

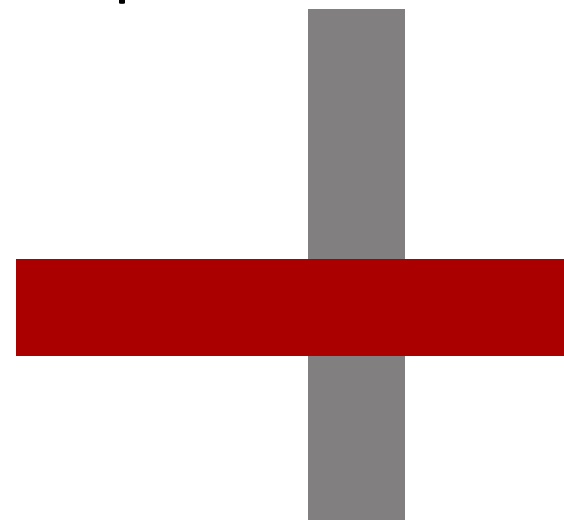
A Brief Review of C (and Beards)

Benjamin Brewster

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A Brief History

- Developed by Dennis Ritchie (1941-2011) between 1969 and 1973 at Bell Labs
- C is a successor to B; however, B's inability to take advantage of the PDP-11's advanced features (to which computer Ritchie and Ken Thompson were busily porting UNIX) caused Ritchie to develop C
- UNIX was then re-written in C in 1972, which had been in development at the same time



UNIX Beard Comparison – Round 1

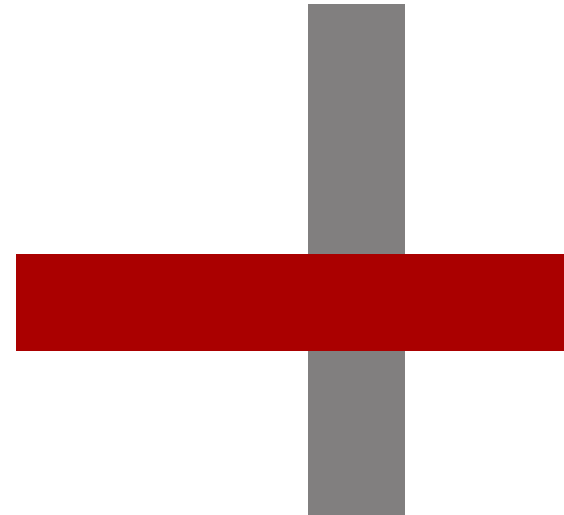
Dennis Ritchie – restrained, non-ironic

Richard Stallman – enough said



C is A High-Level Language

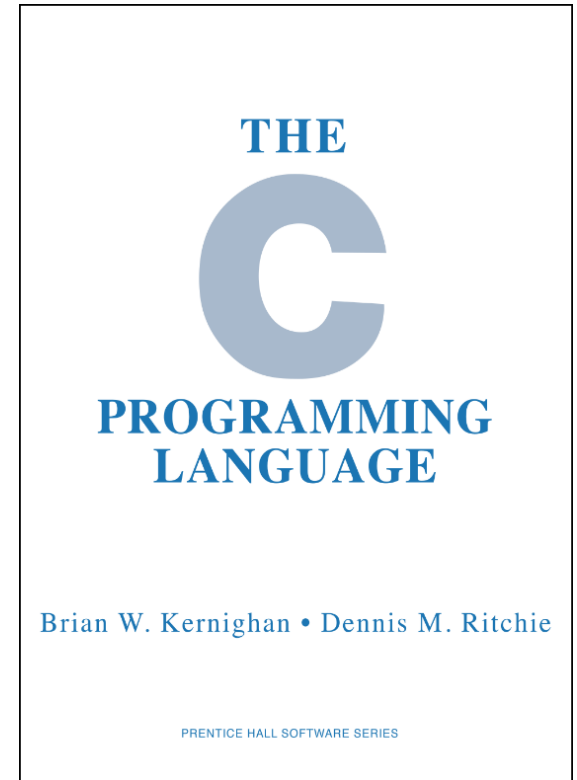
- As opposed to a low level language, like assembly
- The original version of C (C89) has 32 reserved keywords, and 50+ operators and syntax characters
- C syntax widely influences programming language syntax development today



