

Structure and Input/Output

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Review

- So far, we have covered
 - Basics of Programming (Lec 1)
 - Functions (if-else statement) (Lec 2)
 - Arrays + Loops (Lec 3 + 4)
 - Pointers + Memory (Lec 5 + 6)
- This concludes Part I of C programming language which contains basic features of C.
- From today, we will progress to some more advanced features of C programming language.

Grouping



Grouping Variables

- We have learned how to declare **separate** variables:
 - `double pi = 3.141592654;`
 - `int studentID = 195235;`
- In many applications, variables go "hand-in-hand".
- To compute matrix multiplication of two matrices, we need **multiple variables** to describe each matrix involved in the computation:
 - a 2D array storing all the elements of matrix
 - number of rows
 - number of columns.

Revisit: Matrix Multiplication (Lec 4)

- This can lead to some complicated coding...
- We can do something like this:

- ```
int num_col_A = 12, num_col_B = 13;
int num_row_A = 13, num_row_B = 12;
int elements_A[num_row_A][num_col_A];
int elements_B[num_row_B][num_col_B];
//... initialize elements_A and elements_B

//call a function to
multiply(num_row_A, num_colA, elements_A,
 num_row_B, num_colB, elements_B,
 elements_C);
```

- Lots of variables! Lots of repetition in names!!

# Revisit: Matrix Multiplication (Lec 4)

- Suppose you made typo...

- ```
int num_col_A = 12, num_col_B = 13;
int num_row_A = 13, num_row_B = 12;
int elements_A[num_row_A][num_col_A];
int elements_B[num_row_B][num_col_B];
//... initialize elements_A and elements_B

//call a function to
multiply(num_row_A, num_colB, elements_A,
        num_row_B, num_colB, elements_B,
        elements_C);
```

- Can you spot it?
- If you cannot spot it, your code will compile, run, but will NOT give you desired results!

Grouping Variables

- Since `num_col_A`, `num_row_A`, `elements_A` are all variables describing matrix A , can we group them together in a less complicated way?
- Introducing a C language feature: **Structure**.
- A structure groups several related variables into a **single entity**.

Structure

- Syntax for defining a structure:

```
struct structure_name{  
    data_type variable1;  
    data_type variable2;  
    ...  
};
```

- Do not forget the `;` at the end!
- Syntax for declaring a structured variable

```
struct structure_name struct_variablename;
```

- Syntax for referencing a sub-level variable contained in a structure variable

```
struct_variablename.variable1
```


Example: Student

- First, let us study a toy example.
- Define a structure, `student` which contains three sub-level variables `ID` , `name` and `grade` .

Example: Student

Define a structure "student"

```
struct student{  
    int ID;  
    char *name;  
    int grade;  
};
```

Declare a structure variable and initialize it:

```
struct student song;  
song.ID = 1024;  
song.name = "song liu";  
song.grade = 70;
```

print out song 's name:

```
printf("%s\n", song.name);
```

Example: Student

When initializing a structure variable, you can use a syntax that is similar to the array initialization:

```
struct student song = {1024, "song liu", 70};  
printf("%s\n", song.name);  
//displays: song liu
```

It only works when initializing! You **CANNOT** do

```
struct student song;  
song = {1024, "song liu", 70}; // COMPILATION ERROR!!!
```

Example: Student (full code)

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct student{
    int ID;
    char *name;
    int grade;
}; //Define a structure before you use it!!

void main(){
    struct student song; //declare a student variable
    //initialize
    song.ID = 1024;
    song.name = "song liu";
    song.grade = 70;

    printf("%s\n", song.name); //displays "song liu"

    //declare + initialize in one line.
    struct student song2 = {1024, "song liu", 70};

    printf("%s\n", song2.name); //displays "song liu"
}
```

Passing by Value

- Structures are **passed by value**.
 - This behavior is different from arrays, who are passed by reference!

```
#include<stdio.h>
struct student{
    int ID;
    char *name;
    int grade;
};

void hack(struct student s){
    s.grade = 9999;
}

void main(){
    struct student song = {1234, "song liu", 70};
    hack(song);
    printf("%d\n", song.grade); //display 70, not 9999!
}
```

Example: Matrix

- Define a matrix structure

```
struct matrix{  
    int numrow, numcol;  
    int *elements; //pointing to flattened matrix  
};
```

- Declare a `matrix` structure variable and initialize it

```
struct matrix A;  
A.numrow = 10;  
A.numcol = 10;  
// allocate heap memory for the matrix  
A.elements = calloc(10*10, sizeof(int));
```

- Or in one line

```
struct matrix A = {10,10,calloc(10*10, sizeof(int))};
```

Example: Matrix Multiplication 2.0

- Write a function computes the matrix multiplication, using `struct matrix` as inputs.

