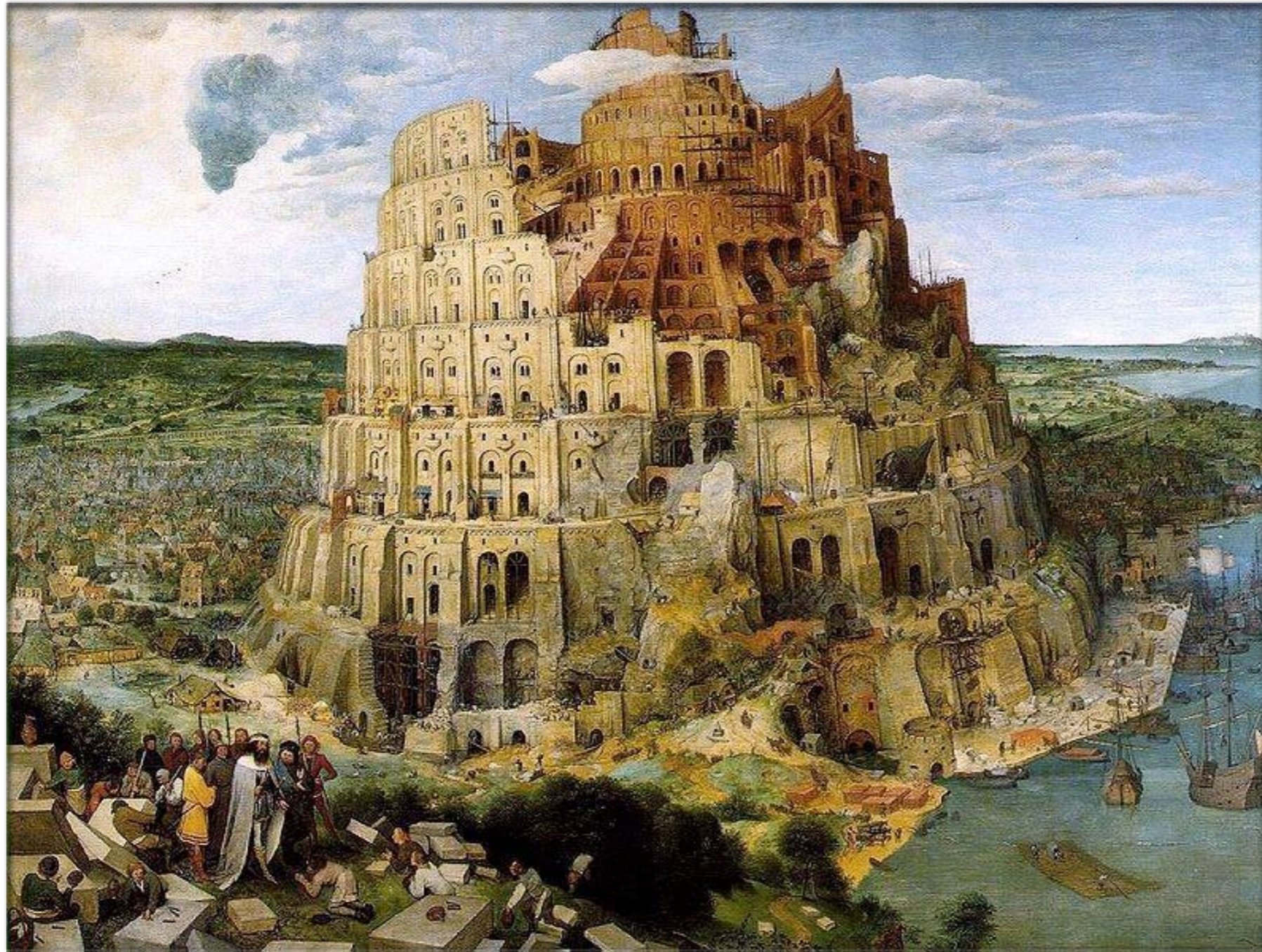


EMBEDDED SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING 2016-17

Language Basics

(PROGRAMMING) LANGUAGES



ABOUT THE LANGUAGES

- C (1972)
 - Designed “to replace assembly language” and still being efficient
 - Standard: [ISO/IEC 9899:2011](#) (latest version, December 2011)
- C++ (1983)
 - Designed to add object orientation to C while still allowing low-level (sometimes nasty) operations. 99.9% compatible with C.
 - Standard: [ISO/IEC 14882:2014](#) (latest version, December 2014)
- Java (1993)
 - Designed to be easier and less error-inducing than C++
 - Standard: none, interested parties decide the way to follow via the JCP

