

# C Reference Card (ANSI)

## Program Structure/Functions

```

type fnc(type1,...)          function declarations
type name                   external variable declarations
main() {                    main routine
    declarations            local variable declarations
    statements
}
type fnc(arg1,...) {
    declarations
    statements
    return value;
}
/* */
main(int argc, char *argv[])
exit(arg)

```

## C Preprocessor

```

include library file
include user file
replacement text
replacement macro
    Example. #define max(A,B) ((A)>(B) ? (A) : (B))
undefine
quoted string in replace
concatenate args and rscan
conditional execution
is name defined, not defined?
name defined?
line continuation char

```

```

#define name <filename>
#define "filename"
#define name text
#define name(var) text
#define name undef name
#define #
#define ##
#define, #else, #elif, #endif
#define, #ifndef, #ifndef
defined(name)
\
```

## Data Types/Declarations

```

character (1 byte)
integer
float (single precision)
float (double precision)
short (16 bit integer)
long (32 bit integer)
positive and negative
only positive
pointer to int, float, ...
enumeration constant
constant (unchanging) value
declare external variable
register variable
local to source file
no value
structure
create name by data type
size of an object (type is size_t)
size of a data type (type is size_t)

```

```

char
int
float
double
short
long
signed
unsigned
*int, *float, ...
enum
const
extern
register
static
void
struct
typedef typename
sizeof object
sizeof(type name)

```

## Initialization

```

initialize variable
initialize array
initialize char string

```

```

type name=value
type name[]={value1,...}
char name[]="string"

```

## Constants

long (suffix)	L or l
float (suffix)	F or f
exponential form	e
octal (prefix zero)	0
hexadecimal (prefix zero-ex)	0x or 0X
character constant (char, octal, hex)	'a', '\ooo', '\xhh'
newline, cr, tab, backspace	\n, \r, \t, \b
special characters	\\", ?, \\, \"
string constant (ends with '\0')	"abc...de"

## Pointers, Arrays & Structures

declare pointer to type	type *name
declare function returning pointer to type	type *f()
declare pointer to function returning type	type (*pf)()
generic pointer type	void *
null pointer	NULL
object pointed to by pointer	*pointer
address of object name	&name
array	name[dim]
multi-dim array	name[dim <sub>1</sub> ][dim <sub>2</sub> ]...

### Structures

struct tag {	structure template
declarations	declaration of members
}	
create structure	struct tag name
member of structure from template	name.member
member of pointed to structure	pointer -> member
Example. (*p).x and p->x are the same	
single value, multiple type structure	union
bit field with b bits	member : b

## Operators (grouped by precedence)

structure member operator	name.member
structure pointer	pointer->member
increment, decrement	++, --
plus, minus, logical not, bitwise not	+, -, !, ~
indirection via pointer, address of object	*pointer, &name
cast expression to type	(type) expr
size of an object	sizeof
multiply, divide, modulus (remainder)	*, /, %
add, subtract	+, -
left, right shift [bit ops]	<<, >>
comparisons	>, >=, <, <=
comparisons	==, !=
bitwise and	&
bitwise exclusive or	^
bitwise or (incl)	
logical and	&&
logical or	
conditional expression	expr <sub>1</sub> ? expr <sub>2</sub> : expr <sub>3</sub>
assignment operators	+=, -=, *=, ...
expression evaluation separator	,

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

## Flow of Control

statement terminator	;
block delimiters	{ }
exit from switch, while, do, for	break
next iteration of while, do, for	continue
go to	goto label
label	label:
return value from function	return expr

### Flow Constructions

if statement	if (expr) statement
	else if (expr) statement
	else statement
while statement	while (expr) statement
for statement	for (expr <sub>1</sub> ; expr <sub>2</sub> ; expr <sub>3</sub> ) statement
do statement	do statement
	while(expr);
switch statement	switch (expr) {
	case const <sub>1</sub> : statement <sub>1</sub> break;
	case const <sub>2</sub> : statement <sub>2</sub> break;
	default: statement
	}

## ANSI Standard Libraries

```

<assert.h> <cctype.h> <errno.h> <float.h> <limits.h>
<locale.h> <math.h> <setjmp.h> <signal.h> <stdarg.h>
<stddef.h> <stdio.h> <stdlib.h> <string.h> <time.h>

```

## Character Class Tests <cctype.h>

alphanumeric?	isalnum(c)
alphabetic?	isalpha(c)
control character?	iscntrl(c)
decimal digit?	isdigit(c)
printing character (not incl space)?	isgraph(c)
lower case letter?	islower(c)
printing character (incl space)?	isprint(c)
printing char except space, letter, digit?	ispunct(c)
space, formfeed, newline, cr, tab, vtab?	isspace(c)
upper case letter?	isupper(c)
hexadecimal digit?	isxdigit(c)
convert to lower case?	tolower(c)
convert to upper case?	toupper(c)

