CMPE-013/L

Introduction to “C” Programming

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Plot of Number of files Per Lab

- Lab01_stats.txt
- Lab02_stats.txt
- Lab03_stats.txt
- Lab04_stats.txt
- Lab05_stats.txt
- Lab06_stats.txt
- Lab07_stats.txt
Fill out the google form for batteboats partners if you do not want a random partner.
Public Service Announcement

There is no class on Monday May 29th for Memorial Day.

There is also no formal lab session being hosted although staff might decide to show up.

Finally, there will be no local METRO service that day. TAPs is apparently running a shadow 16 service but I have no knowledge of it.
Advanced Language Concepts

- Unions
- Function pointers
- Void pointers
- Variable-length arguments
- Program arguments
Unions
Unions allow the same piece of memory to be used as different datatypes in different contexts. A single union can hold any datatype that is in its declaration.

- Unions:
  - May contain any number of members of any type
  - Are as large as their largest member
  - Initializing uses the datatype of its first member
  - Use exactly the same syntax as structures except `struct` is replaced with `union`
Unions
Creating unions

Syntax

```c
union UnionName {
    type_1 memberName_1;
    ...  
    type_n memberName_n;
};
```

Example

```c
union MixedBag {
    char a;
    int b;
    float c;
};
```
Unions

Unions and `typedef`

**Syntax**

```c
typedef union UnionTag optional {
    type1 memberName1;
    ...
    type_n memberName_n;
} typeName;
```

**Example**

```c
typedef union {
    char a;
    int b;
    float c;
} MixedBag;
```
Unions
Initializing unions

Syntax

union UnionName {
    type1 memberName1;
    ...
    typen memberName[n];
} variableName = {VALUE};

Example

union MixedBag {
    char a;
    int b;
    float c;
} myBag = {'a'};
Unions
In memory

- Memory is only allocated to accommodate the union’s largest member

Example

typedef union {
    char a;
    short b;
    float c;
} MixedBag;

MixedBag x;

Space allocated for x is sizeof(float)
Unions

In memory

• Memory is only allocated to accommodate the union’s largest member

Example

```c
typedef union {
    char a;
    short b;
    float c;
} MixedBag;

MixedBag x;
```

Data Memory (RAM)
Unions

In memory

- Memory is only allocated to accommodate the union’s largest member

Example

typedef union {
    char a;
    short b;
    float c;
} MixedBag;

MixedBag x;

x.b only occupies the lowest two bytes of the union

Data Memory (RAM)

0x800 0x804 0x808 0x80C

X
Unions

In memory

- Memory is only allocated to accommodate the union’s largest member

Example

define union
{
    char a;
    short b;
    float c;
} MixedBag;

MixedBag x;

X. C occupies all four bytes of the union

Data Memory (RAM)

0x800
0x804
0x808
0x80C
Unions

Accessing members

Example

typedef union {
    char a;
    int b;
    float c;
} MixedBag;

MixedBag myBag = {'a'};
printf("myBag: char=%c, int=%d, float=%f",
    myBag.a, myBag.b, myBag.c);
Unions
Real-world example

Example: Binary tree for storing chars, ints, or floats

typedef union {
    char asChar;
    int asInt;
    float asFloat;
} AnyData;

typedef enum {
    CHAR,
    INT,
    FLOAT,
} DataType;

typedef struct Node {
    struct Node *leftChild;
    struct Node *rightChild;
    DataType type;
    AnyData data;
} Node;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XYZ</th>
<th>X+Z</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Serial port

Print <<

slow precision
Function pointers
Function Pointers

- Pointers may also be used to point to functions
  - Because it's just a memory address
- Provides a more flexible way to call a function, by providing a choice of which function to call
- Makes it possible to pass functions to other functions
- Not extremely common, but very useful in the right situations
Function Pointers

Declaration

• A function pointer is declared much like a function prototype:

\[
\text{int} \ (\ast fp)(\text{int } x); \]

• Here, we have declared a function pointer with the name \texttt{fp}
  – The function it points to takes one int parameter
  – The function it points to returns an int
Function Pointers

Initialization

• A function pointer is initialized by setting the pointer name equal to the function name.

If we declare the following:

```c
int (*fp)(int x);  // Function pointer
int Foo(int x);    // Function prototype
```

We can initialize the function pointer like this:

```c
fp = Foo;  // fp now points to Foo
```
Function Pointers
Calling a Function via a Function Pointer

- The function pointed to by fp from the previous slide may be called like this:

\[ y = fp(x) ; \]

- This is the same as calling the function directly:

\[ y = Foo(x) ; \]
Function Pointers

Passing a Function to a Function

Example: Understanding the Mechanism

```c
int x;
int Foo(int a, int b); // Function prototype

// Function definition with function pointer parameter
int Foobar(int a, int b, int (*fp)(int, int))
{
    return fp(a, b); // Call function passed by pointer
}

void main(void)
{
    x = Foobar(5, 12, Foo); // Pass address of foo
}
```
Example: Evaluate a definite integral (approximation)

```c
float Integrate(float from, float to, float (*f)(float))
{
    float sum = 0.0;
    float x;
    int n;

    // Evaluate integral{a,b} f(x) dx
    const float span = to - from;
    for (n = 0; n <= 100; n++) {
        x = ((n / 100.0) * span) + from;
        sum += (f(x) * span) / 101.0;
    }
    return sum;
}
```

Adapted from example at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Function_pointer
Function Pointers

Passing a Function to a Function

Example: Generic LinkedList

typedef struct ListItem {
    struct ListItem *previousItem;
    struct ListItem *nextItem;
    void *data;
} ListItem;

int LinkedListPrint(const ListItem *list,
                      void (*Print)(const ListItem *));

int LinkedListSort(ListItem *list,
                    const ListItem **(*Compare)(const ListItem *));

LinkedListPrint(list, Print)
array of these

```c
int (*foo)(int) foos[];
```

for

118

state machine
Void pointers
Void pointers

**Definition**

*Void pointers* are pointers that can hold a pointer to any type of data.

