# C Review and Dissection IV:

# Pointers, Strings and Formatted Text Output

### **Today**

- Pointers
- Strings
- Formatted Text Output

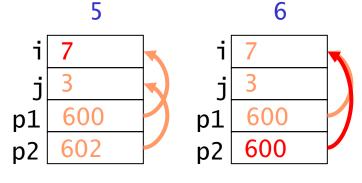
#### **Pointers**

- A *pointer* variable holds the *address* of the data, rather than the *data* itself
- To make a pointer point to variable **a**, we can specify the *address* of **a** 
  - address operator &
- The data is accessed by *dereferencing* (following) the pointer
  - indirection operator \* works for reads and writes
- Assigning a new value to a pointer variable changes where the variable points, not the data

```
1&2
                        3
          Adx
          600
          602
          604
                     600
                                  p1
                                       600
p1
                p1
          606
                p2
                                  p2
                                      602
p2
```

```
void main ( ) {
   int i, j;
   int *p1, *p2;

1 i = 4;
2 j = 3;
3 p1 = &i;
4 p2 = &j;
5 *p1 = *p1+*p2;
6 p2 = p1;
}
```



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#### More about Pointers

- Incrementing and decrementing pointers to array elements
  - Increment operator ++ makes pointer advance to next element (next larger address)
  - Decrement operator -- makes pointer move to previous element (next smaller address)
  - These use the size of the variable's base type
    (e.g. int, char, float) to determine what to add
    - p1++ corresponds to p1 = p1 + sizeof(int);
    - size of is C macro which returns size of type in bytes

```
int a[18];
int * p;
p = &a[5];
*p = 5; /* a[5]=5 */
p++;
*p = 7; /* a[6]=7 */
p--;
*p = 3; /* a[5]=3 */
```

- Pre and post
  - Putting the ++/-- before the pointer causes inc/dec before pointer is used
    - int \*p=100, \*p2;
      - p2 = ++p; assigns 102 to integer pointer p2, and p is 102 afterwards
  - Putting the ++/-- after the pointer causes inc/dec after pointer is used
    - char \*q=200, \*q2;
      - $-\mathbf{q2} = \mathbf{q}$ --; assigns 200 to character pointer  $\mathbf{q2}$ , and  $\mathbf{q}$  is 199 afterwards

Consider the following code. What are the contents as the code executes? Assume the Static Base is defined as 0x008000. The address assignment grows in a positive direction.

```
#define right 0
                         #define left 1
//Globals
                           int left_speed, right_speed
                          char wheel_off [2];
                          char wheel_on [2];
                          int *left_sp, *right_sp;
// MAIN
                         void main (void) {
                           left speed = 301;
                           right_speed = 378;
             3
                           Wheel_on[right] = wheel_on[left] = 200;
                           Wheel\_off[right] = wheel\_off[left] = 0;
                           left_sp = &left_speed;
             5
                          right_sp = &right_speed;
             6
                           *left_sp = *left_sp + *right_sp;
                           right sp = left sp;
```

Co	Code		Address			Data
	#define right 0	0x00	0x80	0x00		
	#define left 1	0x00	0x80	0x01		
//Globals		0x00	0x80	0x02		
	int left_speed, right_speed	0x00	0x80	0x03		
	char wheel_off [2];	0x00	0x80	0x04		
	char wheel_on [2];	0x00	0x80	0x05		
	<pre>int *left_sp, *right_sp;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x06		
//	MAIN	0x00	0x80	0x07		
	void main (void) {	0x00	0x80	0x08		
	<pre>1 left_speed = 301;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x09		
	<pre>2 right_speed = 378;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x0A		
	<pre>3 Wheel_on[right] = wheel_on[left] = 200;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x0B		
	<pre>4 wheel_off[right] = wheel_off[left] = 0;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x0C		
	<pre>5 left_sp = &amp;left_speed;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x0D		
	<pre>6 right_sp = &amp;right_speed;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x0E		
	7 *left_sp = *left_sp + *right_sp;	0x00	0x80	0x0F		
	<pre>8 right_sp = left_sp;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x10		
	}	0x00	0x80	0x11		

