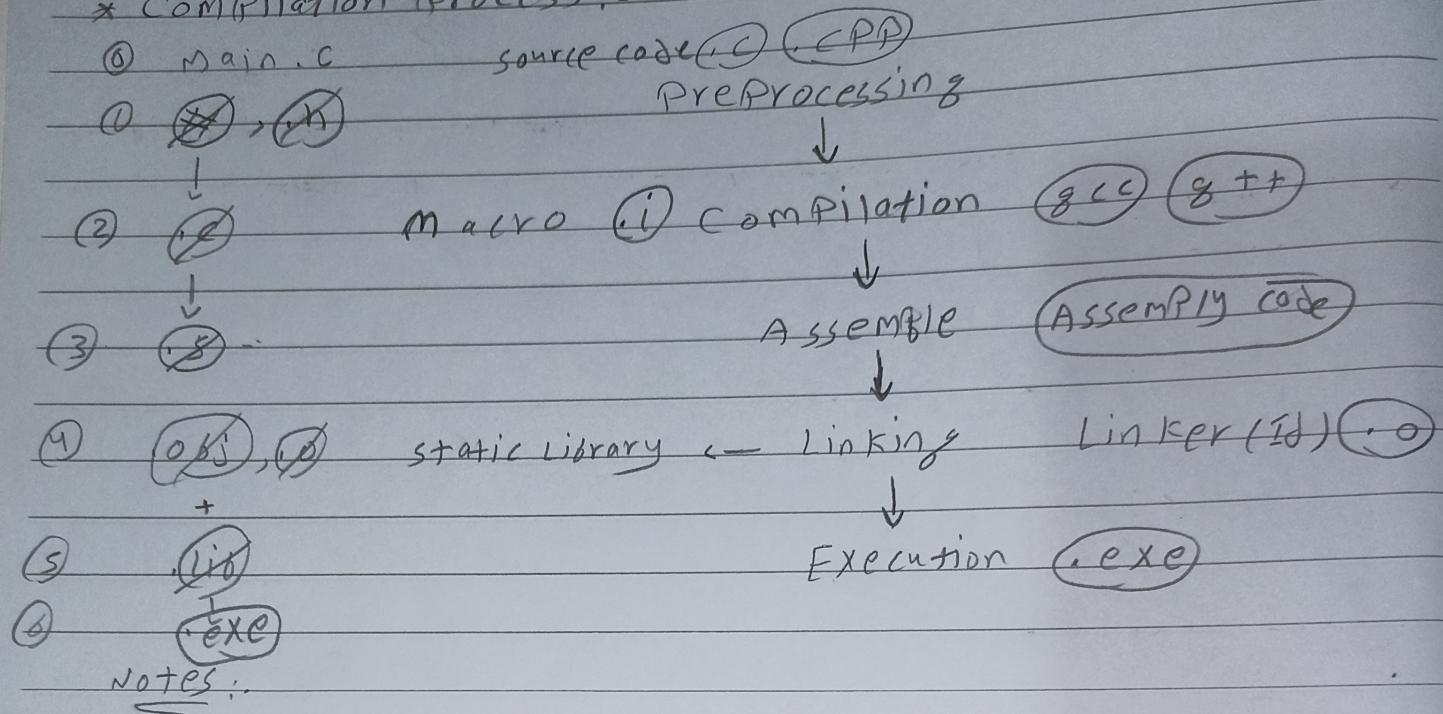


①

## C Basics

### \* Compilation Process:-



Notes:

(i) ~~الخطوات التي تلي البروكسيات~~ PreProcessor steps are as follows  
compilation stage and comes static library  
Assembler (ii) produces assembly instructions  
instructions to generate binary file  
executable file and a (.lib)  
(iii) Variables like (.obj) by Linker will be  
executable file to run on intel or gnu.

