

Goals for Today

See how `sizeof` works with arrays

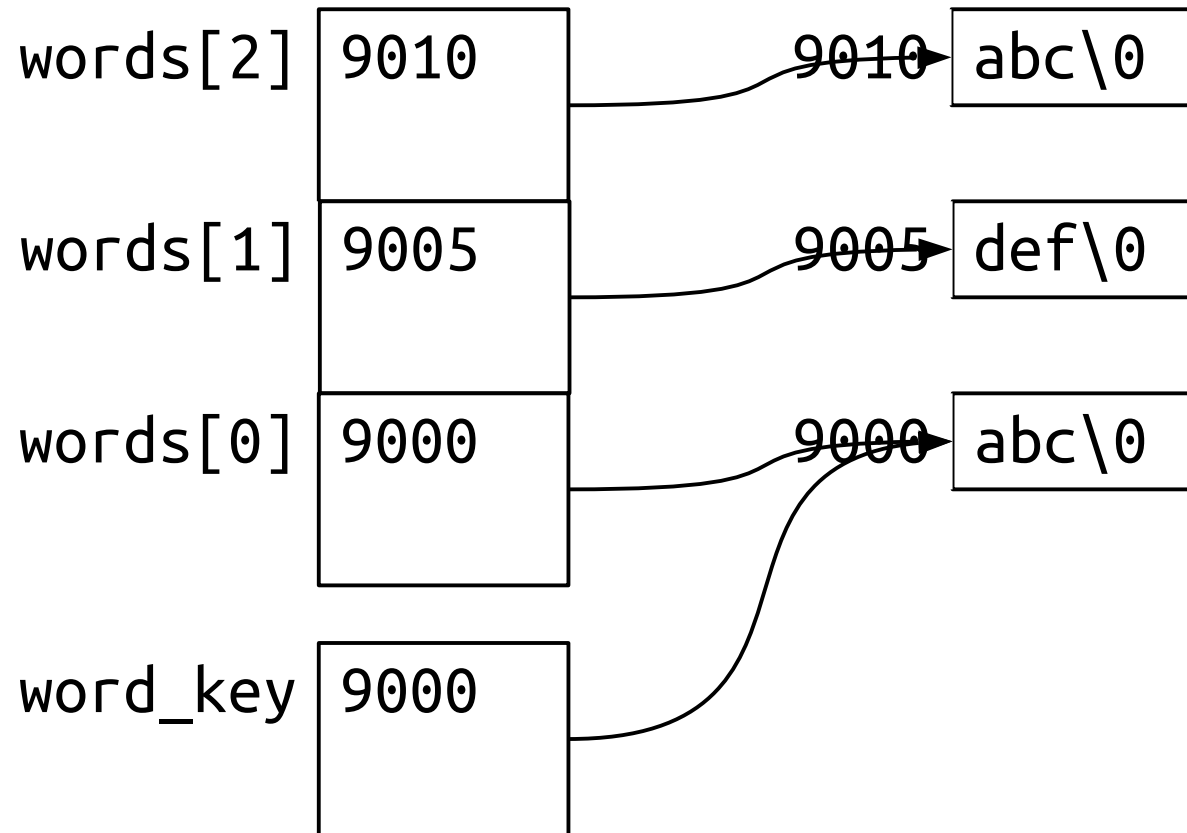
Understand the effect of type casts

Motivate the need for generic functions

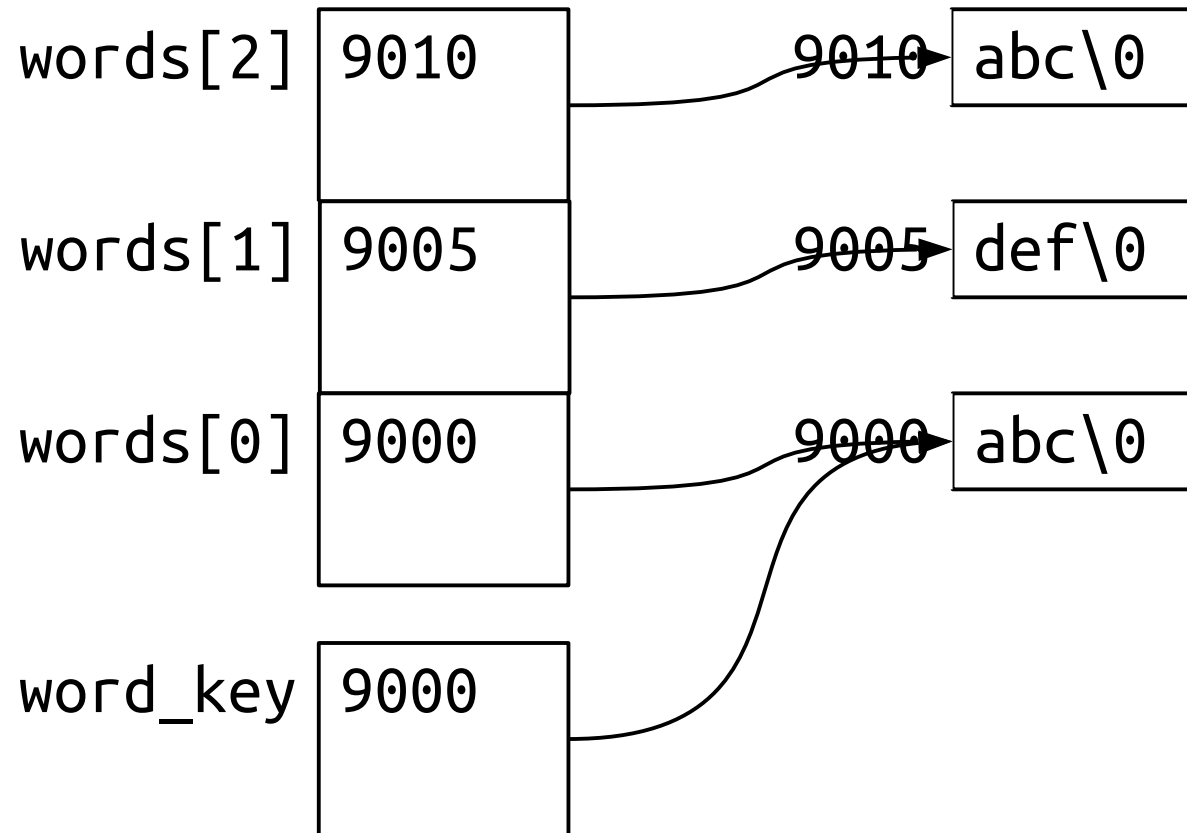
Understand how to be a client of a generic function

Code

count_str



count_str



Compares pointers for equality

Useful for finding duplicate pointers in array

Generics: What and Why

Generic function: function that can operate on different types of data

Examples

ADTs: vector, map

Algorithms: sorting, searching

Motivation

Unification: no copy/pasting

