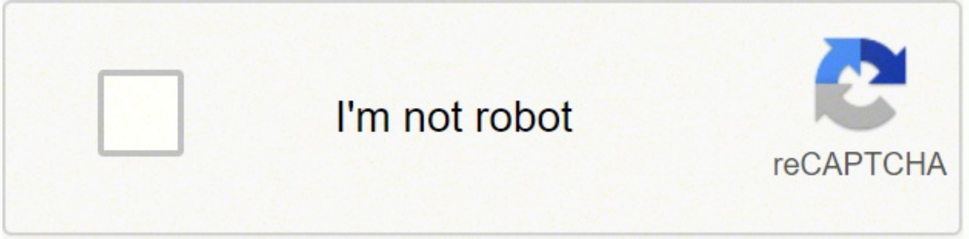
Byron gottfried programming with c 3rd edition pdf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since the rand and bubble_sort functions of the previous program are useful, you will probably want to reuse them in other programs you write. you can put them in a utility library to facilitate reuse. Each library consists of two parts: a header file and the actual code file. the header file, normally indicated by a .h suffix, contains information about the library that programs use it must know. in general, the header file contains constants and types, along with prototypes for the functions available in the library. insert the following header file and save it in a file called util.h./* util.h */ extern int rand;)(extern void bubble_sort(int, int [;])) these two lines are function prototypes. the word extern in c represents functions that will be connected later. if you are oing an old-style compiler, remove the parameters from the parameter list of bubble_sort. Enter the following code into a file named util.c./* util.c */ #includes "util.h" int rand_seed=10; /* from K&R - Produces a random number between 0 and 32767/*. int rand (' rand_seed = rand_seed * 1103515245 +12345; return (unsigned int)(rand_seed / 65536) % 32768; } void bubble_sort(int m,int a[]) { int x,y,t; for (x=0; x < m-1; x+) for (y=0; y y+) if (a[y] > a[y+1]) {t=a[y]=a[y]=a[y+1]; a[y+1]=t; } notes that the file includes its own header file (util.h) and that it oes quotas instead of the symbols < and> , which are oed only for system libraries. as you can see, this seems normal code c. note that the variable rand_seed, since it is not in the header file, can not be seen or modified by a program that oa this library. This is called hiding the information. adding the static word in front of int applies the whole filling. Enter the following main program in a file called main.c.#includes #includes "util.h" #define max 10 int a[MAX]; void main)({int i,t,x,y; /* fill array */ for (i=0; i < max; (i) (a) (a) (a)) (a) (a)) (a) (a)) (a) (a) (a)) (a)) (a) (a) (a)) (a) (a) (a)) (a)) (a) (a) (a)) (a) (a) (a)) (a) (a)) (a)))) (a)) (a)))) (a) (a) (a))) (a) (a))))))) (a) (a) (a)) (a)) (a) (a); (a) (a); (a) (a) (a) (a) (a); (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a); (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (i=0; i < max; i+) printf("%d",a[i]); }This code includes the utility library. the main advantage of the oo of a library is that the code in the main program is much shorter. Filling and running with a library to compile the library, type the following in the command line (supposing that you are oando unix) (replaced gcc with cc if your system or cc): The -c causes the compiler to produce an object file for the library. the object file contains the machine code of the library. can not be executed until it is connected to a program file that contains a main function. the machine code resides in a separate file called util.o. To fill in the main program, type the following: This line creates a file called main.o which contains codefor the main program. To create the final executable that contains the machine code for the entire program, connect the two object files by typing:gcc -o main.o util. oThis colleague main.o and useful.o to formMain name executable. To execute it, type main. Makefiles make work with libraries a little easier. You will discover the Makefiles on the next page. Let's start with the simplest program C as possible and use it to understand C bases and the compilation process C. Type the following program in a standard text editor (VI or Emacs on UNIX, Notepad on Windows or TeachText on a Macintosh) . Then save the program to a file called Samp.c. If you leave out .C, you probably get a kind of error when you compile, so make sure you remember the .c. Also, make sure your editor will automatically send some additional characters (such as .txt) to the file name. Here is the first program: #include int main () {printf ("this is the output from my first program!"); return 0; } When executed, this program instructs the computer to print the "this is the output from my first program!" - So the program ends. You can't get much easier than this! To fill out this code, perform the following steps: On a UNIX machine, type GCC SAMP.C -O SAMP (SE GCC does not work, try cc). This line invokes the C compiler called