



# Programming with C I

Fangtian Zhong  
CSCI 112

Gianforte School of Computing  
Norm Asbjornson College of Engineering  
E-mail: [fangtian.zhong@montana.edu](mailto:fangtian.zhong@montana.edu)

# Functions Whose Result Values are structured

- A function that computes a structured result can be modeled on a function computing a simple result.
- A local variable of the structure type can be allocated, fill with the desired data, and returned as the function result.
- The function does not return the address of the structure as it would with an array result.
- Rather, it returns the values of all components.

# Table Precedence and Associativity of Operators Seen So Far

Precedence	Symbols	Operator Names	Associativity
highest	a[j] f(...).	Subscripting, function calls, direct component selection	left
	++ --	Postfix increment and decrement	left
	++ -- ! - + & *	Prefix increment and decrement, logical not, unary negation and plus, address of, indirection	right
	( <i>type name</i> )	Casts	right
	* / %	Multiplication operators (multiplication, division, remainder)	left
	+ -	Binary additive operators (addition and subtraction)	left
	< > <= >=	Relational operators	left
	== !=	Equality/inequality operators	left
	&&	Logical and	left
		Logical or	left
lowest	= += -= *= /= %=	Assignment operators	right

## Figure Function get\_planet Returning a Structured Result Type

```
/*  
 * Gets and returns a planet_t structure  
 */  
planet_t  
get_planet(void)  
{  
    planet_t planet;  
  
    scanf("%s%lf%ld%lf%lf", planet.name,  
                                                &planet.diameter,  
                                                &planet.moons,  
                                                &planet.orbit_time,  
                                                &planet.rotation_time;  
  
    return (planet);  
}
```

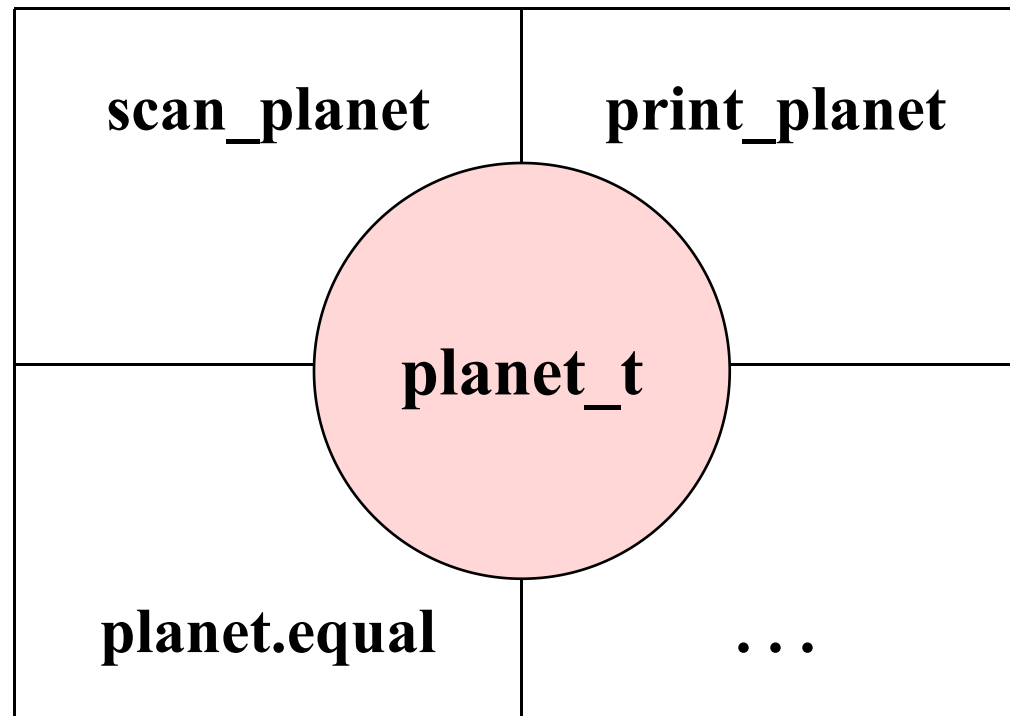
## Figure Function to Compute an Updated Time Value

```
/*  
 * Compute a new time represented as a time_t structure  
 * and based on time of day and elapsed seconds.  
 */  
time_t  
new_time(time_t time_of_day,      /* input - time to be  
                                updated  
                                */  
         int elapsed_secs)      /* input -seconds since last update  
                                */  
{  
    int new_hr, new_min, new_sec;  
  
    new_sec = time_of_day.second + elapsed_secs;  
    time_of_day.second = new_sec % 60;  
    new_min = time_of_day.minute + new_sec / 60;  
    time_of_day.minute = new_min % 60;  
    new_hr = time_of_day.hour + new_min / 60;  
    time_of_day.hour = new_hr % 24;  
  
    return (time_of_day);  
}
```

# Problem Solving with Structure Types

- **abstract data type (ADT)**
  - a data type combined with a set of basic operations

**Figure** Data Type `planet_t` and Basic Operations



# Header files: defining the interface

```
#include<stdio.h>  
versus  
#include"class.h"
```

- **Angle brackets versus quotes tells compiler where to look for the file**
- **Gets copied in by preprocessor and then compiled in the .c file**
- **A .h file is never in the compile command**

**gcc -o exe -Wall program.c**

# **.c files: the implementation**

- **Contain C code**
- **Do get compiled separately**
- **Are linked after compilation to form the executable**

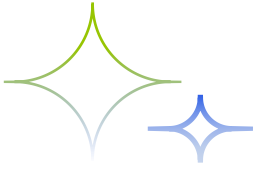
**gcc -o exe -Wall program.c funcs.c**



# Header guards

- We don't want to include headers multiple times, but they may reference one another
- Solution: header guards

```
#ifndef FILENAME_H  
#define FILENAME_H  
/* ... Declarations here ... */  
#endif
```



# THE END

Fangtian Zhong  
CSCI 112

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Gianforte School of Computing  
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