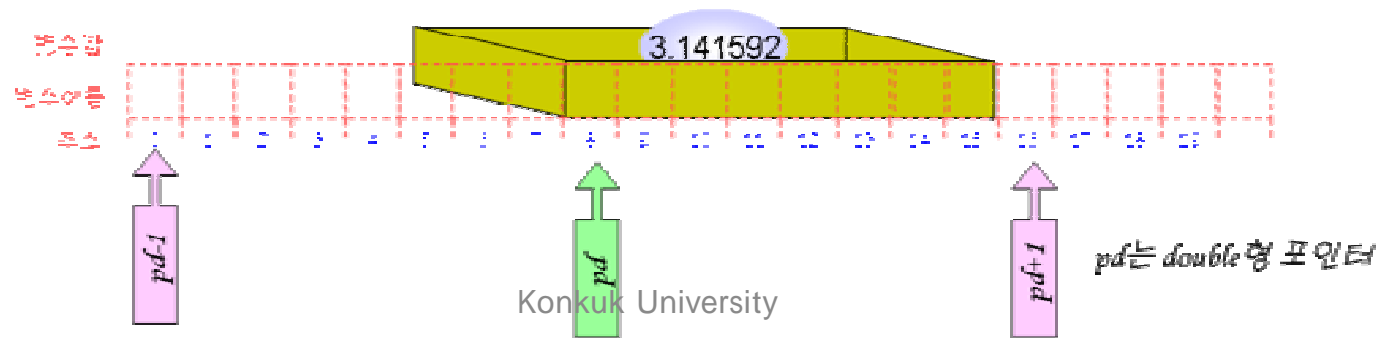
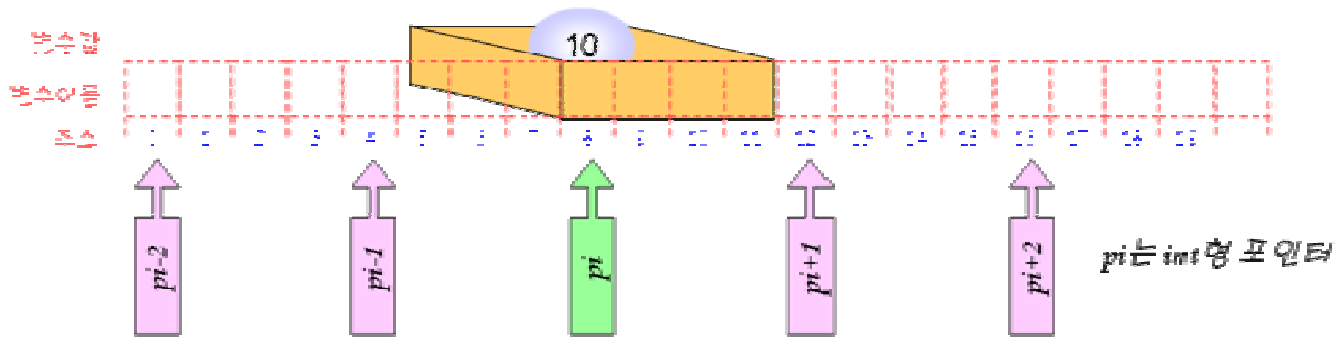
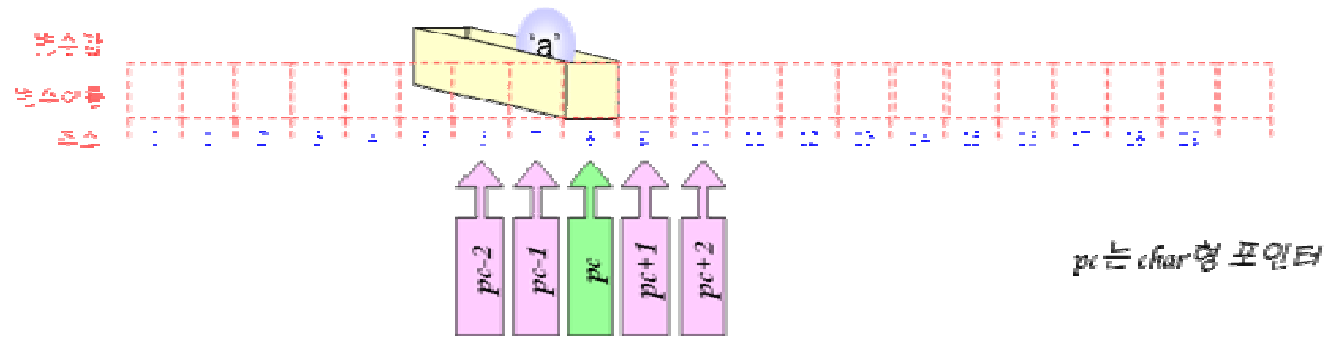
가



```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    char *pc;  
    int *pi;  
    double *pd;  
  
    pc = (char *)10000;  
    pi = (int *)10000;  
    pd = (double *)10000;  
    printf(" 가   pc = %d, pi = %d, pd = %d\n", pc, pi, pd);  
  
    pc++;  
    pi++;  
    pd++;  
    printf(" 가   pc = %d, pi = %d, pd = %d\n", pc, pi, pd);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



