

# Programming in C

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## About the Course

The course notes were originally based on:

*C By Dissection (3rd edition)*

*Al Kelley and Ira Pohl*

*Addison-Wesley, Menlo Park, CA, 1996*

# **Computer Science Ethos**

- Talk to your friends, ask for help, work together.
- Never pass off another persons work as your own.
- Do not pass work to others - either on paper or electronically.

# History of C

- BCPL - Martin Richards 1967 .
- B - Ken Thomson 1970
- Both of above are typeless.
- C - Dennis Ritchie 1972 designed for (& implemented on) a UNIX system.
- K&R C (Kernighan and Ritchie) 1978
- ANSI C (COMSM1201)
- C++ - Object Oriented Programming (OOP)
- Java (Subset of C++, WWW enabled).

## Why C ?

- Low-level (c.f. Java)
- Doesn't hide nitty-gritty
- Fast ?
- Wide acceptability
- Large parts common to Java

# **Programming and Software Engineering**

Lectured 2 hours a week for weeks 1 -10(?).

Programming (C), data structures, algorithms - searching, sorting, string processing, trees etc.

## **COMSM1201 Assessment**

- Weekly (unmarked) exercises that, if completed, should ensure you are able to pass the unit.
- Approximately three/four assignments and one lab test.
- One major project due in early next year(35%).

# **Help**

- Any problems with the computers i.e. A broken mouse, see the central IT team:

<http://www.bris.ac.uk/it-services/>

They are also the people to see about passwords etc.

- There will be a team of 3 Post-Graduates in the labs. They are not allowed to write pieces of code for you, or do any typing ! Use them sparingly.
- We will make extensive use of a bulletin board/forum.

# A First Program

```
/* The traditional first program  
in honour of Dennis Ritchie  
who invented C at Bell Labs  
in 1972 */
```

```
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    printf("Hello, world!\\n");  
    return 0;  
}
```

# Dissecting the 1st Program (1)

- Comments are bracketed by the /\* and \*/ pair.

- #include <stdio.h>

预处理指令

Lines that begin with a # are called preprocessing directives.

- int main(void)

Every program has a function called

main()

- Statements are grouped using braces,

{ . . . }

# Dissecting the 1st Program (2)

- `printf()` One of the pre-defined library functions being called (invoked) using a single argument the string:

`"Hello, world!\n"`

- The `\n` means print the single character *newline*.
- Notice all declarations and statements are terminated with a semi-colon. ↴
- `return(0)` Instruct the Operating System that the function `main()` has completed successfully.

# The Second Program

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int     inches, feet, fathoms;
    fathoms = 7;
    feet = 6 * fathoms;
    inches = 12 * feet;

    printf("Wreck of the Hesperus:\n");
    printf("Its depth at sea in\n");
    printf(" different units:\n");
    printf(" %d fathoms\n", fathoms);
    printf(" %d feet\n", feet);
    printf(" %d inches\n", inches);
    return 0;
}
```

output: 7 fathoms

42 feet

.. inches.

# Dissecting the 2nd Program

- `#include <stdio.h>` Always required when using I/O.  
I/O.
- `int inches, feet, fathoms;` *Declaration*
- `fathoms = 7;` *Assignment*
- `printf()` has 2 Arguments. The control string contains a `%d` to indicate an integer is to be printed.

preprocessing directives

```
int main(void)
{
    declarations

    statements
}
```

# Arithmetic Operators

- `+ , - , / , * , %`

- Addition, Subtraction, Division, Multiplication, Modulus.
- Integer arithmetic discards remainder i.e.  
 $1/2$  is 0 ,  $7/2$  is 3.
- Modulus (Remainder) Arithmetic.  
 $7 \% 4$  is 3,  $12 \% 6$  is 0.
- Only available for integer arithmetic.

# The Character Type

- The keyword `char` stands for character.
- Used with single quotes i.e. `'A'`, `'+'`.

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

```
int main(void)
{
    char    c;

    c = 'A';
    printf ("%c\n", c);
    return 0;
}
```

- The letter A is printed.
- Note the `%c` conversion format.

# Floating Types

- In ANSI C there are three floating types:
  1. float
  2. double
  3. long double

- The Working Type is doubles.

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    float    x, y;

    x = 1.0;
    y = 2.0;
    printf("Sum of x & y is %f.\n", x + y);
    return 0;
}
```

*double or float*

# The Preprocessor

- A # in the first column signifies a preprocessor statement.
- `#include <file.h>` Exchange this line for the entire contents of file.h, which is to be found in a standard place.
- `#define ROUGH_PI (22.0/7.0)`  
Replace all occurrences of ROUGH\_PI with (22.0/7.0).
- Include files generally contain other `#define`'s and `#include`'s.

# Using printf()

- `printf( fmt-str, arg1, arg2, ... );`

|                 |                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| <code>%c</code> | Characters                            |
| <code>%d</code> | Integers                              |
| <code>%e</code> | Floats/Doubles (Engineering Notation) |
| <code>%f</code> | Floats/Doubles                        |
| <code>%s</code> | Strings                               |

固定宽度 • Fixed-width fields: `printf("F: %_7f\n", f);`  
F: 3.0001 ? 共空余 7个字符

固定精度

- Fixed Precision: `printf("F: %.2f\n", f);`

F: 3.00

.2 2位小数

# Using scanf()

- Similar to `printf()` but deals with *input* rather than *output*.
- `scanf(fmt-str, &arg1, &arg2, ...);`
- Note that the *address* of the argument is required.

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| <code>%c</code>  | Characters |
| <code>%d</code>  | Integers   |
| <code>%f</code>  | Floats     |
| <code>%lf</code> | Doubles    |
| <code>%s</code>  | Strings    |

- Note doubles handled differently than floats.

# The while Loop

```
while (test is true) {  
    statement 1;  
    ...  
    statement n;  
}  
  
/* Sums are computed. */  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int      cnt = 0;  
    float    sum = 0.0, x;  
  
    printf("Input some numbers: ");  
    while (scanf("%f", &x) == 1) {  
        cnt = cnt + 1;           ↳ 返回值为正确输入的个数.  
        sum = sum + x;  
    }  
    printf("\n%s%5d\n%s%12f\n\n",
          "Count:", cnt,
          " Sum:", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

# **Common Mistakes**

## **Missing "**

```
printf ("%c\n", ch);
```

## **Missing ;**

```
a = a + 1
```

## **Missing Address in scanf()**

```
scanf ("%d", a);
```

# Chapter Two

## Operators

## Grammar

- C has a grammar/syntax like every other language.
- It has *Keywords*, *Identifiers*, *Constants*, *String Constants*, *Operators* and *Punctuators*.
- Valid Identifiers :  
k, \_id, iamidentifier2, so\_am\_i.
- **Invalid** Identifiers :  
not#me, 101\_south, -plus.

- Constants :  
17 (decimal), 017 (octal), 0x17 (hexadecimal).
- String Constant enclosed in double-quotes:  
"I am a string"

## Operators

- All operators have rules of both *precedence* and *associativity*.
- $1 + 2 * 3$  is the same as  $1 + (2 * 3)$  because  $*$  has a higher precedence than  $+$ .
- The associativity of  $+$  is left-to-right, thus  
 $1 + 2 + 3$  is equivalent to  $(1 + 2) + 3$ .

- Increment and decrement operators:  
 $i++;$  is equivalent to  $i = i + 1;$
- May also be prefixed  $--i;$

```
int a, b, c = 0;
a = ++c;
b = c++;
printf("%d %d %d\n", a, b, ++c);
      |   |   3
```

## Assignment

- The  $=$  operator has a low precedence and a right-to-left associativity. 从右到左.
- $a = b = c = 0;$  is valid and equivalent to:  
 $a = (b = (c = 0));$

- `i = i + 3;` is the same as `i += 3;`
- Many other operators are possible e.g.

`-=`, `*=`, `/=`.

# The Power of 2 Program

```
/* Some powers of 2 are printed. */

#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int     i = 0, power = 1;

    while (++i <= 10)
        printf("%5d", power *= 2);
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

The output is:

2      4      8      16      32      64      128      256      512      1024

# Random Numbers

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

int main(void)
{
    int    i, n;

    printf("\n%s\n%s",
           "Randomly distributed integers"
           "are printed." ,
           "How many do you want to see? ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (i % 6 == 0)
            printf("\n");
        printf("%9d", rand());
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

# The Standard Library

The output is:

```
Some randomly distributed integers will be printed.  
How many do you want to see? 11
```

```
16838      5758      10113     17515      31051      5627  
23010      7419      16212     4086       2749
```

- Definitions required for the proper use of many functions such as `rand()` are found in `stdlib.h`.
- Do not mistake these header files for the libraries themselves !

# Chapter Three

## Flow Control

### Relations

|    |                          |
|----|--------------------------|
| <  | less than                |
| >  | greater than             |
| <= | less than or equal to    |
| >= | greater than or equal to |
| == | <b>equal to</b>          |
| != | not equal to             |
| !  | not                      |
| && | logical and              |
|    | logical or               |

# True and False

- Any relation is either *true* or *false*.
- Any non-zero value is *true*.
- `(a < b)` returns the value *0* or *1*.
- `(i == 5)` is a test not an assignment.
- `(!a)` is either *true (1)* or *false (0)*.
- `(a && b)` is *true* if both `a` and `b` are *true*.

短路

## Short-Circuit Evaluation

```
if (x >= 0.0 && sqrt(x) < 10.0) {  
    . . . /* Do Something */  
}
```

The `sqrt()` statement is never reached if the first test is *false*, since in a logical AND, once any expression is *false* the whole must be *false*.

## The `if()` Statement

expression 表达式 .

```
if (expr)  
    statement
```

If more than one statement is required:

```
if (expr) {  
    statement-1  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    statement-n  
}
```

Adding an else statement:

```
if (expr) {  
    statement-1  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    statement-n  
}  
else{  
    statement-a
```

•  
•  
•

statement-e

}

## A practical example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int     x, y, z, min;

    printf("Input three integers:  ");
    scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z);
    if (x < y)
        min = x;
    else
        min = y;
    if (z < min)
        min = z;
    printf("The minimum value is " \
           "%d\n", min);
    return 0;
}
```

# The `while()` Statement

```
while(expr)
    statement
```

This, as with the `for` loop, may execute compound statements:

```
while(expr) {
    statement-1
    .
    .
    .
    statement-n
}
```

# The `for()` Loop

This is one of the more complex and heavily used means for controlling execution flow.

```
for( init ; test; loop) {  
    statement-1  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    statement-n  
}
```

and may be thought of as:

```
init;  
while(test) {  
    statement-1  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    statement-n  
    loop;  
}
```

In the `for()` loop, note:

- Semi-colons separate the three parts.
- Any (or all) of the three parts could be empty.
- If the test part is empty, it evaluates to *true*.  
`for(;;) { a+=1; }` is an infinite loop.

~~3倍数~~

```
/* Find triples of integers that
add up to N. */
```

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define N    7

int main(void)
{
    int cnt = 0, i, j, k;

    for (i = 0; i <= N; i++)
        for (j = 0; j <= N; j++)
            for (k = 0; k <= N; k++)
                if (i + j + k == N) {
                    ++cnt;
                    printf("%d%d%d\n",
                           i, j, k);
                }
    printf("\nCount: %d\n", cnt);
    return 0;
}
```

**The result is:**

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 0 | 4 | 3 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 0 | 6 | 1 |
| 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 |

# The Comma Operator

This has the lowest precedence of all the operators in C and associates left to right.

```
a = 0 , b = 1;
```

Hence, the `for` loop may become quite complex :

```
for(sum = 0 , i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
    sum += i;
```

An equivalent, but more difficult to read expression :

```
for(sum = 0 , i = 1; i <= n; ++i, sum += i);
```

- Notice the loop has an empty body, hence the semicolon.

