Tutoriat 1 SO Recapitulare C

1. C Quick Recap

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
int main(){
  printf("Data types\n\n");
  printf("char = %c\n", ch);
  printf("char (as int) = %d\n", ch); // 65
  printf("Size = %lu bytes\n\n", sizeof(ch)); //sizeof returneaza
   int integer = 5;
  printf("int = %d\n", integer);
  printf("Size = %lu bytes\n\n", sizeof(integer));
   long lo = 9223372036854775807; // max
  printf("long = %li\n", lo);
   printf("Size = %lu bytes\n\n", sizeof(lo));
   float fl = 5.8;
  printf("float = %f\n", fl);
   printf("Size = %lu bytes\n\n", sizeof(fl));
  printf("double = %lf\n", db);
   printf("Size = %lu bytes\n\n", sizeof(db));
```

```
printf("\nPointers\n\n");
  void *vptr1;
  printf("Adresa din vptr1 = %p\n", vptr1);
  void *vptr2 = NULL;  // pointer de tip void initializat cu
  printf("Adresa din vptr2 = %p\n", vptr2); // (nil)
 void *vptr3 = &integer; // pointer de tip void care retine
adresa unui int numit integer
  printf("Valoarea int-ului de la adresa %p este %d\n", vptr3,
 (int*)vptr3);
```

```
int *ptr1 = NULL;  // pointer de tip int initializat cu
int *ptr2;
long *lp = &lo; // long
printf("Valoarea int-ului de la adresa %p este %d\n", ip, *ip);
printf("Valoarea float-ului de la adresa %p este %f\n", fp, *fp);
printf("\nArrays\n\n");
int a[10];
int b[10] = {0}; //
  printf("%d ", c[i]);
puts("");
  printf("%p\n", &c[i]);
```

```
puts("\n----");
  printf("\nAlocare dinamica\n\n");
  int *v = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * 5); // Alocarea dinamica a
unui array de 5 intregi (20 bytes)
malloc(sizeof(int) * 5) produce acelasi rezultat
     v[i] = 2*i;
```

```
printf("%d ", v[i]);
puts("");
   printf("%d ", *(v+i));
printf("\n\n");
int **M = (int **)malloc(n * sizeof(int *)); // array cu n
   M[i] = (int *)malloc(m * sizeof(int));  // fiecare dintre ei
       M[i][j] = 5;
       printf("%d ", M[i][j]);
   puts("");
```

```
free(v); // eliberam memoria vectorului v
    free(M[i]);
free (M);
int *x = (int*) malloc(sizeof(int) * 5);
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    x[i] = i+1;
x = realloc(x, sizeof(int) * 10); // dublam marimea
    x[i] = i+1;
```

```
printf("%d ", x[i]);
primele 5 valori au ramas neschimbate dupa realloc()
  free(x);
  puts("\n----");
  puts("\nStructuri si pointeri\n");
  struct Person {
      int age;
      char firstName[50];
      char lastName[50];
  void printPerson(struct Person *person){
      printf("First name: %s\nLast name: %s\nAge: %d\n",
person->firstName,
             person->lastName, person->age);
  struct Person *personPointer, person;
  personPointer = &person;
  person.age = 21;
  strcpy(person.firstName, "Ionescu");
  strcpy(person.lastName, "Andrei");
  printPerson(&person);
  printPerson(personPointer);
  struct Person *personArray;
```

```
printf("\n\nIntroduceti numarul de persoane\n");
scanf("%d", &n);
personArray = (struct Person*)malloc(n * sizeof(struct Person));

// Observatie:
    // Pentru a accesa membrii unei structuri prin intermediul
pointerilor, folosim operatorul ->
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("Introduceti numele persoanei %d\n", i+1);
        scanf("%s", (personArray + i)->firstName);
        printf("Introduceti prenumele persoanei %d\n", i+1);
        scanf("%s", (personArray + i)->lastName);
        printf("Introduceti varsta persoanei %d\n", i+1);
        scanf("%d", &(personArray + i)->age);
}