```
가   pc = 10000, pi = 10000, pd = 10000  
가   pc = 10001, pi = 10004, pd = 10008
```





```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i, j, *p1, *p2;

    p1 = &i;
    p2 = &j;

    if( p1 != NULL )
        printf("p1  NULL  \n");

    if( p1 != p2 )
        printf("p1  p2가  \n");

    if( p1 < p2 )
        printf("p1  p2  \n");
    else
        printf("p1  p2  \n");

    return 0;
}
```

가



p1 NULL
p1 p2가
p1 p2

<code>v = *p++</code>	p가 가리키는 값을 v에 대입한 후에 p를 증가한다.
<code>v = (*p)++</code>	p가 가리키는 값을 v에 대입한 후에 가리키는 값을 증가한다.
<code>v = *++p</code>	p를 증가시킨 후에 p가 가리키는 값을 v에 대입한다.
<code>v = ++*p</code>	p가 가리키는 값을 가져온 후에 그 값을 증가하여 v에 대입한다.



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

int main(void)
{
    int i = 10;
    int *pi = &i;

    printf("i = %d, pi = %p\n", i, pi);
    (*pi)++;
    printf("i = %d, pi = %p\n", i, pi);

    printf("i = %d, pi = %p\n", i, pi);
    *pi++;
    printf("i = %d, pi = %p\n", i, pi);

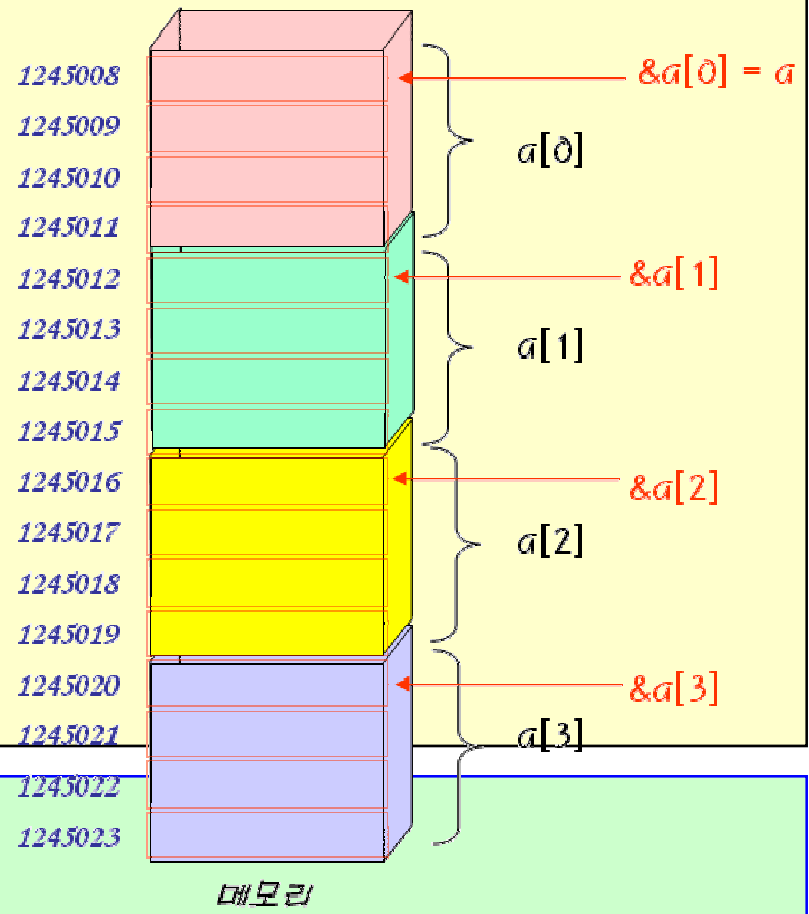
    return 0;
}
```



```
i = 10, pi = 0012FF60
i = 11, pi = 0012FF60
i = 11, pi = 0012FF60
i = 11, pi = 0012FF64
```



```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int a[] = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };  
  
    printf("&a[0] = %u\n", &a[0]);  
    printf("&a[1] = %u\n", &a[1]);  
    printf("&a[2] = %u\n", &a[2]);  
  
    printf("a = %u\n", a);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



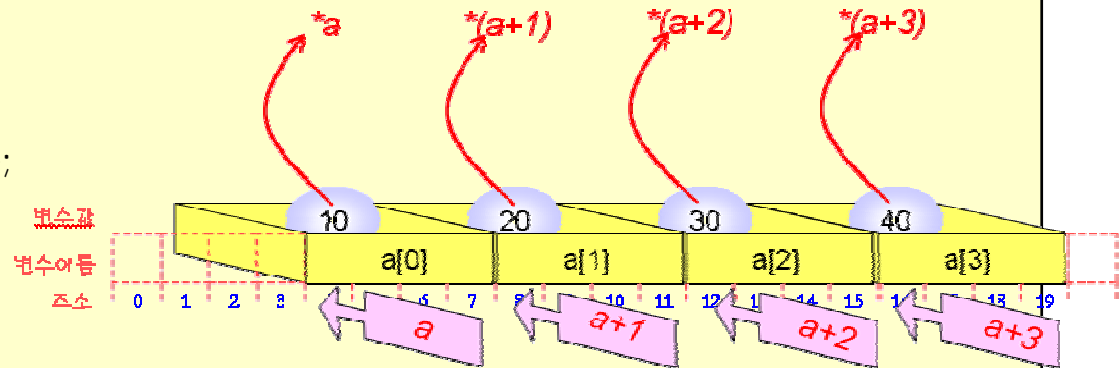
```
&a[0] = 1245008  
&a[1] = 1245012  
&a[2] = 1245016  
a = 1245008
```



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

int main(void)
{
    int a[] = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };

    printf("a = %u\n", a);
    printf("a + 1 = %u\n", a + 1);
    printf("*a = %d\n", *a);
    printf("*(a+1) = %d\n", *(a+1));
    return 0;
}
```



```
a = 1245008
a + 1 = 1245012
*a = 10
*(a+1) = 20
```