# **The do-while() Statement**

```
do {  
    statement-1  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    statement-n  
} while ( test );
```

Unlike the `while()` loop, the `do-while()` will always be executed at least once.

# The `switch()` Statement

```
switch (val) {  
    case 1 :  
        a++;  
        break;  
    case 2 :  
    case 3 :  
        b++;  
        break;  
    default :  
        c++;  
}
```

- The `val` must be an integer.
- The `break` statement causes execution to jump out of the loop. No `break` statement causes execution to ‘fall through’ to the next line.
- The `default` label is a catch-all.

# The Conditional Operator

```
expr1 ? expr2 : expr3
```

If `expr1` is *true* then `expr2` is executed, else `expr3` is evaluated, i.e.:

```
x = ( (y < z) ? y : z);
```

# Chapter Four

## Functions

```
#include <stdio.h>

int    min(int a, int b); function top line.

int main(void)
{
    int    j, k, m;

    printf("Input two integers: ");
    scanf("%d%d", &j, &k);
    m = min(j, k);
    printf("\nOf the two values " \
           " %d and %d, " \
           "the minimum is %d.\n\n",
           j, k, m);
    return 0;
}
```

```
int min(int a, int b)
{
    if (a < b)
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}
```

- Execution begins, as normal, in the `main()` function.
- The function *prototype is shown* at the top of the file. This allows the compiler to check the code more thoroughly.  
*编译器  
彻底的*
- The function `min()` returns an `int` and takes two int's as arguments.
- The function is defined between two braces.

- The `return` statement is used return a value to the calling statement.
- A function which has no return value, is declared `void` and is equivalent to a procedure.

## Assert

The assert macro is defined in the header file `assert.h`. This is used to ensure the value of an expression is as we expect it to be.

---

?

```
#include <assert.h>
```

```
double f(int a, int b)
{
```

```
    double x;
```

```
    assert(a > 0);
```

```
    /* precondition */
```

```
    assert(b >= 7 && b <= 11);
```

```
    .  
    .  
    .
```

```
    /* postcondition */
```

```
    assert(x >= 1.0);
```

```
    return(x);
```

```
}
```

- If an assertion fails, an **error is printed** and the program is aborted.

中止

- By #define'ing NDEBUG all assertions are ignored, allowing them to be used during development and switched off later.

# Program Layout

It is common for the main () function to come first in a program :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
样机
list of function prototypes
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    . . . . .
```

```
}
```

```
int f1(int a, int b)
```

```
{
```

```
    . . . . .
```

}

int f2(int a, int b)

{

• • • • •

}

However, it is possible to avoid the need for function prototypes by defining a function before it is used :

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

```
int f1(int a, int b)
{
```

. . . . .

```
}
```

```
int f2(int a, int b)
```

```
{
```

. . . . .

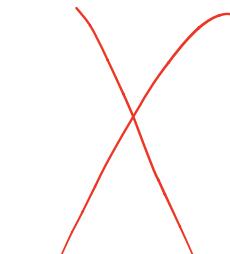
```
}
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

. . . . .

```
}
```



*Not Good,*

值传递

## Call by Value

In the following example, a function is passed an integer using call by value:

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

```
void fnc1(int a);
```

```
int main(void)
{
```

```
    int x = 1;
```

```
    fnc1(x);
```

```
    printf("%d\n", x);
```

```
}
```

Main

fnc1

1 x

Call by value

1 a

x still = 1

a = 1

Result : X = 1

```
void fncl(int a)    try!  
{  
    a = a + 1;  
}  
}
```

The function does not change the value of `x` in `main()`, since `a` in the function is effectively only a **copy** of the variable.

*call by value.*

## Recursion

If computation is to be done repeatedly, this is normally achieved via *iteration*, such as with a `for()` loop:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int fact(int a);

int main(void)
{
    int a, f;

    printf("Input a number :\n");
    scanf("%d", &a);
    f = fact(a);
    printf("%d! is %d\n", a, f);

    return(0);
}
```

```
int fact(int a)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    int tot = 1;
```

```
    for(i=1; i<=a; i++) {
```

```
        tot *= i;
```

```
}
```

```
    return tot;
```

```
}
```

$$\text{tot} = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots$$

if  $a = 5$

$$\text{tot} = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$$

We could also achieve this via *recursion* :

```

#include <stdio.h>

int fact(int a);

int main(void)
{
    int a, f;

    printf("Input a number :\n");
    scanf("%d", &a);
    f = fact(a);
    printf("%d! is %d\n", a, f);

    return(0);
}

```

int fact(int a) recursion.  
 {  
 if (a > 0)  $5! = 5 \times 4!$   $\Rightarrow$   $a! = a \times (a-1)!$   
 return (a \* fact(a - 1));  
 else : return:  
 return 1; if  $a = 5$   
 $5 \cdot \text{fact}(4)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $4 \cdot \text{fact}(3)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $3 \cdot \text{fact}(2)$   
 $\downarrow$   
1
}

# Chapter Five

## Characters

char : 2 bytes

8 bits

## Storage of Characters

- Characters are stored in the machine as one byte i.e. one of **256** possible values.
- These may be thought of as characters, or very small integers.
- Only a subset of these 256 values are required for the printable characters, space, newline etc.

- Declaration:

```
char c;
```

```
c = 'A';
```

or :

```
char c1 = 'A', c2 = '*', c3 = ';' ;
```

The particular integer used to represent a character is dependent on the encoding used. The most common of these, used on most UNIX and PC platforms, is ASCII.

|             |     |     |     |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| lowercase   | 'a' | 'b' | 'c' | ... | 'z' |
| ASCII value | 97  | 98  | 99  | ... | 112 |
| uppercase   | 'A' | 'B' | 'C' | ... | 'Z' |
| ASCII value | 65  | 66  | 67  | ... | 90  |
| digit       | '0' | '1' | '2' | ... | '9' |
| ASCII value | 48  | 49  | 50  | ... | 57  |
| other       | '&' | '*' | '+' | ... |     |
| ASCII value | 38  | 42  | 43  | ... |     |

- When using `printf()` and `scanf()` the formats `%c` and `%d` do very different things :

```
char c = 'a'  
printf("%c\n", c); /* prints : a */  
printf("%d\n", c); /* prints : 97 */
```



- Hard-to-print characters have an escape 转义序列 sequence i.e. to print a newline, the 2 character escape '`\n`' is used.

# Using getchar() and putchar()

```
/*
// This is the dbl_out program.
//
*/
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    char c;
    while (1) { // true
        c = getchar(); // getchar(void)
        putchar(c); // putchar(char)
    }
    return 0;
}
```

ctrl + C 结束?

This has the unfortunate problem of never terminating, a CTRL-C would be required.

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int    c;
    while ((c = getchar()) != EOF) {
        putchar(c);
        putchar(c);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

*secret number: -1*

*EOF*

? The end-of-file constant is defined in stdio.h. Although system dependent, -1 is often used. On the UNIX system this is generated when the end of a file being piped is reached, or when CTRL-D is pressed.

*正常  
结束*

? ctrl-D → *正常结束*

? ctrl-C → *中断*

# 大写 Capitalising

```
/*
// Capitalise lowercase letters
// and double space.
//
```

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

```
#define CAPS ('A' - 'a')
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int c;
```

```
    while ((c = getchar()) != EOF)
```

```
        if (c >= 'a' && c <= 'z')
```

```
            putchar(c + CAPS);
```

```
        else
```

```
            putchar(c);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

try

$65 - 97 = -32$

将字母转换为大写

的字母

A-Z

This is more easily achieved by using some of the definitions found in `ctype.h`.

| Macro                        | true returned if:     |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <code>isalnum(int c)</code>  | Letter or digit       |
| <code>isalpha(int c)</code>  | Letter                |
| <code>iscntrl(int c)</code>  | Control character     |
| <code>isdigit(int c)</code>  | Digit                 |
| <code>isgraph(int c)</code>  | Printable (not space) |
| <code>islower(int c)</code>  | Lowercase             |
| <code>isprint(int c)</code>  | Printable             |
| <code>ispunct(int c)</code>  | Punctuation           |
| <code>isspace(int c)</code>  | White Space           |
| <code>isupper(int c)</code>  | Uppercase             |
| <code>isxdigit(int c)</code> | Hexadecimal           |
| <code>isascii(int c)</code>  | ASCII code            |

Some useful functions are :

| Function/Macro                  | Returns:         |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <code>int tolower(int c)</code> | Lowercase c      |
| <code>int toupper(int c)</code> | Uppercase c      |
| <code>int toascii(int c)</code> | ASCII code for c |

A better version of capitalise is now :

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

int main(void)
{
    int      c;

    while ((c = getchar()) != EOF)
        if (islower(c))
            putchar(toupper(c));
        else
            putchar(c);
    return 0;
}
```

# Chapter Six Data Types

{ signed 有符号 (-∞ ~ +∞)  
unsigned 无符号 (0 ~ ∞)

## Fundamental Data types

[unsigned | signed] [long | short] [int | float | double]

|                    |              |                   |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| char               | signed char  | unsigned char     |
| signed short int   | signed int   | signed long int   |
| unsigned short int | unsigned int | unsigned long int |
| float              | double       | long double       |

The use of `int` implies `signed int` without the need to state it. Likewise `unsigned short` means `unsigned short int`.

# Binary Storage of Numbers

In an unsigned char :

|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $2^7$ | $2^6$ | $2^5$ | $2^4$ | $2^3$ | $2^2$ | $2^1$ | $2^0$ |
| 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     |

$$2^6 \times 1 + 2^3 \times 1 + 2^2 \times 1 = 64 + 8 + 4 = 76$$

The above represents :  $1 * 64 + 1 * 8 + 1 * 4 = 76.$

| Type           | Num Bytes | Minimum     | Maximum    |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| signed char    | 1         | -128        | 127        |
| unsigned char  | 1         | 0           | 255        |
| signed short   | 2 (Often) | -32768      | 32767      |
| unsigned short | 2 (Often) | 0           | 65535      |
| signed int     | 4 (Often) | -2147483648 | 2147483647 |
| unsigned int   | 4 (Often) | 0           | 4294967295 |
| signed float   | 4 (Often) | $10^{-38}$  | $10^{+38}$ |

- ?
- Not all floats are representable so are only approximated.

- ?
- Floating operations need not be exact.

写

To find the exact size in bytes of a type on a particular machine, use `sizeof(type)`. On a very old SUN UltraSparc :

how many byte.

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

```
int main(void)
{
    printf("\n");
    printf("    char:%3d\n", sizeof(char));
    printf("    short:%3d\n", sizeof(short));
    printf("    int:%3d\n", sizeof(int)); +
    printf("    long:%3d\n", sizeof(long));
    printf("unsigned:%3d\n", sizeof(unsigned));
    printf("    float:%3d\n", sizeof(float));
    printf("    dbl:%3d\n", sizeof(double));
    printf("long dbl:%3d\n", sizeof(long double));
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

results in :

```
char: 1
short: 2
int: 4
long: 4
```

```
unsigned: 4
float: 4
dbl: 8
long dbl: 16
```

## Mathematical Functions

There are no mathematical functions built into the C language. However, there are many functions in the maths library which may be linked in using the `-lm` option with the compiler.

*link math.*

Functions include :

```
sqrt()    pow()    exp()    log()
sin()    cos()    tan()
```

Most take `double`'s as arguments and return `double`'s. A demonstration of one of the functions is shown :

```
/* Precision Demo */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

int main(void)
{
    int i;
    double x, y;

    printf("Enter a Number : ");
    scanf("%lf", &x);
    y = x;
    for(i=0; i< 100000; i++) {
        y = pow(y, 80.0);
        y = pow(y, 1.0/80.0);
    }
    printf("%.10f %.10f\n", x, y);
    return 0;
}
```

Enter a Number : 1234.5678

1234.5678000000 1234.5678000**455**

Why ?