HELLO FREAKING WORLD

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello world\n");
    return 0;
}
```



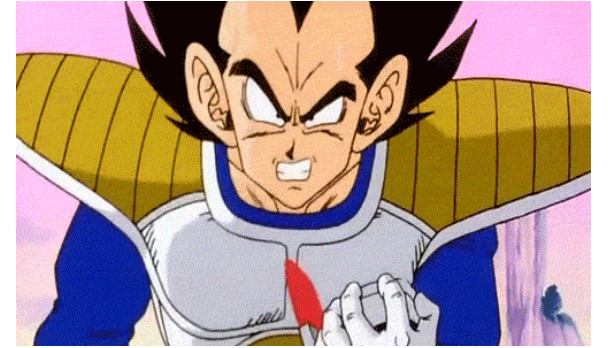
The first C book, written by Ritchie and Brian Kernighan, contains the first usage of a Hello World program put in book form

PART DEUX

```
#include <stdio.h>

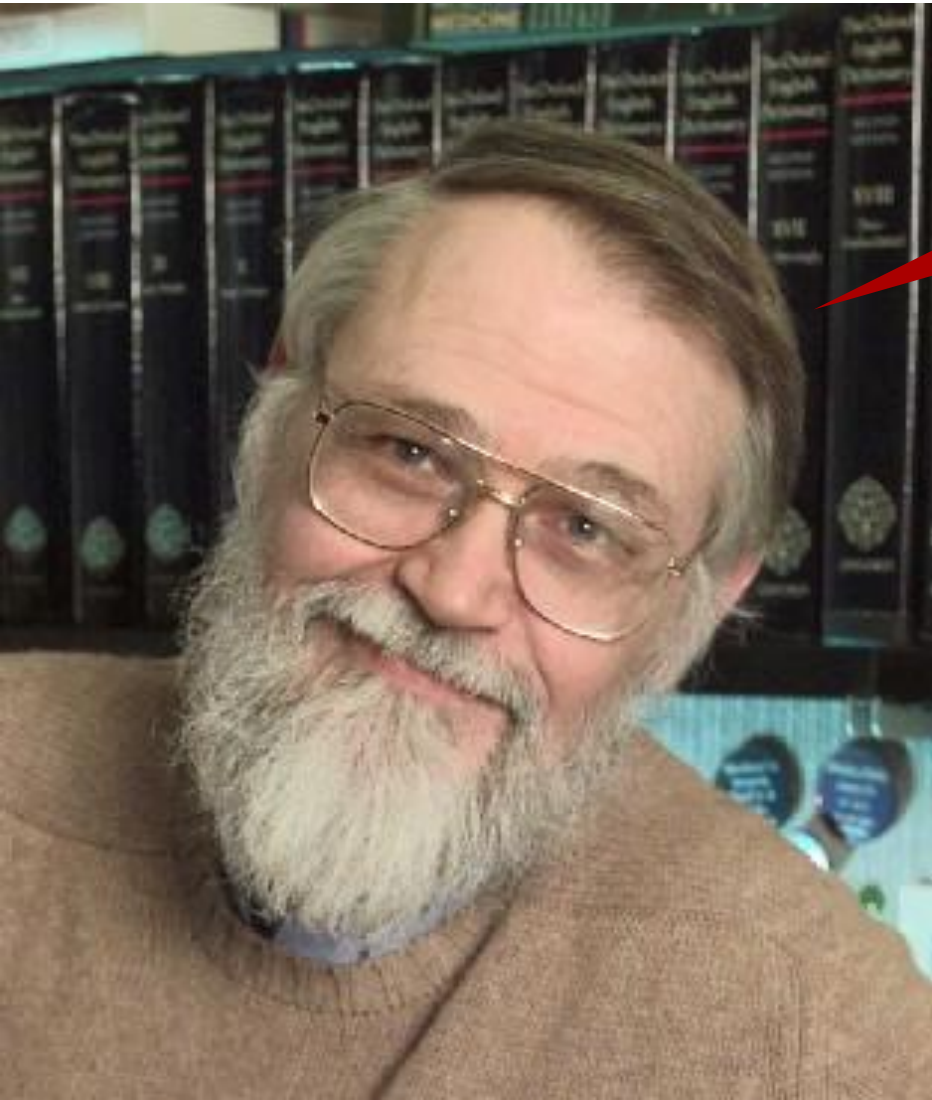
int main()
{
    char* oblig = "Hello World";
    float itsOver = 9000.0f;
    printf("%s\n", oblig);
    printf("IT\'S OVER %.2f!\n", itsOver);