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

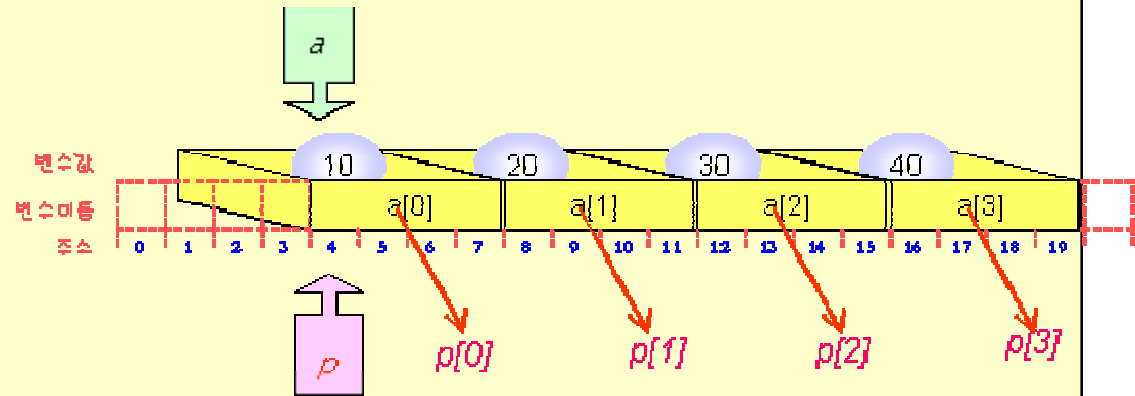
int main(void)
{
    int a[] = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };
    int *p;

    p = a;
    printf("a[0]=%d a[1]=%d a[2]=%d \n", a[0], a[1], a[2]);
    printf("p[0]=%d p[1]=%d p[2]=%d \n\n", p[0], p[1], p[2]);

    p[0] = 60;
    p[1] = 70;
    p[2] = 80;

    printf("a[0]=%d a[1]=%d a[2]=%d \n", a[0], a[1], a[2]);
    printf("p[0]=%d p[1]=%d p[2]=%d \n", p[0], p[1], p[2]);

    return 0;
}
```



```
a[0]=10 a[1]=20 a[2]=30
p[0]=10 p[1]=20 p[2]=30

a[0]=60 a[1]=70 a[2]=80
p[0]=60 p[1]=70 p[2]=80
```



•

—

가

.