# Casting

强转

An explicit type conversion is called a *cast*. For instance if we need to find the cube of an integer `i`:

```
k = (int) pow( (double) i , 3.0);
```

# Chapter Seven

## Enumeration & Typedefs

### 枚举类型

## Enumerated Types

```
enum day { sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat};
```

- This creates a user-defined type `enum day`.
- The enumerators are constants of type `int`.
- By default the first (`sun`) has the value `0`, the second has the value `1` and so on.
- An example of their use:

*type*      *name* .  
enum day d1;  
· · ·  
d1 = fri;

- The default numbering may be changed as well:

try .  
enum fruit{apple=7, pear, orange=3, lemon};  
    ↓  
    pear=8  
    ↓  
    lemon=4

- Use enumerated types as constants to aid readability - they are self-documenting.  
*自描述, 自文档化*

- Declare them in a header (.h) file.
- Note that the type is enum day; the keyword enum is not enough.

## Typedefs

为一种数据类型定义一种新名字。

e.g. `typedef int change;`

- Sometimes it is useful to associate a particular name with a certain type, e.g.:

```
typedef int colour;
```

- Now the type `colour` is synonymous with the type `int`.  
同义的

- Makes code self-documenting.

?

- Helps to control complexity when programmers are building complicated or lengthy user-defined types (See **structures** Chapter 12).

Q: 1. 写在哪? header file?

## Combining **typedefs** and **enums**

- Often **typedef's** are used in conjunction with enumerated types:

```
enum day {sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat};

typedef enum day day;

day find_next_day(day d)
{

    day next_day;

    switch(d) {
        case sun:
            next_day = mon;
            break;
        case mon:
            next_day = tue;
            break;
        . . .
        case sat:
            next_day = sun;
            break;
        default:
            printf("I wasn't expecting " \
                   "that !\n");
    }
    return next_day;
}
```

# Style

```
enum veg {beet, carrot, pea};  
typedef enum veg veg;  
veg v1, v2;  
v1 = carrot;
```

- We can combine the two operations into one:

```
typedef enum veg {beet,carrot,pea} veg;  
veg v1, v2;  
v1 = carrot;
```

- Assigning:

v1 = 10;       *No.*

is very poor programming style !

# Chapter Eight Pointers

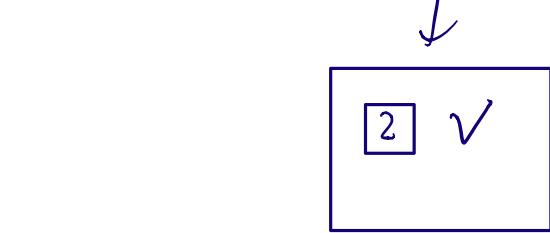
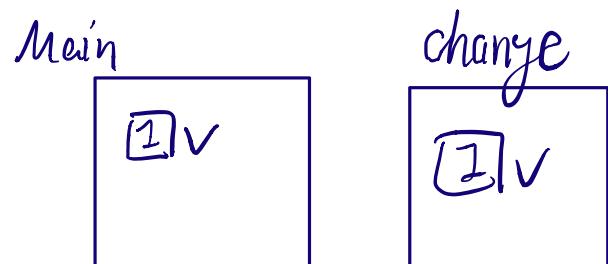
## Call-by-Value

```
#include <stdio.h>

void change(int i);

int main(void)
{
    int v = 1;
    change(v);
    printf("%d\n", v);      V=1
}

void change(int v)
{
    v = 2;
}
```



When function finished,  
All of them  
disappear,

In the program, the function cannot change the value of `v` as defined in `main()` since a **copy** is made of it.

To allow a function to modify the value of a variable passed to it we need a mechanism known as **call-by-reference**, which uses the **address** of variables (pointers).

# Pointers

<http://www.runoob.com/cprogramming/c-pointers.html>

We have already seen addresses used with `scanf()`.  
The function call:

```
scanf ("%d", &v);
```

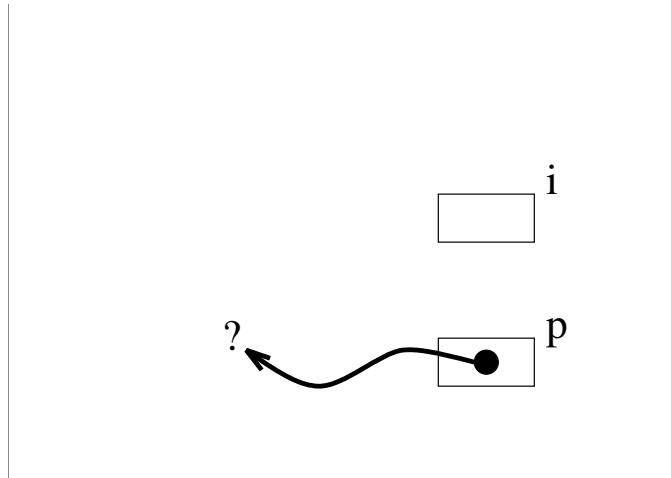
causes the appropriate value to be stored at a particular address in memory. If `v` is a variable, then `&v` is its address, or location, in memory.

## Declaring Pointers

```
int i, *p;
```

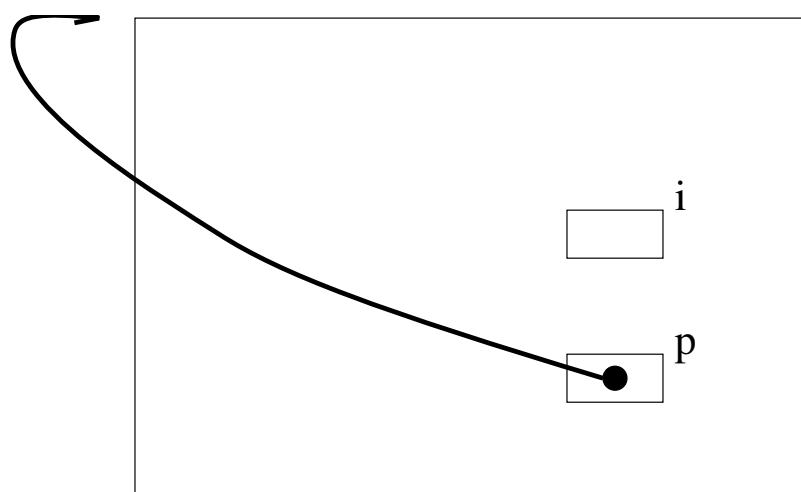
指向 int 的 pointer

Here `i` is an `int` and `p` is of type *pointer to int*. Pointers have a legal range which includes the special address 0 and a set of positive integers which are the machine addresses of a particular system.



# Assignment

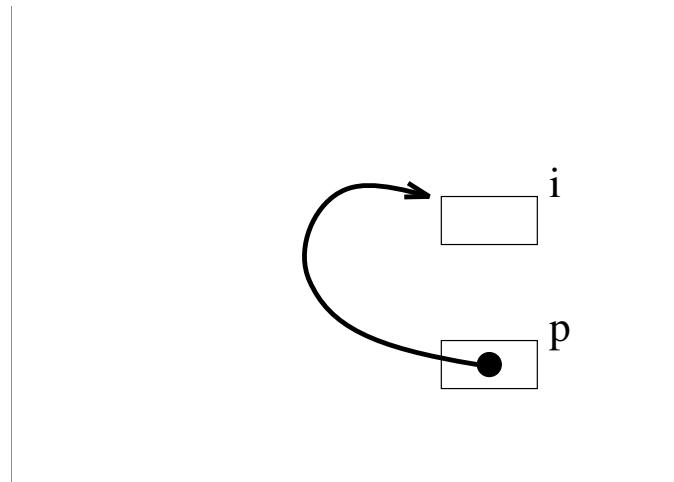
p = NULL;



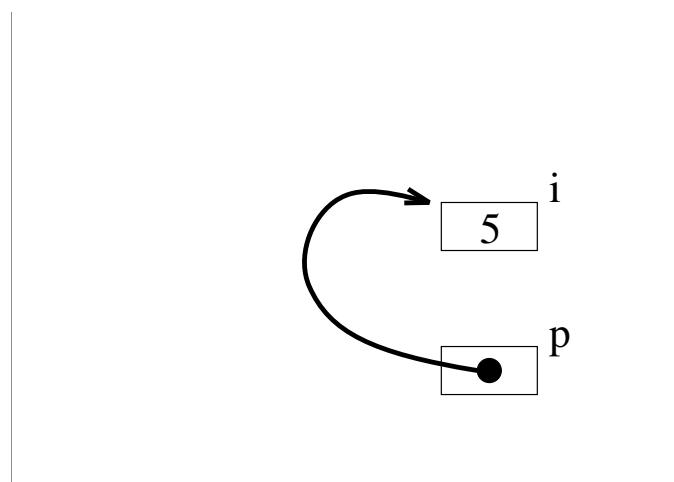
printf("%p\n", p)  $\Rightarrow$  result: 000000 ..

P中存的是一个地址 . e.g

`printf("%p\n", p)`  $\Rightarrow$  result: i 的地址  
`p = &i;`



`i = 5;`



# Dereferencing Pointers

{ \* dereference (decidless)  
  & address operator

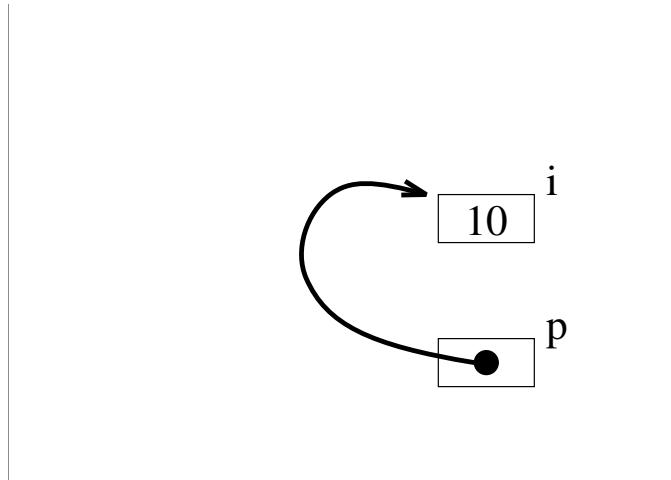
```
printf("%d\n", *p); /* Dereference p */
```

This prints 5.

```
i = 17;  
printf("%d\n", *p);
```

This prints 17.

```
*p = 10;
```



```
printf("%d\n", i);
```

This prints 10.

## Back to `scanf()`

Using:

```
scanf ("%d", &i);
```

is now the same as:

```
scanf ("%d", p);
```

provided that  $p = \&i$ .

In many ways the dereference operator `*` is the inverse of the address operator `&`.

{ `*`    *dereference operator*  
  `&`    *address operator*

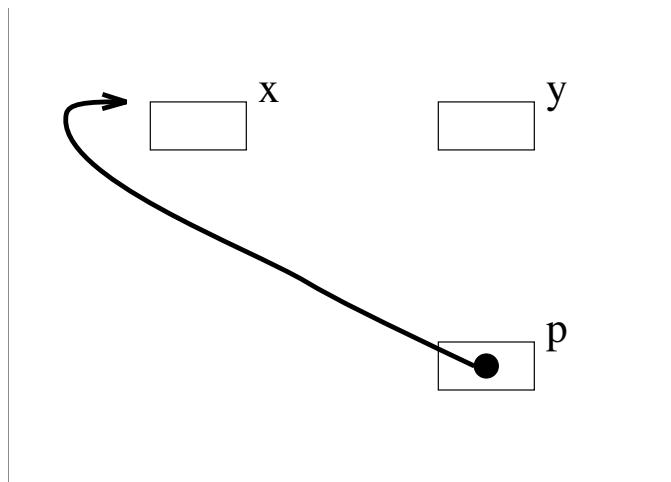
# Equivalence

```
float x, y, *p;
```

P是指向浮点型float 的指针

```
p = &x;
```

```
y = *p;
```



What is this equivalent to ?