## String Operations <string.h>

s,t are strings, cs,ct are constant strings	
length of s	strlen(s)
copy ct to s	strcpy(s,ct)
up to n chars	strncpy(s,ct,n)
concatenate ct after s	strcat(s,ct)
up to n chars	strncat(s,ct,n)
compare cs to ct	strcmp(cs,ct)
only first n chars	strncmp(cs,ct,n)
pointer to first c in cs	strchr(cs,c)
pointer to last c in cs	strrchr(cs,c)
copy n chars from ct to s	memcpy(s,ct,n)
copy n chars from ct to s (may overlap)	memmove(s,ct,n)
compare n chars of cs with ct	memcmp(cs,ct,n)
pointer to first c in first n chars of cs	memchr(cs,c,n)
put c into first n chars of cs	memset(s,c,n)

# C Reference Card (ANSI)

## Input/Output <stdio.h>

### Standard I/O

standard input stream	<code>stdin</code>
standard output stream	<code>stdout</code>
standard error stream	<code>stderr</code>
end of file	<code>EOF</code>
get a character	<code>getchar()</code>
print a character	<code>putchar(chr)</code>
print formatted data	<code>printf("format", arg1, ...)</code>
print to string s	<code>sprintf(s, "format", arg1, ...)</code>
read formatted data	<code>scanf("format", &amp;name1, ...)</code>
read from string s	<code>sscanf(s, "format", &amp;name1, ...)</code>
read line to string s (< max chars)	<code>gets(s, max)</code>
print string s	<code>puts(s)</code>

### File I/O

declare file pointer	<code>FILE *fp</code>
pointer to named file	<code>fopen("name", "mode")</code>
modes: r (read), w (write), a (append)	
get a character	<code>getc(fp)</code>
write a character	<code>putc(chr, fp)</code>
write to file	<code>fprintf(fp, "format", arg1, ...)</code>
read from file	<code>fscanf(fp, "format", arg1, ...)</code>
close file	<code>fclose(fp)</code>
non-zero if error	<code>ferror(fp)</code>
non-zero if EOF	<code>feof(fp)</code>
read line to string s (< max chars)	<code>fgets(s, max, fp)</code>
write string s	<code>fputs(s, fp)</code>

### Codes for Formatted I/O: "%-+ 0w.pmc"

- left justify  
 + print with sign  
`space` print space if no sign  
 0 pad with leading zeros  
`w` min field width  
`p` precision  
`m` conversion character:  
     h short, l long, L long double  
`c` conversion character:  
     d,i integer      u unsigned  
     c single char    s char string  
     f double        e,E exponential  
     o octal        x,X hexadecimal  
     p pointer      n number of chars written  
`g,G` same as f or e,E depending on exponent

## Variable Argument Lists <stdarg.h>

declaration of pointer to arguments      `va_list name;`  
 initialization of argument pointer      `va_start(name, lastarg)`  
`lastarg` is last named parameter of the function  
 access next unnamed arg, update pointer      `va_arg(name, type)`  
 call before exiting function      `va_end(name)`

## Standard Utility Functions <stdlib.h>

absolute value of int n	<code>abs(n)</code>
absolute value of long n	<code>labs(n)</code>
quotient and remainder of ints n,d	<code>div(n,d)</code>
returns structure with <code>div_t.quot</code> and <code>div_t.rem</code>	
quotient and remainder of longs n,d	<code>ldiv(n,d)</code>
returns structure with <code>ldiv_t.quot</code> and <code>ldiv_t.rem</code>	
pseudo-random integer [0,RAND_MAX]	<code>rand()</code>
set random seed to n	<code>srand(n)</code>
terminate program execution	<code>exit(status)</code>
pass string s to system for execution	<code>system(s)</code>

### Conversions

convert string s to double	<code>atof(s)</code>
convert string s to integer	<code>atoi(s)</code>
convert string s to long	<code>atol(s)</code>
convert prefix of s to double	<code>strtod(s,endp)</code>
convert prefix of s (base b) to long	<code>strtol(s,endp,b)</code>
same, but <code>unsigned</code> long	<code>strtoul(s,endp,b)</code>

### Storage Allocation

allocate storage	<code>malloc(size)</code> , <code>calloc(nobj,size)</code>
change size of object	<code>realloc(pts,size)</code>
deallocate space	<code>free(ptr)</code>

