

ECE 209 ANSI C Reference

Program Structure / Functions

<code>type fnc (type₁, ...);</code>	function declaration
<code>int main() {</code> <i>declarations</i> <i>statements</i> return EXIT_SUCCESS; }	main function
<code>type fnc (type₁ param₁, ...) {</code> <i>declarations</i> <i>statements</i> return <i>expr</i> ; }	defined in <stdlib.h> function definition
<code>fnc (expr₁, ...)</code> /* */	function call comment
<code>int main(int argc, char *argv[])</code>	main with args

C Preprocessor

<code>#include <filename></code>	include system file
<code>#include "filename"</code>	include user file
<code>#define name text</code>	replacement text
<code>#define name(var) text</code>	macro
<code>#if</code>	conditional compilation
<code>#else</code>	
<code>#elif</code>	
<code>#endif</code>	
<code>#ifdef</code>	
<code>#ifndef</code>	
<code>\</code>	line continuation char

Data Types

<code>char</code>	character
<code>int</code>	integer
<code>unsigned int</code>	unsigned integer
<code>double</code>	floating-point
<code>type *</code>	pointer to <i>type</i>
<code>const type *</code>	pointer to constant <i>type</i>
<code>typedef type name</code>	user-defined type
<code>size_t</code>	size of something (unsigned integer)

Initialization

<code>type name = value</code>	initialize variable
<code>type name[size] = {value₁, ...}</code>	initialize array
<code>type name[] = {value₁, ...}</code>	initialize array
<code>char name[size] = "string"</code>	initialize string
<code>char name[] = "string"</code>	initialize string

Literals (examples)

<code>123</code>	decimal integer
<code>0xA1F, 0xalf</code>	hexadecimal integer
<code>123</code>	floating-point
<code>1.23e5</code>	floating-point (1.23 x 10 ⁵)
<code>3e-5</code>	floating-point (3.0 x 10 ⁻⁵)
<code>'a'</code>	character
<code>'\n', '\0'</code>	linefeed, null character
<code>'\\', '\?', '\'', '\"'</code>	special characters
<code>"abc"</code>	constant string (ends w/null)

Pointers, Arrays

<code>type *name</code>	declare pointer to <i>type</i>
<code>void *</code>	generic pointer type
<code>*pointer</code>	value pointed to by <i>pointer</i>
<code>&var</code>	address of variable <i>var</i>
<code>NULL</code>	zero pointer <stdlib.h>
<code>type name[size]</code>	declare array of <i>type</i>
<code>type name[size][size]</code>	<i>size</i> must be constant integer multi-dimensional array
Structures	
<code>struct tag {</code> <i>declarations</i> };	structure template declaration of members
<code>struct tag name</code>	declare a struct variable
<code>expr.member</code>	member of a struct value
<code>pointer -> member</code>	member of pointed-to struct
Note: <i>p->x</i> and <i>(*p).x</i> are the same.	

Operators (grouped by precedence)

structure member operator	<i>name.member</i>
structure pointer	<i>pointer->member</i>
increment/decrement	<i>++</i> , <i>--</i>
plus, minus, logical not, bitwise not	<i>+</i> , <i>-</i> , <i>!</i> , <i>~</i>
dereference, address-of	<i>*pointer</i> , <i>&var</i>
cast expression to type	<i>(type) expr</i>
size of an object	<i>sizeof</i>
multiply/divide/modulus	<i>*</i> , <i>/</i> , <i>%</i>
add, subtract	<i>+</i> , <i>-</i>
bitwise left shift, bitwise right shift	<i><<</i> , <i>>></i>
comparisons	<i>></i> , <i>>=</i> , <i><</i> , <i><=</i>
comparisons	<i>=</i> , <i>!=</i>
bitwise AND	<i>&</i>
bitwise XOR (exclusive-OR)	<i>^</i>
bitwise OR	<i>|</i>
logical AND	<i>&&</i>
logical OR	<i>||</i>
conditional expression	<i>expr1 ? expr2 : expr3</i>
assignment operators	<i>=</i> , <i>+=</i> , <i>-=</i> , <i>*=</i> , ...
expression evaluation separator	<i>,</i>

Unary operators, conditional expression, and assignment operators group right to left; all others group left to right.

String Functions <string.h>

<i>s</i> , <i>t</i> are strings; <i>cs</i> , <i>ct</i> are constant strings; <i>n</i> is <i>size_t</i> ; <i>c</i> is char	
<code>size_t strlen(cs);</code>	length of string
<code>char * strcpy(s, ct);</code>	copy <i>ct</i> to <i>s</i>
<code>char * strncpy(s, ct, n);</code>	copy <i>ct</i> to <i>s</i> , up to <i>n</i> chars
<code>int strcmp(cs, ct);</code>	compare <i>cs</i> to <i>ct</i>
<code>int strncmp(cs, ct, n);</code>	compare <i>cs</i> to <i>ct</i> , first <i>n</i> chars
<code>char * strcat(s, ct);</code>	append <i>ct</i> to <i>s</i>
<code>char * strchr(cs, c);</code>	pointer to first <i>c</i> in <i>cs</i> , or NULL
<code>char * strrchr(cs, c);</code>	pointer to last <i>c</i> in <i>cs</i> , or NULL