```
int get_sum1(int a[], int n)
{
    int i;
    int sum = 0;

    for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
        sum += a[i];
    return sum;
}
```

```
int get_sum2(int a[], int n)
{
    int i;
    int *p;
    int sum = 0;

    p = a;
    for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
        sum += *p++;
    return sum;
}
```



```
#include <stdio.h>

void print_reverse(int a[], int n);

int main(void)
{
    int a[] = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };

    print_reverse(a, 5);

    return 0;
}

void print_reverse(int a[], int n)
{
    int *p = a + n - 1;           // 가 .

    while(p >= a)                //
        printf("%d\n", *p--);    // p가 가
}
```



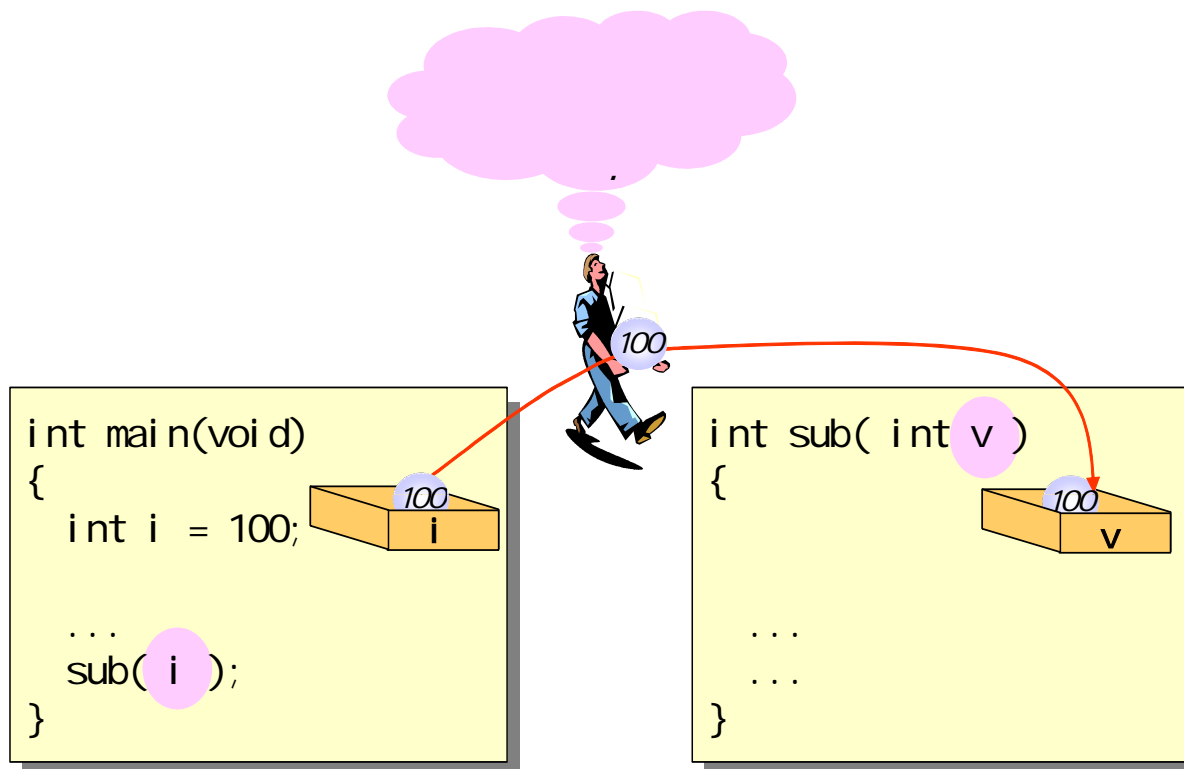
```
50
40
30
20
10
```

- C

- -

:

:

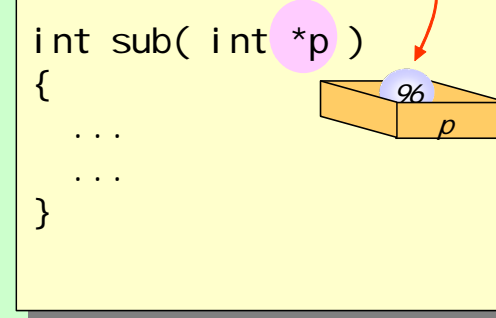
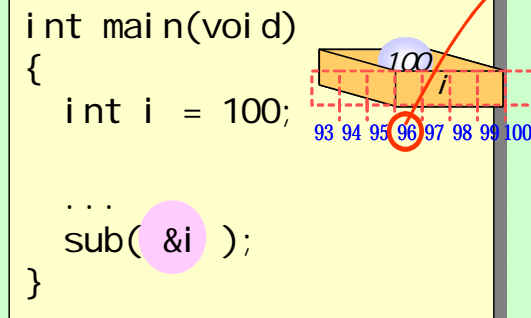