Code			Address	•	Variables	Data	
	#define right 0	0x00	0x80	0x00	wheel_off[0]		
	#define left 1	0x00	0x80	0x01	wheel_off[1]		
//Globals		0x00	0x80	0x02	wheel_on[0]		
	int left_speed, right_speed	0x00	0x80	0x03	wheel_on[1]		
	char wheel_off [2];	0x00	0x80	0x04			
	char wheel_on [2];	0x00	0x80	0x05			
	int *left_sp, *right_sp;	0x00	0x80	0x06			
// M	AIN	0x00	0x80	0x07			
	void main (void) {	0x00	0x80	0x08			
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	left_sp = &left_speed;	0x00	0x80	0x0D			
	right_sp = &right_speed;	0x00	0x80	0x0E			
	7	0x00	0x80	0x0F			
	right_sp = left_sp;	0x00	0x80	0x10		_	
	}	0x00	0x80	0x11			

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char wheel_off [2];	0x00	0x80	0x04	left_speed	
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<pre>int *left_sp, *right_sp;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x06	right_speed	
// MAIN	0x00	0x80	0x07	right_speed	
void main (void) {	0x00	0x80	80x0	*left_sp	
1 left_speed = 301;	0x00	0x80	0x09	*left_sp	
2 right_speed = 378;	0x00	0x80	0x0A	*right_sp	
<pre>3 Wheel_on[right] = wheel_on[left] = 200;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x0B	*right_sp	
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#define left 1	0x00	0x80	0x01	wheel_off[1]	0x00	
//Globals		0x80	0x02	wheel_on[0]	0xC8	
int left_speed, right_speed	0x00	0x80	0x03	wheel_on[1]	0xC8	
char wheel_off [2];	0x00	0x80	0x04	left_speed	0x2D	
char wheel_on [2];	0x00	0x80	0x05	left_speed	0x01	
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int left_speed, right_speed	0x00	0x80	0x03	wheel_on[1]	0xC8
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//Globals	0x00	0x80	0x02	wheel_on[0]	0xC8		
int left_speed, right_speed	0x00	0x80	0x03	wheel_on[1]	0xC8		
char wheel_off [2];	0x00	0x80	0x04	left_speed	0xA7		0x2D
char wheel_on [2];	0x00	0x80	0x05	left_speed	0x02		0x01
<pre>int *left_sp, *right_sp;</pre>	0x00	0x80	0x06	right_speed	0x7A		0x7A
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Code			Address		Variables	Data	
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#de	efine left 1	0x00	0x80	0x01	wheel_off[1]	0x00	
//Globals	//Globals		0x80	0x02	wheel_on[0]	0xC8	
i	int left_speed, right_speed	0x00	0x80	0x03	wheel_on[1]	0xC8	
C	char wheel_off [2];	0x00	0x80	0x04	left_speed	0xA7	
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i	int *left_sp, *right_sp;	0x00	0x80	0x06	right_speed	0x7A	
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2 r	right_speed = 378;	0x00	0x80	0x0A	*right_sp	0x04	
3 W	wheel_on[right] = wheel_on[left] = 200;	0x00	0x80	0x0B	*right_sp	0x80	
4 v	wheel_off[right] = wheel_off[left] = 0;	0x00	0x80	0x0C			
5 1	left_sp = &left_speed;	0x00	0x80	0x0D			
6 r	right_sp = &right_speed;	0x00	0x80	0x0E			
7 *	*left_sp = *left_sp + *right_sp;	0x00	0x80	0x0F		_	
8 r	right_sp = left_sp;	0x00	0x80	0x10			
}		0x00	0x80	0x11			

#### What else are pointers used for?

- Data structures which reference each other
  - lists
  - trees
  - etc.
- Exchanging information between procedures
  - Passing arguments (e.g. a structure) quickly just pass a pointer
  - Returning a structure
- Accessing elements within arrays (e.g. string)

#### Pointers and the MSP430 ISA

- Address space of MSP430 is 1 megabyte
  - Need 20 bits to address entire space
- This space is divided into two areas
  - Near: 64 kilobytes from 0x00000 to 0x0FFFF can be addressed with a 16-bit pointer (top 4 bits of 20-bit address are 0)
    - Pointer is shorter: 2 bytes
    - Pointer operations are faster
    - Note: internal RAM and SFRs are in this space
  - Far: Entire 1 megabyte area from 0x00000 to 0xFFFFF can be addressed with
     a 20-bit pointer
    - Pointer is longer: 4 bytes used
      - 1.5 bytes wasted, but easier to operate on 32 bits than 24
    - Pointer operations are slower, since ALU operates on 16 bits at a time

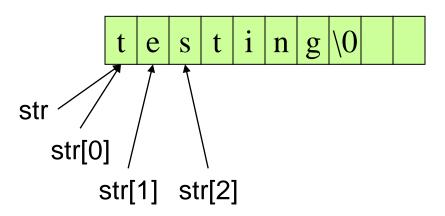
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#### Specifying Data Areas and Pointer Sizes

