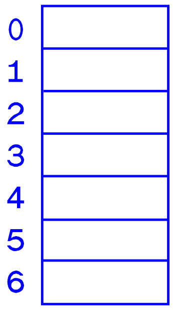
Arrays of Pointers

The following code declares an array of pointers to char:

```
char *arr[7];
```



Each element can contain a pointer to char

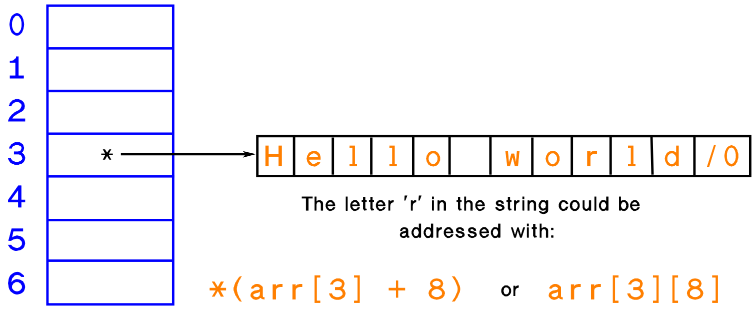
Often used for strings

STRING010

Arrays of Pointers

The following would define element 3 to point to a string:

```
arr[3] = "Hello world";
```



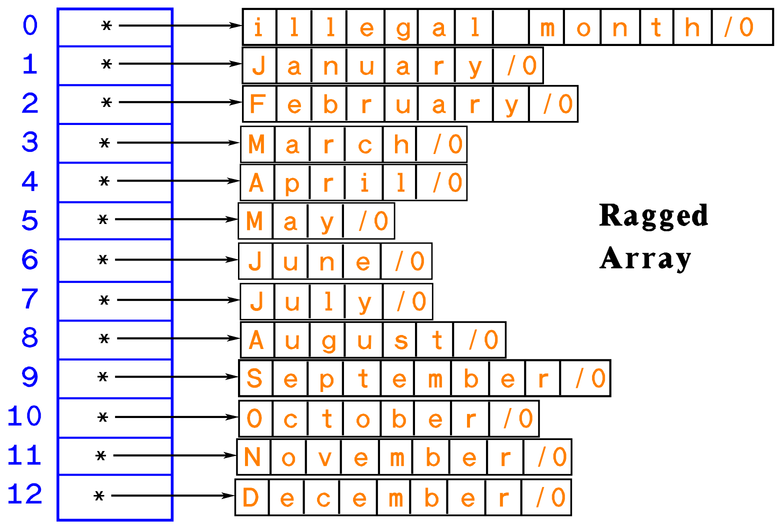
The letter 'r' in the string could be addressed with:

`*(arr[3] + 8)` or `arr[3][8]`

STRING020

```
char *month_name(int n)  // return name of nth month
  {
   static char *name[] =
     {
      "illegal month",
      "January",
      "February",
      "March",
      "April",
      "May",
      "June",
      "July",
      "August",
      "September",
      "October",
      "November",
      "December"
     };
     return((n < 1 || n > 12) ? name[0] : name[n]);
  } // END month_name
```

STRING030



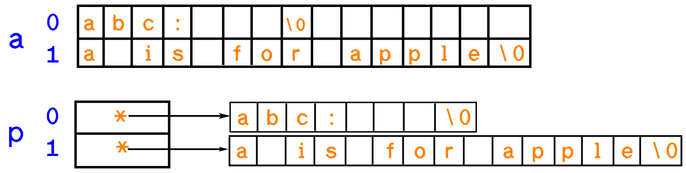
Ragged Array

STRING040

Are These Two Declarations Different?

```
char a[2][15] =
   {"abc:    ", "a is for apple"};

char *p[2] =
   {"abc:    ", "a is for apple"};
```



Command Line Arguments

`int main(int argc, char *argv[])`

argc – the number of arguments on the command line (incl the command name itself)

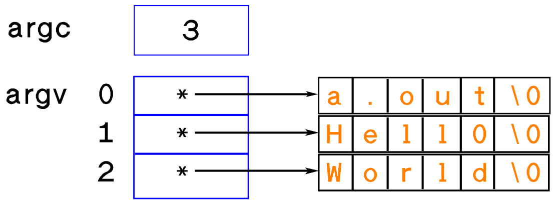
argv – pointer to array of pointers to char – an "array of strings" containing the command line arguments

argv[0] – the command name itself

Command Line Interface

Typing the following command will produce
the values shown:

```
a.out Hello world
```




```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
  {
   int i;

   cout << "This program was called with "
        << argc << " arguments\n";

   for(i = 0; i < argc; i++)
     cout << argv[i] << "\n";

  } // END main
```