

CS23710 C Programming (and UNIX) Batch Five

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Maths Functions

Lots of Maths Functions....

Check the MAN Pages

Read Ammeraal Page 82

Arrays, Pointers and Structures

(Ammeraal Chapter 6)

type name [size];

“The name of an array is a pointer to its first element”

Therefore, if

int s[10];

then

s equivalent to **&(s[0])**
&s[0]

(Check precedence rules)

More

&s[i]

is the address of the *i*th element (starting from zero)

s+i is equivalent to **&s[i]**

i.e. 1/. can do arithmetic with addresses

2/. arithmetic works in terms of the size of the elements

if we have **int * x;** as a definition

then ***x** means what **x** points at

therefore ***s** is the contents of **s[0]**

& s[6] - 3 is equivalent to **& s[3]**

Arrays as arguments to functions

```
int a[50];
```

```
.....
```

```
myfun(a);
```

```
void myfun(int *p)
```

```
{    can now use
```

```
    p[0]
```

```
    or
```

```
    *(p+2)
```

```
}
```

Or

```
void myfun(int p[])
```

```
{ ..... }
```

or K&R

```
int myfun(ptr)
```

```
int * ptr;
```

```
{ ..... }
```

or K&R

```
int myfun(ptr)
```

```
int ptr[];
```

```
{ ..... }
```

More about Pointers....

```
int * p;
```

P can be used to point to an integer. This allocates space for the pointer, but NOT for what it might point at.

```
main()
```

```
{ char *p;
```

```
    *p = 'A';
```

```
}
```

WRONG .. P points
to nowhere...

```
main()
```

```
{ char *p, ch;
```

```
    p = &ch;
```

```
    *p = 'A';
```

```
}
```

O.K.....

Pointer Types

```
int i;  
char * p_char;  
p_char = &i;          /* WRONG */  
p_char = (char *) &i; /* OK   */
```

New generic pointer type...

```
void * p_void;
```

generic pointer...
no support for address arithmetic

STRINGS

"ABC" is a string stored somewhere....

***"ABC"** is equivalent to **'A'**
"ABC"[0] is equivalent to **'A'**
"ABC"[2] is equivalent to **'C'**

String Processing Functions

```
#include <string.h>
```

strcpy strncpy strlen strcat

strncat strcmp strncmp

Dynamic Memory Allocation

```
char s[n]; /* WRONG ..  
           where n is a variable... */  
  
char *s;  
  
s = malloc (n); /* request an area of n bytes  
               and sets s to point at it */  
  
float *f;  
  
f = malloc( 100 * sizeof(float) );  
  
malloc returns  NULL  $\equiv$  0   if failure
```

I/O Strings

```
gets(s) /* gets text into s[0] ... s[...] */  
  
puts(s)
```

2D Arrays

```
int X[5][7];
```

stored first row all columns
2nd row all columns

```
int X[5][4] = {{0,3,7,9},  
               {7,4,2,1}};
```

C PreProcessor -- # lines

```
#define symbol value
```

```
#define symbol(x,y) (x+x)*y
```

```
z = symbol(2,3);
```

equivalent to

```
z = (2+2)*3;
```

Problems if the actual x and y are expressions

.... Because ...

```
#define symbol(x,y) (x+x)*y
```

```
z = symbol(2,5+7);
```

```
z=(2+2)*5+7;
```

```
therefore  z = 4*5 +7 = 27 ... NOT  
           z = (2+2) * 12 = 48 !!
```

therefore

```
#define symbol(x,y) ((x)+(x))*y
```

More macro features -- #

```
#
```

```
#define mymac(x) #x
```

```
together with ... mymac(fred)
```

```
causes "fred"
```

```
i.e. actual argument in quotes
```

```
##
```

```
#define newmac(x,y) x##y
```

```
together with ... newmac(bus,7)
```

```
causes
```

```
bus7
```

```
i.e. concatenates tokens...
```

Conditional Compilation

Two variants of the code in one file, perhaps for different operating systems.....

```
#if constant_expression
```

```
.....
```

```
#else
```

```
.....
```

```
#endif
```

also an **#elif**

One use (trick)

Sometimes used to comment old code while testing..

```
#if 0
```

```
.. the old code sits here....
```

```
#endif
```

More

#if defined(name)

#if !defined(name)

equivalent....

#ifdef name

#ifndef name

#define fred

#undef

#line

#error