Compiler + Linker + C, LIBS + Binary utilies

Toolchain

native

\* install -> intel

[I. C] -> [I.exe] => run on intel

cross

Atmel studio -> intel

(.bin) -> Burn on

Flash memory

Atmega

MinGW -> native tool chain

(2)

Date: \ \

\* Variable Name :-

Void, int و میکوئیز پرمیٹڈ هیں  
-- اس کے سپریز اسے فیض کرے  
-- تھری نہ طریقہ میں اس کا نام  
کوئی نہیں Variable کو دے سکتے

\* Comments :-

نہیں ملے جائیں

① // -----

② /\* ----- \*/

\* Data Types:-

→ Basic Types or Primitive:-

- Integer values
- signed ±
- unsigned +

- Real values :- fractions, int فیکسڈ

→ Derived:-

- Arrays
- structure
- Union
- Pointer

→ user defined:-

انہیں اس بخوبی کہا جاوے:-

① enum

② typedef

(3)

## \* Integer Values:-

unsigned integer

Data type	Major type	size (Bytes)	Precision	Range
char	Integer	1	1	-128 to 127
unsigned char	Integer	1	1	0 to 255
short	Integer	2	1	-32,768 to 32,767
unsigned short	Integer	2	1	0 to 65,535
* int	Integer	4	1	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
* unsigned int	Integer	4	1	0 to 4,294,967,295
Long	Integer	4	1	-2,148,423,648 to 2,148,423,647
unsigned long	Integer	4	1	0 to 4,294,967,295
long long		8		-9,223,372,036 to 9,223,372,035
unsigned long long		8		0 to 18,446,744,073

## Unsigned Integer

(size in bytes)  $\rightarrow n'$ 

$$0 \ggg (2 - 1)$$

## Signed Integer

(size in bytes-1) (size in bytes-1)  $\rightarrow n'$ 

$$-(2) \ggg + (2 - 1)$$

For Example:-

Unsigned short  $\rightarrow$  16 bitsThe minimum value is  $(0000\ 0000\ 00)_2 = (0)_{10}$ The maximum value is  $(1111\ 1111\ 11)_2 = (65535)_{10}$

### \* Floating Point types

Type	Storage size	Value range	Precision
float	4 byte	1.2E-38 to 3.4E+38	6 decimal places
double	8 byte	2.3E-308 to 1.8E+308	15 decimal places
long double	10 byte	3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932	19 decimal places

### \* Complement

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5 = 000000101 \\
 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Complement digits} \\ +1 \end{array} \right\} \\
 11111010 \\
 -5 = 11111011
 \end{array}$$

### \* bool :-

→ there was no bool in Ansi C  
u can include this library to use it `<stdbool.h>`