$y = x$

```

printf("%p",p)

%p是打印地址（指针地址）的，是十六进制的形式，但是会全部打完，即有多少位打印多少位。
32位编译器的指针变量为4个字节(32位)，64位编译器的指针变量为8个字节(64位)。
所以，在32位编译器下，使用%p打印指针变量，则会显示32位的地址（16进制的）；在64位编译器下，使用%p打印指针变量，则会显示64位的地址（16进制的），左边空缺的会补0。
%x：无符号十六进制整数(字母小写，不像上面指针地址那样补零)
%X：无符号十六进制整数(字母大写，不像上面指针地址那样补零)
%6x、%X和%p的相同点都是16进制，不同点是%p按编译器位数长短（32位/64位）输出地址，不够的补零
下图中指针形式为64位，即阿紫64位编译器下运行的

数据：
十进制表示的数据：
10      20      30      40      50

指针形式十六进制表示的数据：
000000000000000A    0000000000000014    000000000000000E
0000000000000028    0000000000000032

普通十六进制表示的数据：
a      14      1e      28      32

地址：
十进制表示的地址：
6618672 6618676 6618680 6618684 6618688

```

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
5     int a=8;
6     int *p;
7     int *p2;
8     printf("%p\n",&a); //变量a的地址
9     p=&a;
10    printf("%p\n",p); //p指针里面的内容(即变量a的地址)
11    printf("%p\n",*p); //相当于以十六进制输出变量a
12    printf("%p\n",a); //相当于以十六进制输出变量a
13    p2 = p;
14    printf("%p\n",p2); //p2指针里面的内容(即变量a的地址)
15    printf("p=%p\n",&p); //p指针的存储地址
16    printf("p2=%p\n",&p2); //p2指针的存储地址
17    printf("%d\n",*p2); //以十进制输出变量a
18
19    return 0;
20 }

```

在c语言中int\*a=(int\*)10和int\*a = &x有什么区别？

```

#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{int*a=(int*)10//这句话是说的什么意思呢？
int b=10
int*p=&b//那这句话呢？为什么上一句编译器没有报错？
}

```

关注问题 写回答 邀请回答 分享 报错 收起 ^

4个回答

默认排序 ▲

**李卯** 白薯乡关何处是  
强制类型转换  
数据是有类型的 分别为整形 浮点型 指针 它们之间可以相互转换  
编辑于 2017-09-13

**冯导** 机器人/机器视觉/人工智能/马应龙/历史  
首先这是c，不是python，再加上逗号，  
不光是第一句话没错，三句话都没错。  
第一句话是说a是个int指针，指向地址10，这么说也没错。但一般不能读写\*a，地址10属于保护内存，谁动谁知道。  
第三句话是将b的地址给p，也没错。  
发布于 2017-09-13

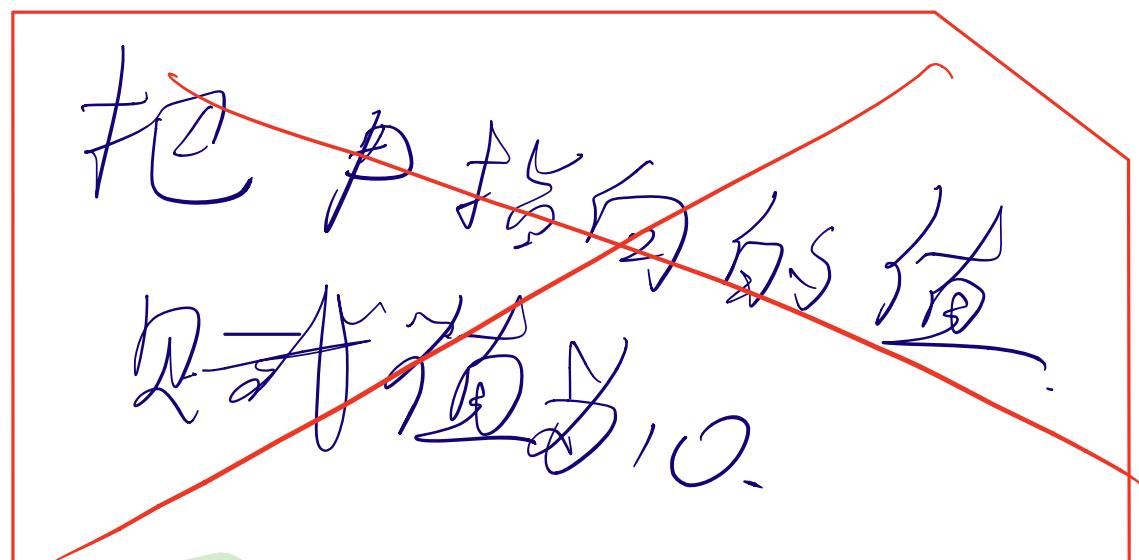
▲ 提问 添加评论 分享 收藏 感谢 ...

Pointers may be assigned when both sides have the same type:

```
int *p;  
p = 10;           /* Illegal */ 因为 p 是 pointer  
p = (int *) 10;  /* Legal */ 不是 int 类型
```

? 分配了一个地址 10? ✓

try.



So  $\text{printf}(\text{"%d\n"}, \text{p})$  结果为  $\text{p}=10,$   
 $\text{printf}(\text{"%p\n"}, \text{p})$  结果为  $0000\cdots\text{A.}$   
etc.

# The Swap Function

```
#include <stdio.h>

void swap(int *p, int *q);

int main(void)
{
    int a = 3, b = 7;

    /* 3 7 printed */
    printf("%d %d\n", a, b);
    swap(&a, &b);      如果是 Array 的话，不需要加 &
    /* 7 3 printed */
    printf("%d %d\n", a, b);
    return 0;
}

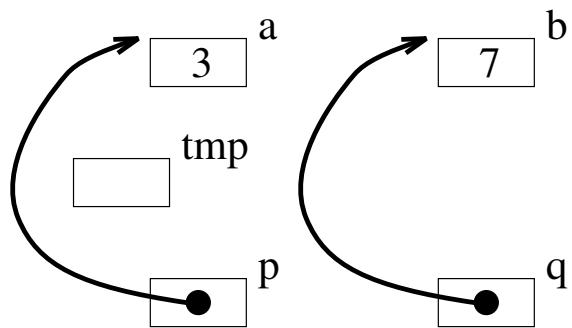
void swap(int *p, int *q)          Call by reference ?
{
    int tmp; temporary.

    tmp = *p;
    *p = *q;
    *q = tmp;
}

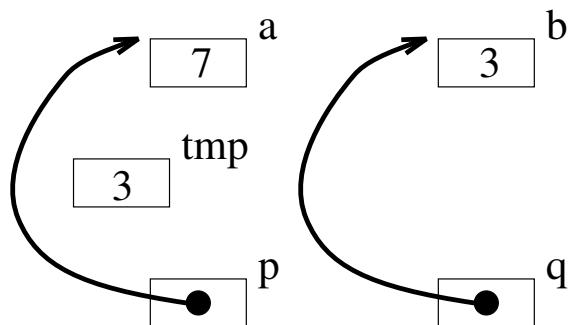
用 pointer 的作用。 ① want to change more than one
thing in one function
(if we just want to change one
thing, we can use return xx)
```

# Dissecting swap()

When the function is called:



```
tmp = *p;  
*p = *q;  
*q = tmp;
```



# 存储类型

## Storage Classes



- **auto** 局部变量（自动变量）

```
auto int a, b, c;
```

```
auto float f;
```

Never use it

Because this is the default, it is seldom used.

- **extern**

Tells the compiler to look for the variable elsewhere, possibly another file.

- **register** 寄存器变量 - 将局部变量的值放在处理器中的寄存器里。

Informs the compiler to place the variable in a high-speed memory register if possible, i.e. if there are enough such registers available & the hardware supports this.

寄存器变量只能做局部变量，且它不能太多，因为寄存器有限  
用于主函数的变量，会让程序变快

static：局部变量的区别在于：在函数退出时，变量始终存在，不能被其它函数使用，当再次进入该函数时，将保存上次的结果

- static

Allows local variables to maintain their values :

```
void f(void)  
{
```

    static int cnt = 0;

    cnt++;  
}

有2个f()时，  
只执行一次

f();    cnt=1    ✓

f();    cnt=2    ✓

# Type Qualifiers

- **const**

```
const int k = 3;
```

Once k is initialised, it cannot be changed in any way.

- **volatile**

```
extern const volatile int real_time_clock;
```

Very rarely used, this variable may be changed by the *hardware* in some unspecified way.

# Chapter Nine

# Arrays & Pointers

# One-Dimensional Arrays

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define N 5

int main(void)
{
    /* allocate space a[0]...a[4] */
    int a[N];
    int i, sum = 0;

    /* fill array */
    for (i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        a[i] = 7 + i * i;
    /* print array */
    for (i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        printf("a[%d] = %d", i, a[i]);
    /* sum elements */
    for (i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        sum += a[i];
    /* print sum */
    printf("\nsum = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

$a[0] = 7 + 0 = 7$   
 $a[1] = 7 + 1 = 8$   
 $a[2] = 7 + 4 = 11$   
 $a[3] = 7 + 9 = 16$   
 $a[4] = 7 + 16 = 23$

- One-Dimensional arrays are declared by a type followed by an identifier with a bracketed constant expression:

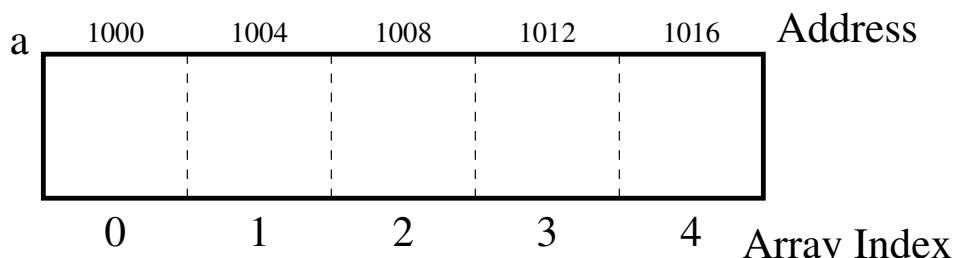
```
float x[10];
int k [ARRAY_SIZE];
```

The following, however, is not valid:

`float y[i*2];` X 必须是常量大小。

- Arrays are stored in contiguous memory, e.g.:
- 连续的

```
int a[5];
```



4个字节 = 32 bits.

- Arrays are indexed 0 to n-1.

# Initialisation

C语言中，数组不会自动初始化。Java, Python  
会

By default, arrays are **uninitialised**. When they are declared, they may be assigned a value:

```
float x[7] = {-1.1, 0.2, 2.0, 4.4, 6.5, 0.0, 7.7};
```

or,

```
float x[7] = {-1.1, 0.2};
```

the elements 2 ... 6 are set to zero.

Also:

```
int a[] = {3, 8, 9, 1};
```

is valid, the compiler assumes the array size to be 4.

# Using Arrays

- Accessing an array out of bounds will not be identified by the compiler. It may cause an error at run-time. One frequent result is that an entirely unrelated variable is altered.
- $a[5] = a[4] + 1;$
- $k[9]++;$  *k[9]里有的数自动加1.*
- $n[12+i] = 0;$

~~计算每个小写字母出现次数~~

```
/* Count lowercase letters */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

int main(void)
{
    int    c, i, letter[26];