GCC, asks him to compile Samp.c and asks him to enter the executable file that creates under the name Samp. To run the program, type SAMP (or, on some UNIX machines, ./SAMP). On a DOS or Windows machine using DJGPP, on a MS-DOS prompt GCC Samp.c -o Samp.exe. This line invokes the compiler C called GCC, asks him to fill out Samp.c and asks him to enter the executable file that creates under the name samp.exe. To run the program, type SAMP. If you work with some other compiler or development system, read and follow the instructions for the compiler you are using to fill out and run the program. You should see the output "This is the exit from my first program!" When running the program. Here's what happened when you compiled the program: if you distinguish the program, you don't fill out or will not be executed. If the program does not compile or work properly, change it again and see where you are wrong in typing. Solve the error and try again. Location When entering this program, position #Cludes so that the pound sign is in column 1 (the left left side). Otherwise, spacing and indentation can be any way you like. On some UNIX systems, you will find a program called CB, Beautifier C, which will format the code for you. The spacing and indentation above shown is a good example to follow. Strings in C are intertwined with plug-in pointers. It is necessary to familiarize with the pointer concepts covered in previous articles to use strings C effectively. Once used to them, however, it is often possible to perform very efficient strings. A string in C is simply a set of characters. The following line declares an array that can contain a string up to 99 characters. Contains characters as you would expect: str[0] is the first character of the string, str[1] is the second character, and so on. why can't an array of 100 elements contain up to 100 characters? Because C uses null-terminated strings, which means that the end of any string is marked by the ASCII value 0 (the null character), which is also represented in C as '\0'. Null termination is very different from the way many other languages handle strings. For example, in Pascal, each string consists of an array of characters, with a length byte keeping track of the number of characters stored in the array. This structure gives Pascal a clear advantage when asking the length of a string. Pascal can simply return the byte of length, while C must count the characters until it finds '\0'. This makes the C much slower than Pascal in some cases, but in others it makes it faster, as we will see in the following examples.Since C does not provide explicit support for strings in the language itself, all string handling functions are implemented in libraries. String I/0 operations (gets, puts, and so on) are implemented in , and a set of fairly simple string manipulation functions are implemented in (on some systems,).The fact that strings are not native to C forces you to create some pretty rounded code. For example, suppose you want to assign a string to another string; that is, you want to copy the contents of one string to another. In C, as we saw in the last article, you canâ€™t simply assign one array to another. You have to copy it item by item. The string library (or) contains a function called strcpy for this task. Here is an extremely common piece of code to find in a normal C program:char s[100]; strcpy(s, "hello"); After running these two lines, the following diagram shows the contents of s:The top diagram shows the array with its characters. The diagram below shows the equivalent ASCII code values for characters, and is how C actually thinks of the string (as an array of bytes containing integer values). The following code shows how to use strcpy in C:#include int main() { char s1[100],s2[100]; strcpy(s1, "hello"); /* copy "hello" to s1 */ strcpy(s2,s1); /* copy s1 to s2 */ return 0; }strcpy is used whenever a string is initialized in C. You use the strcmp function in the string library to compare two strings. Returns an integer indicating the result of the comparison. Zero means that the two strings are equal, a negative value means that s1 is less than s2, and a positive value means that s1 is greater than s2.#include #include int main() { char s1[100],s2[100]; gets(s1); gets(s2); if (strcmp(s1,s2)==0) printf("equal"); else if (strcmp(s1,s2)

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