(int / float → float) ↗

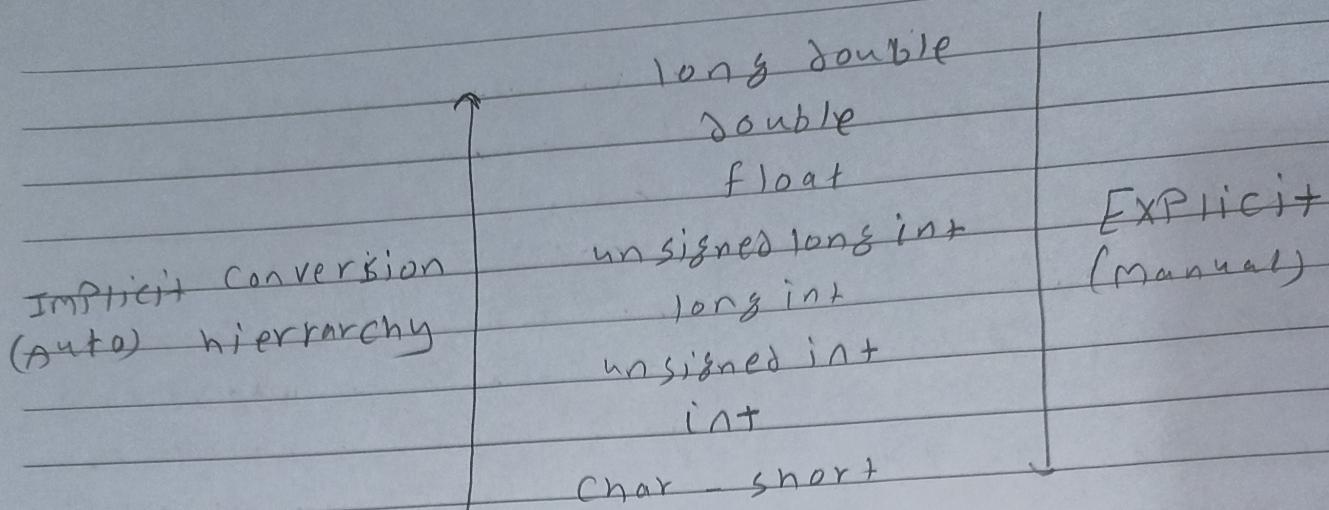
### \* Type conversion in C

→ Implicit Type conversion : Automatic

→ Explicit Type conversion : Manual

(type) variable ex- (int) X

(5)



### \* Hierarchy of operations:-

Priority	operators
1st	*
2nd	/, %
3rd	+ -
	=

### \* printf() and scanf() (I/O):-

→ printf and scanf used only in C Programming and you cannot use these functions in Embedded C because you don't have a screen to print the text or output on it.

Ex:- #include <stdio.h>

```
int main()
{
    int testInteger;
    printf("Enter an integer:");
    fflush(stdout);
    scanf("%d", &testInteger);
    printf("Number = %d", testInteger);
    return 0;
}
```

(6)

Date: / /

Note:-

'\r', '\n'	makes new line
'\t'	inserts a tab
'\\'	prints '\'
'\\\'	Prints "\\"
'%d'	Prints or scans an (int) value
'%ox' or '%OX'	Prints or scans an integer value in small or capital Hex format
'%of'	Prints or scans a real (float) value
'%lf'	Prints or scans a real (double) value
'%u'	Prints or scans an (unsigned int) value
'%c'	Prints or scans a single (char)

### \* Math and logical expressions:-

=	Equal operator
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	(MOD) Ex: $15 \% 4 = 3$
( )	Parenthesis
++	Increment
--	Decrement
	OR
&	AND
^	XOR
~	NOT
>>	shift Right
<<	shift Left
+=	self Addition Ex: $x += 2$

(7)

## \* Prefix, Postfix:-

 $\text{++ } x \quad x \text{ ++}$ 

go to memory

print x first

 $\& x$ 

Then go to memory

 $\rightarrow x = x + 1$ 

and increment x by one

 $\rightarrow$  Load the final  
value $\rightarrow$  To set specific bit :-

$R1 = 1 \ll n$

 $\rightarrow$  To clear specific bit :-

$R2 = \sim (1 \ll n)$

 $\rightarrow$  To toggle specific bit :- if 0  $\rightarrow$  1 if 1  $\rightarrow$  0

$R3 = 1 \ll n$

## \* Conditions :-

True 1  $\rightarrow$  any number except 0  
False 0

## \* If Statement:-

if ( /\* if condition \*/ )

{

// if body

}

else if ( /\* else if condition \*/ )

{

// else if body

}

else

// else body

}

(8)

Date:

\* In line condition :- Are specific circumstances.

# `if (condition) ? true : false;`

\* switch statement :-

`switch (* switch expression *)`

{

`case /* case value */ :`

{

`// case body`

}

`break;`

`case /* case value */ :`

{

`// case body`

}

`break;`

`default :`

{

}

→ case must be int const

→ switch is more faster than if.

→ if condition has higher condition capability.

float "double" fraction &  $\log_2$  case log2  $\approx$  int  
long case  $\approx$  int

⑨

Date: / /

\* for statement:-

for /\* initiation \*/; /\* condition \*/; /\* increment \*/  
{  
    // for body  
}

carfnl:

for( ; ; );  
{  
}

this for do NULL (nothing)

\* while statement:-

while /\* condition \*/  
{  
    // while body  
}

Important:

break statement is used to exit from any loop type.