    return 0;
}
```



```
$ hw2
Hello World
IT'S OVER 9000.00!
```

UNIX Beard Comparison – Round 2



Brian Kernighan – shaped yet voluminous



Richard Stallman – enough said

Common String Shenanigans - Comparing

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

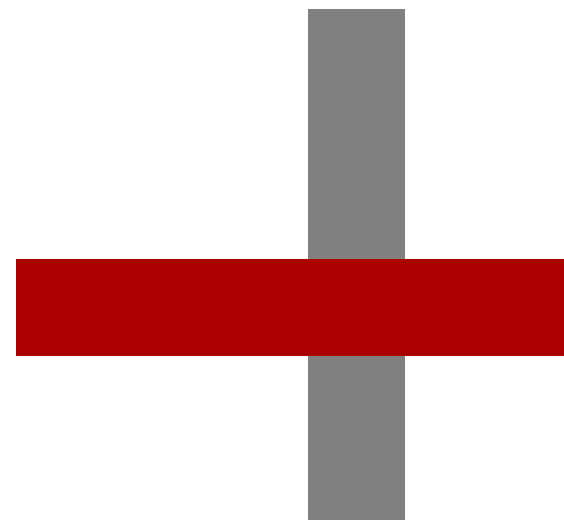
void main()
{
    char* boring = "boring";
    char* weirdDadSaying = "Eat more beef, kick less cats\n";
    int length;

    length = strlen(weirdDadSaying);
    printf("Length of entered string is = %d\n", length);

    if (strcmp(boring, weirdDadSaying) == 0)
        printf("Entered strings are equal.\n");
    else
        printf("Entered strings are not equal.\n");
}
```

\$ stringshenanigans

Length of entered string is = 30
Entered strings are not equal.



Why Only Two Arguments? That's Weird Design

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

void main()
{
    char a[1000], b[1000];

    printf("Enter the first string\n");
    gets(a);

    printf("Enter the second string\n");
    gets(b);

    strcat(a, b);

    printf("String obtained on concatenation is %s\n", a);
}
```

Function signature:
char* gets(char *str)

strcat() dumps the results
into a and returns the same

Why Only Two Arguments? That's Weird Design

```
$ gcc -o getsstrcat getsstrcat.c
/tmp/ccJlKg0x.o: In function `main':
getsstrcat.c:(.text+0x20): warning: the `gets' function is dangerous and should not be used.
$ getsstrcat
Enter the first string
mystring!
Enter the second string
so col!!@
String obtained on concatenation is mystring!so col!!@
```

```
printf("Enter the second string\n");
gets(b);
```

```
strcat(a, b);
```

```
printf("String obtained on concatenation is %s\n", a);
}
```

`strcat()` dumps the results
into `a` and returns the same

Substrings - Not Built-In!

```
#include <stdio.h>

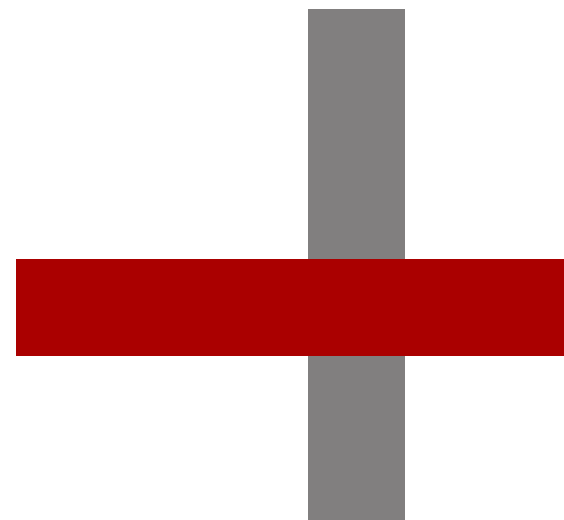
void main()
{
    char string[1000], sub[1000];
    int position, length, c = 0;