PARADIGMS

The aforementioned languages can be considered

- **imperative**

The program is composed by a series of statements that dictate what should be done

- **structured**

Control structures (loops, etc.) are available

- **procedural**

Control structures called “subroutines” are available

- for C++ and Java: **object-oriented**

OBJECT ORIENTATION

- Several modern programming languages embrace the **object-oriented (OO)** paradigm
- Data and code must/can be encapsulated into special structures called **objects**
 - Encourages associations with real-world entities, which should make programming easier
 - Favors code modularity
- More about OO programming in a dedicated lecture



(C)

C++

JAVA

FORMATTING

- The following rules apply to all 3 languages (C, C++, Java)
- **White spaces** separate names and keywords
- Statements are terminated by a “;”

COMMENTS

- The following rules apply to all 3 languages (C, C++, Java)
- Anything from “//” to the end of a line is a comment
- Anything enclosed between “/*” and “*/” is a comment

COMMENTS: JAVA

- In Java, a comment starting with **two asterisks** is a **documentation comment**

```
/** Sample documentation comment */
```

- A documentation comment describes the declaration that follows it
- Many IDEs are able to handle and/or extract documentation comments

NAMES

- The following rules apply to all 3 languages (C, C++, Java)
- A name includes **letters, numbers and “_”**.
The first character must be a letter
- No white spaces allowed inside a name
- Names are case sensitive

VARIABLES

- The following rules apply to all 3 languages (C, C++, Java)
- The languages are *statically-typed*: all variables must be *declared* before use
- A declaration contains the data type and the name of the variable
- A default value may be optionally specified

VARIABLES: INITIALIZATION

- **Java:** if no value is provided, variables are initialized to zero by default
- **C, C++:** if no value is provided, variables assume a random value

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES (1/2)

- The following data types are common to all 3 languages (C, C++, Java)

- **short**: 16-bit signed two's complement integer

- **int**: 32-bit signed two's complement integer

- **float**: 32-bit IEEE 754 floating point

- **double**: 64-bit IEEE 754 floating point

} C, C++:
32-bit computer

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES (2/2)

- The following data types are common to all 3 languages (C, C++, Java)
- **Enumerated type** (**enum**): a set of named values.
Use `enum` types to represent a fixed set of constants known at compile time

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES: JAVA

- **byte**: 8-bit signed two's complement integer
- **boolean**: only two values, i.e. `true` and `false`
- **char**: 16-bit Unicode character
- All the integer types are always signed

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES: C, C++

- **bool**: only two values, i.e. `true` and `false`
- **char**: 8-bit character
- **void**: generic identifier, does not imply type

- Integer data types can be **unsigned**
- Pointers to data (more on this later)

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES: EXAMPLES (1/2)

- All 3 languages:

```
short n = 0x1234;  
int i = -100000;  
double pi = 3.14;  
enum g = {alpha, beta, gamma};
```

- Java:

```
boolean result = true;  
char capitalC = 'C';
```

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES: EXAMPLES (2/2)

- C and C++:

```
bool result = true;
```

```
unsigned short j = 60000;
```

```
int * p; // pointer to integer
```

ARRAYS

- The following rules apply to all 3 languages (C, C++, Java)
- An **array** is a container that holds a fixed number L of values of the same data type
- L is established when the array is created
- The i -th element of an array A is identified by **$A[i]$** , with i ranging from 0 (zero) to $L-1$