Performance: optimize once

Convenience: put in standard library

Generics: How

New kind of pointer: void *

Pointer to anything

Not “pointer to void”--void is not a type

No compiler type checking

Can assign any pointer to/from void *

Generic count

```
int count_int(int key, int arr[], int n);  
int count_float(float key, float arr[], int n);  
int count_str(char *key, char *arr[], int n);  
int gcount(____ key, void *arr, int n);
```

Generic count

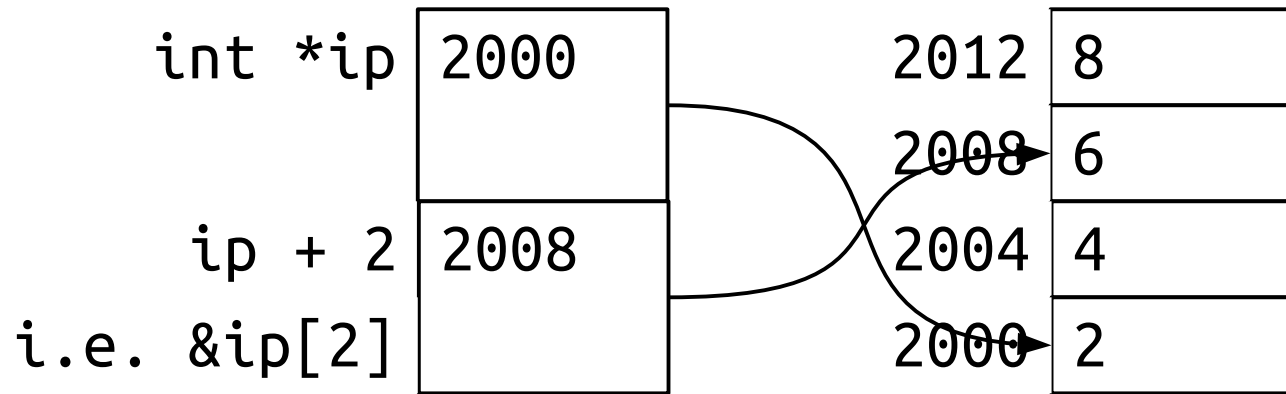
```
int gcount(void *key, void *arr, int n);
```

