



C Introduction

CS 2130: Computer Systems and Organization 1
March 30, 2026

Announcements

- Homework 7 **due tonight at 11:59pm** on Gradescope
- Midterm 2 is Friday
 - Similar format to midterm 1
 - Schedule with SDAC early if needed
 - Review session on Wednesday in class

Structures

struct - Structures in C

- Act like Java classes, but no methods and all public fields
- Stores fields adjacently in memory (but may have padding)
- Compiler determines padding, use `sizeof()` to get size *sizeof (struct foo)*
- Name of the resulting type includes word `struct`

```
struct foo {  
    long a; ← 8 bytes  
    int b; 4  
    short c; 2  
    char xd; 8 (pointer)  
};  
  
struct foo x;  
x.b = 123;  
x.c = 4;
```

Structure Literals

```
struct a {  
    int b;  
    double c;  
};
```

```
/* Both of the following initialize b to 0 and c to 1.0 */  
struct a x = { 0, 1.0 };  
struct a y = { .b = 0, .c = 1.0 };
```

typedef

typedef - give new names to any type!

- Fairly common to see several names for same data type to convey intent
- Ex: unsigned long may be size_t when used in sizes

• Examples:

```
typedef int Integer;  
Integer x = 4;  
typedef double ** dpp;
```

• Used with *anonymous structs*:

```
typedef struct { int x; double y; } foo;  
foo z = { 42, 17.4 };
```

```
typedef struct w {  
    int x;  
    double y;  
    struct w * next;  
};
```

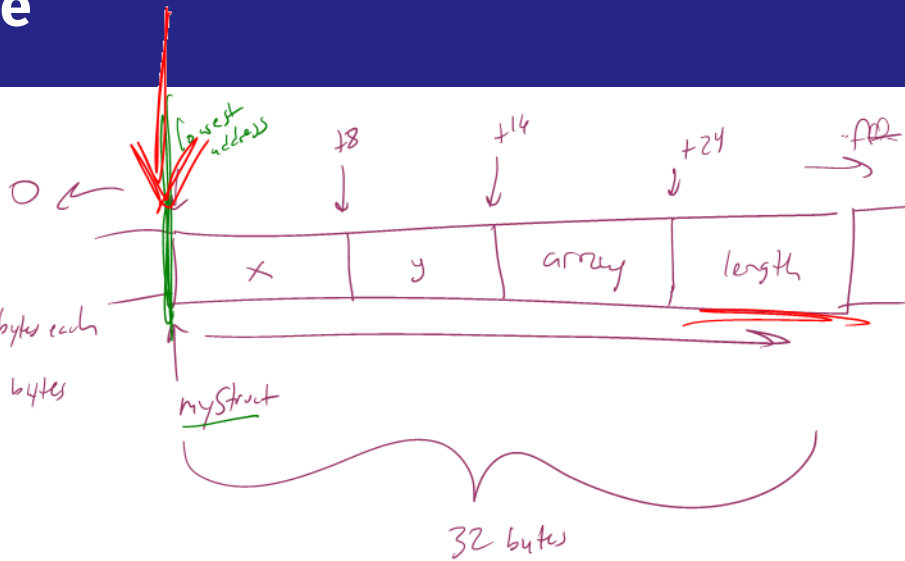
struct w

foo

Struct Example

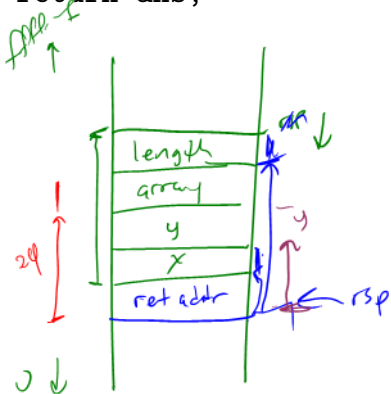
```
typedef struct {  
    long x;  
    long y;  
    long *array;  
    long length;  
} foo;
```

foo myStruct;



Struct Example

```
long sum1(foo arg) {  
    long ans = arg.x;  
    for(long i = 0; i < arg.length; i += 1)  
        ans += arg.y * arg.array[i];  
    return ans;  
}
```



```
sum1:  
    movq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    movq    32(%rsp), %r8  
    testq   %r8, %r8  
    jle     LBB0_3  
    movq    16(%rsp), %rdx  
    movq    24(%rsp), %rsi  
    xorl    %edi, %edi  
.  
LBB0_2:  
    movq    (%rsi,%rdi,8), %rcx  
    imulq   %rdx, %rcx  
    addq    %rcx, %rax  
    incq    %rdi  
    cmpq    %rdi, %r8  
    jne     .LBB0_2  
.  
LBB0_3:  
    retq
```

Struct Example

```
long sum2(foo *arg) {  
    long ans = arg->x;  
    for(long i = 0; i < arg->length; i += 1)  
        ans += arg->y * arg->array[i];  
    return ans;  
}
```

rdi

```
sum2:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    movq    24(%rdi), %r8  
    testq   %r8, %r8  
    jle    .LBB1_3  
    movq    8(%rdi), %rdx  
    movq    16(%rdi), %rsi  
    xorl    %edi, %edi  
.LBB1_2:  
    movq    (%rsi,%rdi,8), %rcx  
    imulq   %rdx, %rcx  
    addq    %rcx, %rax  
    incq    %rdi  
    cmpq    %rdi, %r8  
    jne    .LBB1_2  
.LBB1_3:  
    retq
```

C Reference Guide

Calling Functions

The C code

```
long a = f(23, "yes", 34uL);
```

compiles to

```
movl $23, %edi  
leaq label_of_yes_string, %rsi  
movq $34, %rdx  
callq f  
# %rax is "long a" here
```

without respect to how `f` was defined. It is the calling convention, not the type declaration of `f`, that controls this.

Calling Functions

But, if the C code has access to the type declaration of `f`, then it might perform some implicit casting first; for example, if we declared

```
long f(double a, const char *b, double c);
```

```
long a = f(23, "yes", 34uL);
```

then the call would be interpreted by C as having implicit casts in it:

```
long a = f((double)23, "yes", (double)34uL);
```

Calling Functions

and the arguments would be passed in floating-point registers, like so:

```
movl $23, %eax
cvtsi2sd %eax, %xmm0          # first floating-point argument

leaq label_of_yes_string, %rdi # first integer/pointer argument

movl $34, %eax
cvtsi2sd %eax, %xmm1          # second floating-point argument

callq f
# %rax is "long a" here
```

Function Declaration

```
int f(int x);
```

- Declaration of the function
- Function header
- Function signature
- Function prototype

We want this in every file that invokes `f()`

Function Definition

```
int f(int x) {  
    return 2130 * x;  
}
```

- Definition of the function

We only want this in **one** .c file

- Do not want 2 definitions
- Which one should the linker choose?

Header Files

C header files: `.h` files

- Written in C, so look like C
- Only put header information in them
 - Function headers
 - Macros
 - typedefs
 - struct definitions
- Essentially: information for the **type checker** that does not produce any actual binary
- `#include` the header files in our `.c` files

Big Picture

Header files

- Things that tell the type checker how to work
- Do not generate any actual binary

C files

- Function definitions and implementation
- Include the header files

Including Headers

```
#include "myfile.h"
```

- Quotes: look for a file where I'm writing code
- Our header files

```
#include <string.h>
```

- Angle brackets: look in the standard place for includes
- Code that came with the compiler
- Likely in `/usr/include`

Example: `string.h`