```
#include <stdio.h>
void sub(int *p);
```

```
int main(void)
{
    int i = 100;

    sub(&i);
    return 0;
}
```

```
void sub(int *p)
{
    *p = 200;
}
```



swap()

#1

2



```
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int x, int y);
int main(void)
{
    int a = 100, b = 200;
    printf("main() a=%d b=%d\n",a, b);

    swap(a, b);

    printf("main() a=%d b=%d\n",a, b);
    return 0;
}
```

```
void swap(int x, int y)
{
    int tmp;

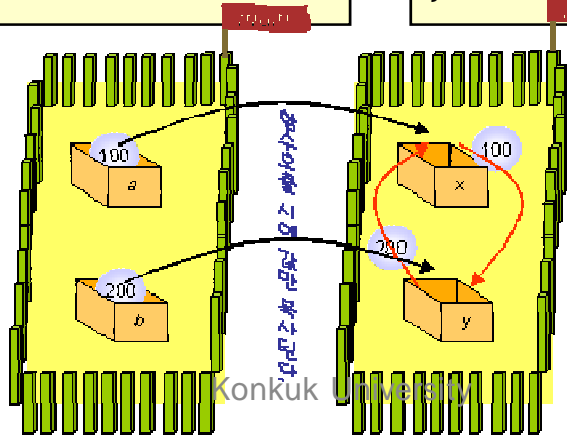
    printf("swap() x=%d y=%d\n",x, y);

    tmp = x;
    x = y;
    y = tmp;

    printf("swap() x=%d y=%d\n",x, y);
}
```



```
main() a=100 b=200
swap() x=100 y=200
swap() x=200 y=100
main() a=100 b=200
```



swap()

#2



```
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int x, int y);
int main(void)
{
    int a = 100, b = 200;
    printf("main() a=%d b=%d\n",a, b);

    swap(&a, &b);

    printf("main() a=%d b=%d\n",a, b);
    return 0;
}
```

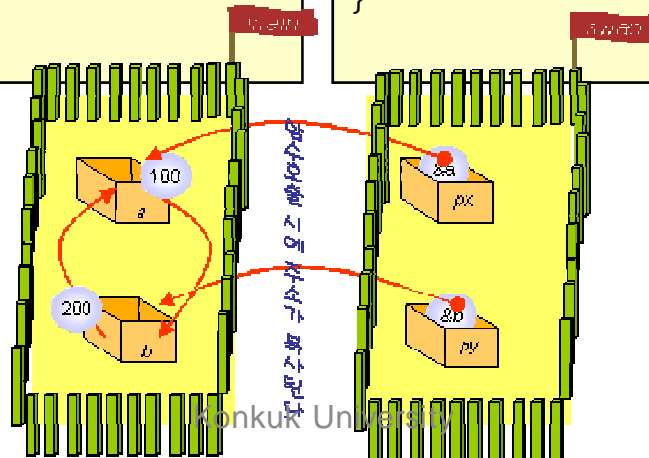
```
void swap(int *px, int *py)
{
    int tmp;
    printf("swap() *px=%d *py=%d\n", *px, *py);

    tmp = *px;
    *px = *py;
    *py = tmp;

    printf("swap() *px=%d *py=%d\n", *px, *py);
}
```



```
main() a=100 b=200
swap() *px=100 *py=200
swap() *px=200 *py=100
main() a=200 b=100
```



2



```
#include <stdio.h>
//      y
int get_line_parameter(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, float *slope, float *yintercept)
{
    if( x1 == x2 )
        return -1;
    else {
        *slope = (float)(y2 - y1)/(float)(x2 - x1);
        *yintercept = y1 - (*slope)*x1;
        return 0;
    }
}
int main(void)
{
    float s, y;
    if( get_line_parameter(3, 3, 6, 6, &s, &y) == -1 )
        printf("  \n");
    else
        printf("      %f, y      %f\n", s, y);
    return 0;
}
```

y-



1.000000, y 0.000000

-

VS.

