NAME

clearerr, feof, ferror, fileno – check and reset stream status

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdio.h>

void clearerr(FILE ****stream*);**
int feof(FILE ****stream*);**
int ferror(FILE ****stream*);**
int fileno(FILE ****stream*);**

DESCRIPTION

The function **clearerr**() clears the end-of-file and error indicators for the stream pointed to by *stream*.

The function **feof**() tests the end-of-file indicator for the stream pointed to by *stream*, returning non-zero if it is set. The end-of-file indicator can only be cleared by the function **clearerr**().

The function **ferror**() tests the error indicator for the stream pointed to by *stream*, returning non-zero if it is set. The error indicator can only be reset by the **clearerr**() function.

The function **fileno**() examines the argument *stream* and returns its integer descriptor.

For non-locking counterparts, see **unlocked_stdio**(3).

ERRORS

These functions should not fail and do not set the external variable *errno*. (However, in case **fileno**() detects that its argument is not a valid stream, it must return −1 and set *errno* to **EBADF**.)

SEE ALSO

open(2), **fdopen**(3), **stdio**(3), **unlocked_stdio**(3)

NAME

fflush – flush a stream

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdio.h>

int fflush(FILE ****stream*);**

DESCRIPTION

For output streams, **fflush**() forces a write of all user-space buffered data for the given output or update *stream* via the stream's underlying write function.

For input streams associated with seekable files (e.g., disk files, but not pipes or terminals), **fflush**() discards any buffered data that has been fetched from the underlying file, but has not been consumed by the application.

The open status of the stream is unaffected.

If the *stream* argument is NULL, **fflush**() flushes *all* open output streams.

For a nonlocking counterpart, see **unlocked_stdio**(3).

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion 0 is returned. Otherwise, **EOF** is returned and *errno* is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS

EBADF

stream is not an open stream, or is not open for writing.

The function **fflush**() may also fail and set *errno* for any of the errors specified for **write**(2).

SEE ALSO

fsync(2), **sync**(2), **write**(2), **fclose**(3), **fileno**(3), **fopen**(3), **setbuf**(3), **unlocked_stdio**(3)

NAME

fopen, fdopen, fileno – stream open functions

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdio.h>

FILE *fopen(const char *path, const char *mode);
FILE *fdopen(int fildes, const char *mode);
int fileno(FILE *stream);
int fclose(FILE *stream);
```

DESCRIPTION

The **fopen** function opens the file whose name is the string pointed to by *path* and associates a stream with it.

The argument *mode* points to a string beginning with one of the following sequences (Additional characters may follow these sequences.):

r Open text file for reading. The stream is positioned at the beginning of the file.

r+ Open for reading and writing. The stream is positioned at the beginning of the file.

w Truncate file to zero length or create text file for writing. The stream is positioned at the beginning of the file.

w+ Open for reading and writing. The file is created if it does not exist, otherwise it is truncated. The stream is positioned at the beginning of the file.

a Open for appending (writing at end of file). The file is created if it does not exist. The stream is positioned at the end of the file.

a+ Open for reading and appending (writing at end of file). The file is created if it does not exist. The stream is positioned at the end of the file.

The **fdopen** function associates a stream with the existing file descriptor, *fildes*. The *mode* of the stream (one of the values "r", "r+", "w", "w+", "a", "a+") must be compatible with the mode of the file descriptor. The file position indicator of the new stream is set to that belonging to *fildes*, and the error and end-of-file indicators are cleared. Modes "w" or "w+" do not cause truncation of the file. The file descriptor is not dup'ed, and will be closed when the stream created by **fdopen** is closed. The result of applying **fdopen** to a shared memory object is undefined.

The function **fileno**() examines the argument *stream* and returns its integer descriptor.

The **fclose**() function flushes the stream pointed to by *stream* (writing any buffered output data using **fflush**(3)) and closes the underlying file descriptor.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion **fopen**, **fdopen** and **freopen** return a **FILE** pointer. Otherwise, **NULL** is returned and the global variable *errno* is set to indicate the error. Upon successful completion of **fclose**, 0 is returned. Otherwise, **EOF** is returned and *errno* is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS

EINVAL

The *mode* provided to **fopen**, **fdopen**, or **freopen** was invalid.

EBADF

The file descriptor underlying *stream* passed to **fclose** is not valid.

The **fopen**, **fdopen** and **freopen** functions may also fail and set *errno* for any of the errors specified for the routine **malloc**(3).

The **fopen** function may also fail and set *errno* for any of the errors specified for the routine **open**(2).

The **fdopen** function may also fail and set *errno* for any of the errors specified for the routine **fcntl**(2).

NAME

fgetc, fgets, getc, getchar, fputc, fputs, putc, putchar – input and output of characters and strings

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdio.h>

int fgetc(FILE *stream);
char *fgets(char *s, int size, FILE *stream);
int getc(FILE *stream);
int getchar(void);
int fputc(int c, FILE *stream);
int fputs(const char *s, FILE *stream);
int putc(int c, FILE *stream);
int putchar(int c);
```