\* do...while statement:-

do  
{  
    // do...while body  
}

while /\* condition \*/

\* goto statement:- tells the program where to jump

```
// C statement
labelname:
// C statement
// C statement
goto labelname;
// C statement
```

or

```
// C statement
goto labelname;
// C statement
// C statement
labelname:
// C statement
```

\* break statement:-

loop will break

\* continue statement:-

loop will skip

\* Nested loop:-

loop inside loop is called

(11)

Quiz 1

C Basics tricks

- ① Under ~~the double backslash~~ determine variable ~~values~~  
keyword ~~not~~ for printing
- ② Evaluate the following expressions
- ③  $\rightarrow g = \text{big}/2 + \text{big} * 4 / \text{big} - \text{big} + \text{abc}/3; (\text{abc} = 1.5, \text{big} = 3, \text{assume } g \text{ to be float})$
- ④  $\rightarrow on = \text{int} * \text{act} / 2 + 3 / 2 * \text{act} + 2 + \text{big}; (\text{link} = 3, \text{act} = 2, \text{big} = 3.2, \text{assume } on \text{ to be an int})$
- ⑤  $\rightarrow s = \text{quiz} * \text{add} / 4 - 6 / 2 + 2 / 3 * \text{d} / 1800; (\text{quiz} = 2, \text{add} = 4, \text{gad} = 3, \text{assume } s \text{ to be an int})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{a} \quad & \text{big}/2 \rightarrow 3/2 \rightarrow \frac{\text{int}}{\text{int}} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{implicit} \\ \text{implicit}}} \frac{1}{1} = 1 \\
 & \text{big}*4 \rightarrow 3*4 \rightarrow \text{int} * \text{int} \rightarrow 12 \quad 1 + 12 / \text{big} - \text{big} + \text{abc}/3 \\
 & 12/\text{big} \rightarrow 12/3 \rightarrow \text{int}/\text{int} \rightarrow 4 \quad 1 + 4 - \text{big} + \text{abc}/3 \\
 & 4 - \text{big} \rightarrow 4 - 3 \rightarrow \text{int} - \text{int} \rightarrow 1 \quad 1 + 1 + \text{abc}/3 \\
 & \text{abc}/3 \rightarrow 1.5/3 \rightarrow \text{float}/\text{int} \rightarrow \text{float} \rightarrow 0.5 \quad \text{Priority for float} \\
 & 1 + 1 + 0.5 \rightarrow \text{int} + \text{int} + \text{float} \rightarrow \text{float} \rightarrow 2.5 \quad \sim \sim \sim \text{ for float} \\
 & \therefore g = 2.5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{b} \quad & \text{int} * \text{act} \rightarrow 3 * 2 \rightarrow \text{int} * \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 6 \quad 6/2 + 3 / 2 * \text{act} + 2 + \text{big} \\
 & 6/2 \rightarrow \text{int}/\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 3 \quad 3 + 3 / 2 * \text{act} + 2 + \text{big} \\
 & 3/2 \rightarrow \text{int}/\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 1 \quad 3 + 1 * \text{act} + 2 + \text{big} \\
 & 1 * \text{act} \rightarrow 1 * 2 \rightarrow \text{int} * \text{int} \rightarrow 2 \quad 3 + 2 + 2 + \text{big} \\
 & 3 + 2 + 2 + \text{big} \rightarrow \text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int} + \text{float} \rightarrow 3 + 2 + 2 + 3.2 \rightarrow \text{float} \rightarrow 10.2 \\
 & \text{on is int} \quad \boxed{10.2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{c} \quad & \text{quiz} * \text{add} \rightarrow 2 * 4 \rightarrow \text{int} * \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 8 \quad 8 / 4 - 6 / 2 + 2 / 3 * 6 / 1800 \\
 & 8/4 \rightarrow \text{int}/\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 2 \quad 2 - 3 + 0 / 0 = -1 \\
 & \text{Two tricks} \rightarrow \text{int}/\text{int} = \text{int}, \text{float}/\text{int} = \text{float} \rightarrow S = -1 \\
 & \rightarrow \text{Operation Priorities}
 \end{aligned}$$

(12)

Date:

