C Reference Card

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substitutable parameters shown in italics

Compilation

```
gcc -flags program.c

dcc -flags program.c (CSE labs only)

-c Compile only, output to file.o

-o file Executable output to file

-g Generate debugging info for gdb

-Wall Turn on all warnings
```

Lexical structure, preprocessor

```
/* comment */
// comment to end of line
#include <libmodule.h>
#include "usermodule.h"
#define NAME replacement-text
#define NAME(args...) replacement-text
```

Program structure:

Header files: declarations only (#includes, #defines, function prototypes)

Implementation files: #includes, #defines, prototypes for local functions. function definitions

Main program file: as for implementation, must have main:

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

Identifiers start with a letter, followed by any number of letters, digits or underscores
Identifiers starting with reserved for system use

Reserved words (can't use as identifiers):

auto break case char const continue default do double else entry enum extern float for goto if int long register return short signed sizeof static struct switch typedef union unsigned void volatile while

Literals (examples)

```
123 -4 0xAf0C 057 integers (int)
3.14159265 1.29e-23 reals (double)
'x' '\t' '\033' characters (char)
"hello" "abc\"\n" "" strings (char *)
```

Character and string escapes

symbol	represents	symbol	represents
\t	tab	\ ddd	ASCII value (octal)
\n	newline	\'	single quote
\r	carriage-return	\"	double quote
\0	null character	11	backslash

Declarations (examples)

```
int i, length;
char *str, buf[BUFSIZ], prev;
double x, values[MAX];
typedef enum { FALSE, TRUE } Bool;
typedef struct {
    char *key;
    int val;
} KeyValType;
type funcname (type param1, type param2...);
```

More types

```
short (int) long (int, double)
unsigned (int, char)
```

Storage classes (common)

static local to file, or var saved across function calls extern accessible everywhere

Initialisation (examples)

```
int c = 0;
char prev = '\n';
char *mssg = "hello";
int seq[MAX] = { 1, 2, 3 };
KeyValType keylist[] = {
    "NSW", 0, "Vic", 5, "Qld", -1 };
```

Operators (decreasing precedence down and across)

() []>	Brackets, array, struct, pointer-struct	
++ ! *	Incr/decrement, unary minus, logical	
& ~ sizeof	NOT, pointer deref., address-of, 1's	
(typename)	complement, size in bytes, cast ♦	
* / % + -	Binary arithmetic operators	
<< >>	Bitwise left shift/right shift	
< <= > >=	Relational operators	
==!= &	(In)equality operators; bitwise AND	
^	Bitwise exclusive OR, inclusive OR	
&& ?:	Logical AND and OR; conditional ◆	
= += -= *=	Assignment (with optional arithmetic	
/= %= etc	operation) ◆	
,	Comma (sequential) operator	

Left-associative except for ◆ (right associative)

Statements

```
expression:
{ statements... }
if (expression) statement
if (expression) statement else statement
switch (expression) {
       case constant: statements... break:
       case constant: statements...break:
       default : statements
while (expression) statement
for (initialiser; condition; increment) statement
do statement while (expression);
               terminate loop or switch
break:
               resume next iteration of loop
continue:
return expr: return value from function
goto identifier: transfer to label (rare)
```

C library functions (and other objects)

Parameter name implies type: **c** char s string (char *) **n** int **l** long buffer (char array) pointer(void *) double **fh** file handle (FILE *)

stdlib.h

atoi(s) atof(s) string to int or double allocate n bytes malloc(n) calloc(n) recycle memory free(p) terminate with status n exit(n) abs(n) labs(l) absolute value

stdio.h

```
FILE * variables
stdin stdout stderr
           EOF
BUFSIZ
                     NULL
                               constants
                               open file, returns fh
fopen(s, mode)
          mode is one or more of "r", "w", "a" "b" "+"
fclose(fh)
                               close file
                 getchar()
                               read char. EOF if none
fgetc(fh)
fgets(b,n,fh)
                               read line. NULL if none
fputc(c,fh) putchar(c) write char
                               write line
fputs(s,fh)
fread(p,size,nel,fh)
                               read into binary buffer,
                            return number of elements read
fwrite(p,size,nel,fh)
                               write from binary buffer
       Formatted output:
fprintf(fh. format. list)
                               formatted output to fh
printf(format, list)
                               fmt output to stdout
sprintf(b. format. list)
                               formatted output to string
       format items %width . precision code
negative width left-justifies. code is one of
  decimal
               o octal
                               x hexadecimal
                                   exponential (scientific)
   fixed point g general
                                   pointer
  character
               s string
% literal '%' character
       Formatted input:
fscanf (fh. format, list)
                               formatted input from fh
scanf (format, list)
                               fmt input from stdin
                               formatted input from string
sscanf (s. format, list)
```

format codes similar to printf, list has addresses

ctype.h

```
toupper(c) tolower(c)
                           case mapping
isupper(c)
                           case testing
             islower(c)
isalpha(c) isalnum(c)
                           alpha(betic|numeric)
isdigit(c) isxdigit(c) decimal or hex digit
isspace(c) isprint(c)
                           white space, printable
```

string.h

```
length (excluding '\0')
strlen(s)
                      copy ss to sd, return sd
strcpy(sd,ss)
                      append ss to sd, return sd
strcat(sd.ss)
                      compare, return <0 ==0 >0
strcmp(s1,s2)
  strncpy(sd,ss,n) strncat(sd,ss,n)
                           max n chars processed
  strncmp(s1,s2,n)
                      return ptr to first c in s
strchr(s,c)
                      return ptr to last c in s
strrchr(s,c)
strstr(s,sp)
                      return ptr to first sp in s
strpbrk(s,set)
                      return ptr to first of any in set
strspn(s,set)
                      length of prefix of any in set
                      length of prefix all not in set
strcspn(s,set)
```

math.h (all parameters are double)

```
sin(d) cos(d) tan(d)
                            trigonometry (radians)
asin(d) acos(d) atan(d) inverse (radians)
                            = tan^{-1}(v/x)
  atan2(y,x)
sinh(d) cosh(d) tanh(d) hyperbolic
exp(d) log(d) log10(d) exponential, logarithm
                            xy, square root
pow(x,y) sqrt(d)
                            integral bounds
floor(d) ceil(d)
fabs(d) fmod(x,y)
                            absolute value, x % y
```

Common programming patterns

Read input a character at a time:

```
int c:
while ((c = getchar()) != EOF) {
    putchar(c); // or some other use of c
```

Read input a line at a time:

```
char buf[BUFSIZ1:
while(fgets(buf,BUFSIZ,stdin) != NULL)
    process line(buf);
```

Opening a file named on the command line:

```
FILE *fp;
fp = fopen(argv[1], "r");
if (fp == NULL) {
    fprintf(stderr, "can't open %s\n",
                       argv[1]);
    exit(1);
```

Same, but file name is optional, default standard input:

```
if (argc == 1)
    process(stdin);
else {
    // open fp as above
    process(fp);
```

Print array of real numbers:

```
for (i=0; i < MAX; i++)
    printf("%14.6f\n", sample[i]);
```

Function to find the length of a string:

```
int mystrlen(char *s)
    int len = 0;
    char *sp;
    for (sp=s; *sp != '\0'; sp++)
        len++;
    return len;
```