

## C Language VII—Function Pointers

CMSC 313  
Sections 01, 02

### Declaring Function Pointers

- Declaring a pointer to `int` value:  
`int *iptr;`
- Declaring a pointer to a function that takes an `int` parameter and returns an `int` value:  
`int (*fptr1)(int);`
- Declaring a pointer to a function that takes two `int` parameters and returns an `int` value:  
`int (*fptr2)(int, int);`

Adapted from Richard Chang, CMSC 313 Spring 2013

### Assigning Values to Function Pointers

- Assign a value to an `int` pointer:  
`int a;`  
`int *iptr = &a;`
- Assigning a value to a function pointer:  
`int add3(int);`  
`int sum(int, int);`  
`int (*fptr1)(int);`  
`int (*fptr2)(int, int);`  
  
`fptr1 = &add3;`  
`fptr2 = &sum;`

Adapted from Richard Chang, CMSC 313 Spring 2013

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### Invoking Function Pointers

```
int add3(int);
int sum(int, int);
int b;
int (*fptr1)(int);
int (*fptr2)(int, int);

fptr1 = &add3;
b = (*fptr1)(5);

fptr2 = &sum;
b = (*fptr2)(6, b);
```

Adapted from Richard Chang, CMSC 313 Spring 2013

```
/* File: fpoint1.c
   Demonstrating function pointers.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
int add3 (int n) {
    return n + 3 ;
}
int sum (int n) {
    return n + * ;
}

int main() {
    int n, b ;
    int (* fptr1)(int) ;
    n = 5 ;
    fptr1 = &add3 ;
    b = (*fptr1)(n) ;
    printf("fptr1 = %d\n", b) ;

    fptr2 = &sum ;
    b = (*fptr2)(n) ;
    printf("fptr2 = %d\n", b) ;

    return 0 ;
}
```

```
Script started on Wed Oct 17 23:08:55 2012
/bin/bash: gcc -Wall fpoint1.c
/bin/bash ./A.out
b =
fptr1 = 12
fptr2 = 12
/bin/bash: wait
OK!
Script done on Wed Oct 17 23:09:11 2012
```

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```

/* Files Funqpt2.c
Demonstrating function pointers.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
int add (int a) {
    return a + 3 ;
}
int add2 (int a) {
    return a + 2 ;
}
typedef int (* FPTR) (int) ;
void do_array(int A[], int size, FPTR fptr) {
    int i ;
    for ( i = 0 ; i < size ; i++) {
        A[i] = (* fptr) (A[i]) ;
    }
}
int main() {
    int A[10] ;
    for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
        A[i] = i * i ;
    }
    printf("Original array A[i]:") ;
    for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
        printf("%d\n", A[i]) ;
    }
    do_array(A, 10, add) ;
    printf("After calling do_array(A, 10, add):") ;
    for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
        printf("%d\n", A[i]) ;
    }
    do_array(A, 10, add2) ;
    printf("After calling do_array(A, 10, add2):") ;
    for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
        printf("%d\n", A[i]) ;
    }
    return 0 ;
}

```

```

Script started on Wed Oct 17 23:09:20 2012
# BASH: ./funqpt2.c
# BASH: gcc -Wall funqpt2.c
# BASH: ./funqpt2
After calling do_array(A, 10, add):
A[0] = 3
A[1] = 4
A[2] = 5
A[3] = 6
A[4] = 7
A[5] = 8
A[6] = 9
A[7] = 10
A[8] = 11
A[9] = 12
After calling do_array(A, 10, add2):
A[0] = 0
A[1] = 1
A[2] = 2
A[3] = 3
A[4] = 4
A[5] = 5
A[6] = 6
A[7] = 7
A[8] = 8
A[9] = 9
# BASH: exit
Script done on Wed Oct 17 23:09:33 2012

```

```

/* Files Funqpt3.c
Demonstrating function pointers.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
int diff (int m, int n) {
    return m - n ;
}
int sum (int m, int n) {
    return m + n ;
}
typedef int (* FPTR) (int, int) ;
void do_array(int A[], int B[], int size, FPTR fptr) {
    int i ;
    for ( i = 0 ; i < size ; i++) {
        A[i] = (* fptr) (A[i], B[i]) ;
    }
}
int main() {
    int A[10], B[10], i ;
    for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
        A[i] = i * 2 ;
        B[i] = 2 * i + 1 ;
    }
    printf("Original arrays:") ;
    for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
        printf("%d\n", A[i]) ;
    }
    do_array(A, B, 10, diff) ;
    printf("After calling do_array(A, 10, diff):") ;
    for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
        printf("%d\n", A[i]) ;
    }
    do_array(A, B, 10, sum) ;
    printf("After calling do_array(A, 10, sum):") ;
    for (i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
        printf("%d\n", A[i]) ;
    }
    return 0 ;
}

```

