

# The C Language

CS238P: Operating Systems - Fall '18

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# Data and Computation

Data can be of different types.

- char (1 byte)
- int, long (4/8 bytes)
- pointer (2, 4, or 8 bytes on x86 16, 32, and 64 bit machines respectively), structs, etc.

They can also be:

- constants
- variables

A data type therefore determines two things<sup>1</sup>:

- the size of the data variable
- how the data is to be interpreted.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cprogramming/c\\_data\\_types.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cprogramming/c_data_types.htm)

# Computation

# Statements

- declarations
- assignments
- for, do...while, while

# Hw1(xv6 shell)

- if...else

```
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    perror("fork:");
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- switch...case

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case '>': ...; break;  
default: ...; break;  
}
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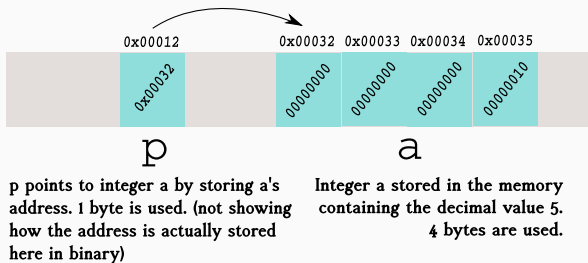
- switch...case

```
switch(cmd->type){  
case '>': ...; break;  
default: ...; break;  
}
```

- Functions

- Process creation (fork, exec)
- File I/O (open, close, read, write)

# Pointers



(a)

```
int a = 5;  
int *p = &a;
```

(b)

Fig. 1(a). Simple illustration of how a pointer points to data in the memory.  
(b) Corresponding C code for Fig. 1(a).

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- Accessed by index (0 ... size - 1)
- String is an array of characters

# Array Initialization

## Designated Initializers<sup>2</sup>

```
#define CAPSLOCK (1<<3)
#define NUMLOCK (1<<4)
#define SCROLLLOCK (1<<5)
static uchar togglecode[256] = {
    [0x3A] CAPSLOCK,
    [0x45] NUMLOCK,
    [0x46] SCROLLLOCK
};
/* equivalent to */
togglecode[0x3A] = CAPSLOCK;
togglecode[0x45] = NUMLOCK;
togglecode[0x46] = SCROLLLOCK;
```

Initialize the array elements 0x3A, 0x45, 0x46 only <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup><http://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc-4.0.4/gcc/Designated-Inits.html>

<sup>3</sup>sheet 77, xv6-rev9.pdf

## Examples

(arrays-ptrs.c & arrays-strings.c)