    /* zero */
    for (i = 0; i < 26; ++i)
        letter[i] = 0;
    /* count */
    while ((c = getchar()) != EOF)
        if (islower(c))
            ++letter[c - 'a'];

    /* results */
    for (i = 0; i < 26; ++i) {
        if (i % 5 == 0)
            printf("\n");
        printf("%c:%4d  ", 'a' + i,
               letter[i]);
    }
    printf("\n\n");
    return 0;
}
```

The results of running the code on the handout of lectures 1 to 7:

# Arrays are Pointers ?

An array name by itself is simply an address. For instance:

```
int a[5];  
int *p;
```

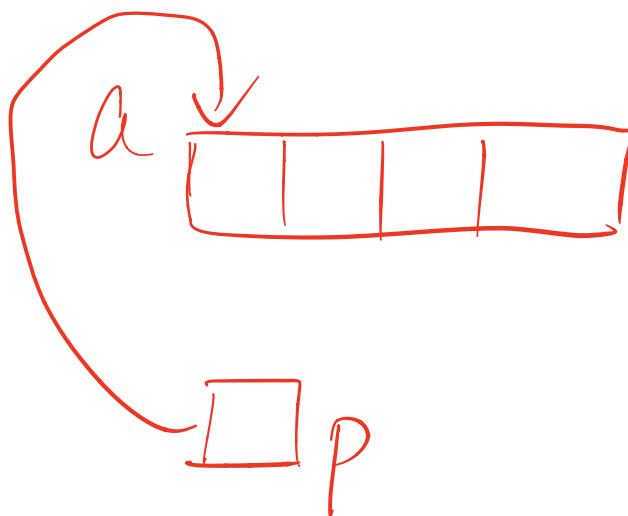
a就相当于指针

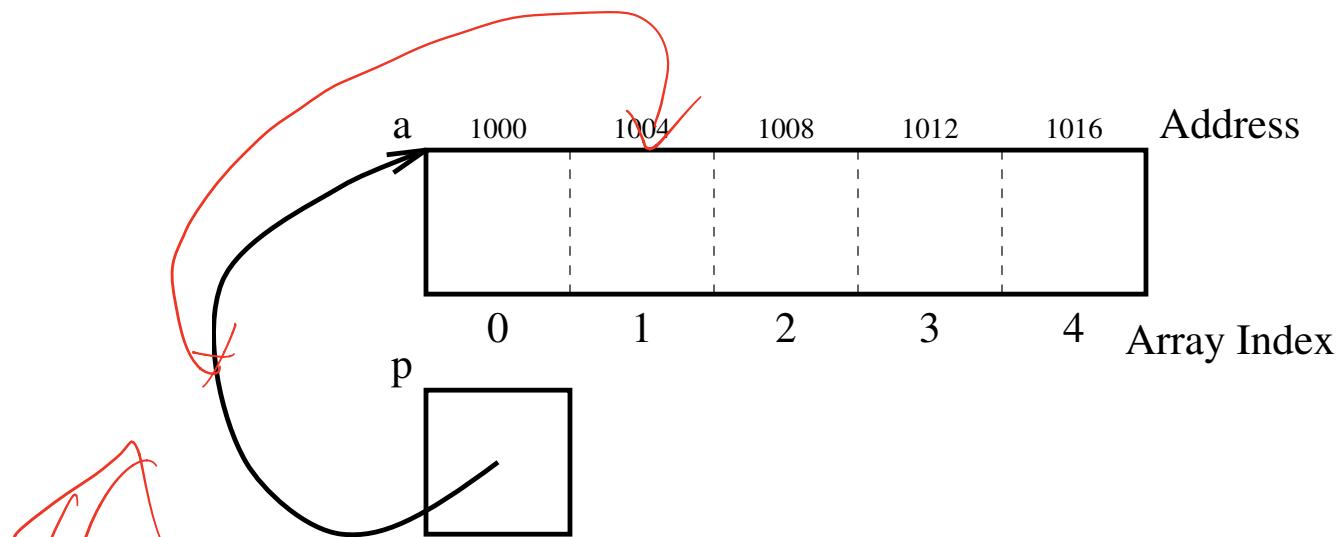
declares an array of 5 elements, and a is the address of the start of the array. Assigning:

```
p = a; P=a
```

is completely valid and the same as:

```
p = &a[0];
```





To assign  $p$  to point to the next element, we could use

$p = a + 1;$   $\equiv p++$  (到下一个元素的地址, 往向)  
 or      其实 add the size of assigned type. (单步+1)  
 $p = \&a[1];$

- Notice that  $p = a + 1$  advances the pointer 4 bytes and not 1 byte. This is because an integer is 4 bytes long and  $p$  is a pointer to an int.
- we can use the pointer  $p$  is exactly the same way as normal, i.e.:

$*p = 5;$

# Summing an Array - 1

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int a[] = {10, 12, 6, 7, 2};
    int i;
    int sum = 0;

    for(i=0; i<5; i++) {
        sum += a[i];
    }
    printf("%d\n", sum);

    return 0;
}
```

## Summing an Array - 2

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

```
int main(void)
{
```

```
    int a[] = {10, 12, 6, 7, 2};
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    int sum = 0;
```

```
    for(i=0; i<5; i++) {
```

```
        sum += * (a + i);
```

Ques. 14.38 P.

```
    printf ("%d\n", sum);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

与上一题有相同

sum += a[i];

## Summing an Array - 3

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

```
int main(void)
{
```

```
    int a[] = {10, 12, 6, 7, 2};
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    int sum = 0;
```

```
    int *p;
```

```
    p = a;
```

```
    for(i=0; i<5; i++) {
```

```
        sum += *p;
```

≡ sum += a[i]

```
        p++;
```

≡ sum += \*(a+i);

```
    printf("%d\n", sum);
```

```
    return 0;
```

a 可以进行 sum += \*(a+i)

运算,

```
}
```

P++

但 a 不能 a++

\*P++ ⇌ \*(P++)

P 能 P++

# Passing Arrays to Functions

When an array is passed to a function, what is actually passed is a pointer to the base address, not a copy of the array itself.

```
#include <stdio.h>

void zero_array(int b[], int s);
void zero_array2(int *b, int s);

int main(void)
{
    int a[5]; /* Uninitialised */

    zero_array(a, 5);           (a, 5) ✓
    return 0;
}

}                                (a[5], 5) ✗
```

```
void zero_array(int b[], int s)
{
```

```
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<s; i++)
        b[i] = 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void zero_array2(int *b, int s)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<s; i++)
        *b++ = 0;      /* (b++)
```

```
}
```

To initialise the middle three elements we could have called:

```
zero_array(&a[1], 3);
```

*zero\_array(a+1, 3)  $\Rightarrow$  相同.*

# The Bubblesort

```
#include <stdio.h>

void bubble_sort(int b[], int s);

int main(void)
{

    int i;
    int a[] = {3, 4, 1, 2, 9, 0};

    bubble_sort(a, 6);

    for(i=0; i<6; i++) {
        printf("%d ", a[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");

    return 0;
}
```

```
void bubble_sort(int b[], int s)
{
    int i, tmp;
    int changes;

    do{
        changes = 0;
        for(i=0; i<s-1; i++) {
            if(b[i] > b[i+1]) {
                tmp = b[i];
                b[i] = b[i+1];
                b[i+1] = tmp;
                changes++;
            }
        } 3
    }while(changes);
}
```

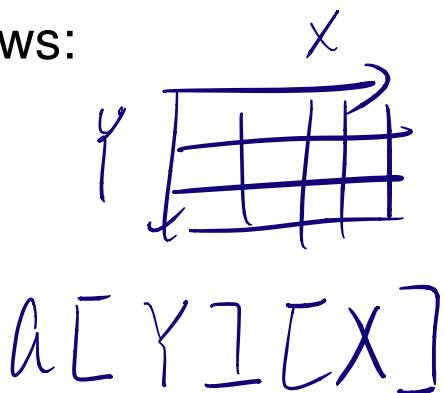
During each pass, the array contains:

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 |

# Two-Dimensional Arrays

A 2D array is declared as follows:

```
#define ROWS 3  
#define COLS 5  
int a [ROWS] [COLS];
```



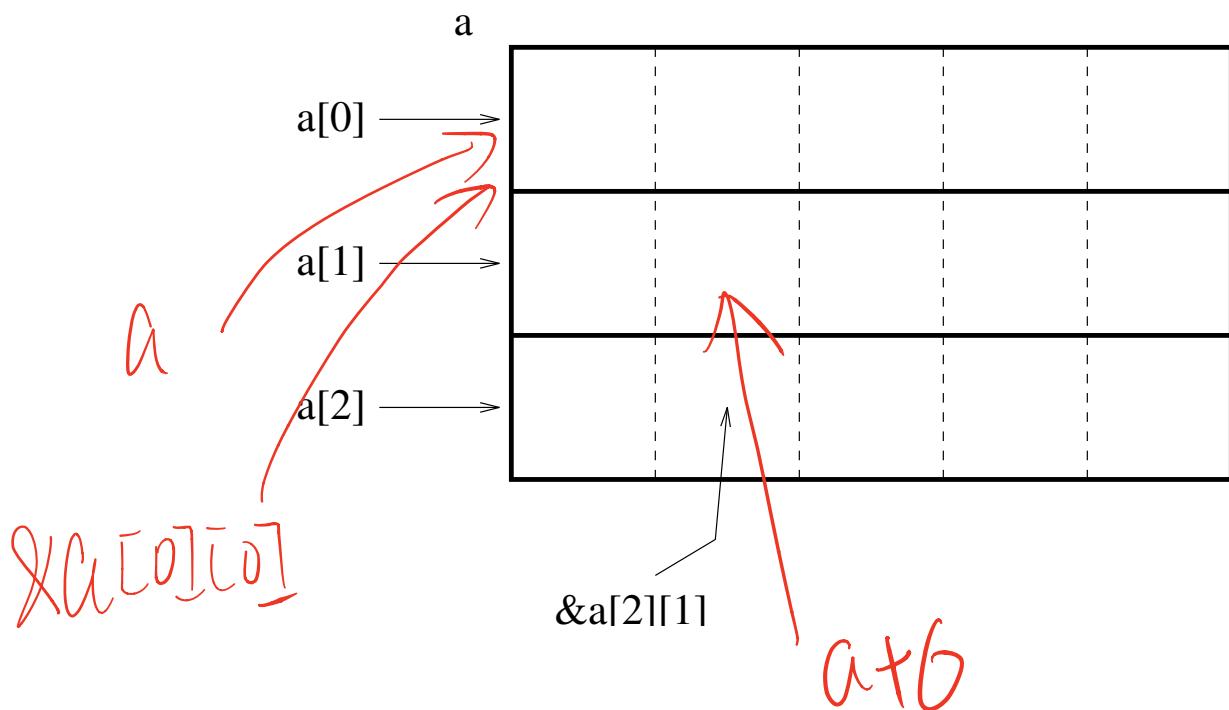
|       | col 1   | col 2   | col 3   | col 4   | col 5   |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| row 1 | a[0][0] | a[0][1] | a[0][2] | a[0][3] | a[0][4] |
| row 2 | a[1][0] | a[1][1] | a[1][2] | a[1][3] | a[1][4] |
| row 3 | a[2][0] | a[2][1] | a[2][2] | a[2][3] | a[2][4] |

2D array initialisation :

```
int a [2] [3] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};  
int a [2] [3] = {{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}};  
int a [ ] [3] = {{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}};
```

↓  
几组  
每组有3个

Although  $a$  is stored in a contiguous block of memory, we may think of it as a 2D rectangle of data.



$a[i][j]$  is equivalent to:

- \*  $(a[i] + j)$
- \*  $(*(a + i)) [j]$
- \*  $((*(a + i)) + j)$
- \*  $(\&a[0][0] + 5*i + j)$

```
#include <stdio.h>

/* number of rows */
#define M 3
/* number of columns */
#define N 4

int main(void)
{
    int a [M] [N], i, j, sum = 0;

    putchar ('\n');

    /* fill array */
    for (i = 0; i < M; ++i)
        for (j = 0; j < N; ++j)
            a[i][j] = i + j;

    /* array values */
    for (i = 0; i < M; ++i) {
        for (j = 0; j < N; ++j)
            printf ("a[%d] [%d] = %d ", i, j, a[i][j]);
    }
}
```

```
    printf("\n");
}

/* sum the array */
for (i = 0; i < M; ++i)
    for (j = 0; j < N; ++j)
        sum += a[i][j];
printf("nsum = %d\n\n", sum);
return 0;
}
```

e.g. int \*P  
~~P = malloc ( 100 \* sizeof(int) );~~  
ic Memory (int \*)

# Dynamic Memory

In some cases the size of an array may not be known. The size may be decided by the user, or by a computation. There are two functions which provide the ability to dynamically allocate memory:

返因室

```
void *calloc(num_els, el_size);  
void *malloc(num_bytes);
```

Both functions return pointers. `calloc()` initialises its memory to zero, whereas `malloc()` does not. If `NULL` is returned, then the allocation has failed.

The file `stdlib.h` contains definitions and prototypes required to use the functions.

# The function:

```
void free(void *ptr);
```

frees the memory once it is no longer required.