```

Script started on Wed Oct 17 23:09:41 2012
$rmw[PS] who -mail csongqiz@cs
$rmw[PS]

$rmw[PS] ./a.out
original array:
A[0] = 0,  A[1] = 0
A[2] = 1,  A[3] = 2
A[4] = 3,  A[5] = 4
A[6] = 5,  A[7] = 6
A[8] = 7,  A[9] = 8
A[10] = 9, A[11] = 10
A[12] = 11, A[13] = 12
A[14] = 13, A[15] = 14
A[16] = 15, A[17] = 16
A[18] = 17, A[19] = 18
A[20] = 19, A[21] = 20
A[22] = 21, A[23] = 22
A[24] = 23, A[25] = 24
A[26] = 25, A[27] = 26
A[28] = 27, A[29] = 28
A[30] = 29, A[31] = 30
A[32] = 31, A[33] = 32
A[34] = 33, A[35] = 34
A[36] = 35, A[37] = 36
A[38] = 37, A[39] = 38
A[40] = 39, A[41] = 40
A[42] = 41, A[43] = 42
A[44] = 43, A[45] = 44
A[46] = 45, A[47] = 46
A[48] = 47, A[49] = 48
A[50] = 49, A[51] = 50

After calling do_array(A, 5, 10, 4diff):
A[0] = 0,  A[1] = 0
A[2] = -1, A[3] = 2
A[4] = 3,  A[5] = 4
A[6] = 5,  A[7] = 6
A[8] = 7,  A[9] = 8
A[10] = 9, A[11] = 10
A[12] = 11, A[13] = 12
A[14] = 13, A[15] = 14
A[16] = 15, A[17] = 16
A[18] = 17, A[19] = 18
A[20] = 19, A[21] = 20
A[22] = 21, A[23] = 22
A[24] = 23, A[25] = 24
A[26] = 25, A[27] = 26
A[28] = 27, A[29] = 28
A[30] = 29, A[31] = 30
A[32] = 31, A[33] = 32
A[34] = 33, A[35] = 34
A[36] = 35, A[37] = 36
A[38] = 37, A[39] = 38
A[40] = 39, A[41] = 40
A[42] = 41, A[43] = 42
A[44] = 43, A[45] = 44
A[46] = 45, A[47] = 46
A[48] = 47, A[49] = 48
A[50] = 49, A[51] = 50

$rmw[PS] exit
$!
Script done on Wed Oct 17 23:09:55 2012

```

```

@CQWELD:      Less Program's Manual      @CQWELD:
NAME
  swap - swap an array

SYNOPSIS
  #include <stdlib.h>
  void swap(void *arr, int len, int i, int j);

DESCRIPTION
  The swap() function swaps an array with second elements of size len. The base argument points to the start of the array.
  The contents of the array are sorted in ascending order according to a comparison function pointed to by compare, which should return an integer that is less than 0 for objects that are less than, equal to, or greater than those of the first argument
  The comparison function should return an integer that is less than 0, or greater than 0, or 0 if the two arguments compare equal. If two numbers compare as equal, their order in the sorted array is undefined.

RETURN VALUE
  The swap() function returns no value.

CONFORMING TO
  POSIX.1-2001, C99, C90.

NOTES
  Library routines available for use in the compiler-supported variant glibc2.15 and libc2.15.1. To compare C strings, the comparison function could strcmp(3), as shown in the example below.

EXAMPLES
  For an example of use, see the example under memcmp(3).
  Another example is in the following program, which swaps the strings given in the command-line arguments.
  #include <stdio.h>
  #include <stdlib.h>
  #include <string.h>
  #include <unistd.h>
  int main
  {
    int argc;
    char **argv;
    int i, j;
    int n;
    int swap;
    swap = 0;
    for (i = 1; i < argc; i++)
      argv[i] = strdup(argv[i]);
    for (i = 1; i < argc; i++)
      for (j = i + 1; j < argc; j++)
        if (strcmp(argv[i], argv[j]) > 0)
          swap = 1;
    if (swap)
      swap(argv, argc - 1, sizeof(char *), argv);
  }

```

```

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  The comparison function should return an integer that is less than 0, or greater than 0, or 0 if the two arguments compare equal. If two numbers compare as equal, their order in the sorted array is undefined.

RETURN VALUE
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  Library routines available for use in the compiler-supported variant glibc2.15 and libc2.15.1. To compare C strings, the comparison function could strcmp(3), as shown in the example below.

