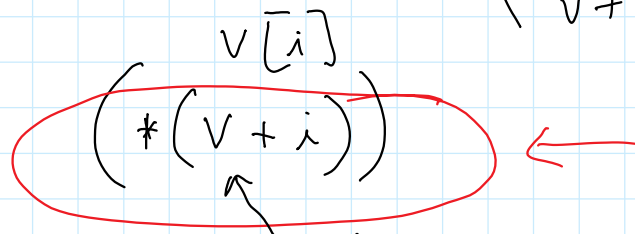


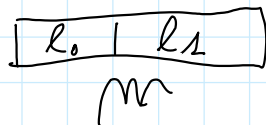
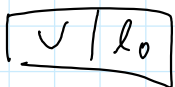
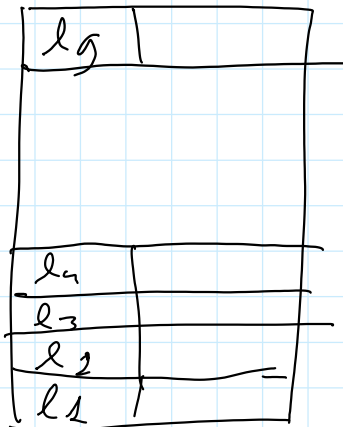
ARRAY - FUNZIONI E PROCEDURE

giovedì 28 settembre 2017 16:03

```
void read (int v[])
{
  for (int i=0; i<n0; i++)
    scanf ("%d", &v[i]);
}
```



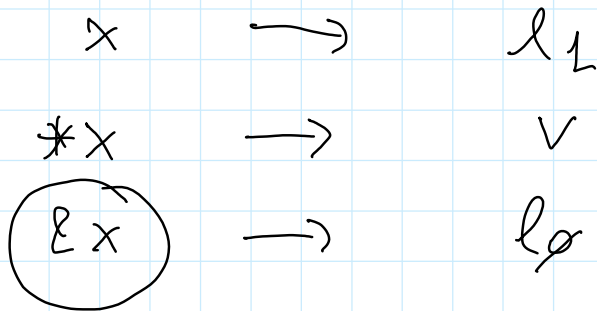
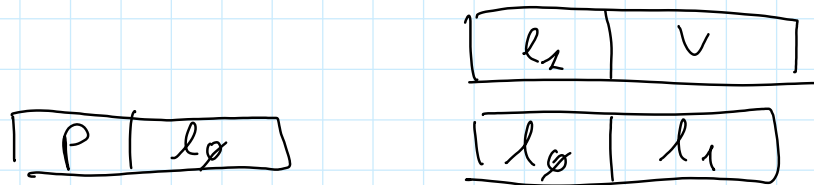
v ha come valore l'indirizzo del primo elemento dell'array. $v+i$ è l'indirizzo del primo elemento dell'array + i parole di memoria



$l_1 + i$ es: $i=3$

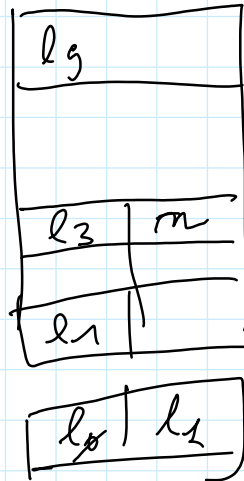
$l_1 + 3 = l_4$

indir. del primo elemento $i=0$



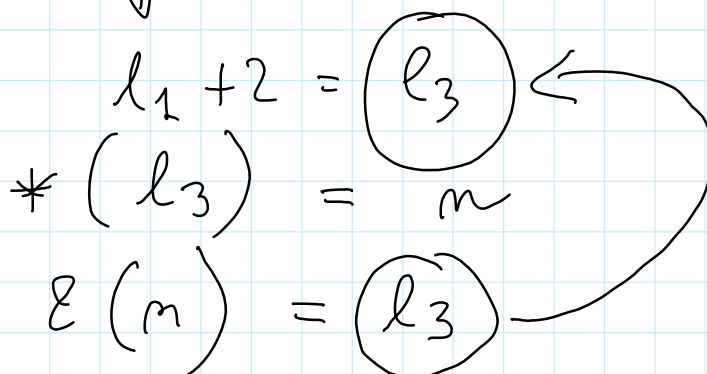
\hookrightarrow l'indirizzo del valore di x
 in memoria