③ int i=2, j=3, k, l;  
 float a, b;  
 $k = 1/j * j;$   
 $l = j/i * i;$   
 $a = i/j * j$   
 $b = j/i * i$   
 $\text{printf}(" \% .3 \text{f} \% .3 \text{f} \% .3 \text{f} \% .3 \text{f} ", k, l, a, b);$

int/int = int    float/int = float  
 two tricks    operation priorities

$$i/j * j \rightarrow i/j \rightarrow \text{int/int/int} \rightarrow 2/3 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 * j \rightarrow 0 * \text{int} \rightarrow 0 \\ \therefore k = 0$$

$$j/i * i \rightarrow j/i \rightarrow \text{int/int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 3/2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 * i \rightarrow 1 * \text{int} \rightarrow 1 * 2 \rightarrow 2 \\ \therefore l = 2$$

$$i/j * j \rightarrow i/j \rightarrow \text{int/int/int} \rightarrow 2/3 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 * j \rightarrow 0 * \text{int} \rightarrow 0 * 3 \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{but } a \text{ is float} \therefore a = 0.0$$

$$j/i * i \rightarrow j/i \rightarrow \text{int/int/int} \rightarrow 3/2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 * i \rightarrow 1 * \text{int} \rightarrow 1 * 2 \rightarrow 2 \\ \text{but } b \text{ is float} \therefore b = 2.0$$

④ Programs are converted into machine language with the help of  
 (1) An interpreter     $\rightarrow$  ~~byte execute langs as it is run~~  
 (2) A compiler     $\rightarrow$  ~~Byte code~~ ~~langs~~  
 (3) An operating system     $\rightarrow$  ~~Toolchain~~ ~~langs~~ installed

(4) None of the above

⑤ The real constant in C can be expressed in which of the following forms.

(1) fractional form only     $\rightarrow$  ~~real number~~

(2) Exponential form only     $\rightarrow$  ~~long double, double, float (sic!)~~

(3) ASCII form only

(4) Both fractional and exponential forms     $\rightarrow$  ~~Ex 1.5 or  $e^{-1}$~~

⑥ Which of the following statement is wrong?

(1)  $\text{mes} = 123.56;$

(2)  $\text{con} = 'T' * 'A';$

(3)  $\text{this} = 'T' * 20;$

(4)  $\boxed{B + a = b} \rightarrow$  ~~data available and all var. have got initial~~

(13)

⑧ Which of the following shows the correct hierarchy of arithmetic operations in C?

- (1) (), \*\*, \* or /, + or -
- (2) (), \*\*, \*, /, +, -
- (3) (), \*\*, /, \*, +, -
- (4) ((), for \*, + or -)

$\rightarrow$  means Pointer to Pointer

⑩ The expression  $a = \pi / 22 * (3.14 + 2) * 3 / 5$ ; evaluates to

- (1) 8.28
- (2) 6.28
- (3) 3.14
- (4) 0

Two tricks  $\rightarrow$  int/int = int float/int = float  
 $\rightarrow$  operation priorities

$$\pi / 22 \rightarrow \text{int/int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 * 0 / 0 \rightarrow 0$$

⑪ assume that a is int with 2 bytes

The expression,  $a = 30 * 1000 + 2768$ ; evaluates to

- (1) 32768
- (2) -32768
- (3) 113040
- (4) 0

Tricks  $\rightarrow$  signed int range for 2 bytes

$2^{n-1} - 1 \leq a \leq 2^{n-1}$   $\rightarrow$  range  $n$  bytes signed int  $\rightarrow *$   
 $n \rightarrow$  number of bytes

So the range between -32768 to 32767

Max value in expression  $\rightarrow$  32767

Binary representation of 32767

1. ~~first 4 bits~~ 0111 1111 1111 1111  
~~last 4 bits~~ 0000 0000 0000 0000

0111 1111 1111 1111

$\rightarrow$  +

No bias is addition

(+) 1111 1111

0000 0000 0000 0000

Original expression  $\rightarrow$  1111 1111

(14)

Date: / /

(12) The expression  $x = u + 2\% - 3$  evaluates to

(1) -6

(2) 6

(3) u

(4) None of the above

trick  $\rightarrow$  (sign change) loss of data

$$+ve \% - ve = +ve \quad \text{if } \% \text{ is}$$

$$-ve \% + ve = -ve$$

$$-ve \% - ve = -ve$$

~~int x; ( $-ve \rightarrow$  minimum of int value)~~

~~2. 1's~~

(13) Assume that the size of the char is 1 byte and negatives are stored in 2's complement form.