Pass pointer to key, not key itself

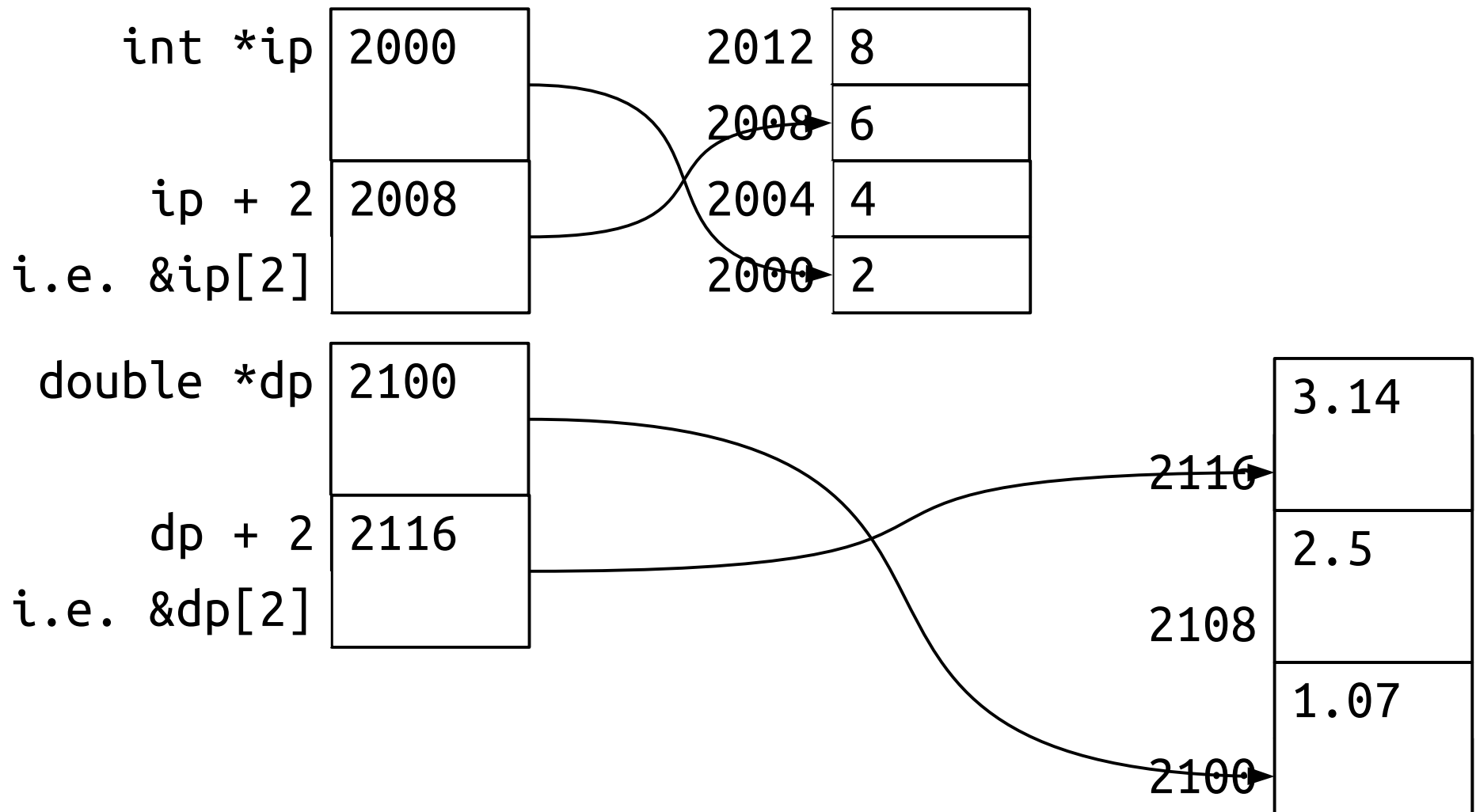
Generic functions cannot operate on elements directly. They always operate on pointers to elements.