    printf("Input a string\n");
    gets(string);

    printf("Enter the position of first char, a space, and length of substring\n");
    scanf("%d%d", &position, &length);

    while (c < length) {
        sub[c] = string[position + c - 1];
        c++;
    }
    sub[c] = '\0';

    printf("Required substring is \"%s\"\n", sub);
}
```



Substrings - Not Built-In!

```
$ gcc -o substrings substrings.c
/tmp/ccdSGmo9.o: In function `main':
substrings.c:(.text+0x27): warning: the `gets' function is dangerous and should not be used.

$ substrings
Input a string
test string!
Enter the position of first char, a space, and length of substring
2 6
Required substring is "est st"
```

```
printf("Enter the position of first char, a space, and length of substring\n");
scanf("%d%d", &position, &length);
```

```
while (c < length) {
    sub[c] = string[position + c - 1];
    c++;
}
sub[c] = '\0';
```

```
printf("Required substring is \"%s\"\n", sub);
```

```
}
```

Array Stuff

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{
    int array[100], maximum, size, c, location = 1;

    printf("Enter the number of elements in array\n");
    scanf("%d", &size);

    printf("Enter %d integers\n", size);

    for (c = 0; c < size; c++)
        scanf("%d", &array[c]);

    maximum = array[0];

    for (c = 1; c < size; c++)
    {
        if (array[c] > maximum)
        {
            maximum = array[c];
            location = c + 1;
        }
    }

    printf("Max element at location %d, value is %d.\n", location, maximum);
}
```

```
$ gcc -o arraystuff arraystuff.c
$ arraystuff
Enter the number of elements in array
5
Enter 5 integers
1 9 3 7 4
Max element at location 2, value is 9.
```

UNIX Beard Comparison – Round 3

Ken Thompson – Unrestrained, yet directed

Bonus Dennis! Does this
guy know how to party!



Gandalf the White



Richard Stallman



OH CRAP POINTERS

```
char mychar, mychar2;
```

```
mychar = 'C';
```

```
char* mypointer;
```

```
mypointer = &mychar;
```

