

Embedded C

1 C Identifiers

→ var Name, fun Name

* Lower case → var * upper case → const

* C Typed language → Types $\begin{cases} \text{char} \\ \text{Int} \\ \text{floating} \end{cases}$

char → 8 bit

Int → 16, 32, 64

float → 32

double 64

⇒ Boolean [Bit var] $\begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$

2 Type Specifiers

1 - signed 2 - unsigned

2

→ can apply to char & Int

1 signed → represent negative values
→ MSB → sign-bit

2 unsigned → represent positive
→ MSB → part of numerical val

* char → unsigned by default

* Int → signed // //

Good

3] Type Qualifier → const
→ volatile

* const → var can't be changed
→ will be stored in ROM

* volatile → refer to variables may change by hardware

4] Functions

→ when program call function → execution jump to the address associated with fun name

* function prototype → way to let compiler know about fun before it's used

* advantage of using function in other files

→ int sum(int, int) →

int
int
return

* must be on return value [of any type]

5] Loops

* else matched with nearest unmatched If

with

6) Logical operators

→ C permits short circuiting

← يعني لو دخل على condition ولفى اول جزء فيه 0، يعطى
anding يعني ان كل واحد من الطرفين يكون 1
by logic = 0

Bitwise

* Bitwise operators

→ logical operators

→ Shift operators

& And

| or

^ xor

for toggling

~ Invert

7) Shift operators

→ Shift Right >>

→ Shift Left <<

$x = 0b00000110$

$x \gg 1$

$x = 0b00000011$

$x \ll 1$

→ $x = 0b00001100$

* Set Bit

$(1 \ll \text{bit number}) \mid \text{bit}$

* Clear Bit

$\sim (1 \ll \text{bit number}) \& \text{bit}$

عاشق

C Preprocessor

- any command begins with #
 - Processed during preprocessing
 - doesn't understand C lang.
 - Common Errors
 - ; machollāwīgī kīshīdīl
 - white spaces are very important to preprocessor
 - don't use comments
- int x; ; ; ← will cause error

1) # Include

- to include files
- directive
- file
- system library
- user library

2] #define \Rightarrow used for text replacement

object like macro function like macro

~~define is like fun. It is used to replace memory with code. It is used to replace code with code.~~

call like \leftarrow fun like macro \leftarrow memory

can be used to define array & switch case

* const qualifier

#define X 3

\rightarrow compile time const
during compilation

\rightarrow can be changed in preprocessor

const int max = 30 \rightarrow store in Rom

\rightarrow can't be changed

can't be use to define array & switch case

* Macros are faster than functions because \Rightarrow stack calls \Rightarrow push / pop

Scope & ~~Extent~~ Extent

1) Scope

↓
Local external

2) Extent

↓ describe lifetime for variable [when memory is allocated and when // release]

↓
Automatic Static

void Add(int, int)

main()

{ int x, y;

~~result = 10;~~ → ~~error~~

add(4, 3);

lifetime

المتغير بعد ما زلت

الالة فكل مرة

الالة بتاعها

void Add(int x, int y)

memory

فأما بعد ما

تأ

{

result = x + y;

return result;

}

RAM

compile look up table

	0x00			0x00
	0x01		X	0x01
	0x02			0x02
	0x03		y	0x03
	0x04	4	X fun	0x04
	0x05	00		0x05
fun	0x06	3	* 4 fun	
	0x07	00		
	0x08	7	hes	0x0B
	0x09	00		

Declarati^{اِکْلَرَة}on vs Definition

* declaration

→ can exist in the program but no memory allocation

int Add(int, int)

* definition → variable is defined

→ has memory locath

ex/ 20
21/

```
int Add(int x, int y)
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

✓✓

//
extern → used to declare var

File 1 .c

```
main() int global;
```

```
{ Inc();
```

```
Inc();
```

```
}
```

```
void Inc(void)
```

```
{ global++;
```

```
}
```

File 2.c

```
extern int global;
```

```
void inc2(void)
```

```
{
```

```
global += 2;
```

```
}
```


x لا يكون global Int في الملفين وخطا

ملف enhab

Static with Global variable

```
int a;
```

```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
int x;
```

→ local var → init value
→ Auto extent

}

→ global var → Init value zero
→ scope → all program

↓
ہیكون مرئی فی

کے فائیلز البرنامج
جساعی

static global

↓
ہیخل المتغیر مرئی لکل الطایف
الانافیه