

C programming language

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- Dennis Ritchie and Brian Kernighan creators of C circa 1972
- TODO: more thorough history



Dennis Ritchie in 2011 / CC BY 2.0



Brian Kernighan in 2012 / CC BY 2.0

hello, world

```
1 /* file: helloworld.c */
2
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main() {
6     printf("hello, world\n");
7     return 0;
8 }
```

```
$ gcc -o helloworld helloworld.c
$ ./helloworld
hello, world
```

- Remind students that not everyone has same background in C — those with experience can help those without
- The tradition of using the phrase "Hello, world!" as a test message was influenced by an example program in the seminal book *The C Programming Language*
- Every statement in C exists in a function, starting with `main`
- Refresh students memory on the *traditional* compilation process

global variables

```
1 // file: figure2-4.c
2 // Stan Warford
3 // A nonsense program to illustrate global variables
4
5 #include <stdio.h>
6
7 char ch;
8 int j;
9
10 int main() {
11     scanf("%c %d", &ch, &j);
12     j += 5;
13     ch++;
14     printf("%c\n%d\n", ch, j);
15     return 0;
16 }
```

```
$ gcc -o figure2-4 figure2-4.c
$ ./figure2-4
M 419
N
424
```

- Every C variable has three attributes:
 - name** an identifier determined arbitrarily by the programmer
 - type** specifies the kind of values it can have
 - value**
- In C, variable declaration only reserves storage for the value; nothing can be assumed about the initial value
- What would you expect for input 'Z -3'?
- What would you expect for input '9 a'?
- What would you expect for input '~ 2147483643'?

program breakdown

```
5  #include <stdio.h>
6
7  char ch;
8  int j;
9
10 int main() { <-----
11     scanf("%c %d", &ch, &j);
12     j += 5;
13     ch++;
14     printf("%c\n%d\n", ch, j);
15     return 0; <-----
16 }
```

C programs ALWAYS
start execution with
the `main` function

returning from `main`
ends the program

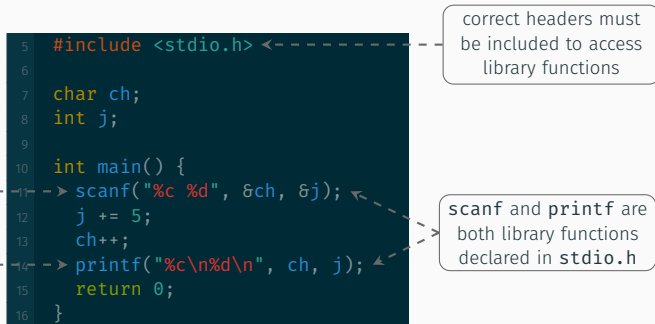
program breakdown

global variables are
declared here —
outside of any function

characters in C are
treated internally
like signed integers

```
5  #include <stdio.h>
6
7  {char ch;
8    int j;
9
10 int main() {
11     scanf("%c %d", &ch, &j);
12     j += 5;
13     ch++;
14     printf("%c\n%d\n", ch, j);
15     return 0;
16 }
```

program breakdown



- C has no “built-in” functions; however, it does have a standard library that includes many useful utility functions.

program breakdown

```
5  #include <stdio.h>
6
7  char ch;
8  int j;
9
10 int main() {
11     scanf("%c %d", &ch, &j); <---
12     j += 5;
13     ch++;
14     printf("%c\n%d\n", ch, j);
15     return 0;
16 }
```

& is the address of operator — `scanf` expects the address of the variables where the data will be stored

- address here means the location in memory

conditions

```
1 if (<cond>) {  
2     /* ... */  
3 }  
4 else (<cond>) {  
5     /* ... */  
6 }  
7 else {  
8     /* ... */  
9 }
```

- C only expects that the expression yield an integer value
- 0 is false, non-zero is true

conditions

```
1 if (x) {  
2     /* ??? */  
3 }  
4 if (x-y) {  
5     /* ??? */  
6 }  
7 if (x=y) {  
8     /* ??? */  
9 }
```

- under what conditions will each of the above be executed?