- Cannot be dereferenced
  - The size of the data cannot be inferred
  - Needs to be cast first
- Cannot point to functions
- Are big enough to store any pointer memory
Void pointers

Implicit casting

• Implicitly cast to other pointer types

Example

Node *node = malloc(sizeof(Node));

int *node = malloc(sizeof(Node));

void *node = malloc(sizeof(Node));
Void pointers

Dereferencing

- Void pointers cannot be dereferenced

Example

```c
void *node = malloc(sizeof(Node));

node->data = 'a';
```
Void pointers

Dereferencing

- Void pointers cannot support pointer math
  - No associated size

Example

```c
void *node = malloc(2 * sizeof(Node));

(node + 1)->data = 'b';
```

(prin-x)
void *

Variable-length arguments

Variadic
Variable-length arguments

Syntax

```c
(type) Name(type1 arg1, ..., type_n arg_n, ...);
```

- Requires at least one named argument
- ... states that the number and types the arguments may vary
  - It must be the last argument
- `<stdarg.h>` defines macros for iterating through all arguments
Variable-length arguments

Argument count

- No way to know how many arguments
- Solutions:
  - A count argument
  - A sentinel value
  - Use a formatting string like `printf/scanf

```
("" %d %d c", 1, 2)
```
Variable-length arguments

Iteration: Count argument

Example

```c
#include <stdarg.h>
int AllSum(int count, ...) {
    // Declare our argument pointer
    va_list argPtr;
    ___________

    // Grab the first argument
    va_start(argPtr, count);
    ___________

    int sum = 0;
    for (; count > 0; --count) {
        sum += va_arg(argPtr, int);
    }
    va_end(argPtr);
    ___________

    return sum;
}
```
Variable-length arguments

Iteration: Sentinel value

Example

```c
#include <stdarg.h>
int AllSum(int arg1, ...) {
    // Declare our argument pointer
    va_list argPtr;

    // Grab the first argument
    va_start(argPtr, arg1);

    int arg, sum = 0;
    for (arg = arg1; arg; arg = va_arg(argPtr, int)) {
        sum += arg;
    }
    va_end(argPtr);

    return sum;
}
```
Writing programs

Return values
Arguments
Writing Programs

Return values

- In a standard C environment, there is an Operating System
- Programs are started, execute, and end within the OS
- The return value allows for a program to return a code indicating its operation
- Most useful when writing daemons or programs that are not directly executed by the user
Writing Programs

Return values

• Returning _0 indicates successful operation
• Returning non-zero indicates error

Example

```c
int main(void)
{
    return 0;
}
```
Writing Programs

Return values

- `<stdlib.h>` defines `EXIT_SUCCESS` and `EXIT_FAILURE`

Example

```c
int main(void)
{
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
Writing Programs

Return values

Syntax

```c
void exit(int status);
```

- Defined in `<stdlib.h>`

Example

```c
int main(void)
{
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
Writing Programs

Program arguments

• Programs can take a **variable number of arguments**
  – Just like functions

• The number of arguments is known

• Only makes sense in a **multi-process environment**
  – Doesn't work with **XC32**

``git status``
Writing Programs

Program arguments

Syntax

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

- Arguments are passed as strings
- First argument is the program name

Example

```
ls -hal ~

mkdir .ssh

ln -s ~/Dropbox/config/.ssh .ssh
```
Writing Programs

Program arguments

```
ln -s ~/Dropbox/config/../ssh .ssh
```

```
4
```

```
argc argv
```

Syntax

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]);
```

```
"foo bar"
```
Writing Programs

Example: Output all program arguments

```c
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < argc; ++i) {
        printf("%s ", argv[i]);
    }

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Python example:

```
python 3 1 2 3
```

argparse
CMPE-013/L

Morse Decoder Lab

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Binary Tree
typedef struct Node {
    struct Node *leftChild;
    struct Node *rightChild;
    char data;
} Node;
Tree

Node *TreeCreate(int level, const char *data)

recursive

TC(6, ["E"])

malloc Node

Node->left = TC(level-1, data+1)

Node->right = TC(level-1, data+2)
Morse Code

char MorseDecode(MorseChar in)
MCE

BCE
Morse Code

MorseEvent MorseCheckEvents(void)

None  Dash  Dash  Dot

24  52  18  73  102  20

None  Inter_Letter

Vno  message
MC = MC 
FR = ++;
RE = BCE();
\text{sizeof(\text{Node}) \times \text{num nodes}}

decrease heap

\text{Printf}