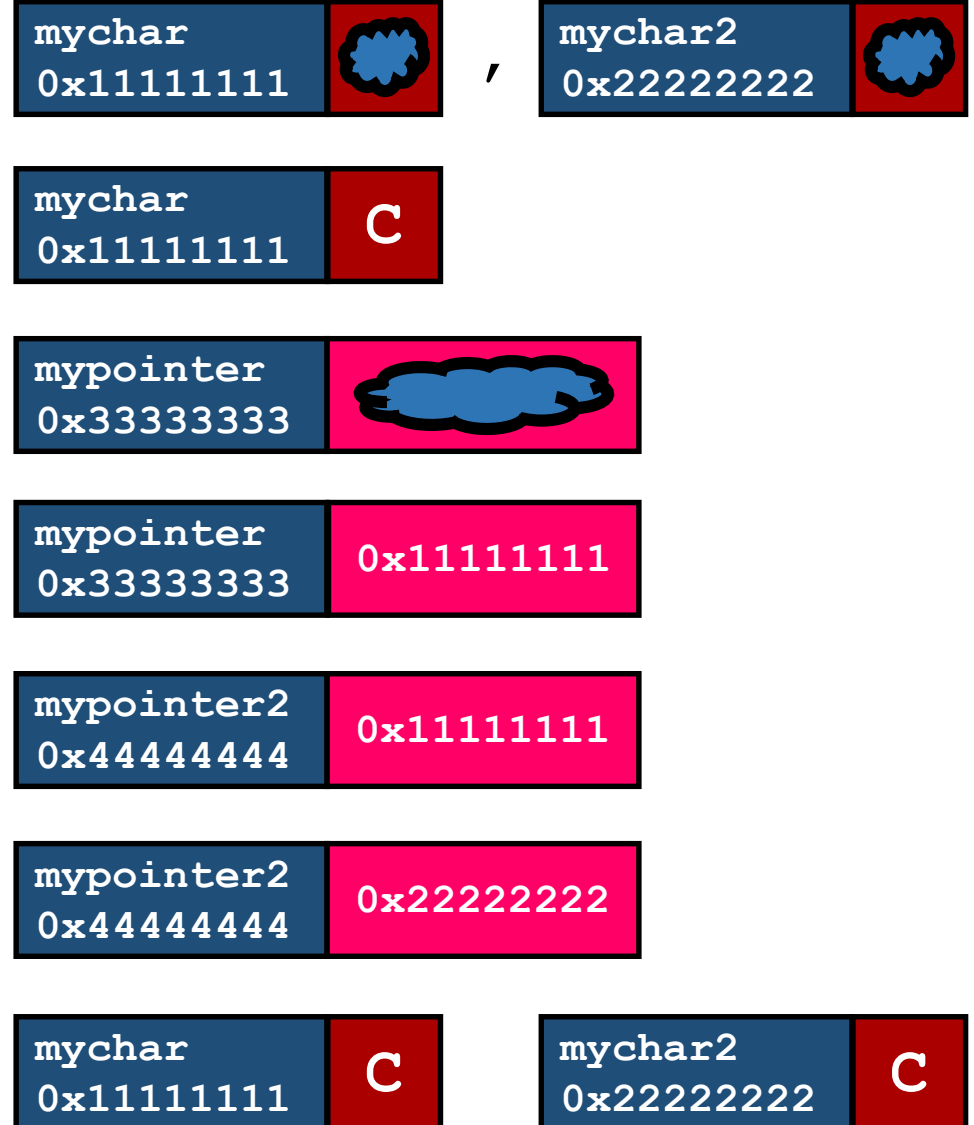
```
char* mypointer2 = mypointer;
```

```
mypointer2 = &mychar2;
```

```
*mypointer2 = *mypointer;
```

Name of variable
Address of variable

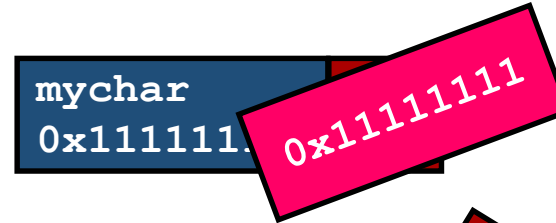
Contents of variable



OH CRAP POINTERS - Illegal Commands

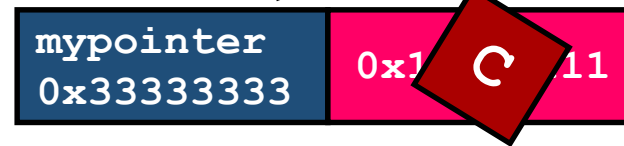


```
mychar = mypointer;
```



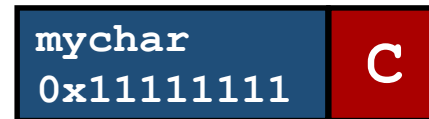
`mychar` can only hold a char, not a pointer to a char!

```
mypointer = mychar;
```



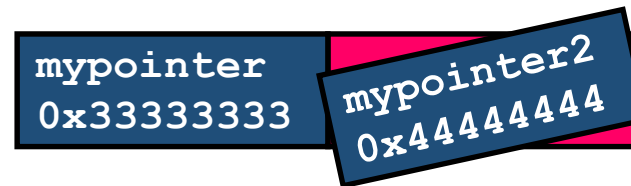
`mypointer` can only hold a pointer to a char, not a char!

```
... *mychar ...
```



