

# Re: How to get a point of array?

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- *From:* "John Carson" <jcarson\_n o sp am @xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
  - *Date:* Mon, 17 Oct 2005 00:20:51 +1000
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"zhanglr" <zhanglr@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message  
<news:0BB60001-5223-4F6A-9DA2-91D209B2F30D@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

Hi,

Is it possible to get a point of array?

both of "char[][]\* pararch = &ararch;" and "char\*\*\* ppararch =  
&ararch;" failed. Of course, I can do it like "char\*\*\* ppararch =  
(char\*\*\*)&ararch;" But I want to know whether there is any decent or  
official way to do it.

```
-----  
char ararch[3][3];  
// char[][]* pararch = &ararch;  
// char*** ppararch = &ararch;
```

Best Regards,  
ZHANG Liren

If you really want a pointer to the 3 by 3 array named ararch, then you  
can do it with:

```
char (*pararch)[3][3] = &ararch;
```

I am not sure if this is really what you want. Using the above code, to  
get the equivalent of

```
ararch[i][j]
```

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you will need to use

```
(*pararch)[i][j]
```

Perhaps what you really want is a pointer to the first row of the array:

```
char (*pararch)[3] = &ararch[0];
```

In this case, the equivalent of

```
ararch[i][j]
```

is the simpler

```
pararch[i][j]
```

Note: the use of 3 as both the row and column dimension may make the foregoing less clear than it might be. Suppose we had:

```
char ararch[3][4];
```

Then you would need:

```
char (*pararch)[4] = &ararch[0];
```

i.e., you use the second dimension.

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John Carson