```

/* To allocate 256 bytes of memory */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main(void)
{
    int *p;
    p = (int *)malloc( 256 );
    if(p == NULL) {
        printf("Allocation Failed...\n");
        return(1);
    }
    return(0);
}

```

forcing cast 强转  
因为 malloc 返回值为 void 的情况下  
(0x&#800f(int))

$$*(p+5) = 15$$

# Chapter Ten

## Strings & Pointers

### Strings

char a[10];

- Strings are 1D arrays of characters.
- Any character in a string may be accessed as an array element, or by dereferencing a pointer.
- The important difference between strings and ordinary arrays is the **end-of-string sentinel** '\0' or null character.
- The string "abc" has a *length* of 3, but its *size* is 4.

- Note 'a' and "a" are different. The first is a character constant, the second is a string with 2 elements 'a' and '\0'.

# Initialising Strings

- `char w[250];`  
`w[0] = 'a';`  
`w[1] = 'b';`  
`w[2] = 'c';`  
`w[3] = '\0';`

$\&w[5]$

- `scanf("%s", w);`

Removes leading spaces, reads a string (terminated by a space or EOF). Adds a null character to the end of the string.

- `char w[250] = {'a', 'b', 'c', '\0'};`
- `char w[250] = "abc";`

当我们在写字符串的时候，  
有时候一行写不开，于是有这样的写法。

xxx  
try xxx

就這樣 xxx xxx

## Repeated Characters

這會

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

```
int main(void)
{
```

```
    char s[100] =
        "The Quick Brown Fox Leaps
        Over the Lazy Dog";
    short used[26] = {0};
```

```
    char c;
    int i = 0;
```

```
    while(s[i]) {
        c = tolower(s[i]);
        if(islower(c)) {
            used[c - 'a'] = 1;
        }
        i++;
    }
```

```
    for(i=0; i<26; i++)
        if(!used[i])
            printf("%c has not been used.\n",
                   i+'a');
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Output:

j has not been used.  
m has not been used

不會停止嗎?

while( s[i] != '\0' ) { }

try.

## Pointers & String Processing

```
/* Character processing:  
change a line. */  
  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
#define MAXLINE 100  
  
char *change(char *s);  
void read_in(char s[]);  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    char line[MAXLINE];  
  
    printf("\nWhat is your " \  
          "favourite line? ");  
    read_in(line);  
    printf("\n%s\n\n%s\n\n",  
          "Here it is after being changed:",  
          change(line));  
    return 0;  
}
```

这个函数返回的值为指向 char 的指针

```
void read_in(char s[])
{
    int     c, i = 0;

    while ((c = getchar()) != EOF &&
           c != '\n')
        s[i++] = c;
    s[i] = '\0';
}

char *change(char *s)
{
    static char    new_string[MAXLINE];
    char          *p = new_string;

    *p++ = '\t';
    for ( ; *s != '\0'; ++s)
        if (*s == 'e')
            *p++ = 'E';
        else if (*s == ' ')
            *p++ = '\n';
            *p++ = '\t';
        }
    else
        *p++ = *s;
    *p = '\0';
    return new_string;
}
```

# Dissection

What is your favourite line?  
she sells sea shells

Here it is after being changed:

```
shE  
sElls  
sEa  
shElls
```

- Every e changes to E, every space swapped with a newline and tab.
- In `read_in()` we assume less than MAXLINE characters are entered. We could use an `assert()` here.
- Note the use of `static` in `change()`.
- `*p++` is equivalent to `* (p++)` and **not** `(*p) ++`.

# String Handling Functions

In #include <string.h> :

```
char *strcat(char *dst, const char *src);  
int strcmp(const char *s1, const char *s2);  
char *strcpy(char *dst, const char *src);  
unsigned strlen(const char *s);
```

PTfj2

- `strcat()` appends a copy of string `src`, including the terminating null character, to the end of string `dst`.
- `strcmp()` compares two strings byte-by-byte, according to the ordering of your machine's character set. The function returns an integer greater than, equal to, or less than 0, if the string pointed to by `s1` is greater than, equal to, or less than the string pointed to by `s2` respectively.

当  $s1 = s2$  时, 返回 : 0 ,

- `strcpy()` copies string `src` to `dst` including the terminating null character, stopping after the null character has been copied.
- `strlen()` returns the number of bytes in `s`, **not** including the terminating null character.

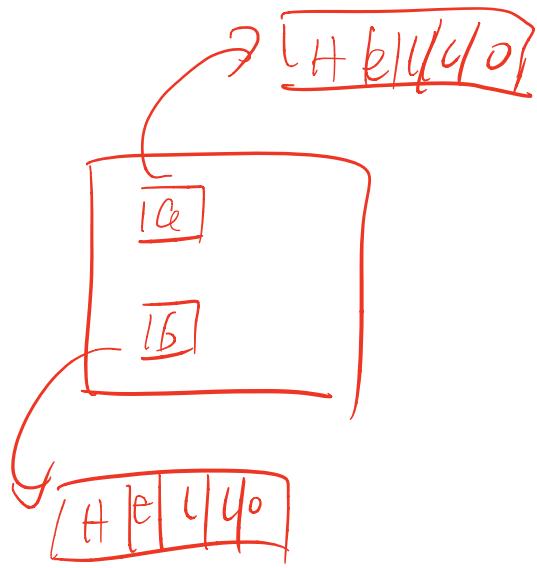
char a[5] = "Hello";  
char b[5] = "Hello";

(a == b)

↑  
false.

a, b 是指针。

更想比较 String,  
用 strcmp.



# The Function `strlen()`

One way to write the function `strlen()`

```
unsigned strlen(const char *s)  
{
```

```
    register int n = 0;  
    for(; *s != '\0'; ++s)  
        ++n;  
    return n;
```

```
unsigned strlen ( const char *s ) {
```

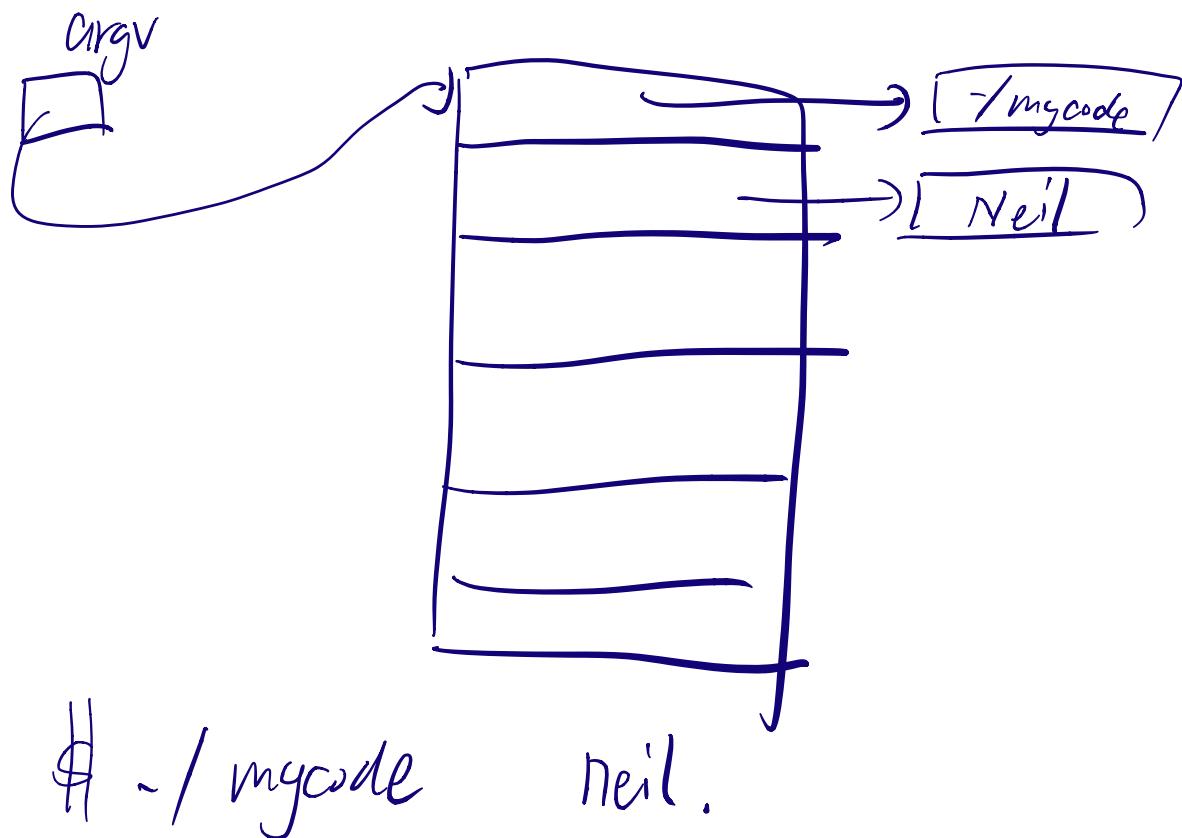
int n=0

```
    while ( s[n] != '\0' ) {  
        n++;  
    }  
    return n;
```

← while ( s[n++]) {  
 }.

`argc argv.` ~~查~~ or `*argv`)

`int main (int argc, char **argv)`



# Chapter Twelve

## Structures

### Declaring Structures



- A structure type allows the programmer to aggregate components into a single, named variable.
- Each component has individually named members.
- ```
struct card {  
    int pips;  
    char suit;  
};
```
- `struct` is a keyword, `card` is the structure tag name, and `pips` and `suit` are members of the structure.



- A statement of the form :

```
struct card c1, c2;
```

actually creates storage for identifiers

- A member is accessed using the member operator “.”

- ```
c1.pips = 5;
c1.suit = 'd';
c2.pips = 12;
c2.suit = 's';
```

- The member name must be unique within the same structure.