- $x \neq 0$
- $x \neq y$
- $y \neq 0$

switch

```
1 switch (<expr>) {  
2     case <const>:  
3         /* ... */  
4  
5     case <const>: /* fall-through */  
6         /* ... */  
7     break;  
8  
9     default:  
10        /* ... */  
11    break;  
12 }
```

loops

```
1  for (<init>; <cond>; <incr>) {  
2      /* ... */  
3  }  
4  
5  while (<cond>)  
6      /* ... */  
7  }  
8  
9  do {  
10     /* ... */  
11 } while (<cond>;
```

- **<init>** is for initializing variables once, before loop begins execution — normally the loop control variable
- Same rules apply for **<cond>**.
- **<incr>** is for assigning variables a value, happens once after the body of the loop has executed each iteration — again, normally the loop control variable

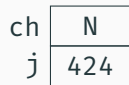
memory model — part i

global variables

declared outside of any function and remain in place throughout the execution of the entire program. they are stored at a fixed location in memory.

local variables

declared within a function and come into existence when the function is called and cease to exist when the function terminates. they are stored on the run-time stack.



(a) Fixed location.



(b) Run-time stack.

- I will be using graphical notation consistent with that of the book.
- In this case, (a) and (b) represent the state of relevant memory for the previous program just before it terminates, i.e., in the process of executing line 15.

run-time stack a.k.a. “the stack”

run-time stack

stores information about the active functions of a C program, including:

- return value,
- actual parameters,
- return address, and
- local variables

in that order.

- I will not distinguish between functions and procedures
 - functions that have no return value, i.e., return type `void`, just omit the first bullet point
- each program has one stack

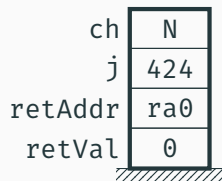
run-time stack a.k.a. “the stack”

run-time stack

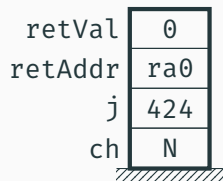
stores information about the active functions of a C program, including:

- return value,
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- local variables

in that order.



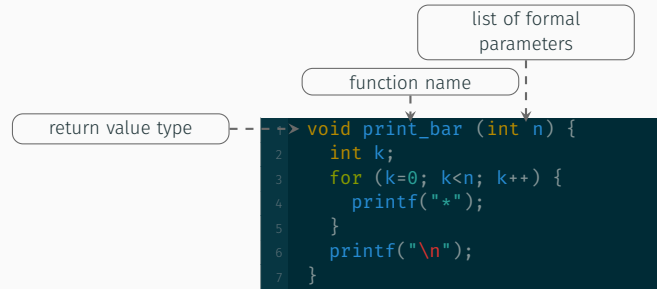
(a)



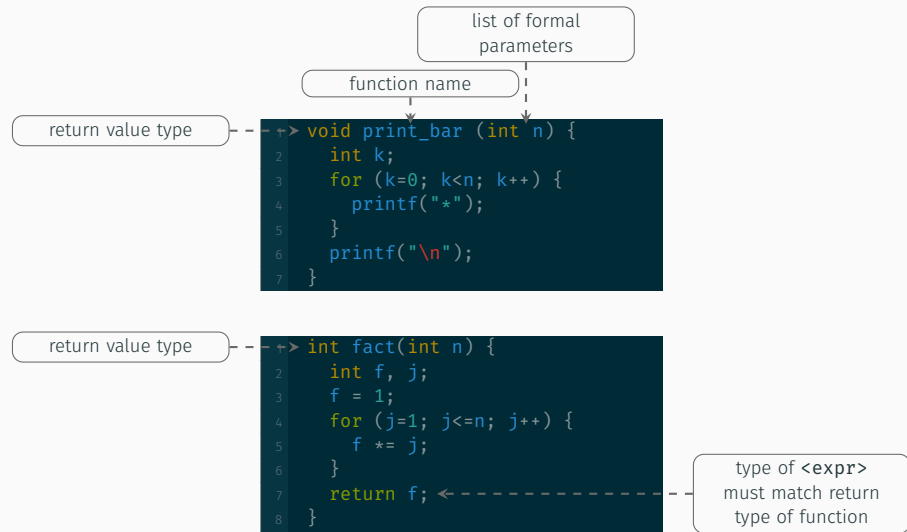
(b)

- I will not distinguish between functions and procedures
 - functions that have no return value, i.e., return type **void**, just omit the first bullet point
- each program has one stack
- which visualization is correct, had **ch** and **j** been declared as local variables instead of global?