Parameters, return values

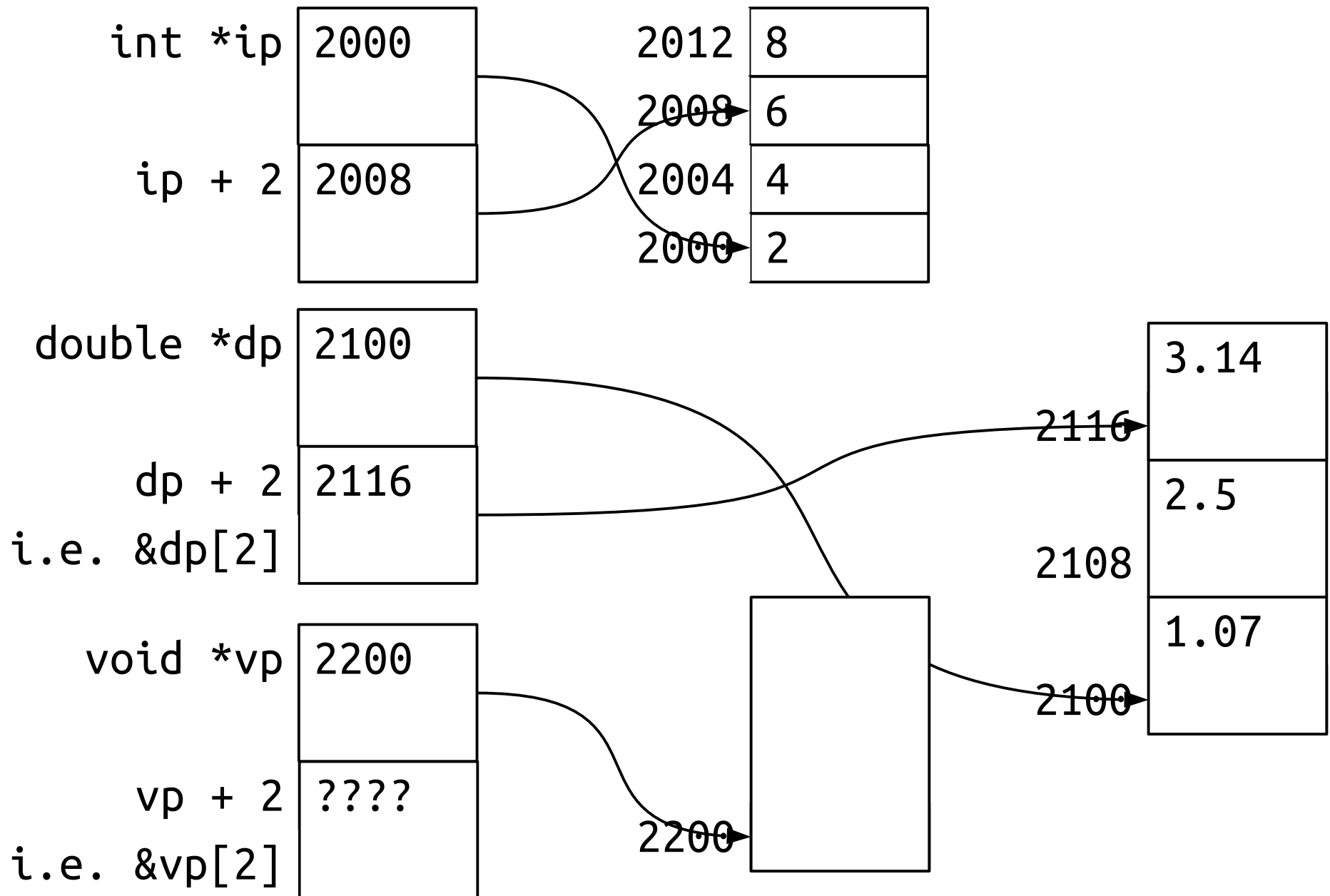
Pointer Arithmetic



Pointer Arithmetic



Pointer Arithmetic



Generic Algorithms

Comparison Function

```
int cmp(int a, int b);
```

Negative if $a < b$

Zero if $a == b$

Positive if $a > b$

qsort

```
void qsort(void *arr, size_t nelems, size_t elemsz,  
           int (*cmpfn)(const void *, const void *));
```

Sort arr according to cmpfn

cmpfn: Callback function

Takes pointers to elements

Client (we) write a function for our array

Use typecast to interpret a and b as correct type

qsort calls cmpfn to determine order

Summary

See how `sizeof` works with arrays

Understand the effect of type casts

Motivate the need for generic functions

Understand how to be a client of a generic function