```
// 매개 변수 x에 기억 장소가 할당된다.  
void sub(int x)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

```
// 매개 변수 b[]에 기억 장소가 할당되지 않는다.  
void sub(int b[], int n)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

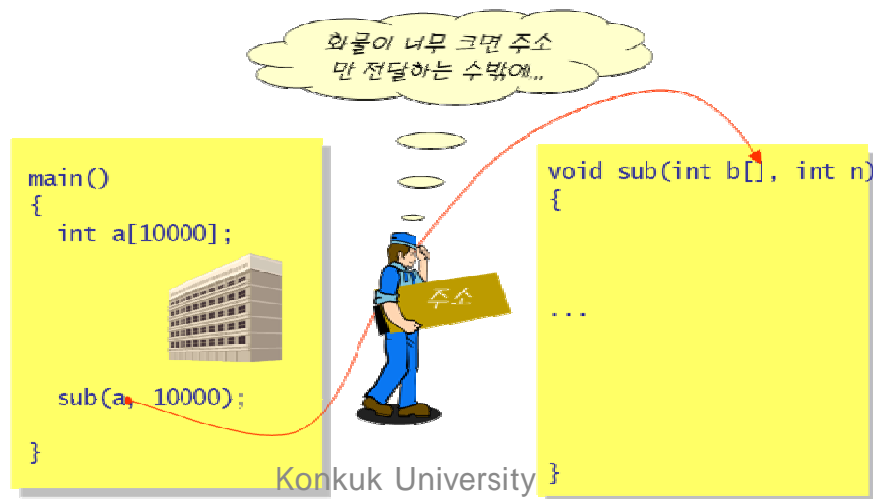
-

,

가

-

,





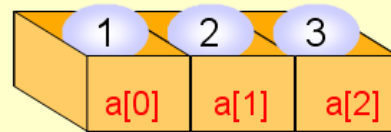
```
//  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
void sub(int b[], int n);  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int a[3] = { 1,2,3 };  
  
    printf("%d %d %d\n", a[0], a[1], a[2]);  
    sub(a, 3);  
    printf("%d %d %d\n", a[0], a[1], a[2]);  
  