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printPerson(personArray + i);
}
free(personArray);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

2. Valgrind

Instalare: sudo apt-get install valgrind
Comanda la rularea executabilului: valgrind --leak-check=full
--show-leak-kinds=all --error-exitcode=1 -q ./a.out

```
c ex.c
cosmin > Desktop > C ex.c #include <stdio.h>
                                                                           cosmin@cosmin-Legion-Y540-15IRH: ~/Desktop
                            cosmin@cosmin-Legion-Y540-15IRH:~/Desktop$ valgrind --leak-check=full --show-leak-kinds=all --error-exitcode=1 -q ./a.out
#include <string.h>
                            n = 4
                            ==30207== 80 bytes in 4 blocks are indirectly lost in loss record 1 of 2
int main(){
                                          at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/valgrind/vgpreload_memcheck-amd64-linux.so)
                                          by 0x10925B: main (in /home/cosmin/Desktop/a.out)
                            ==30207==
     int n, m;
                            ==30207== 112 (32 direct, 80 indirect) bytes in 1 blocks are definitely lost in loss record 2 of 2
==30207== at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/valgrind/vgpreload_memcheck-amd64-linux.so)
     printf("n = ");
     scanf("%d", &n);
                            ==30207==
                                          by 0x109227: main (in /home/cosmin/Desktop/a.out)
     printf("m = ");
     scanf("%d", &m);
                           cosmin@cosmin-Legion-Y540-15IRH:~/Desktop$
     int **M = (int **)malloc(n * sizeof(int *));
     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
          M[i] = (int *)malloc(m * sizeof(int));
     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
          for(int j = 0; j < m; j++){
```

3. Probleme de C

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
/// Problema 1
/// Creati o variabila de tip int si un pointer, modificati valoarea
variabilei folosind pointer-ul
void p1(){
  int *a = &x;
  *a = 15;
  printf("%d", x);
/// Problema 2
/// Creati un vector de o lungime citita
void p2(){
  scanf("%d", &1);
  int *a = (int*)malloc(l * sizeof (int));
  for(int i=0;i<1;i++)</pre>
      a[i] = i+1;
  for(int i=0;i<1;i++)</pre>
       printf("%d ", a[i]);
  free(a);
/// Problema 3
/// Creati o matrice de 10x10 folosind pointeri
void p3(){
  int **m = (int**) malloc(5 * sizeof (int*));
  for (i=0;i<5;i++)</pre>
       m[i] = malloc(5 * sizeof (int));
  m[1][2] = 4;
  for(i=0;i<5;++i) {</pre>
       for (j = 0; j < 5; ++j)
           printf("%d ", m[i][j]);
       printf("\n");
   for (i=0;i<5;++i)</pre>
```

```
free(m[i]);
   free (m);
/// Cititi un text si un cuvant. Numarati de cate ori apare acel cuvant
void p4(){
  unsigned long text size = 255, word size = 255;
  char *text = (char*) malloc(sizeof (char )*text size);
  char *word = (char*) malloc(sizeof (char )*word_size);
  getline(&text, &text size, stdin);
  getline(&word, &word size, stdin);
  /// abc\0
  word[strlen(word)-1] = ' \setminus 0';
  text[strlen(text)-1] = '\0';
  int count = 0;
  /// ana are mere
  char *buffer = strtok(text, " ");
  while (buffer!=NULL) {
       if (strcmp (buffer, word) == 0)
           count++;
       buffer = strtok(NULL, " ");
  printf("Cuvantul apare de %d ori\n", count);
  free(text);
  free (word);
int main() {
  p4();
  return 0;
```

4. Virtual Machine

Imagini pre-configurate de Ubuntu aici.

5. Linux Commands

Cheat sheet pentru comenzi de linux <u>aici</u>.