C Language Concepts

CS 231
ADTs and Multiple Files for Program

#include Preprocessor Directive

- place a copy of specified file in place of directive
 - #include <filename> //look in standard library
 - #include "filename" //look in same directory as file being compiled
- .h extension is for header, file should contain declarations; for a program compiled from multiple .c files, .h files should contain common declarations.

C Structures

- * keyword struct define a data type from other types
- \$ syntax

 struct name {

 type varName; //as many as needed
 };
- Provides functionality of instance variables of objects.
- Above reserves no storage space.

Variables of struct type

```
struct person{
    char * fName;
    char * lName;
} pers1;
```

struct person pers2;

pers1 and pers2 are both variables of type struct person

Accessing Members of struct

- if pers1 is a variable of type struct person, use dot notation as in: pers1.fName
- if persPtr is a pointer to a struct person, use pointer notation as in:
 persPtr -> fName

typedef

- define a synonym for a type
- Example: typedef struct person human;
- Now can use human instead of struct person in declaration

Memory Allocation

- malloc takes as argument a number of bytes to allocate and returns a (void *) pointer to memory (NULL on error)
- free deallocates memory, pass free pointer returned by malloc
- Use size of function to get number of bytes of data type.

Code Example

- doublyLinkedList.c has code for a linked list of a data type defined elsewhere
- charMain.c has code to do work with list of char
- intMain.c has code to do work with list of int
- print char data or int data by using code in printCharData.c or printIntData.c
- header files contain declarations/definitions for doublyLinkedList, int data, and char data