<<C和指针>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<C和指针>>

13位ISBN编号：9787115308498

10位ISBN编号：7115308497

出版时间：2013-2

出版时间：人民邮电出版社

作者：里克

<<C和指针>>

内容概要

《C和指针(英文版)》提供与C语言编程相关的全面资源和深入讨论。
本书通过对指针的基础知识和高级特性的探讨，帮助程序员把指针的强大功能融入到自己的程序中去。
全书共18章，覆盖了数据、语句、操作符和表达式、指针、函数、数组、字符串、结构和联合等几乎所有重要的C编程话题。
书中给出了很多编程技巧和提示，每章后面有针对性很强的练习，附录部分则给出了部分练习的解答。

作者简介

Kenneth Reek是罗彻斯特理工大学计算机科学教授。
他是一位经验丰富的C程序员，曾为多家公司担任过技术顾问。
他讲授的课程有操作系统、数据通信、计算机网络、形式语言、算法分析和交换系统等。
本书正是基于他9年的编程及教学的经验积累。

<<C和指针>>

书籍目录

章节摘录

版权页： 插图： 3.7 Storage Class The storage class of a variable refers to the type of memory in which the variable's value is stored. The storage class of a variable determines when it is created and destroyed and how long it will retain its value. There are three possible places to store variables: in ordinary memory, on the runtime stack,and in hardware registers. Variables stored in these three places will have different characteristics. The default storage class for a variable depends on where it is declared.Variables declared outside of any blocks are always stored in static memory,that is, in memory that is not part of the stack. There is no way to specify any other storage class for these variables. Static variables are created before the program begins to run and exist throughout its entire execution. They retain whatever value they were assigned until a different value is assigned or until the program completes. The default storage class for variables declared within a block is automatic, that is, on the stack. There is a keyword auto, but it is rarely used because it doesn't change the default. Automatic variables are created just before the program execution enters the block in which they were declared, and they are discarded just as execution leaves that block. If the block is executed several times, as in the case of a function that is called repeatedly, new copies of the automatic variables are created each time. These new variables may or may not occupy the same memory locations on the stack as the previous instances of the same variables, and even if they do there is no guarantee that the memory was not used for some other purpose in the meantime. We there-fore say that automatic variables disappear at the end of a block; they generally will not have their previous values the next time the block is entered. On variables declared within a block, the keyword static changes the storage class from automatic to static. Variables with static storage class exist for the entire duration of the program, rather than just the duration of the block in which it is declared. Note that changing the storage class of a variable does not change its scope; it is still accessible by name only from within the block.The formal parameters to a function cannot be declared static, because arguments are always passed on the stack to support recursion.

<<C和指针>>

编辑推荐

《C和指针(英文版)》提供与C语言编程相关的全面资源和深入讨论，通过对指针的基础知识和高级特性的探讨，帮助程序员把指针的强大功能融入到自己的程序中去。
《C和指针(英文版)》适合C语言初学者和初级C程序员阅读，也可作为计算机专业学生学习C语言的参考。

名人推荐

我竭尽全力地推荐这本我所见过的最好的C编程入门图书。
作者深知读者所需，并为他们打下良好基础。
如果你已经开始学习C语言但始终不得要领，不妨试一试《C和指针(英文版)》。
——Francis Glassborow，ACCU主席

版权说明