

Function like Macro

```
#define Func(x,y) x+y
```

(without
space
otherwise it will be considered as normal macro)

```
main()
{
```

```
int z = Func(3,4); → int z = 3+4;
```

```
int y = Func(Ahmed, Ali) → int y = Ahmed + Ali;
```

```
}
```

الفرق الوحيد بين Func و object like macro

↓

↓

يكون فيه قوس بعد اسم Func مباشرة

يكون فيه space

* Multi Line Macro

```
#define printCV()
```

```
printf("Ahmed");
printf("27");
printf("Zayed");
```

```
main()
{
```

```
printCV();
```

```
→ printf("Ahmed");
```

```
printf("27");
```

```
printf("Zayed");
```

```
}
```

```
main()
{
```

```
for(i=0; i<10; i++)
```

```
printCV()
```

```
}
```

يحدث فيه مشكلة كالتالي لو

المشكلة من غير اقواس

الحل راني اكتب اقواس

```
#define printCV() { printf("Ahmed"); \
                  " ("2.7"); \
                  " ("Zayed"); }
```

← الكائنات

```
main()
{
    if( )
        PrintCV();
    else
    {
        }
}
```

```
#define printCV() do \
{ printf("Ahmed"); \
  \
  } while(0)
```

Note

When ever you are using Multi-line macros,
you should put it in do while(0)

```
do
{
} while(0)
```

#define Multiply(x,y) x*y

main()

{

int z = Multiply(2, 3+4); → int z = 2*3+4 X

الرجوع إلى الأقواس

#define Multiply(x,y) (x)*(y) ←

Second Rule

Use Round Brackets with Arguments

VV Note

there are two functions which can't be written without using "function like Macro". they are:

① Stringification

#define Func(x) #x

main()

{

Func(Ahmed); → "Ahmed"

}

Another ex

#define print(x) printf("#x")

print(Ahmed) → احمد

② Concatination

• #define conc(x,y) xy

main
{

int z = conc(3,4); → z = 34;

}

example (to know the importance)

SPIReg

b7 | b2 | b1 | b0

built in

SPIReg = 0b101

#define SPIReg-b0 0

#define SPIReg-b1 1

0

1

0

SPIReg = 0b ## SPIReg-b0 ## SPIReg-b1 ##

Concat. joined IDE
as per

#include

#define

Conditional Directives

#if x==3 ^{لأنه 3 هو رقم}

#elif

#elif

#else

#endif

#define AVR 1

#define PIC 2

#define ARM 3

#define Microcontroller

#if Microcontroller == AVR

#elif Microcontroller == PIC

#elif Microcontroller == ARM

#else

#error "undefine microcontroller"

#endif

cmd & error في كود
وال main تا في

warning "undefine Microcontroller"

printf(AVR);

Warning في cmd و هيكيت printf(AVR) في (main)

ملاحظة :-

الـ #if لو لقيت ان اسم اطراف الـ macro هو undefine فمقتضى بـ zero

وبالتالي لو في أي

وعليشان كده

* It's forbidden to #define macro

#define AVR

#define Micro ARM

#if Micro == AVR → Pre processor error

#if في حالة الـ

الـ #define Macro لازم يكون له unique number
الـ #define Macro
(comparison)

ولازم يكون نفس الـ #define Macro بـ zero لانه في حال معالجة الـ undefine macro.

Conditional directives

#define Ahmed

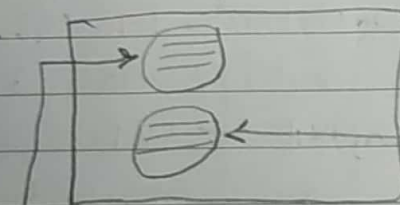
#ifdef Ahmed

#endif

#ifndef Ahmed

#endif

Header File Guard



File1.h

```
#ifndef File1_H
#define File1_H
// ...
#endif
```

هنا
ما
يكون
في
File1.h

File.c

```
#include "File1.h"
#include "File2.h"
```

الـ

File2.h

```
#include "File1.h"
// ...
```


#undef

as to defined or not undefine later

ex.

```
#define x 10
```

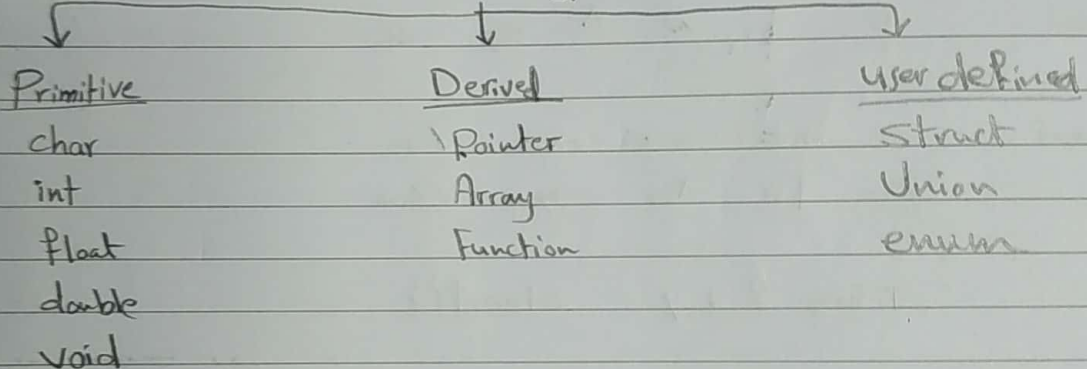
```
==  
==  
==
```

```
#undef x
```

```
#define x 20
```

```
==  
==
```

* Data types



* Modifiers

Sign	Signed	unsigned		
Size	short	long	*long/long (not standard)	
Storage	auto	register		
	extern	static		
Volatility	volatile			
Constant	const			
Pointer*	near	Far	huge	
Calling* Function*	Cdecl inline	Pascal	stdCall	FCall

Operators in C

Arithmetic unary ++ --

Binary + - * / %

Relation > < >= <=
== !=

Logical && || !

Bitwise & | ~ ^ >> <<

Assignment = += -= *= /=
&= |= ^= >>= <<=

Other Ternary ? : ; sizeof()

Address & Dereference *

Subscriptor [] Calling ()

Dot . Arrow →

ellipses ... Comma ,

Colon : Semi Colon ;