DESCRIPTION

fgetc() reads the next character from *stream* and returns it as an *unsigned char* cast to an *int*, or **EOF** on end of file or error.

getc() is equivalent to **fgetc**() except that it may be implemented as a macro which evaluates *stream* more than once.

getchar() is equivalent to **getc**(*stdin*).

fgets() reads in at most one less than *size* characters from *stream* and stores them into the buffer pointed to by *s*. Reading stops after an **EOF** or a newline. If a newline is read, it is stored into the buffer. A **'\0'** is stored after the last character in the buffer.

fputc() writes the character *c*, cast to an *unsigned char*, to *stream*.

fputs() writes the string *s* to *stream*, without its terminating null byte ('\0').

putc() is equivalent to **fputc**() except that it may be implemented as a macro which evaluates *stream* more than once.

putchar(*c*); is equivalent to **putc**(*c*, *stdout*).

Calls to the functions described here can be mixed with each other and with calls to other output functions from the *stdio* library for the same output stream.

RETURN VALUE

fgetc(), **getc**() and **getchar**() return the character read as an *unsigned char* cast to an *int* or **EOF** on end of file or error.

fgets() returns *s* on success, and NULL on error or when end of file occurs while no characters have been read. **fputc**(), **putc**() and **putchar**() return the character written as an *unsigned char* cast to an *int* or **EOF** on error.

fputs() returns a nonnegative number on success, or **EOF** on error.

SEE ALSO

read(2), **write**(2), **ferror**(3), **fgetwc**(3), **fgetws**(3), **fopen**(3), **fread**(3), **fseek**(3), **getline**(3), **getwchar**(3), **scanf**(3), **ungetwc**(3), **write**(2), **ferror**(3), **fopen**(3), **fputwc**(3), **fputws**(3), **fseek**(3), **fwrite**(3), **gets**(3), **putwchar**(3), **scanf**(3), **unlocked_stdio**(3)

NAME

calloc, malloc, free, realloc – Allocate and free dynamic memory

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdlib.h>

void *calloc(size_t *nmemb***, size_t** *size***);**
void *malloc(size_t *size***);**
void free(void **ptr***);*
void *realloc(void **ptr***, **size_t** *size***);**

DESCRIPTION

calloc() allocates memory for an array of *nmemb* elements of *size* bytes each and returns a pointer to the allocated memory. The memory is set to zero.

malloc() allocates *size* bytes and returns a pointer to the allocated memory. The memory is not cleared.

free() frees the memory space pointed to by *ptr*, which must have been returned by a previous call to **malloc()**, **calloc()** or **realloc()**. Otherwise, or if **free(***ptr***)** has already been called before, undefined behaviour occurs. If *ptr* is **NULL**, no operation is performed.

realloc() changes the size of the memory block pointed to by *ptr* to *size* bytes. The contents will be unchanged to the minimum of the old and new sizes; newly allocated memory will be uninitialized. If *ptr* is **NULL**, the call is equivalent to **malloc(size)**; if size is equal to zero, the call is equivalent to **free(***ptr***)**. Unless *ptr* is **NULL**, it must have been returned by an earlier call to **malloc()**, **calloc()** or **realloc()**.

