II. Program structure and variables

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Variables

- identifiers are case sensitive
- identifiers must start with a letter
- should not start with an underscore
- should consist of 31 or fewer characters to ensure portability
- should not be a keyword

C language keywords

auto	if	unsigned
break	inline (C99)	void
case	int	volatile
char	long	while
const	register	_Alignas (C11)
continue	restrict (C99)	_Alignof (C11)
default	return	_Atomic (C11)
do	short	_Bool (C99)
double	signed	_Complex (C99)
else	sizeof	_Generic (C11)
enum	static	_Imaginary (C99)
extern	struct	_Noreturn (C11)
float	switch	_Static_assert (C11)
for	typedef	_Thread_local (C11)
goto	union	

Constants and literals

The constants refer to fixed values that the program may not alter during its execution. These fixed values are also called literals.

numeric

decimal: 1234

• octal: 01234

• hexidecimal: 0x1234

• floating-point: 123.456e-67

• hexidecimal floating-point: **0x1.99999999999ap-4** (0.1)

• character: 'A'

string: "A", "Hello world"

Constants types

• integer constants

5	no prefix	44	int
	U	55U	unsigned int
	L	66L	long int
	LL	77LL	long long int

• float-point constants

no prefix	4.0	double
F	6.6F	float
L	75e3L	long double

Constants types

```
#include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
       printf("value %zd\n", sizeof(5));
5
       printf("value %zd\n", sizeof(5L));
6
       printf("value %zd\n", sizeof(5LL));
7
       printf("value %zd\n", sizeof(5.0));
8
       printf("value %zd\n", sizeof(5.0F));
9
       printf("value %zd\n", sizeof(5.0L));
10
       printf("value %zd\n", sizeof('x'));
11
12
13
       return 0:
14 }
```

Defining constants

• using #define macro

```
1 #define FALSE     0
2 #define BUFFER_SIZE 20
```

using const keyword

```
1 int const a = 1234;
2 const int a = 4321;
```

Backslash escapes

```
Literal backslash
       Double quote
       Single quote
       Newline (line feed)
\n
       Carriage return
\b
       Backspace
       Horizontal tab
       Form feed
\a
       Alert (bell)
       Vertical tab
       Question mark (used to escape trigraphs)
       Character with octal value nnn
\nnn
\xhh
       Character with hexadecimal value hh
```

C data types

- char: at least 8 bit, sizeof(char) == 1, CHAR_BIT macro
- **short**: at least 16 bit, greater or equial to sizeof(char)
- int: at least 16 bit, greater or equial to sizeof(short)
- long: at least 32 bit, greater or equial to sizeof(int)
- long long: C99, at least 64 bit, greater or equil to sizeof(long)
- bool: C99, at least one bit, without <stdbool.h> _Bool
- float: single precision floating-point type, at least 6 decimal digits
- double: single precision floating-point type, at least 10 decimal digits
- long double: extended precision floating-point type if available, otherwise it is the same as double
- signed/unsigned modifiers
- complex modifier, C99, without <complex.h> _Complex

Common traps

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
5     for (unsigned int i = 9; i >= 0; i--)
6     {
7         printf("%d", i);
8     }
9
10     return 0;
11 }
```

Common traps

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
  int ping (unsigned char a, unsigned char b,
            unsigned char c, unsigned char d)
4
5 {
      // do all stuff
6
7
       return 0;
8
9
  }
10
11 int main()
12 {
       ping(192, 168, 121, 221);
13
       ping(192, 168, 121, 121);
14
       ping(192, 168, 121, 021);
15
16
       return 0;
17
18 }
```

Common traps

```
1 /* [-m32] */
 2 #include <stdio.h>
 3
 4 int main(void)
  {
 5
       long int a = -1;
 6
       unsigned int b = 1;
 7
 8
       if (a > b)
9
           puts("a");
10
       else
11
           puts("b");
12
13
14
       return 0;
15 }
```

64 data models

Model	int	long	long long	pointers	Sample operation systems
LLP64	32	32	64	64	MS Windows (x86-64 and IA-64)
LP64	32	64	64	64	Most Unix and Unix-like systems, Solaris, Linux, BSD, OS X, z/OS
ILP64	64	64	64	64	HAL Computer Systems port of Solaris to SPARC64

C additional data types

- size t/ssize t, ptrdiff t
- int8 t, int16 t, int32 t, int64 t
- uint8_t, uint16_t, uint32_t, uint64_t
- ... and many others from the <stdint.h>

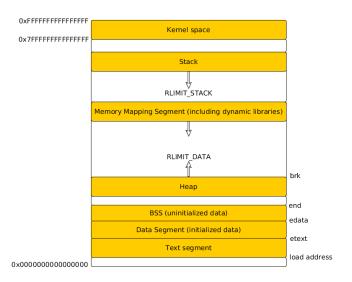
Storage classes

- automatic
- static
- allocated
- register
- extern
- thread (since C11), variables declard with _Thread_local keyword

Storage classes

```
1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3
4 int a;  // data segment (bss)
5 int b = 1;  // data segment
6 static int c; // data segment (bss)
7 static int d = 2; // data segment
8 extern int errno; // extern data
Q
10 void func (void)
11 ₹
register int j; // register or stack (automatic)
13 }
14
15 int main(void)
16 ₹
17 static char i[1024 * 1024 * 128L] = {0}; // data segment
short int k; // stack (automatic)
19 auto long int m; // stack (automatic)
void *ptr = malloc(16); // 16 bytes in the heap, ptr in stack
21
      return 0:
22
23 }
```

Memory layout



Memory layout

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <stdlib.h>
 3
 4 #define SIZE (1024 * 1024 * 16)
 5
 6 int main()
 7 {
8
       char a[1024 * 1024 * 16];
9
       int i;
10
11
       for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)</pre>
12
13
           a[i] = 0xcc;
14
       }
15
16
       printf("I'm here !!!\n");
17
18
19
       return 0;
20 }
```

Memory layout

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 #include <errno.h>
5
6 extern char etext, edata, end;
8 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
9 {
10
     printf("First address past\n");
11
     printf(" program text (etext):
                                            %20p\n". &etext):
12
     printf(" initialized data (edata): %20p\n", &edata);
13
     printf(" uninitialized data (end):
                                            %20p\n", \&end);
14
     printf("Program break (brk):
                                             20p\n, sbrk(0));
15
     printf("Address of argc:
                                             %20p\n", &argc);
16
     printf("Address of errno:
                                             %20p\n", &errno);
17
     printf("Address of printf:
                                            %20p\n", printf);
18
19
     printf("Address of malloced memory: %20p\n", malloc(16));
20
21
     exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
22 }
```