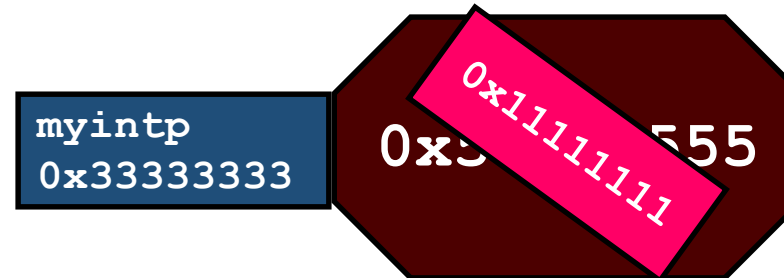
Can't dereference a char, it doesn't hold a pointer to anything!

```
mypointer = &mypointer2;
```



A pointer to a char can't hold the address of a pointer to a char!

```
int* myintp = mypointer;
```



A pointer to an int can't hold a pointer to a char!

OH CRAP POINTERS - Illegal Commands

mypointer
0x33333333

0x11111111

mypointer2
0x44444444

0x22222222

mychar
0x11111111

C

mychar2
0x22222222

C

```
mychar = mypointer;
```

```
mypointer = mychar;
```

```
... *mychar ...
```

```
mypointer = &mypointer;
```

```
int* myintp = mypointer;
```

mychar
0x11111111

0x11111111

Except, C allows these four items, giving you a suitably dire **warning only** for each problem at compile time

mychar can ~~only~~ hold a char, not a pointer to a char!

mypointer can ~~only~~ hold a pointer to a char, not a char!

can't dereference a char, it doesn't hold a pointer to anything!

A pointer to a char can't hold the address of a pointer to a char!

A pointer to an int can't hold a pointer to a char!

myintp
0x33333333

0x33333333

0x11111111

OH CRAP POINTERS

```
#include <stdio.h>

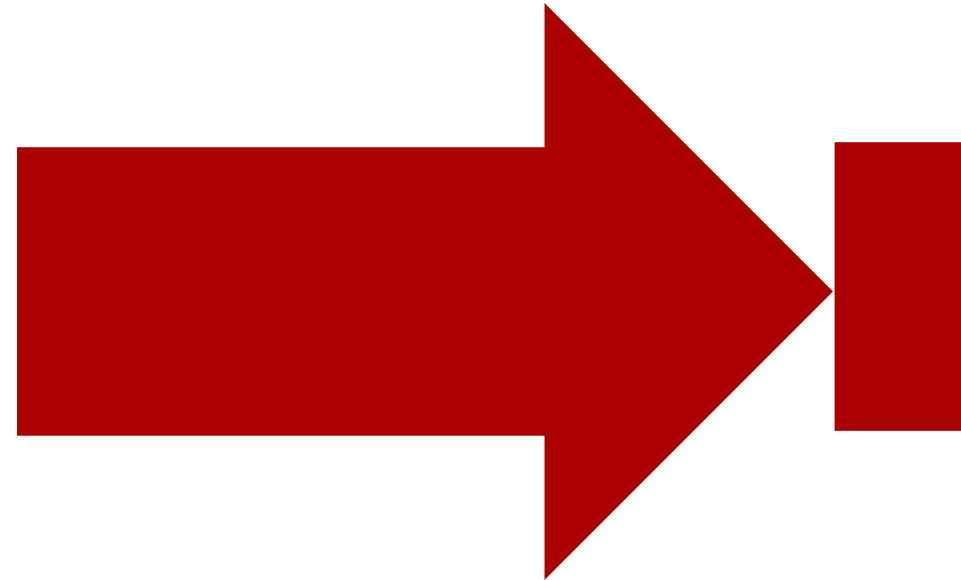
void CopyString(char* tgt, char* src)
{
    while (*src)
    {
        *tgt = *src;
        src++;
        tgt++;
    }

    *tgt = '\0';
}

void main()
{
    char target[1000];
    char* source = "COPY ME!";

    CopyString(target, source);
    printf("Target is: \'%s\'\n", target);
}
```

```
$ gcc -o ohcrappointers ohcrappointers.c
$ ohcrappointers
Target is: 'COPY ME!'
```



UNIX Beard Winner



Ed Gould
BSD Pioneer