RETURN VALUE

For **calloc()** and **malloc()**, the value returned is a pointer to the allocated memory, which is suitably aligned for any kind of variable, or **NULL** if the request fails.

free() returns no value.

realloc() returns a pointer to the newly allocated memory, which is suitably aligned for any kind of variable and may be different from *ptr*, or **NULL** if the request fails. If *size* was equal to 0, either NULL or a pointer suitable to be passed to *free*() is returned. If **realloc()** fails the original block is left untouched - it is not freed or moved.

NAME

printf, fprintf, sprintf, snprintf, vprintf, vfprintf, vsprintf, vsnprintf – formatted output conversion

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdio.h>

int printf(const char * *format***, ...);**
int fprintf(FILE * *stream***, const char *** *format***, ...);**
int sprintf(char * *str***, const char *** *format***, ...);**
int snprintf(char * *str***, size_t** *size***, const char *** *format***, ...);**
...

DESCRIPTION

The functions in the **printf**() family produce output according to a *format* as described below. The function **printf**() writes output to *stdout*, the standard output stream; **fprintf**() writes output to the given output *stream*; **sprintf**() and **snprintf**(), write to the character string *str*.

The function **snprintf**() writes at most *size* bytes (including the trailing null byte ('\0')) to *str*.

These functions write the output under the control of a *format* string that specifies how subsequent arguments (or arguments accessed via the variable-length argument facilities of **stdarg**(3)) are converted for output.

Return value

Upon successful return, these functions return the number of characters printed (not including the trailing '\0' used to end output to strings).

The functions **snprintf**() and **vsnprintf**() do not write more than *size* bytes (including the trailing '\0'). If the output was truncated due to this limit then the return value is the number of characters (not including the trailing '\0') which would have been written to the final string if enough space had been available. Thus, a return value of *size* or more means that the output was truncated.

If an output error is encountered, a negative value is returned.

Format of the format string

The format string is a character string, beginning and ending in its initial shift state, if any. The format string is composed of zero or more directives: ordinary characters (not **%**), which are copied unchanged to the output stream; and conversion specifications, each of which results in fetching zero or more subsequent arguments. Each conversion specification is introduced by the character **%**, and ends with a *conversion specifier*. In between there may be (in this order) zero or more *flags*, an optional minimum *field width*, an optional *precision* and an optional *length modifier*.

The conversion specifier

A character that specifies the type of conversion to be applied. An example for a conversion specifier is:

o, **u**, **x**, **X**
: The *unsigned int* argument is converted to unsigned octal (**o**), unsigned decimal (**u**), or unsigned hexadecimal (**x** and **X**) notation.

s
: The *const char* * argument is expected to be a pointer to an array of character type (pointer to a string). Characters from the array are written up to (but not including) a terminating null byte ('\0'); if a precision is specified, no more than the number specified are written. If a precision is given, no null byte need be present; if the precision is not specified, or is greater than the size of the array, the array must contain a terminating null byte.

SEE ALSO

printf(1), **asprintf**(3), **dprintf**(3), **scanf**(3), **setlocale**(3), **wcrtomb**(3), **wprintf**(3), **locale**(5)

NAME

pthread_create – create a new thread / pthread_exit – terminate the calling thread

SYNOPSIS

#include <pthread.h>

int pthread_create(pthread_t * *thread*, **pthread_attr_t *** *attr*, **void * (***start_routine*)(**void ***), **void *** *arg*);

**void pthread_exit(void ***retval*);

DESCRIPTION

pthread_create creates a new thread of control that executes concurrently with the calling thread. The new thread applies the function *start_routine* passing it *arg* as first argument. The new thread terminates either explicitly, by calling **pthread_exit**(3), or implicitly, by returning from the *start_routine* function. The latter case is equivalent to calling **pthread_exit**(3) with the result returned by *start_routine* as exit code.