ARRAYS: EXAMPLES

- Definition of an array of integers in Java:

```
int[] A = new int[10];  
int[] B = {3,4,7,6,2}; // L=5
```

- Definition of an array of integers in C and C++:

```
int A[10];  
int B[] = {3,4,7,6,2}; // L=5
```

STRINGS

- **Java:** Unicode character strings are a primitive data type handled through the **String** class. Once created, a `String` object cannot be changed.
- **C++:** no strings, but the standard **string** class emulates them via null-terminated arrays of `char`
- **C:** no strings, no libraries, only null-terminated arrays of `char`

STRINGS: EXAMPLES

- Java

```
String Greetings = "Hello";
```

- C++

```
string Greetings = "Hello";  
string Greetings("Hello"); /* as above */
```

- C

```
char Greetings[] = "Hello"; /* 6 bytes */
```

CONSTANTS

- To declare a variable as constant
 - Java: prepend the **final** keyword
 - C, C++: prepend the **const** keyword

OPERATORS

- Common to all 3 languages (C, C++, Java)
- Assignment: =
- Arithmetic: + - * / % ++ --
- Bitwise: & | ~ ^ << >>
- Relational: == != <= >= < >
- Conditional: && ||

OPERATORS: JAVA

- The + operator is a **concatenation operator** when at least one of its operands is a string (more about strings later)

OPERATORS: EXAMPLES

- The following expressions are equivalent

```
i = i + 1;
```

```
i++;
```

```
++i;
```

```
i += 1;
```

FUNCTIONS

- **Function:** piece of code that can be invoked to perform a specific task
- Identified by a function name
- Can receive one or more input parameters
- Can return at most one output parameter
- Java: no functions, only methods (e.g., functions inside a class)

DECLARATION VS. DEFINITION

- **Declaration:** only the name and parameters (i.e., the **function prototype**) are specified
- **Definition:** code for the function (i.e., the **function implementation**) is provided
- Declaration and definition can be provided together or kept separate
- *Mutatis mutandis*, the same can be said also for variables, methods, classes...

RETURN

- **C, C++, Java:**
used to specify the return value of a function or a method
- Terminates the execution of the function/method

HEADER FILES (1/2)

- C, C++: contain declaration of variables and classes, prototypes of library functions, ...
Use the **.h** extensions.
Can be included (and therefore shared) by many source files.
- **#include** directive

EXAMPLE: C++

- **sum.h**: contains the declaration of function `sum`

```
#ifndef SUM_H          // To avoid multiple declarations
#define SUM_H
int sum(int a, int b);
#endif
```

- **sum.cpp**: contains the definition of function `sum`

```
#include "sum.h"

int sum(int a, int b)
{
    return a+b;
}
```

- **program.cpp**: uses function `sum`

```
#include "sum.h"

...

result = sum(quantity1, quantity2);

...
```


HEADER FILES (2/2)

- **Java:** no header files. Identifiers are automatically
 - extracted from source files,
 - read from dynamic libraries

PACKAGES AND NAMESPACES

- **Java: Package. C++: Namespace**
- **Purpose: grouping names into contexts so as to avoid *naming collisions***
- **You must use the *fully qualified name* of an element in a package/namespace, unless you previously declared that the package/namespace is being used**

EXAMPLE: JAVA

```
package foo;

public class Global
{
    public static int bar;    // more on static later
}
```

In another source file:

```
import foo;                // import the package

++foo.Global.bar;         // fully qualified name

++Global.bar;             // short name
```

- Code not explicitly declared within a package goes into the *unnamed package*

EXAMPLE: C++

```
namespace foo
{
    int bar;        // Inside a namespace, but not inside a class
}
```

In another source file:

```
using namespace foo; // import the namespace
++foo::bar;          // fully qualified name
++bar;               // short name
```

- Code not explicitly declared within a namespace goes into the *global namespace*

ENTRY POINT OF A PROGRAM

- Java: “**main (...)**” method of the entry class (can be specified if the program is inside a JAR)
- C, C++: “**main (...)**” function
- The “...” in “**main (...)**” indicates the program’s parameters
- Syntax for parameters is fixed