    return 0;  
}  
  
void sub(int b[], int n)  
{  
    b[0] = 4;  
    b[1] = 5;  
    b[2] = 6;  
}
```



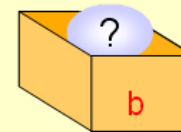
```
1 2 3  
4 5 6
```

1/3

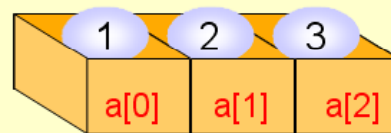
```
int main(void)
{
  int a[3]={ 1,2,3 };
  sub(a, 3);
  return 0;
}
```



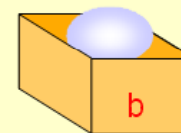
```
void sub(int b[], int n)
{
  b[0] = 4;
  b[1] = 5;
  b[2] = 6;
}
```



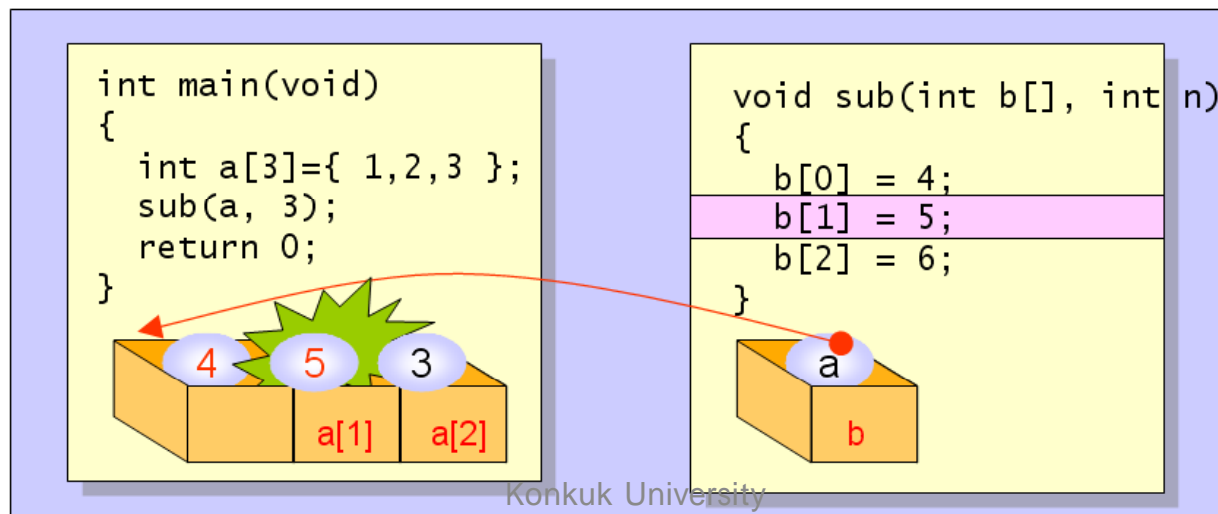
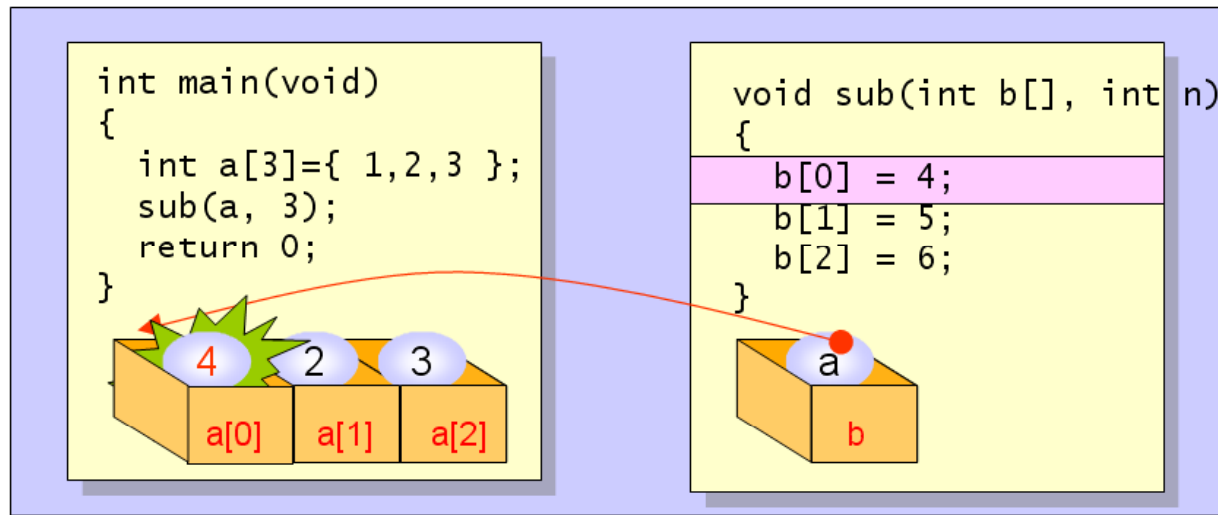
```
int main(void)
{
  int a[3]={ 1,2,3 };
  sub(a, 3);
  return 0;
}
```



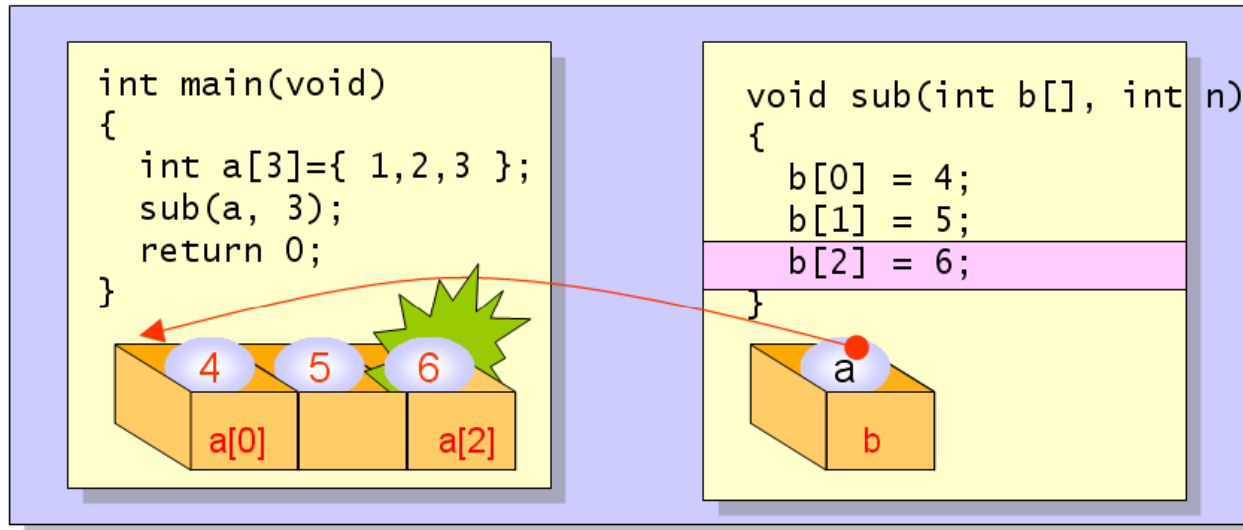
```
void sub(int b[], int n)
{
  b[0] = 4;
  b[1] = 5;
  b[2] = 6;
}
```



2/3



3/3



- 가 .
- , 가

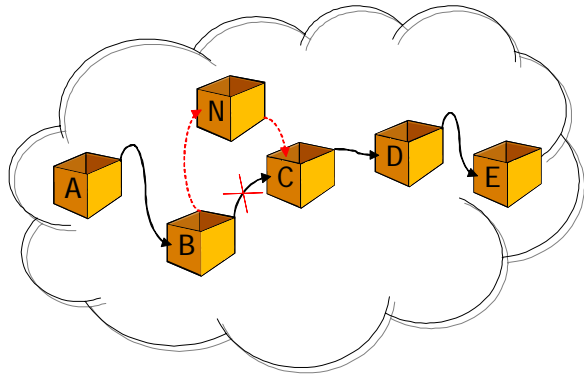
```
int *add(int x, int y)
{
    int result;