Flow of Control

<code>;</code>	statement terminator
<code>{ }</code>	compound statement
<code>break</code>	exit loop
<code>continue</code>	next iteration of loop
<code>return expr;</code>	return value from function
<code>if (expr) statement</code>	conditional
<code>if (expr) statement</code> <code>else statement</code>	conditional with else
<code>while (expr) statement</code>	while loop
<code>for (expr1; expr2; expr3) statement</code>	for loop
<code>do statement while (expr);</code>	do while loop

Input/Output <stdio.h>

<code>stdin</code>	standard input stream
<code>stdout</code>	standard output stream
<code>EOF</code>	end of file
<code>printf(fmt, value₁, ...)</code>	print to stdout
<code>scanf(fmt, ptr₁, ...)</code>	read from stdin
<code>fopen(filename, mode)</code>	declare file pointer open named file
<code>fprintf(fp, fmt, value₁, ...)</code>	mode is "r", "w", "a" print to stream <i>fp</i>
<code>fscanf(fp, fmt, ptr₁, ...)</code>	read from stream <i>fp</i>
<code>fclose(fp)</code>	close stream

Select conversion codes for printf: "%#c"

(optional) is minimum field width; *c* is one of the following:

<i>d, i</i>	decimal integer
<i>u</i>	unsigned decimal integer
<i>f</i>	double
<i>e, E</i>	double (exponent notation)
<i>g, G</i>	double (f or e, E notation)
<i>c</i>	character
<i>s</i>	string
<i>p</i>	pointer
<i>x, X</i>	hexadecimal integer

Format string for scanf may contain:

- Spaces or tabs (ignored). (Don't use them!)
- Ordinary characters (not %), expected to match the next non-white character.
- Conversion code: % followed by optional assignment suppression character (*), an optional integer (maximum field width), and a conversion character (see printf).

%i is for general integer (decimal, or hex if 0x...).

%f, %e read float values, not double. No E, g, G.

Memory Allocation

<code>malloc(n)</code>	allocate <i>n</i> bytes, return pointer
<code>free(ptr)</code>	deallocate allocated memory at <i>ptr</i>

ASCII Code

Character	Dec	Hex	Character	Dec	Hex	Character	Dec	Hex
nul	0	00	sp (space)	32	20	@	64	40
soh	1	01	!	33	21	A	65	41
stx	2	02	"	34	22	B	66	42
etx	3	03	#	35	23	C	67	43
eot	4	04	\$	36	24	D	68	44
enq	5	05	%	37	25	E	69	45
ack	6	06	&	38	26	F	70	46
bel	7	07	' (single quote)	39	27	G	71	47
bs	8	08	(	40	28	H	72	48
ht (tab)	9	09	)	41	29	I	73	49
lf (linefeed)	10	0A	*	42	2A	J	74	4A
vt	11	0B	+	43	2B	K	75	4B
ff	12	0C	, (comma)	44	2C	L	76	4C
cr	13	0D	-	45	2D	M	77	4D
so	14	0E	.	46	2E	N	78	4E
si	15	0F	/	47	2F	O	79	4F
dle	16	10	0	48	30	P	80	50
dc1	17	11	1	49	31	Q	81	51
dc2	18	12	2	50	32	R	82	52
dc3	19	13	3	51	33	S	83	53
dc4	20	14	4	52	34	T	84	54
nak	21	15	5	53	35	U	85	55
syn	22	16	6	54	36	V	86	56
etb	23	17	7	55	37	W	87	57
can	24	18	8	56	38	X	88	58
em	25	19	9	57	39	Y	89	59
sub	26	1A	:	58	3A	Z	90	5A
esc	27	1B	;	59	3B	[	91	5B
fs	28	1C	<	60	3C	\	92	5C
gs	29	1D	=	61	3D	}	93	5D
rs	30	1E	>	62	3E	~	94	5E
us	31	1F	?	63	3F	del	95	5F

ADD*	0001	DR	SR1	0	00	SR2
ADD*	0001	DR	SR1	1	imm5	
AND*	0101	DR	SR1	0	00	SR2
AND*	0101	DR	SR1	1	imm5	
BR	0000	n	z	p	PCoffset9	
JMP	1100	000	BaseR	000000		
JSR	0100	1	PCoffset11			
JSRR	0100	0	00	BaseR	000000	
LD*	0010	DR	PCoffset9			
LDI*	1010	DR	PCoffset9			
LDR*	0110	DR	BaseR	offset6		
LEA*	1110	DR	PCoffset9			
NOT*	1001	DR	SR	111111		
ST	0011	SR	PCoffset9			
STI	1011	SR	PCoffset9			
STR	0111	SR	BaseR	offset6		
TRAP	1111	0000	trapvect8			

Instructions marked with * also set condition codes.