“HELLO WORLD!”: JAVA

- Hello.java

```
class Hello
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.printf("Hello World!\n");
    }
}
```

“HELLO WORLD!”: C

- Hello.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(int argc, const char *argv[])  
{  
  
    printf("Hello World!\n");  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

“HELLO WORLD!”: C++

- Hello.cpp

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(int argc, const char *argv[])  
{  
  
    printf("Hello World!\n");  
  
    return 0;  
}
```


“HELLO WORLD!”: TRUE C++

- Hello2.cpp

```
#include <iostream>

int main(int argc, const char *argv[])
{
    std::cout << "Hello World!" << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

CONDITIONAL EXECUTION

- Common to all three languages
- **if (...)** {...} **else** {...} **construct:**
the boolean condition inside (...) is calculated;
if it evaluates to true, then the code inside the former pair of curly braces is executed, otherwise the code inside the latter pair
- The `else {}` part is optional: if it is not specified and the condition evaluates to false, no code is executed

EVALUATION RULE

- Beware of the evaluation rule for subclauses!

```
if ( (c<10) || ((a==1) && (a<c++)) ) {...}
```

- **Short-circuit evaluation:** subclauses are evaluated from left to right and the evaluation stops as soon as the boolean value of the whole clause is univocally determined
- Can be an issue if some subclauses perform assignments or have other side effects

SWITCH(...)...CASE

- Common to all three languages
- The (non-boolean) expression following **switch** is evaluated, then the **case** clause associated with the value is executed
- No `case` for the value: no code is executed
- **default** keyword (optional): used to label a block of statements to be executed if no `case` matches

SWITCH(...)...CASE: EXAMPLE

```
switch(n)
{
    case 0:
        /* Code to execute when n is zero */
        break;

    case 1:
    case 4:
    case 9:
        /* Code to execute when n is a perfect square */
        break;

    case 3:
    case 5:
    case 7:
        /* Code to execute when n is a small prime number */
        break;

    default:
        /* Code to execute in all the remaining cases,
           for instance, when n=2 or n=8 or... */
        break;
}
```

LOOPS (1/3)

- Common to all three languages

- **for (...)** loop

```
for(var_init; exit_condition; var_incr)
{
    //code
}
```

- The loop is executed as long as the condition is true (possibly forever)

LOOPS (2/3)

- Common to all three languages

- **while (...)** loop

```
while(exit_condition)
{
    //code
}
```

- The loop is executed as long as the condition is true (possibly forever, possibly zero times)

LOOPS (3/3)

- Common to all three languages
- **do...while (...)** loop

```
do
{
    //code
}
while(exit_condition);
```

- The loop is executed as long as the condition is true (possibly forever, at least one time)

LOOPS: EXAMPLES

- C, C++, Java

```
for (i=0; i<10; i++) { A[i]=10-i; }
```

```
i = 0;
```

```
while (i<10) { B[i]=10-i; i++; }
```

```
i = 0;
```

```
do { C[i]=10-i; i++; } while (i<10);
```

- At the end of the program, A=B=C

BREAK

- Common to all three languages
- Terminates the execution of one of the following:
 - `switch (...) . . . case`
 - `for (...) loop`
 - `while (...) loop`
 - `do..while (...) loop`

BREAK: EXAMPLE

- A fourth way to initialize an array

```
i = 0;
while (1!=0)
{
    D[i]=10-i;
    i++;

    if (i >= 10) break;
}
```

GOTO

- **C and C++:** transfers execution to a specific source position, identified by a label

```
while(1)
{
    /* Do something */

    if(condition) goto foo;

    /* Do something else */
}

foo:
++v; // First line executed after the goto
```

- `goto` gained a bad name; it is seldom used nowadays
- **Java:** although reserved as a keyword, `goto` is not used and has no function