$\underline{\underline{\ℓ(* (v+i))}}$
 $\ℓ v[i]$



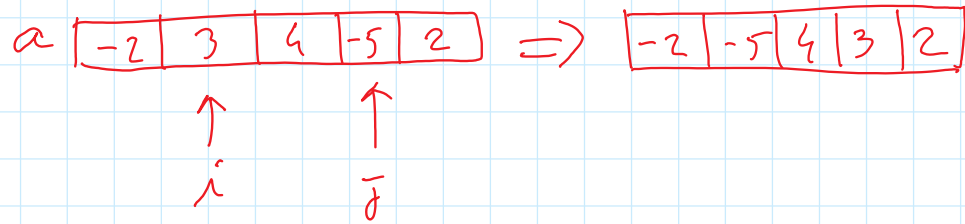
$\underline{\underline{\ℓ(* (v+2))}} = v+2$

v	l_0
-----	-------



```
void swap(int v[], int i, int j)
{
  int temp = v[i];
  v[i] = v[j];
  v[j] = temp;
}
```

FUNZIONA??
SI!!



```
main()
{
  int a[10];
  read(a);
  swap(a, 1, 3)
}
```

temp	l_4
j	l_{13}
i	l_{12}
v	l_{11}

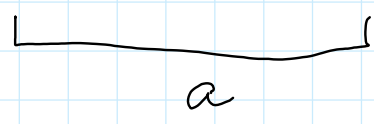
l_{14}	v_1
l_B	3
l_{12}	1
l_{11}	l_2

l_{10}	0
\vdots	
l_4	v_2
l_3	0
l_2	v_2
l_1	0

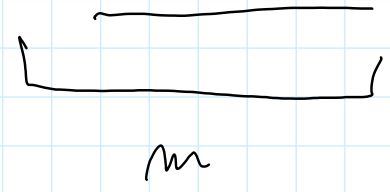
v_1
 v_2

a	l_0
-----	-------

swap	def
movl	def



l_0	l_1
-------	-------



$$\begin{array}{l}
 v[i] \\
 *(v+i) \\
 *(l_1+1) \\
 *(l_2)
 \end{array}
 \left|
 \begin{array}{l}
 v[1] = v[0]; \\
 *(v+i) = *(v+j) \\
 \underline{\underline{*(l_2) = *(l_4)}} \\
 \underline{\underline{v_2}}
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

```

v[j] = temp;
*(v+j) = temp
*(l_4) = temp
    
```

$$\underline{\underline{* (l_4)}} = \underline{\underline{lem_p}}$$

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

```
void read (int v [])  
{ for (int i=0; i<10; i++)  
  scanf ("%d", &a[i]);  
}
```

```
main()  
{ int a[10];  
  int b[15];  
  read (a);  
  read (b);  
}
```

```
void read (int v[], int dim)
{
    for (int i=0; i < dim; i++)
        scanf ("%d", &v[i]);
}
```

```
main()
{
    int a [10];
    int b [15];
    read (a, 10);
    read (b, 15);
}
```

include . . .

{
sequenze di dichiarazioni di
funzioni o procedure

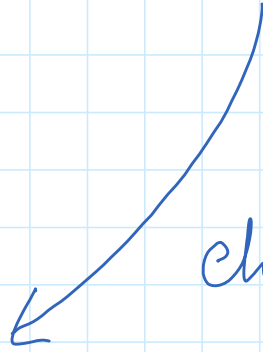
main ()