### Array Functions

search array for key	<code>bsearch(key,array,n,size,cmp())</code>
sort array ascending order	<code>qsort(array,n,size,cmp())</code>

## Time and Date Functions <time.h>

processor time used by program      `clock()`  
*Example.* `clock() /CLOCKS_PER_SEC` is time in seconds  
 current calendar time      `time()`  
`time2-time1` in seconds (double)      `difftime(time2,time1)`  
 arithmetic types representing times      `clock_t, time_t`  
 structure type for calendar time comps      `tm`  

<code>tm_sec</code>	seconds after minute
<code>tm_min</code>	minutes after hour
<code>tm_hour</code>	hours since midnight
<code>tm_mday</code>	day of month
<code>tm_mon</code>	months since January
<code>tm_year</code>	years since 1900
<code>tm_wday</code>	days since Sunday
<code>tm_yday</code>	days since January 1
<code>tm_isdst</code>	Daylight Savings Time flag

convert local time to calendar time	<code>mktime(tp)</code>
convert time in tp to string	<code>asctime(tp)</code>
convert calendar time in tp to local time	<code>ctime(tp)</code>
convert calendar time to GMT	<code>gmtime(tp)</code>
convert calendar time to local time	<code>localtime(tp)</code>
format date and time info	<code>strftime(s,smax,"format",tp)</code>

tp is a pointer to a structure of type tm

## Mathematical Functions <math.h>

Arguments and returned values are double

trig functions	<code>sin(x), cos(x), tan(x)</code>
inverse trig functions	<code>asin(x), acos(x), atan(x)</code>
<code>arctan(y/x)</code>	<code>atan2(y,x)</code>
hyperbolic trig functions	<code>sinh(x), cosh(x), tanh(x)</code>
exponentials & logs	<code>exp(x), log(x), log10(x)</code>
exponentials & logs (2 power)	<code>ldexp(x,n), frexp(x,*e)</code>
division & remainder	<code>modf(x,*ip), fmod(x,y)</code>
powers	<code>pow(x,y), sqrt(x)</code>
rounding	<code>ceil(x), floor(x), fabs(x)</code>

## Integer Type Limits <limits.h>

The numbers given in parentheses are typical values for the constants on a 32-bit Unix system.

<code>CHAR_BIT</code>	bits in char	(8)
<code>CHAR_MAX</code>	max value of char	(127 or 255)
<code>CHAR_MIN</code>	min value of char	(-128 or 0)
<code>INT_MAX</code>	max value of int	(+32,767)
<code>INT_MIN</code>	min value of int	(-32,768)
<code>LONG_MAX</code>	max value of long	(+2,147,483,647)
<code>LONG_MIN</code>	min value of long	(-2,147,483,648)
<code>SCHAR_MAX</code>	max value of signed char	(+127)
<code>SCHAR_MIN</code>	min value of signed char	(-128)
<code>SHRT_MAX</code>	max value of short	(+32,767)
<code>SHRT_MIN</code>	min value of short	(-32,768)
<code>UCHAR_MAX</code>	max value of unsigned char	(255)
<code>UINT_MAX</code>	max value of unsigned int	(65,535)
<code>ULONG_MAX</code>	max value of unsigned long	(4,294,967,295)
<code>USHRT_MAX</code>	max value of unsigned short	(65,536)

## Floating Point Limits <float.h>

<code>FLT_RADIX</code>	radix of exponent rep	(2)
<code>FLT_ROUNDS</code>	floating point rounding mode	
<code>FLT_DIG</code>	decimal digits of precision	(6)
<code>FLT_EPSILON</code>	smallest x so $1.0 + x \neq 1.0$	( $10^{-5}$ )
<code>FLT_MANT_DIG</code>	number of digits in mantissa	
<code>FLT_MAX</code>	maximum floating point number	( $10^{37}$ )
<code>FLT_MAX_EXP</code>	maximum exponent	
<code>FLT_MIN</code>	minimum floating point number	( $10^{-37}$ )
<code>FLT_MIN_EXP</code>	minimum exponent	
<code>DBL_DIG</code>	decimal digits of precision	(10)
<code>DBL_EPSILON</code>	smallest x so $1.0 + x \neq 1.0$	( $10^{-9}$ )
<code>DBL_MANT_DIG</code>	number of digits in mantissa	
<code>DBL_MAX</code>	max double floating point number	( $10^{37}$ )
<code>DBL_MAX_EXP</code>	maximum exponent	
<code>DBL_MIN</code>	min double floating point number	( $10^{-37}$ )
<code>DBL_MIN_EXP</code>	minimum exponent	