functions

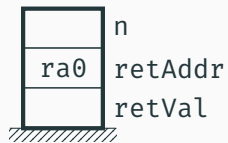


functions



functions — call-by-value

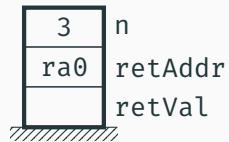
```
5 int fact(int n) {  
6     int f, j;  
7     f = 1;  
8     for (j=1; j<=n; j++) {  
9         f *= j;  
10    }  
11    return f;  
12 }  
13  
14 int main() {  
15     int n;  
16     scanf("%d", &n);  
17     printf("%d\n", fact(n)); // ra1  
18     return 0;  
19 }
```



- you will have to reconcile this example a little bit with the book, since the solution is written slightly different
- assume nothing about values that are blank — they are not 0

functions — call-by-value

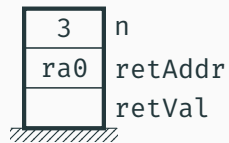
```
5  int fact(int n) {  
6      int f, j;  
7      f = 1;  
8      for (j=1; j<=n; j++) {  
9          f *= j;  
10     }  
11     return f;  
12 }  
13  
14 int main() {  
15     int n;  
16     scanf("%d", &n);  
17     printf("%d\n", fact(n)); // ra1  
18     return 0;  
19 }
```



- assume the user inputs the number 3

functions — call-by-value

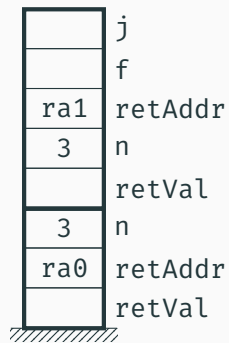
```
5 int fact(int n) {  
6     int f, j;  
7     f = 1;  
8     for (j=1; j<=n; j++) {  
9         f *= j;  
10    }  
11    return f;  
12 }  
13  
14 int main() {  
15     int n;  
16     scanf("%d", &n);  
17     printf("%d\n", fact(n)); // ra1  
18     return 0;  
19 }
```



- this statement requires that we evaluate the expression `fact(n)`

functions — call-by-value

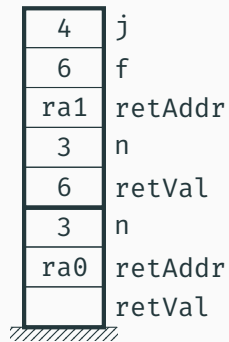
```
5  int fact(int n) {  
6      int f, j;  
7      f = 1;  
8      for (j=1; j<=n; j++) {  
9          f *= j;  
10     }  
11     return f;  
12 }  
13  
14 int main() {  
15     int n;  
16     scanf("%d", &n);  
17     printf("%d\n", fact(n)); // ra1  
18     return 0;  
19 }
```



- **fact(n)** is a function call, so a new stack frame is pushed on to the stack in the sequence described before:
 - return value
 - actual parameters
 - return address
 - local variables

functions — call-by-value

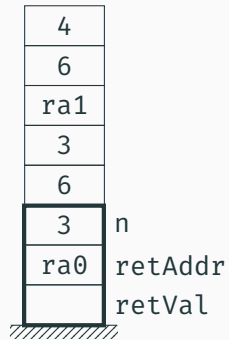
```
5 int fact(int n) {  
6     int f, j;  
7     f = 1;  
8     for (j=1; j<=n; j++) {  
9         f *= j;  
10    }  
11    return f;  
12 }  
13  
14 int main() {  
15     int n;  
16     scanf("%d", &n);  
17     printf("%d\n", fact(n)); // ra1  
18     return 0;  
19 }
```



- the state of the run-time stack after **fact** function has completed, but before returning

functions — call-by-value

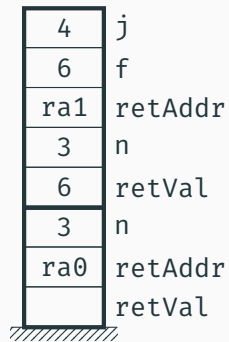
```
5  int fact(int n) {
6      int f, j;
7      f = 1;
8      for (j=1; j<=n; j++) {
9          f *= j;
10     }
11     return f;
12 }
13
14 int main() {
15     int n;
16     scanf("%d", &n);
17     printf("%d\n", fact(n)); // ra1
18     return 0;
19 }
```