- We can declare the structure and variables in one statement:

```
struct card {  
    int pips;  
    char suit;  
} c1, c2;
```

- In the above, `card` is optional.
- Arrays of structures are possible, i.e.:

```
struct card pack[52];
```

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

struct student {
    char *surname;
    int id;
    char grade;
};

int failures(struct student j[], int n);

int main(void)
{
    struct student class[] = {
        {"Bloggs",      95112174, 'c'},
        {"Doobeedoo",   96162578, 'b'},
        {"Campbell",    96112103, 'f'},
        {"Johnson",     96185617, 'a'}
    };
    printf("Number of fails : %d\n",
           failures(class, 4));
    return 0;
}

int failures(struct student j[], int n)
{
    int i, cnt = 0;

    for(i=0; i<n; i++)
        cnt += (tolower(j[i].grade) == 'f');
    return cnt;
}
```

# Structures & Pointers

- `struct class *p;`  
declares a pointer to a structure.

- Point it at something sensible:

```
p = &c1;
```

- Now we access its members using the “->” operator.
- `p->id = 96123040;`

↗ just an address.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

struct student {
    char *surname;
    int id;
    char grade;
};

int failures(struct student *j, int n);

int main(void)
{
    struct student class[] = {
        {"Bloggs", 95112174, 'c'},
        {"Doobeedoo", 96162578, 'b'},
        {"Campbell", 96112103, 'f'},
        {"Johnson", 96185617, 'a'}
    };

    printf("Number of fails : %d\n",
           failures(class, 4));
    return 0;
}

int failures(struct student *j, int n)
{
    int i, cnt = 0;
    for(i=0; i<n; i++) {
        cnt += (tolower(j->grade) == 'f');
        j++;
    }
    return cnt;
}

```

```

/* Nested Structures */
#include <stdio.h>

struct date {
    short day;
    short month;
    short year;
};

struct person {
    char name[25];
    struct date date;
};

void print_person_copy(struct person p);
void print_person_point(struct person *p);

int main(void)
{
    struct person k;

    printf("Enter your surname : ");
    scanf("%s", k.name); k.name is a pointer.
    printf("Enter your Birthday: ");
    scanf("%hd/%hd/%hd", &k.date.day,
          &k.date.month, &k.date.year);

    print_person_copy(k);
    print_person_point(&k); %hd ?

    return 0;
}

```

```
void print_person_copy(struct person p)
{
    printf("Name \"%s\", Born " \
           "%02d/%02d/%d\n",
           p.name, p.date.day,
           p.date.month, p.date.year);

}

void print_person_point(struct person *p)
{
    printf("Name \"%s\", Born " \
           "%02hd/%02hd/%hd\n",
           p->name, p->date.day,
           p->date.month, p->date.year);

}
```

Enter your surname : Campbell  
Enter your Birthday: 7/11/68  
Name "Campbell", Born 07/11/68  
Name "Campbell", Born 07/11/68

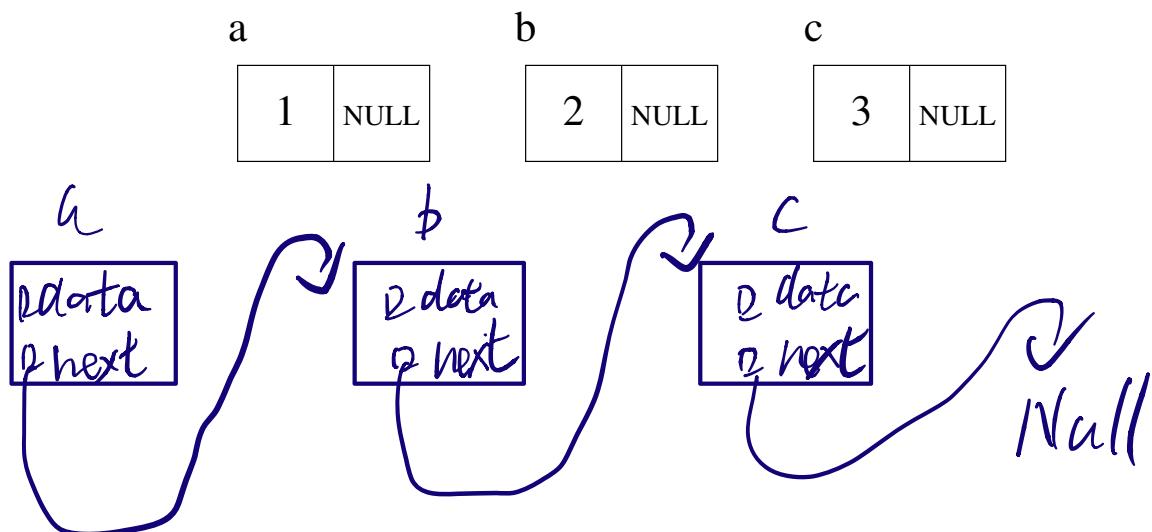
# 单链表.

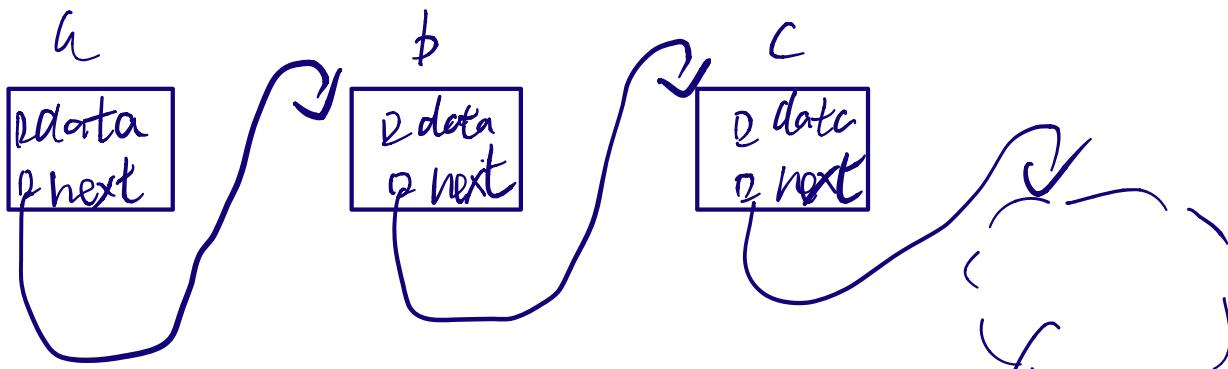
## Self-Referential Structures

```
struct list {  
    int data;  
    struct list *next;  
};
```

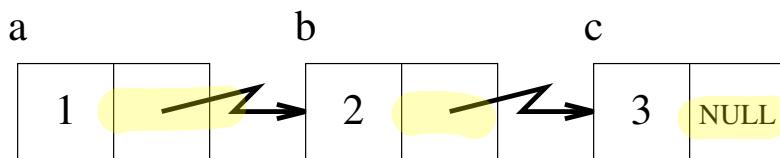
- The pointer variable `next` is called a **link**.

- ```
struct list a, b, c;  
a.data = 1;  
b.data = 2;  
c.data = 3;  
a.next = b.next = c.next = NULL;
```

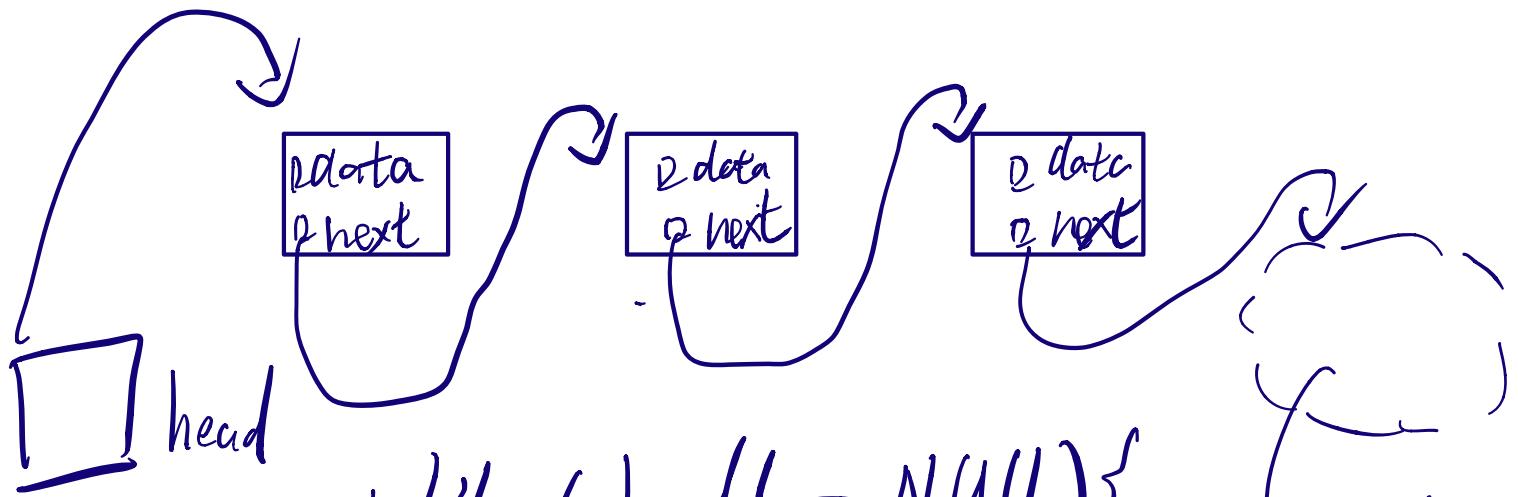




- `a.next = &b;`  
`b.next = &c;`



- /\* has value 2 \*/  
a.next -> data;  
/\* has value 3 \*/  
b.next -> data;  
/\* has value 3 \*/  
a.next -> next -> data;



```
while ( head != NULL )
```

```
    printf( "%d", head->data );
```

valid!  $\Rightarrow$  **head = head->next;**

↓      ↑      ↑      ↑  
  pointer    pointer    pointer    pointer chases  
  ↓  
  list

## Dynamic List Creation

动态链表.

- We may need to dynamically create objects in a linked list, using `malloc()`.
- `malloc(sizeof(list))`; returns a pointer to a new, free block of memory.
- Need to be able to Add/Delete/Count/Insert elements.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

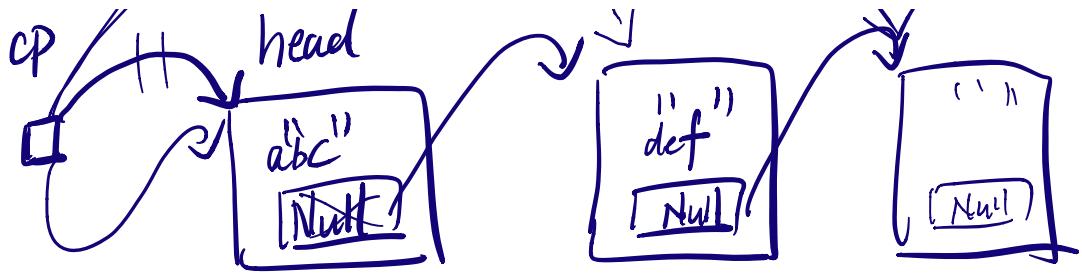
struct llist {
    char word[50];
    struct llist *next;
};

int main(void)
{
    int j, cnt = 0;
    struct llist head = {"", NULL}, *cp;

    printf("Enter a list of words.\n");
    cp = &head;
    do{
        j = scanf("%s", cp->word);
        cp->next = malloc(sizeof(struct llist));
        cp = cp->next;
        cp->next = NULL;
        strcpy(cp->word, "");
        cnt++;
    }while(j != EOF);

    printf("%d Words:\n", cnt-1);
    cp = &head;
    while(strcmp(cp->word, "") != 0){
        printf("%s\n", cp->word);
        cp = cp->next;
    }
    return 0;
}

```



# Chapter Thirteen

## File Handling

### Advanced `scanf()`

It is possible to specify a *scan set* when using `scanf()` to input a string. For instance:

```
scanf ("%[abc]s", str);
```

allows you to read in a string containing the characters a, b or c. The string is terminated by any other character, so:

```
Please type a string : abacus  
I scanned : abac
```

A circumflex is used to specify only characters *not in* the scan set.

```
scanf ("%[^k]s", str);
```

leads to every possible character other than 'k' being used in the scan set.