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  #include <stdio.h>
  #include <stdlib.h>
  #include <string.h>
  #include <unistd.h>
  int main
  {
    int argc;
    char **argv;
    int i, j;
    int n;
    int swap;
    swap = 0;
    for (i = 1; i < argc; i++)
      argv[i] = strdup(argv[i]);
    for (i = 1; i < argc; i++)
      for (j = i + 1; j < argc; j++)
        if (strcmp(argv[i], argv[j]) > 0)
          swap = 1;
    if (swap)
      swap(argv, argc - 1, sizeof(char *), argv);
  }

```





```

/* Files quest3.c
Demonstrating use of wildcard functions in quest3.
This time we sort on basis of position.
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

typedef struct {
char name[50];
int x;
int y;
int z;
} Player;

Player records[20] = {
{"Alan", 200, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Paladin", 40, 0},
{"Brian", 150, 0, "neutral", "true neutral", "Wizard", 40, 0},
{"Charles", 100, 0, "neutral", "chaotic evil", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Clara", 150, 0, "neutral", "chaotic good", "Magician", 50, 0},
{"Dora", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Fighter", 20, 0},
{"Frank", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Fighter", 20, 0},
{"Gus", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Helen", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Ivan", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"John", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Katherine", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Liam", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Maggie", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Nancy", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Oscar", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Patricia", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Quinn", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Randy", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Sara", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Timothy", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Uma", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Victor", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Wendy", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Xavier", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Yvonne", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
{"Zoe", 100, 0, "neutral", "neutral good", "Warrior", 20, 0},
};

void PrintPlayer(Player *p) {
printf("Name: %s, X: %d, Y: %d, Z: %d\n", p->name, p->x, p->y, p->z);
}

```

```

int byIndex(Player *pl, Player *p2) {
return p2->posIndex - (p1->posIndex);
}

int byAligment(Player *pl, Player *p2) {
return strcmp(p1->align, p2->align);
}

int main () {
int i;
Player *tmp;
for (i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
tmp = records[i];
printf("Original list\n");
for (i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
PrintPlayer(tmp);
}

qsort(records, 20, sizeof(Player *), (COMP_FUNC_PTR) byIndex);
printf("Sorted by position\n");
for (i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
PrintPlayer(records[i]);
}

qsort(records, 20, sizeof(Player *), (COMP_FUNC_PTR) byAligment);
printf("Sorted by alignment\n");
for (i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
PrintPlayer(records[i]);
}

return 0;
}

```

```

Script started on Wed Oct 17 23:15:02 2012
#ls -l | sort -k 5n
Original list:
Alan, Kevin P. : neutral good 6721
Brian, Matthew A. : neutral good 4016
Charles, Richard C. : neutral good 3194
Clara, Clifton M. : neutral good 8961
Dora, William T. : neutral good 8249
Frank, Alan E. : neutral good 8961
Gus, Milton T. : neutral good 8249
Helen, Mary Ann : neutral good 8961
Ivan, David E. : neutral good 8249
John, Robert W. : neutral good 8961
Katherine, William M. : neutral good 8249
Liam, Stephen P. : neutral good 8961
Maggie, Matthew A. : neutral good 4519
Nancy, Richard M. : neutral good 8961
Oscar, Alicia G. : neutral good 4016
Patricia, David C. : neutral good 8961
Quinn, Adam M. : neutral good 8961
Randy, Eric D. : neutral good 8961
Sara, Maximilian S. : neutral good 3205
Timothy, Phillip P. : neutral good 9573
Uma, Michelle L. : neutral good 8961
Victor, Eric A. : neutral good 8961

Sorted by position:
Paladin, David E. : chaotic good 745
Wizard, Alicia G. : chaotic good 2048
Warrior, Robert L. : chaotic good 3194
Warrior, David C. : chaotic good 3205
Warrior, Richard M. : chaotic good 3194
Warrior, Maximilian S. : chaotic good 3205
Warrior, Phillip P. : chaotic good 9573
Warrior, Kevin P. : chaotic good 6721
Warrior, William M. : chaotic good 8249
Warrior, Stephen P. : chaotic good 8961
Warrior, Matthew A. : chaotic good 4519
Warrior, Richard M. : chaotic good 8961
Warrior, Alicia G. : chaotic good 4016
Warrior, David C. : chaotic good 8961
Warrior, Adam M. : chaotic good 8961
Warrior, Eric D. : chaotic good 8961
Warrior, Maximilian S. : chaotic good 3205
Warrior, Phillip P. : chaotic good 9573
Warrior, Michelle L. : chaotic good 8961
Warrior, Eric A. : chaotic good 8961

```

