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C Preprocessor

Defining Macros, Include Guards, Conditional Compilation





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The C Preprocessor



- The preprocessor is executed before a program is compiled
 - Includes code of referenced libraries
 - Performs replacement of symbolic constants and macros
 - Provides conditional code compilation
 - Conditional execution of preprocessor directives
 - ...and more



Using the #include directive



The #include directive causes a copy of the specified file to be included in the place of the directive:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "custom-list"
```

- If the name is enclosed in "", the preprocessor starts the search in the current directory
- If the name is enclosed in <>, the preprocessors searches system directories

Using the #define directive



The #define directive creates symbolic constants

```
#define <identifier> <replacement-text>
```

- Replaces all occurrences of <identifier> with replacement
- Example:

```
#define SIZE 10
...
char text[SIZE];
text[SIZE - 1] = '\0';
strncpy(text, "Hello", SIZE - 1);
```

```
#define MAX_LENGTH 10
...
char text[10];
text[10 - 1] = '\0';
strncpy(text, "Hello", 10 - 1);
```

Macros



- A macro is a symbolic fragment of code
 - Can take arguments just like a function



Replaces the reference with the macro text

```
double area = ((3.14159) * (5) * (5));
printf("area: %f\n", area);
```

Multiline Macros



- The preprocessor supports multiline macros
 - Lines should end with \ character to denote the macro continues

- The do-while(0) loop prevents replacement side effects
 - More: http://stackoverflow.com/a/1644898



Multiline Macros Side Effects

Macros vs Functions



- Using macros instead of functions is dangerous
 - There is no type-checking
 - They often produce unexpected side effects
 - Difficult to debug
- In the past they were used to reduce function call overhead
 - Nowadays inline functions are supported (since C99)
 - The compiler injects the function instructions in the calling function
 - Note: inline is only a hint to the compiler, it may be ignored



Macros

Live Demo

Conditional Compilation



The #if and #endif directive allows C to compile certain parts of a program only if a condition is true

```
#define DEBUG 1
int main()
    char *fileName = "file.txt";
                                             Compiles code if true
    FILE* file = fopen(fileName, "r");
#if DEBUG
    printf("Opened file %s\n", fileName);
#endif
```

Conditional Definition Execution – Example



```
#define DEBUG 1

#if DEBUG

#define log_err(fmt, ...) \
    fprintf(stdout, fmt, __VA_ARGS__);

#else
#define log_err(M, ...)
#endif
```

Defines a macro without a body otherwise

Using the Debug Macro – Example



```
int main() {
    char *fileName = "file.txt";
    FILE* file = fopen(fileName, "r");
    if (!file)
        perror(NULL);
        exit(1);
    debug_print("Opened file %s\n", fileName);
    fclose(file);
    debug_print("Closed file %s\n", fileName);
    return 0;
```



Debug Print Macro

Live Demo

Standard Predefined Macros



- The C preprocessor has several predefined macros
 - LINE expands to the current input line number
 - FILE expands to the name of the current input file
 - TIME expands to the time preprocessor is run
 (e.g. 23:03:00)
 - More: https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/cpp/Standard-Predefined-Macros.html
 - FILE and LINE are useful for error reporting

Error Print Macro



Printing formatted message to the standard error stream

```
#define clean_errno() (errno == 0 ? "None" : strerror(errno))
#define log_err(M, ...) \
    fprintf(stderr, "[ERROR] (%s:%d: errno: %s) " M "\n", \
        __FILE__, __LINE__, clean_errno(), ##__VA_ARGS__)
```

- Accepts message M and argument list . . .
- Concatenates "[Error] ..." with M and "\n"
- ##__VA_ARGS__ refers to . . .

Using the Error Print Macro



```
int main()
    long mem = 11 << 32;
    char *buffer = malloc(mem);
                                            Passing a non-literal
    if (!buffer)
                                              will not compile
        log_err("Unable to alloc %ld bytes for buffer", mem);
        exit(1);
                              Output:
    return 0;
                              [ERROR] (main.c:38: errno: Cannot allocate
                              memory) Need 4294967296 bytes for buffer
```



Error Print Macro

Live Demo

Include Guards



- Include guards help avoid double inclusion of header files
 - The following code produces a compilation error:

```
main.c

#include "geometry.h"
#include "math.h"

int main()
{
...
```

```
geometry.h

#include "math.h"
typedef struct Triangle
{
    Segment segmentA;
    Segment segmentB;
    Segment segmentC;
} Triangle;
```

```
math.h

typedef struct Segment
{
    float a;
    float b;
} Segment;
```

The contents of math.h get included twice in main.c

Using Include Guards



- Code is put inside a conditional compilation construct
 - Guaranteed to be included only once inside a compilation unit

```
geometry.h
#include "math.h"
#ifndef _GEOMETRY_H
#define _GEOMETRY_H
typedef struct Triangle {
    Segment segmentA;
    Segment segmentB;
    Segment segmentC;
} Triangle;
#endif
```

```
math.h
#ifndef MATH H
#define _MATH_H
typedef struct Segment {
    float a;
    float b;
} Segment;
#endif
```

#pragma once



- #pragma once is a non-standard preprocessor directive
 - Acts like an include guard, but is shorter
 - Supported on most major compilers (GCC, Clang, MSVC)

C Programming – Preprocessor













Questions?



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