- after **fact** returns, its stack frame is deallocated, however, the values computed are still in memory — since return value is always first thing pushed on to stack, the main function knows exactly where to find the value returned by **fact(n)**

functions — call-by-value

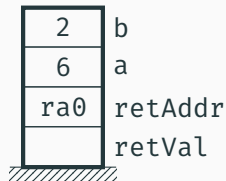
```
5  int fact(int n) {  
6      int f, j;  
7      // f = 1;  
8      for (j=1; j<=n; j++) {  
9          f *= j;  
10     }  
11     return f;  
12 }  
13  
14 int main() {  
15     int n;  
16     scanf("%d", &n);  
17     printf("%d\n", fact(n));  
18     scanf("%d", &n);  
19     printf("%d\n", fact(n)); // ra1  
20     return 0;  
21 }
```



- assume the the first call to **fact** got lucky and the value 1 happended to be in the memory cell designated to the variable **f**, so that the calculation worked out correctly
- this would be the state of the stack at the beginning of execution of the second call to **fact**

functions — call-by-“reference”

```
5 void swap(int r, int s) {
6     int temp;
7     temp = r;
8     r = s;
9     s = temp;
10 }
11
12 void order(int x, int y) {
13     if (x > y) {
14         swap(x, y);
15     } // ra2
16 }
17
18 int main() {
19     int a, b;
20     scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
21     order(a, b);
22     printf("d %d\n", a, b); // ra1
23     return 0;
24 }
```



- in C, parameters are ALWAYS call-by-value, if you want the behavior of call-by-reference, then you pass the address of the variable instead of its value
- but this is still call-by-value, its just that now, the value happens to represent an address of a value
- you will have to reconcile this example a little bit with the book, since the solution is written slightly different
- assume the user inputs the numbers 6 & 2
- what will the stack look like at the end of execution, i.e., when returning from `main` function?

functions — call-by-“reference”

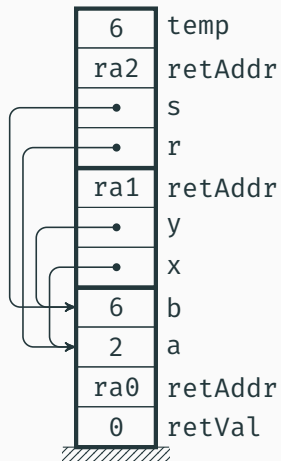
```
5 void swap(int r, int s) {
6     int temp;
7     temp = r;
8     r = s;
9     s = temp;
10 }
11
12 void order(int x, int y) {
13     if (x > y) {
14         swap(x, y);
15     } // ra2
16 }
17
18 int main() {
19     int a, b;
20     scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
21     order(a, b);
22     printf("d %d\n", a, b); // ra1
23     return 0;
24 }
```

6	temp
ra2	retAddr
6	s
2	r
ra1	retAddr
2	y
6	x
2	b
6	a
ra0	retAddr
0	retVal

- in C, parameters are ALWAYS call-by-value, if you want the behavior of call-by-reference, then you pass the address of the variable instead of its value
- but this is still call-by-value, its just that now, the value happens to represent an address of a value
- you will have to reconcile this example a little bit with the book, since the solution is written slightly different
- assume the user inputs the numbers 6 & 2

functions — call-by-“reference”

```
5 void swap(int *r, int *s) {  
6     int temp;  
7     temp = *r;  
8     *r = *s;  
9     *s = temp;  
10 }  
11  
12 void order(int *x, int *y) {  
13     if (*x > *y) {  
14         swap(x, y);  
15     } // ra2  
16 }  
17  
18 int main() {  
19     int a, b;  
20     scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);  
21     order(&a, &b);  
22     printf("d %d\n", a, b); // ra1  
23     return 0;  
24 }
```



- now, instead of passing the values **a** and **b**, we will pass their addresses, so that we can update their values, i.e., pass them by “reference”

comparison

Java	C
object-oriented	procedural
interpreted	compiled
String	char array
condition (boolean)	condition (int)
garbage-collected	no memory management
references	pointers
exceptions	error codes

- in Java, everything is a method that is called on an object
- in C, everything is a function
- in Java, source code is compiled to byte code, which is then interpreted by Java VM
- in C, source code is compiled into binary machine code
- in Java, String is a class
- in C, a string is just an array of **char** values which ends with the **char** `'\0'`
- in Java, the Java VM takes care of deallocating memory used
- in C, any memory you allocate, you must also deallocate



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