{

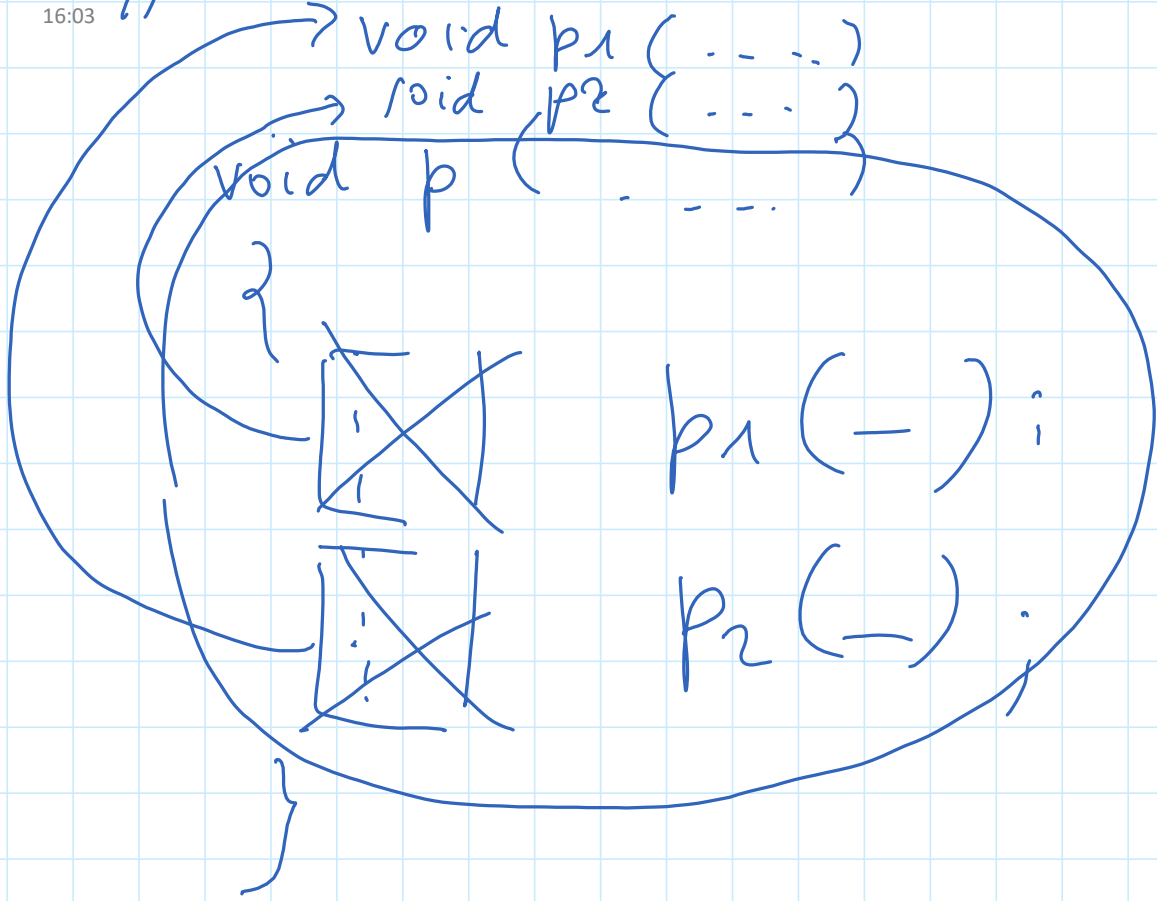
. . .

}

chiamata

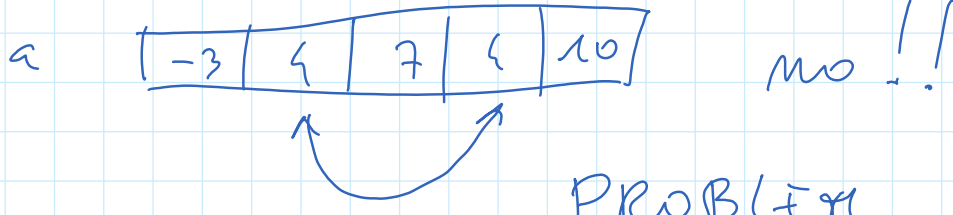


Unchained





Vedere se tutti gli element dell' array sono distinti (diversi tra loro)



PROBLEM SOLVING

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

```
void read (int v[], int dim)
```

```
{ ... }
```

```
int member (int el, int v[], int inizio, int fine)
```

```
{ ... }
```

```
int distinti (int v[], int dim)
```

```
{ ... }
```

```
main()
```

```
{ int a[10];
```

```
  read (a, 10);
```

```
  if (distinti (a, 10)) printf ("tutti gli  
  element sono  
  distinti");
```

```
  else printf ("non tutti gli element sono  
  distinti");
```

```
}
```

o

Scriviamo una funzione

```
int member (int el, int v[], int inizio,  
            int fine)
```

```
{ int i = inizio;
```

```
  int trovato = 0;
```

```
  while (i < fine && !trovato)
```

```
    if ( v[i] == el ) trovato = 1;  
        else i++;  
return trovato;  
}
```

```
int member (int el, int v[], int inizio, int fine)
{
  int trovato = 0;
  for (int i = inizio; i < fine; i++)
    if (a[i] == el) trovato = 1;
    else trovato = 0;
}
```

```
{
  int trovato;
  for (int i = inizio; i < fine; i++)
    if (a[i] == el) trovato = 1;
}
```

• Ok, me inefficiente

```
int distinti (int v[], int dim)
```

```
{ int i = 0;
  int distinti = 1; // distinti == 1
```

```
  while (i < dim && distinti)
```

```
    if (member(v[i], v, i+1, dim))
      distinti = 0;
```

```
    else i++;
```

```
  return distinti;
```

```
}
```

Scrivere una funzione che restituisca la somma di tutti i valori maggiori di 0 in un array.

```
int sum (int v[], int dim)
{
    int s = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < dim; i++)
        if (v[i] > 0) s = s + v[i];
    return s;
}
```

```
void sum (int v[], int dim, int *s)
{
    *s = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < dim; i++)
        if (v[i] > 0) *s = *s + v[i];
}
```

da lunedì siamo in AULA E
Telebattute