

# C Reference Card (ANSI)

## Program Structure/Functions

<code>type fnc(type<sub>1</sub>,...)</code>	function declarations
<code>type name</code>	external variable declarations
<code>main() {</code>	main routine
<code>declarations</code>	local variable declarations
<code>statements</code>	
<code>}</code>	
<code>type fnc(arg<sub>1</sub>,...)</code> {	function definition
<code>declarations</code>	local variable declarations
<code>statements</code>	
<code>return value;</code>	
<code>}</code>	
<code>/* */</code>	comments
<code>main(int argc, char *argv[])</code>	main with args
<code>exit(arg)</code>	terminate execution

## C Preprocessor

include library file	<code>#include &lt;filename&gt;</code>
include user file	<code>#include "filename"</code>
replacement text	<code>#define name text</code>
replacement macro	<code>#define name(var) text</code>
Example. <code>#define max(A,B) ((A)&gt;(B) ? (A) : (B))</code>	
undefine	<code>#undef name</code>
quoted string in replace	<code>#</code>
concatenate args and rescan	<code>##</code>
conditional execution	<code>#if, #else, #elif, #endif</code>
is <i>name</i> defined, not defined?	<code>#ifdef, #ifndef</code>
<i>name</i> defined?	<code>defined(name)</code>
line continuation char	<code>\</code>

## Data Types/Declarations

character (1 byte)	<code>char</code>
integer	<code>int</code>
float (single precision)	<code>float</code>
float (double precision)	<code>double</code>
short (16 bit integer)	<code>short</code>
long (32 bit integer)	<code>long</code>
positive and negative	<code>signed</code>
only positive	<code>unsigned</code>
pointer to <code>int, float, ...</code>	<code>*int, *float, ...</code>
enumeration constant	<code>enum</code>
constant (unchanging) value	<code>const</code>
declare external variable	<code>extern</code>
register variable	<code>register</code>
local to source file	<code>static</code>
no value	<code>void</code>
structure	<code>struct</code>
create name by data type	<code>typedef typename</code>
size of an object (type is <code>size_t</code> )	<code>sizeof object</code>
size of a data type (type is <code>size_t</code> )	<code>sizeof(type name)</code>

## Initialization

initialize variable	<code>type name=value</code>
initialize array	<code>type name[]={value<sub>1</sub>,...}</code>
initialize char string	<code>char name[]="string"</code>

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

### Structures

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

## Operators (grouped by precedence)

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

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

## Flow of Control

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

### Flow Constructions

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

## ANSI Standard Libraries

<code>&lt;assert.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;ctype.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;errno.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;float.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;limits.h&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;locale.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;math.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;setjmp.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;signal.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;stdarg.h&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;stddef.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;stdio.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;stdlib.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;string.h&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;time.h&gt;</code>

## Character Class Tests <ctype.h>

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

## String Operations <string.h>

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

# C Reference Card (ANSI)

## Input/Output <stdio.h>

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

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

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

### Conversions

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

### Storage Allocation

allocate storage `malloc(size), calloc(nobj, size)`  
 change size of object `realloc(pts, size)`  
 deallocate space `free(ptr)`

### Array Functions

search array for key `bsearch(key, array, n, size, cmp())`  
 sort array ascending order `qsort(array, n, size, cmp())`

## 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()`  
 arithmetic types representing times `clock_t, time_t`  
 structure type for calendar time comps `tm`  
   `tm_sec` seconds after minute  
   `tm_min` minutes after hour  
   `tm_hour` hours since midnight  
   `tm_mday` day of month  
   `tm_mon` months since January  
   `tm_year` years since 1900  
   `tm_wday` days since Sunday  
   `tm_yday` days since January 1  
   `tm_isdst` Daylight Savings Time flag

convert local time to calendar time `mktime(tp)`  
 convert time in `tp` to string `asctime(tp)`  
 convert calendar time in `tp` to local time `ctime(tp)`  
 convert calendar time to GMT `gmtime(tp)`  
 convert calendar time to local time `localtime(tp)`  
 format date and time info `strftime(s, smax, "format", tp)`  
*tp* is a pointer to a structure of type `tm`

## Mathematical Functions <math.h>

Arguments and returned values are double

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

## Integer Type Limits <limits.h>

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

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

## Float Type Limits <float.h>

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

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