- Default locations for data
  - Near area: RAM data
    - data, bss sections
  - Far area: ROM data
    - rom, program sections
    - const data section
- Pointer sizes chosen by compiler based on area holding type of data
  - Near pointer (16 bits) used for near data
  - Far pointer (32 bits) used for far data
- Using the \_near and \_far keywords
  - specify location for static variables
    - int \_near near\_data; // located in near area, &near\_data is 16 bits
    - int \_far far\_data; // located in far area, &far\_data is 20 bits
  - specify pointers to data
    - int \_near \* near\_data; // points to near data. 16 bit pointer is in near section
    - int \_far \* far\_data; // points to far data. 32 bit pointer is in near section
    - int \* \_near near\_data; // points to near data. 16 bit pointer is in near section
    - int \* \_far far\_data; // points to far data. 32 bit pointer is in far section

### Strings

- There is no "string" type in C.
- Instead an array of characters is used char a[44]
- The string is terminated by a NULL character (value of 0, represented in C by \0).
  - Need an extra array element to store this null
- Example
  - char str[10] = "testing";



#### Displaying Text on the Control Board LCD

- Control Board contains a 4 line by 10 character LCD
- Sample Code provides an interface (device driver) code to simplify LCD use
- Application Programmer's Interface (API)
  - Init\_LCD(): sets up LCD
  - lcd\_out(char \*s, char line, char position);
    - string: pointer to null-terminated array of characters. [10 characters]
    - line: LCD\_HOME\_L1, LCD\_HOME\_L2, LCD\_HOME\_L3, LCD\_HOME\_L4
    - position: 0 to 9
  - display\_1 = "Embedded";
  - display\_2 = "Systems";
  - $display_3 = "Rock!";$
  - display\_4 = "Go Pack!";

What if there are more than 10 characters?

#### More on LCDs Later

- Learning how the interface with the LCD works
- Enhancing the API to support bit-mapped graphics
- Interfacing with larger graphics LCD panels

#### Formatted String Creation

- Common family of functions defined in stdio.h
  - printf: print to standard output
  - sprintf: print to a string
  - fprintf: print to a file
- Syntax: sprintf(char \*str, char \* frmt, arg1, arg2, arg3 .. );
  - str: destination
  - fmt: format specifying what to print and how to interpret arguments
    - %d: signed decimal integer
    - %f: floating point
    - %x: unsigned hexadecimal integer
    - %c: one character
    - %s: null-terminated string
  - arg1, etc: arguments to be converted according to format string

NCRTO UART

#### Memory Requirements for String Functions

- sprintf, strcat, etc. all require memory (code (program/text), data (bss, data))
- Examine linker output map file for details (file.map)
  - Shows each section's start address, length and source module (file)
- printf, sprintf, fprintf all call **print** function

#######################################							
# (2) SECTION	INFO	ORMATION			#		
##########	####	########	+######	+ # # # # # # #	###		
# SECTION	ATR	TYPE	START	LENGTH	ALIGN	MODULENAME	
data_SE	ABS	DATA	000400	000000		NCRT0_UART	
bss_SE	REL	DATA	000400	000000	2	NCRT0_UART	
data_SO	REL	DATA	000400	000000		NCRT0_UART	
bss_SO	REL	DATA	000400	000000		NCRT0_UART	
data_NE	REL	DATA	000400	000000	2	NCRT0_UART	
	REL	DATA	000400	000014		GLOBALS	
	REL	DATA	000414	000002		ERRNO	
	REL	DATA	000416	00000C		INFINITY	
bss_NE	REL	DATA	000422	000000	2	NCRT0_UART	
	REL	DATA	000422	000218		GLOBALS	
	REL	DATA	00063A	000004		SPRINTF	
	REL	DATA	00063E	000108		PRINT	
data_NO	REL	DATA	000746	000000		NCRT0_UART	
bss_NO	REL	DATA	000746	000000		NCRT0_UART	
	REI.	ATA	000746	00026A		PRINT	
ize (hy	-	-1	0009B0	000200		NCRT0_UART	

000BB0 000000

	<b>Memory Section Size (bytes)</b>								
Function	program	orogram rom bss d							
strncmp	90	0	0	0					
strcat	73	0	0	0					
strchr	63	0	0	0					
sprintf	218	0	4	0					
print	7050	10	882	0					