The *attr* argument specifies thread attributes to be applied to the new thread. See **pthread_attr_init**(3) for a complete list of thread attributes. The *attr* argument can also be **NULL**, in which case default attributes are used: the created thread is joinable (not detached) and has default (non real-time) scheduling policy.

pthread_exit terminates the execution of the calling thread. All cleanup handlers that have been set for the calling thread with **pthread_cleanup_push**(3) are executed in reverse order (the most recently pushed handler is executed first). Finalization functions for thread-specific data are then called for all keys that have non- **NULL** values associated with them in the calling thread (see **pthread_key_create**(3)). Finally, execution of the calling thread is stopped.

The *retval* argument is the return value of the thread. It can be consulted from another thread using **pthread_join**(3).

RETURN VALUE

On success, the identifier of the newly created thread is stored in the location pointed by the *thread* argument, and a 0 is returned. On error, a non-zero error code is returned.

The **pthread_exit** function never returns.

ERRORS

EAGAIN
not enough system resources to create a process for the new thread.

EAGAIN
more than **PTHREAD_THREADS_MAX** threads are already active.

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SEE ALSO

pthread_join(3), **pthread_detach**(3), **pthread_attr_init**(3).

NAME

pthread_join – join with a terminated thread

SYNOPSIS

#include <pthread.h>

int pthread_join(pthread_t *thread*, **void ****retval*);

Compile and link with *–pthread*.

DESCRIPTION

The **pthread_join**() function waits for the thread specified by *thread* to terminate. If that thread has already terminated, then **pthread_join**() returns immediately. The thread specified by *thread* must be joinable.

If *retval* is not NULL, then **pthread_join**() copies the exit status of the target thread (i.e., the value that the target thread supplied to **pthread_exit**(3)) into the location pointed to by *retval*. If the target thread was canceled, then **PTHREAD_CANCELED** is placed in the location pointed to by *retval*.

If multiple threads simultaneously try to join with the same thread, the results are undefined. If the thread calling **pthread_join**() is canceled, then the target thread will remain joinable (i.e., it will not be detached).

RETURN VALUE

On success, **pthread_join**() returns 0; on error, it returns an error number.

ERRORS

EDEADLK
A deadlock was detected (e.g., two threads tried to join with each other); or *thread* specifies the calling thread.

EINVAL
thread is not a joinable thread.

EINVAL
Another thread is already waiting to join with this thread.

ESRCH
No thread with the ID *thread* could be found.

NOTES

After a successful call to **pthread_join**(), the caller is guaranteed that the target thread has terminated. The caller may then choose to do any clean-up that is required after termination of the thread (e.g., freeing memory or other resources that were allocated to the target thread).

Joining with a thread that has previously been joined results in undefined behavior.

Failure to join with a thread that is joinable (i.e., one that is not detached), produces a "zombie thread". Avoid doing this, since each zombie thread consumes some system resources, and when enough zombie threads have accumulated, it will no longer be possible to create new threads (or processes).

There is no pthreads analog of *waitpid(-1, &status, 0)*, that is, "join with any terminated thread". If you believe you need this functionality, you probably need to rethink your application design.

All of the threads in a process are peers: any thread can join with any other thread in the process.

EXAMPLE

See **pthread_create**(3).

SEE ALSO

pthread_cancel(3), **pthread_create**(3), **pthread_detach**(3), **pthread_exit**(3), **pthreads**(7)

NAME

qCreate, qPut, qGet, qDestroy – A synchronized queue implementation

SYNOPSIS

#include "queue.h"

QUEUE *qCreate();
void qPut(QUEUE * *q*, void * *value*);
void* qGet(QUEUE * *q*);
void qDestroy(QUEUE * *q*);

DESCRIPTION

Bounded-buffer-based implementation of a FIFO queue with a capacity of 1024 entries. Manages **void*** and is internally synchronized to support multiple concurrent readers and writers. Provides the following functions:

qCreate() creates a new queue for up to *1024* elements. If an error occurs during the initialization, the implementation frees all resources already allocated by then and returns **NULL.**

qPut() stores the *value* in the queue. If the buffer is full (i.e., it currently contains *1024* elements), the call to **qPut()** blocks until the value can be stored.

qGet() returns the next value from the queue. If the buffer is empty, the call blocks until a value is available.