    result = x + y;
    return &result;
}
```

result 가
.!!



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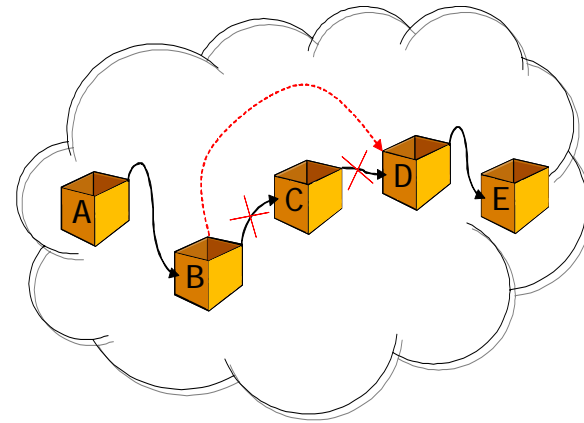


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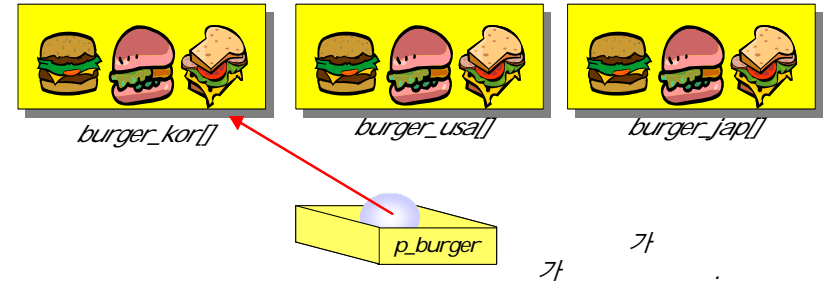
—

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— 17



#1



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

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int burger_kor[3]={ 3000, 2000, 4000 };
```

```
    int burger_usa[3]={ 3500, 2600, 5000 };
```

```
    int burger_jap[3]={ 3200, 2700, 4500 };
```

```
    int country;
```

```
    int *p_burger=NULL;
```

```
    printf("                :");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &country);
```

```
    if( country == 0 ) p_burger = burger_kor;
```

```
    else if( country == 1 ) p_burger = burger_usa;
```

```
    else p_burger = burger_jap;
```

```
    printf("                가 :");
```

```
    printf("%d %d %d\n", p_burger[0],p_burger[1],p_burger[2]);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```




```
void bubble_sort(int *p, int n)
{
    int i, scan;
    //
    for(scan = 0; scan < n-1; scan++)
    {
        //
        for(i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
        {
            //
            if( p[i] > p[i+1] )
                swap(&p[i], &p[i+1]);
        }
    }
}

void swap(int *px, int *py)
{
    int tmp;
    tmp = *px;
    *px = *py;
    *py = tmp;
}
```



```
#include <stdio.h>
#define SI ZE 10

void get_max_min(int list[], int size, int *pmax, int *pmin);

int main(void)
{
    int max, min;
    int grade[SI ZE] = { 3, 2, 9, 7, 1, 4, 8, 0, 6, 5 };

    get_max_min(grade, SI ZE, &max, &min);
    printf("      %d,      %d      .\n", max, min);

    return 0;
}
```

```

void get_max_min(int list[], int size, int *pmax, int *pmin)
{
    int i, max, min;

    max = min = list[0];           // 초기값 설정
    for(i = 1; i < size; i++)     // 배열의 각 원소
    {
        if( list[i] > max)        // list[i]가
            max = list[i];       // list[i]
        if( list[i] < min)        // list[i]가
            min = list[i];       // list[i]
    }
    *pmax = max;
    *pmin = min;
}

```



9, 0 .

Q & A