```
void multiply(struct matrix A,  
             struct matrix B,  
             struct matrix C){  
    //... implementation will be a part of lab.  
}
```

- Finally, we can call the `multiply` like this:

```
multiply(A,B,C);
```

- The interface and usage of function `multiply` is much cleaner the earlier version.

Example: Matrix Multiplication 2.0

- You may be annoyed by the `struct` keywords appear at the definition of function `multiply`:

```
void multiply(struct matrix A,  
             struct matrix B,  
             struct matrix C){  
    // ...  
}
```

- You can avoid the repetition of `struct` by adding

```
typedef struct matrix Matrix;
```

after the `struct matrix` definition.

From now on, `Matrix` will be an alias of `struct matrix`.

Example: Matrix Multiplication 2.0

For example:

```
struct matrix{  
    //... same as above  
};  
// add this line!  
typedef struct matrix Matrix; //don't forget ";"!!!
```

Then define your function using Matrix **without** struct .

```
void multiply(Matrix A, Matrix B, Matrix C){  
    //...  
}
```

Arrays in Structure

- You may wonder why don't we define a structure like this:

```
struct matrix{  
    int numrow, numcol;  
    int elements[numcol][numrow];  
}; // WRONG! COMPILATION ERROR!
```

- Although we can use arrays in structures, the sizes of arrays must be constants.

```
struct matrix{  
    int numrow, numcol;  
    int elements[4][4];  
}; // OK!
```

- However, it defeats the purpose of using a structure to store matrices with different sizes.

Input and Output (IO)

Overview

- In C, all IO operations are handled by function calls.
 - We have already encountered one such function
 - `printf(...)`
- Thanks to the abstraction of hardware, whatever IO devices you are using, these function calls are exactly the same.
- Today, the IO functions in C still inspire IO function designs in other programming languages.
- Here, we are going to focus on File IO.

Open a File `fopen`

- Usage: `FILE *fopen(char *filename, char *mode)`
 - `filename` : string, file name.
 - `mode` : access mode, can be
 - `"r"` : read-only, file must exist.
 - `"w"` : write, create an empty one if file does not exist.
 - `"r+"` : read and write, file must exist.
 - `"w+"` : read and write, create an empty file if file does not exist.
 - `"a"` : appending, create an empty one if file does not exist.
 - `"a+"` : appending and reading, create an empty one if file does not exist.

Open a File `fopen`

- Usage: `FILE *fopen(char *filename, char *mode)`
- `fopen` returns a pointer to a `FILE` structure.
 - You do not need to understand what `FILE` structure is. The definition of `FILE` structure is not visible to you.
 - This pointer is needed for further operations on the file.

Close a File `fclose`

- After read/write operations on a file, you MUST close it.
- Usage: `int fclose(FILE * file)`
 - The input is the pointer you obtained from `fopen` .

Stream

- The design of C's IO functions are heavily influenced by the IO devices in the 60s, 70s.
 - These devices are mostly sequential and can move along one direction, such as tapes.
 - You can only read/write one byte after another.
 - Like a riding boat in a river...
- The abstraction of such devices is called IO Stream.
 - IO functions can only read or write "the next thing" in the stream.
 - The `FILE *` pointer indicates our current position in the stream.

Read the next Byte `fgetc`

- `int fgetc(FILE *file)`
 - `file` : the pointer you obtained using `fopen` .
 - Returns the next byte in the stream, as an `int` variable.

Write the next Byte `fputc`

- `int fputc(int byte, FILE *file)`
 - `file` : the pointer you obtained using `fopen` .
 - `byte` : the byte to be written.
- When using `fgetc` or `fputc` , you need to set the `mode` in `fopen` to be `wb` , `rb` or `ab` , where `b` stands for binary.
 - This avoid extra handling on the line breaks.

Read the next Line `fgets`

- `char *fgets(char *line, int max, FILE* file)`
 - `line` : a pointer to an char array where the line is going to be stored.
 - `max` : the maximum number of character to be read.
 - `file` : the pointer you obtained using `fopen` .

Write the next Line `fprintf`

- `int fprintf(FILE *file, char *line, variables)`
 - `file` : the pointer you obtained using `fopen` .
 - `line` : the formatted string containing specifiers, like the one in `printf` .
 - `variable` : variables corresponds to the specifiers in `line` .
- `fprintf(file, "pi is %.2f.\n", 3.14)`
 - Write a line "pi is 3.14." to `file`

Example: Reading Lines from File

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    FILE *f = fopen("poem.txt", "r");
    char line[1024];
    while (1){ // loop forever until reach the end
        fgets(line, 1024, f); // read the next line
        if (feof(f)){
            break; // stop the loop if we are at
            // the end of the file
        }

        //print the line to screen
        printf("%s", line);
    }
    fclose(f);
}
```

Is this the end of file? `feof`

```
while (1){  
    // ...  
    if (feof(f)){  
        break;  
    }  
    // ...  
}
```

- As we read/write the next byte/line, we push the `FILE` pointer further down the IO stream until it reaches the End of File (EOF).
 - We can test whether EOF has been reached using the `FILE` pointer.
- `int feof(FILE *file)`
 - `file` : the pointer you obtained using `fopen` .
 - returns non-zero value if the we are at the end of the IO stream. Otherwise, return 0.

Conclusion

- Structure is a mechanism in C that groups related several variables together as a single entity.
 - Student example
 - Matrix example (contains a flattened matrix)
- Input and Output (IO)
 - File IO in C is handled as streams.
 - Read/Write a byte `fgetc` , `fputc` .
 - Read/Write a line `fgets` , `fprintf` .