Both **qPut()** and **qGet()** are synchronized internally and thus can be called concurrently without the need for further synchronization.

qDestroy() releases any resources related to the queue itself. It does not call free() on the elements stored in the buffer.

RETURN VALUE

qCreate() returns a pointer to the allocated queue. On error, **NULL** is returned and *errno* is set appropriately.

qPut() returns no value.

qGet() returns the next value stored in the queue.

qDestroy() returns no value.

NAME

strcat, strchr, strcmp, strcpy, strdup, strlen, strncat, strncmp, strncpy, strstr, strtok – string operations

SYNOPSIS

#include <string.h>

char *strcat(char **dest*, const char **src*);
Append the string *src* to the string *dest*, returning a pointer *dest*.

char *strchr(const char **s*, int *c*);
Return a pointer to the first occurrence of the character *c* in the string *s*.

int strcmp(const char **s1*, const char **s2*);
Compare the strings *s1* with *s2*. It returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero if *s1* is found, respectively, to be less than, to match, or be greater than *s2*.

char *strcpy(char **dest*, const char **src*);
Copy the string *src* to *dest*, returning a pointer to the start of *dest*.

char *strdup(const char **s*);
Return a duplicate of the string *s* in memory allocated using **malloc**(3).

size_t strlen(const char **s*);
Return the length of the string *s*.

char *strncat(char **dest*, const char **src*, size_t *n*);
Append at most *n* characters from the string *src* to the string *dest*, returning a pointer to *dest*.

int strncmp(const char **s1*, const char **s2*, size_t *n*);
Compare at most *n* bytes of the strings *s1* and *s2*. It returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero if *s1* is found, respectively, to be less than, to match, or be greater than *s2*.

char *strncpy(char **dest*, const char **src*, size_t *n*);
Copy at most *n* bytes from string *src* to *dest*, returning a pointer to the start of *dest*.

char *strstr(const char **haystack*, const char **needle*);
Find the first occurrence of the substring *needle* in the string *haystack*, returning a pointer to the found substring.

char *strtok(char **s*, const char **delim*);
Extract tokens from the string *s* that are delimited by one of the bytes in *delim*.

DESCRIPTION

The string functions perform operations on null-terminated strings.

NAME

countPoints, parseTriangle – count the number of integer coordinates on the boundary of and inside the triangle

SYNOPSIS

#include "triangle.h"

bool parseTriangle(char ****line*, struct triangle ****tri***)**
void countPoints(const struct triangle ****tri*, int*** *boundary***, int*** *interior***);**

DESCRIPTION

parseTriangle() parses the input *line* and stores the individual triangle coordinates into the memory pointed to by *tri.* The input *line* is assumed be in the format *(x1,y1),(x2,y2),(x3,y3).* In case all six integral coordinates are found in *line,* **parseTriangle()** returns *true,* in case of error (e.g., wrong line format, invalid numbers) *false* is returned.

Given a triangle *tri* with all corners on integer coordinates (see **struct coordinate**), **countPoints()** counts the number of points (on integer coordinates) on the boundary of the triangle and the number of points inside the triangle.

The parameters *boundary* and *interior* are output parameters that receive the number of points found on the boundary and inside the triangle, respectively.

The **struct coordinate** represents a two-dimensional coordinate in the Cartesian coordinate system. The **struct triangle** stores the three coordinates that make up a triangle.

```
struct coordinate {
        int  x;
        int  y;
};

struct triangle {
        struct coordinate  point[3];
};
```

RETURN VALUES

parseTriangle() returns *true* in case the line was successfully and completely parsed, *false* in case of error. The **countPoints()** function returns no value.