\* include <stdio.h> 127 ~ -128 on 1 byte range is  $\rightarrow$  range 128 to C ~ values or vice versa

{

char c = 125;

$$(-ve \text{ case}) \quad c = 125 + 10 = \frac{135}{00000111}$$

c = c + 10;

$$(-ve \text{ case is 11110000}) \quad 10000111$$

printf ("%d", c);

$$01111000$$

return 0;

$$121 \quad (c)$$

3

$$c = -121 \quad (\text{vice versa})$$

~~so axis, -128  $\rightarrow$  127 range is also mentioned \*~~

~~so, final expression of big 256 range -ve values~~

~~-121 using us to go with 135-256 (final)~~

(14) Predict the output, assume that the size is 2 bytes.

unsigned x = -1;

11111111 11111111 bytes -1  $\rightarrow$

int y = ~0;

Hex 1111 FFFF vice

if (x == y)

vis a vis y int bytes y = ~0  $\rightarrow$

printf ("same");

FFFF vice versa

else

x = y  $0XFFFF = 0XFFFF \rightarrow$

printf ("not same");

same size

(15)

\* trick → ASCII with octa number

(16) `char a = '\012';``printf ("%c", a);`

octal to char conversion

means octa 012 is 10 Dec which is ASCII 10 is ASCII

(17) Predict the output of the below program.

`printf ("%d", 1 << 2 + 3 << 4);`

shift left add 4

shift left 4 times

2 >> N shift 4 times  
[ $\frac{1}{2^N}$ ] 2 \* 2^4 = 16

1 &lt;&lt; 5 &lt;&lt; 4

1 &lt;&lt; 5 = 1 \* 2^5 = 32

32 &lt;&lt; 4 = 32 \* 2^4 = 512

this is the result of the program

Binary representation of 32

Dec 32 is 100000000

1 &lt;&lt; 5 &lt;&lt; 4

1 &lt;&lt; 5

0000 0001

1 &lt;&lt; 5 = 100000000

Binary of 32 is 100000000

32

32 &lt;&lt; 4

Binary of 32 is 100000000

Binary of 32 is 100000000

0010 0000 0000 0000

512 = 2^9

trick → addition is highest priority over shifting operators

(16)

Date: / /

(18) `int i = (1, 2, 3);` trick  
`printf ("%d", i);` تكتيك في الالغاز ① الى هنا  
 ③ اعماق ② قاع، ① هنا  
 ③ فهو هو

(19) `int i=5, j=10, k=15;`  
`printf ("%d", sizeof(k=i+j));` trick -> optimization  
`printf ("%d", k);` tricks  
 (int) في نوع type الى هنا size الى هنا size of 11 \*  
 ميتواننا size الى هنا  
 15 اعمق 4 جهاز لاب

(20) `int a=10, b=20, c=30;`  
`if (c>b>a)` multiple comparison  
 `printf ("True");` Trick ->  $a == b == c$  evaluates in  
`else` C programming ( $==$ ) operates  
 `printf ("False");` from left to right  
 Expression  $a == b == c$  is actually  
 $(a == b) == c$

② اذا و ① اذا و ③ اذا و  $c > b$  في حينما complier لا  
 او  $c > b > a$  لا يهتم بالترتيب  
 (c>b)>a False ، complier لا يهتم بالترتيب

(21) `int a=0;`  
`int b;`  
`a=(a== (a==1));` if (a==1) ما يهتم  
`printf ("%d", a);` بـ a == 0 و a == 1  
 ① + ② + ③ دينار ④ دينار

(17)

## \* Implicit & Explicit tricks

conversion is done programmatically.

