

ASSIGNMENT 4 WRITEUP

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1 WHAT I LEARNED

STRUCTS AND ADTS

- structs are a little like objects or classes in other programming languages: they have a definition and can include values inside of them

- for example, I could create a "bucket" struct, with values for material and volume.

- structs include a constructor, and can include other, helper functions.

- the constructor is used to declare a specific instance of a struct, similar to how one might declare an int variable, as well as allocate memory for the struct

- Struct name = structconstructor(parameters); vs int x = 3

- structs can be used to create data types, like matrices, that don't exist natively in C.

- in order to use struct values inside the struct's source file, you can use arrow syntax.

- EX: structname->value

- however, outside of the source file, this isn't valid, and in order to access these values, you need to use a helper function.

- to use a struct in another file, include the header to its source file.

- a matrix can be represented as an array of arrays in C, which is achievable by using a double pointer

FILES

- Access files using pointers to them.

- EX: FILE *filename;

- files have to be opened before any writing or reading, using open("file.txt", "r/w");

- "r" = read, "w" = write

- using optarg, and getopt, you can have the user input the name of a file

- EX: FILE *file = optarg;

- fscanf() works like a reverse printf: it looks for a pattern first

- It can be used to access values from a file.

- Files can be written to by using the fprintf() function.

- files have to be closed, similar to how memory has to be freed, at the end of the program.