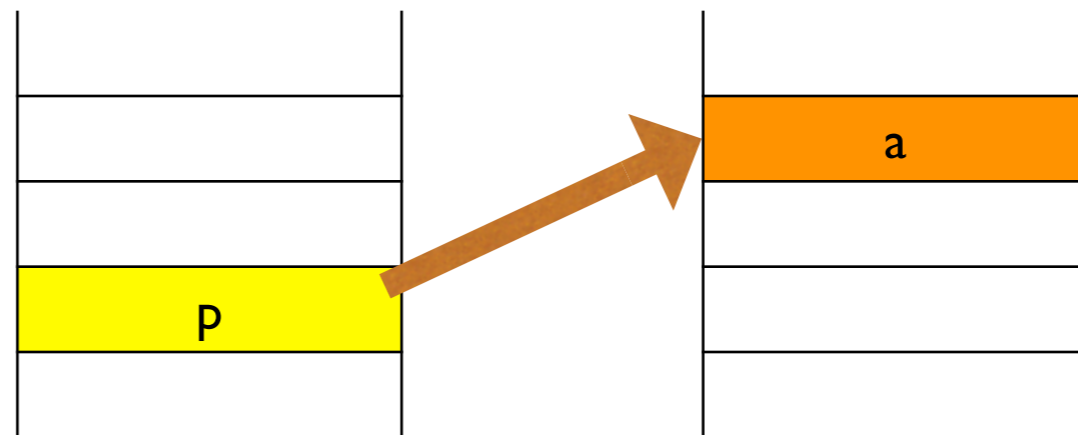
GOTO CONSIDERED HARMFUL

“For a number of years I have been familiar with the observation that the quality of programmers is a decreasing function of the density of ‘go to’ statements they produce [...] The ‘go to’ statement should be abolished from all higher level programming languages”

Edsger W. Dijkstra
Communications of the ACM
March 1968

POINTERS (1/3)

- C and C++ only. No pointers in Java!
- A pointer is a data type that do not contain data: it contains the address of data stored elsewhere



p is a pointer to a

POINTERS (2/3)

- Definition of a pointer

```
int * p;
```

- Assignment of an address to a pointer via the reference operator **&**

```
p = &a;
```

- Access to pointed data via the dereference operator *****

```
b = *p;    // b=a  
*p = 10;   // a=10
```

POINTERS (3/3)

- The size of a pointer is equal to the size of addresses on the host machine (nowadays, 32 or 64 bits)
- A pointer may be `NULL` (i.e., it does not point to anything valid)
- If a pointer is not `NULL`, there is no way to tell whether it points to valid data or not

VOID POINTERS (1/2)

- void pointers point to a value that has no type (and thus also no specified length)
- void pointers can point to any kind of data but cannot be directly dereferenced

```
void f(void* data, int data_type)
{
    char * pc;
    int * pi;
    if(data_type == 1){
        pc = (char*)data; // cast to char
        // use data as char
    }
    else if(data_type == 2){
        pi = (int*)data; // cast to int
        // use data as int
    }
}
```

VOID POINTERS (2/2)

- C allows implicit conversion from `void*` to other pointer types
- C++ does not
(an example of incompatibility between C and C++)

```
void f(void* data, int data_type)
{
    char * pc;
    int * pi;
    if(data_type == 1){
        pc = data; // OK in C, not OK in C++
        // use data as char
    }
    else if(data_type == 2){
        pi = data; // OK in C, not OK in C++
        // use data as int
    }
}
```

POINTER ARITHMETIC

- C and C++ only
- Arithmetic operators can be applied to pointers
- When calculating a pointer arithmetic expression, the integer operands are multiplied by the size of the object being pointed to

```
int * p;  
int * q = p-1; // if sizeof(int)=4, q=p-4  
p++;          // p=p+4
```

MALLOC, FREE

- C: *dynamic memory* must be allocated with the **malloc** `stdlib` function, and must be explicitly released with **free**
- C++: dynamic memory can be managed with the library functions `malloc` and `free`, or with the **new** and **delete** language operators

```
#include <stdlib.h>

...

unsigned char *color;    // A color in RGB format

color = (unsigned char *)malloc(3);
color[0] = color[1] = color[2] = 0;

...

free(color);
```

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