(1) Implicit

(2) Explicit

(3) other

~~Automatic type conversion~~

Larger  $\rightarrow$  smaller conversion

Explicit

Implicit  $\rightarrow$  Automatic conversion

Implicit  $\rightarrow$  smaller  $\rightarrow$  Larger conversion

(30) int a = 7;

int b = 0;

b = a++ + a++;

printf("%d %d", a, b);

~~2nd value memory is a -> 1st value  
address @ is also alias of a++ going  
memory is incremented so memory is  
a=3 because 1+2 is 3rd value memory is a -> 1st value  
gives 2, 3  $\rightarrow$  increment so memory is a -> 1st value memory  
a=3  $\rightarrow$  b=3 !!~~

~~so it's compiler dependent, some compilers do it  
Compiler dependent~~

~~is compiler dependent which the compiler does is not in~~

~~the standard but compiler dependent~~

~~for example consider printf~~

(31) int x = 10;

int y = (x++, x++, x++); ~~as y = x++, x++ can't be used in this line~~

printf("%d %d\n", x, y); ~~it's ambiguous as brackets are~~

~~priorities are high so compiler depends on it which is not good~~

~~so it's better to use parentheses to make it clear~~

~~as y = 12 and 12 is not a valid value so it's not good~~

~~and also it's 13 when x++ is used~~

x	y
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	

(18)

(32) int i=3;

printf("%d, %d", ++i, ++i);

نتيجة اخطاء (i) اعوذه هنا

يحدث خطأ complie error because increment operator can't be used in printf statement  
الاخطاء التي تحدث في printf statement هي اخطاء complie error  
التي تحدث بسبب اخطاء الارشاد من قبل المبرمج

(33) int i = 10;

printf("%d,%d", ++i, i++);

نوع الخطأ يختلف باختلاف المبرمج  
اداة complier different printf statement  
حيث ان المبرمج لا يعلم ما الذي يحصل في الذاكرة  
عند ترتيب المبروكورات

12,10

(34) int x,i=4,j=7; x=j || i++ &amp;&amp; j

هذا مثال يوضح ما يحصل في الذاكرة  
عند ترتيب المبروكورات

١) يعني x = 1  
٢) يعني i = 5  
٣) يعني j = 7

(35) int i=0; j=1, k=2, m;

m = i++ || j++ || k++

printf("%d,%d,%d,%d", m, i, j, k);

هذا مثال يوضح ما يحصل في الذاكرة  
عند ترتيب المبروكورات

١) يعني m = 1  
٢) يعني i = 1  
٣) يعني j = 1  
٤) يعني k = 2

(36) what will be the output

printf("0x%4", -1 &lt;&lt; 4);

Binary will be 10000000000000000000000000000000

1111 1111 1111 1111 ← -

f f f f

1111 1111 1111 0000

F F F O

19

(33) write "hello word" without semicolon.

37 Write "Hello world" without semicolon  
جواب: if (조건) {  
 System.out.println("Hello world");  
} else {  
 System.out.println("Hello world");  
}

(38) Syntax error -> out for bid will be capital case x

\* يعني ذلك أن المعرفة تأتي من خلال التجربة

logical error → different results than expected  
Compiler will give error message

\* مسأله ایہ کہ لینکر نے **symbol** کا **value** ایک **object** کا **value** کو لے لیا ہے جو **linker** کے **bin** میں موجود ہے۔

Semantic error → can't find or use compiler's functions

Runtime error → ~~Disassembly~~ will crash Java if  
the code is executed.

(error in execution) 18.01.15 - 18.01.15

(39) int i = 0x10 + 010 + 10

`printf ("%x", i);` ~~is used to~~ Prints Dec, oct, Hex, size is

يُلَزِّمْ تَعْوِلَ الْكَوْنِيَّةِ بِالْمُؤْمِنِيَّاتِ

Hex will Dec convert to give Hex answer

$$0x10 \rightarrow Dec = 16$$

~~010~~ → Dec 8

$$16+8+10=34$$

34 → Hex 522

(40) definition  $\rightarrow$  int x; Memory will be allocated  
Initialization  $\rightarrow$  x = 1 value  $\rightarrow$  corrupted if overwritten all other  
declaration  $\rightarrow$  no initialization or definition

int x = 1

(41)  ~~$a=5, b=4;$~~  if ( ~~$a \leq b$~~ ) ; printf ("Eqn %d");  
• ~~Lieso: if~~  $a \leq b$  ; ~~then~~  $\{$  ~~printf ("Eqn %d");~~  $\}$

• Does it make sense? Equal signs in column

(42) int i=1; if (i+8&(i==1)) cout << i + 1; else  
    cout << i;

increases (is true) is divisible  
false ( $\neg 1880$   $(2 \leq 11)$ )

20