```
Please type a string : I Am Crackers  
I scanned : I Am Crac
```



# The sprintf() Function

This is very similar to the function `printf()`, except that the output is stored in a string rather than written to the output. It is defined as:

```
int sprintf(string, control-arg, other args);
```

For example:

```
int i = 7;  
float f = 17.041;  
char str[100];  
sprintf(str, "%d %f", i, f);  
printf("%s\n", str);
```

Outputs : 7 17.041000

This is useful if you need to create a string for passing to another function for further processing.

# The `sscanf()` Function

This is similar to the `scanf()` function, except that the input comes from a string rather than from the keyboard. It is defined as:

```
int sscanf(char *s, char *format, other args);
```

For example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    char str[500];
    int i;

    gets(str);
    if(sscanf(str, "%d", &i) != 1) {
        printf("Cannot scan string !\n");
        return 1;
    }
    else{
        printf("The number was %d\n", i);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

# File Properties

Files have many important properties:

- They have a name.
- Until a file is opened nothing can be done with it.
- After use a file must be closed.
- Files may be read, written or appended.
- Conceptually a file may be thought of as a stream of characters.

# Accessing Files

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int sum = 0, val;
    FILE *ifp, *ofp;
    /* Read a File */
    ifp = fopen("my_file", "r");
    /* Write to a File */
    ofp = fopen("outfile", "w");
    .
    .
    .
    fclose(ifp);
    fclose(ofp);
}
```

对文件的  
读写操作  
输出到 a.out

# Opening Files

```
FILE *fopen(char *filename, char *modes);
```

The mode for file opening is a *string*, and can take the following options:

|      |                                |
|------|--------------------------------|
| “r”  | open text file for reading     |
| “w”  | open text file for writing     |
| “a”  | open text file for appending   |
| “rb” | open binary file for reading   |
| “wb” | open binary file for writing   |
| “ab” | open binary file for appending |

If the file cannot be found, or if it is not readable, then the function returns `NULL`.

```
fp = fopen("filedoof", "r");
if (fp == NULL) {
    exit(1);
}
```

# Getting & Putting Characters

The functions `getc()` and `putc()` are similar to `getchar()` and `putchar()`, but additionally take a file pointer as an argument.

```
int getc(FILE *stream);
```

Lead

```
int putc(int c, FILE *stream);
```

Write

```
/* Copying Files */
#include <stdio.h>

#define MAXFILENAME 128

int main(void)
{
    FILE *ifp, *ofp;
    char inpname[MAXFILENAME];
    char oupname[MAXFILENAME];
    int i;

    printf("Enter two filenames : ");
    if (scanf("%s %s", inpname, oupname) != 2) {
        printf("Failed to scan two filenames.");
        exit(1);
    }
    ifp = fopen(inpname, "rb");
    ofp = fopen(oupname, "wb");
    if (ifp == NULL || ofp == NULL) {
        printf("Failed to open two filenames.");
        exit(1);
    }
    while ((i = getc(ifp)) != EOF) {
        putc(i, ofp);
    }

    fclose(ifp);
    fclose(ofp);

    return 0;
}
```

# Reading / Writing Data Blocks

The functions `fread()` and `fwrite()` allow blocks of information to be read and written using files.

```
fread(void *ptr, size, num_items, stream);  
fwrite(void *ptr, size, num_items, stream);
```

They return an unsigned integer, the number of elements correctly read or written.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
  
    FILE *fp;  
    int i;  
    char arr[6];  
  
    if((fp = fopen("doof", "rb")) == NULL) {  
        printf("Cannot open file\n");  
        return(1);  
    }  
    fread(arr, sizeof(char), 5, fp);  
  
    for(i=0; i<5; i++)  
        printf("Character %d was %d\n",  
               i, arr[i]);  
    fclose(fp);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

# Printing and Scanning Files

The functions:

```
int fprintf(FILE *stream, format, other args);  
int fscanf(FILE *stream, format, other args);
```

act almost the same as their `printf()` and `scanf()` counterparts, except that input is from file rather than keyboard.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
  
    FILE *fp;  
  
    if((fp = fopen("file.txt", "w")) == NULL) {  
        printf("Cannot open file\n");  
        return(1);  
    }  
    fprintf(fp, "Hello World\n");  
    fclose(fp);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Creates a file called "file.txt" with the string "Hello World" in it.

# Stdout and Stderr

On Unix systems, there are three pre-defined streams, `stdin`, `stdout` and `stderr`. Since `stdin` is the standard input stream, `scanf()` is simply as special case of `fscanf()`.

```
scanf("%d", &i);  
fscanf(stdin, "%d", &i);
```

Likewise, `printf()` is a special case of `fprintf()`:

```
printf("%s %d", "The number is", i);  
fprintf(stdout, "%s %d",  
        "The number is", i);
```

For printing error messages use:

```
fprintf(stderr, "Cannot open file %s",  
        fname);  
exit(1);
```

Even if `stdout` is being re-directed to a file, this message will appear on the screen.

# **IO Summary**

## **Keyboard**

`scanf()`, `getchar()`

## **Screen**

`printf()`, `putchar()`

## **Output to File**

`fprintf()`, `putc()`, `fwrite()`

## **Input from File**

`fscanf()`, `getc()`, `fread()`

## **Output to String**

`sprintf()`

## **Input from String**

`sscanf()`

```
/* Number the lines of a file */
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    FILE *fp;
    char fname[128];
    char str[500];
    int i, c, line;

    printf("What file would you like to see ? ");
    scanf("%s", fname);
    if((fp = fopen(fname, "r")) == NULL) {
        printf("Cannot open file\n");
        return(1);
    }
    line = 1;
    do{
        i = 0;
        do{
            c = (str[i++] =getc(fp));
        }while(c != EOF && c != '\n');
        str[i] = '\0';
        if(c != EOF) {
            printf("%5d %s", line, str);
            line++;
        }
    }while(c != EOF);
    fclose(fp);

    return 0;
}
```

# Common Errors

- `fopen ("myfile", 'r');`  
*"r"*
- `double d; scanf ("%f", &d);`  
*lf*
- Not using `fclose()`
- Every time `sscanf()` is called, scanning begins at the start of the string, unlike `fscanf()` where a record is kept of how far through the file we are.

# Lab Work

## Chapter 1

Type in, compile and run the examples given in the handout for chapter 1.

### Excercise 1.2

Here is part of a program that begins by asking the user to input three integers:

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

```
int main(void)
{
    int a, b, c;

    printf("Input three integers: ");

    ...

    return 0;
}
```

Complete the program so that when the user executes it and types in 2, 3, and 7, this is what appears on the screen:

```
Input three integers: 2 3 7
Twice the sum of integers plus 7 is 31 !
```

## Excercise 1.3

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

```
#define HEIGHT 17

int main(void)
{
    int i = 0;

    printf("\n\nIIIIIII\n");
    while(i < HEIGHT) {
        printf("   III\n");
        i = i + 1;
    }
    printf("IIIIIII\n\n\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Execute this program so you understand its effect.  
Write a similar program that prints a large letter C on  
the screen.

# Chapter 2

Type in, compile and run the examples given in the handout for chapter 2.

## Excercise 2.11

Study the following code and write down what you think it prints. Then write a test program to check your answers.

```
int a, b = 0, c = 0;  
a = ++b + ++c;  
printf("%d %d %d\n", a, b, c);  
a = b++ + c++;  
printf("%d %d %d\n", a, b, c);  
a = ++b + c++;  
printf("%d %d %d\n", a, b, c);  
a = b-- + --c;  
printf("%d %d %d\n", a, b, c);
```

## **Excercise 2.17**

The function `rand()` returns values in the interval `[0, RAND_MAX]`. If we declare the variable `median` and initialise it to have the value `RAND_MAX/2`, then `rand()` will return a value that is sometimes larger than `median` and sometimes smaller. Write a program that calls `rand()`, say 500 times, inside a `for` loop, increments the variable `minus_cnt` every time `rand()` returns a value less than `median`. Each time through the `for` loop, print out the value of the difference of `plus_cnt` and `minus_cnt`. This difference should oscillate near zero. Does it ?

## **Chapter 3**

Type in, compile and run the examples given in the handout for chapter 3.

## **find\_max**

Write a program that finds the largest number entered by the user. Executing the program will produce something like:

```
How many numbers do you wish to enter ? 5
Enter 5 real numbers: 1.01 -3 2.2 7.0700 5
Maximum value: 7.07
```

## **3.15**

Suppose that you detest even integers but love odd ones. Modify the `find_max` program so that all variables are of type `int` and that only odd integers are processed. Explain all this to the user via appropriate `printf()` statements.

# Chapter 4

Type in, compile and run the examples given in the handout for chapter 4.



## 4.10

Write a program that prints out sequences of *hailstone* numbers. The next number in a hailstone sequence is  $n/2$  if the current number  $n$  is even, or  $3n + 1$  if the current number is odd. If the initial number is 77, then the following sequence is produced:

```
77  
232  
116  
58  
29  
88  
44  
22  
11  
34
```



## 4.12

A prime number can only be exactly divided by itself or 1. The number 17 is prime, but 16 is not because the numbers 2, 4 and 8 can divide it exactly. (Hint  $16 \% 4 == 0$ ). Write a program that prints out the first  $n$  primes, where  $n$  is input by the user. The first 8 primes are:

2

3

5

7

11

13

17

19

What is the 3000<sup>th</sup> prime ?



## Triangles

Read in three integer values which represent sides of a triangle and output the values of the three sides and a message to state whether triangle is equilateral (i.e. three equal length sides), isosceles (i.e. only two equal length sides), or scalene (i.e. all sides different lengths).

Also state whether or not the three sides correspond to a right angled triangle i.e. if the three sides are  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ , and  $c$  is the longest, then :  $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

Write your program so that you can process a number of sets of test data in a single run of your program using a suitable unlikely input value for the first integer in order to terminate the program. e.g. -999.

Think hard about the test data for your program to ensure that all possible cases are covered and all invalid data results in a sensible error message.

# Chapter 5

✓ Type in, compile and run the examples given in the handout for chapter 5.

## 5.4

✓ Write a program that reads characters from the keyboard and writes to the screen. Write all vowels as uppercase letters, and all nonvowels as lowercase letters. Do this by using writing a function `isvowel()` that tests whether or not a character is a vowel.

## 5.11



Use the function written above to explore how understandable some English expressions, entered at the keyboard, are with the vowels removed.

## Chapter 6

Type in, compile and run the examples given in the handout for chapter 6.

## 6.3

In mathematics, for all real  $x$ , it is true that:

$$\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$$

i.e.  $\sin(x) * \sin(x) + \cos(x) * \cos(x) = 1$ .

Write a program to demonstrate this.

都可以都轉為分鐘.

## Time Flies

Write a program which allows the user to enter two times in 24-hour clock format, and computes the length of time between the two, e.g.:

Enter two times : 23:00 04:15

Difference is : 5:15

or,

$$\begin{array}{r} 04:15 \\ - 23:00 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 04:15 \\ 4+24-23 \quad 23:00 \\ \hline 5:15 \end{array}$$

Enter two times : 23:40 22:50

Difference is : 23:10

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 20:40 \\ 23:50 \\ \hline 4:50 \\ +24 \\ \hline 20:50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22:50 \\ 23:40 \\ \hline 24 \\ +24 \\ \hline 23:10 \end{array}$$



# Chapter 7

## 7.3

Write a roulette program. The roulette machine will select a number between 0 and 35 at random. The player can place an odd/even bet, or a bet on a particular number. A winning odd/even bet is paid off at 2 to 1, except that all odd/even bets lose if the roulette selects 0. If the player places a bet on a particular number, and the roulette selects it, the player is paid off a 35 to 1. If you play this game, and make one pound bets, how long can you play before you lose \$10 ?