IS 0020
Program Design and Software Tools

Preprocessor

Midterm Review

Lecture 7

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Introduction

- Preprocessing
  - Occurs before program compiled
    - Inclusion of external files
    - Definition of symbolic constants
    - Macros
    - Conditional compilation
    - Conditional execution
  - All directives begin with `#`
    - Can only have whitespace before directives
  - Directives not C++ statements
    - Do not end with `;`

The #include Preprocessor Directive

- **`#include`** directive
  - Puts copy of file in place of directive
  - Two forms
    - **`#include <filename>`**
      - For standard library header files
      - Searches pre-designated directories
    - **`#include "filename"`**
      - Searches in current directory
      - Normally used for programmer-defined files

The #include Preprocessor Directive

- Usage
  - Loading header files
    - **`#include <iostream>`**
  - Programs with multiple source files
  - Header file
    - Has common declarations and definitions
    - Classes, structures, enumerations, function prototypes
    - Extract commonality of multiple program files

The #define Preprocessor Directive: Symbolic Constants

- **`#define`**
  - Symbolic constants
    - Constants represented as symbols
    - When program compiled, all occurrences replaced
  - Format
    - **`#define`** ***`identifier replacement-text`***
    - **`#define PI 3.14159`**
  - Everything to right of identifier replaces text
    - **`#define PI=3.14159`**
    - Replaces **`PI`** with **`"=3.14159"`**
    - Probably an error
  - Cannot redefine symbolic constants

The #define Preprocessor Directive: Symbolic Constants

- Advantages
  - Takes no memory
- Disadvantages
  - Name not be seen by debugger (only replacement text)
  - Do not have specific data type
- **`const`** variables preferred

The #define Preprocessor Directive: Macros

- Macro
  - Operation specified in **`#define`**
  - Intended for legacy C programs
  - Macro without arguments
    - Treated like a symbolic constant
  - Macro with arguments
    - Arguments substituted for replacement text
    - Macro expanded
  - Performs a text substitution
    - No data type checking

The #define Preprocessor Directive: Macros

- Example

```
#define CIRCLE_AREA( x ) ( PI * ( x ) * ( x ) )
area = CIRCLE_AREA( 4 );
```

becomes

```
area = ( 3.14159 * ( 4 ) * ( 4 ) );
```

- Use parentheses
  - Without them,

```
#define CIRCLE_AREA( x )  PI * x * x
area = CIRCLE_AREA( c + 2 );
```

becomes

```
area = 3.14159 * c + 2 * c + 2;
```

which evaluates incorrectly

The #define Preprocessor Directive: Macros

- Multiple arguments

```
#define RECTANGLE_AREA( x, y )  ( ( x ) * ( y ) )
rectArea = RECTANGLE_AREA( a + 4, b + 7 );
```

  becomes

```
rectArea = ( ( a + 4 ) * ( b + 7 ) );
```

- **`#undef`**
  - Undefines symbolic constant or macro
  - Can later be redefined

Conditional Compilation

- Control preprocessor directives and compilation
  - Cannot evaluate cast expressions, **`sizeof`**, enumeration constants
- Structure similar to **`if`**

```
#if !defined( NULL )
  #define NULL 0
#endif
```

  - Determines if symbolic constant **`NULL`** defined
  - If **`NULL`** defined,
    - **`defined( NULL )`** evaluates to **`1`**
    - **`#define`** statement skipped
  - Otherwise
    - **`#define`** statement used
  - Every **`#if`** ends with **`#endif`**

Conditional Compilation

- Can use else
  - **`#else`**
  - **`#elif`** is "else if"
- Abbreviations
  - **`#ifdef`** short for
    - **`#if defined(name)`**
  - **`#ifndef`** short for
    - **`#if !defined(name)`**

Conditional Compilation

- "Comment out" code
  - Cannot use **`/* ... */`** with C-style comments
    - Cannot nest **`/* */`**
  - Instead, use

```
#if 0
  code commented out
#endif
```

  - To enable code, change **`0`** to **`1`**

Conditional Compilation

- Debugging

```
#define DEBUG 1
#ifdef DEBUG
  cerr << "Variable x = " << x << endl;
#endif
```

  - Defining **`DEBUG`** enables code
  - After code corrected
    - Remove **`#define`** statement
    - Debugging statements are now ignored

The #error and #pragma Preprocessor Directives

- **`#error`** ***`tokens`***
  - Prints implementation-dependent message
  - Tokens are groups of characters separated by spaces
    - **`#error 1 - Out of range error`** has 6 tokens
  - Compilation may stop (depends on compiler)
- **`#pragma`** ***`tokens`***
  - Actions depend on compiler
  - May use compiler-specific options
  - Unrecognized **`#pragma`**s are ignored

The # and ## Operators

- **#** operator
  - Replacement text token converted to string with quotes

```
#define HELLO( x ) cout << "Hello, " #x << endl;
```

  - **HELLO(JOHN)** becomes
    - **cout << "Hello, " "John" << endl;**
    - Same as **cout << "Hello, John" << endl;**
- **##** operator
  - Concatenates two tokens

```
#define TOKENCONCAT( x, y )  x ## y
```

  - **TOKENCONCAT(O, K)** becomes
    - **OK**

Line Numbers

- **`#line`**
  - Renumbers subsequent code lines, starting with integer
    - **`#line 100`**
  - File name can be included
  - **`#line 100 "file1.cpp"`**
    - Next source code line is numbered **`100`**
    - For error purposes, file name is **`"file1.cpp"`**
    - Can make syntax errors more meaningful
    - Line numbers do not appear in source file

Predefined Symbolic Constants

- Five predefined symbolic constants
  - Cannot be used in **`#define`** or **`#undef`**

Symbolic constant	Description
`__LINE__`	The line number of the current source code line (an integer constant).
`__FILE__`	The presumed name of the source file (a string).
`__DATE__`	The date the source file is compiled (a string of the form **`"Mmm dd yyyy"`** such as **`"Jan 19 2001"`**).
`__TIME__`	The time the source file is compiled (a string literal of the form **`"hh:mm:ss"`**).

Assertions

- **`assert`** is a macro
  - Header **`<cassert>`**
  - Tests value of an expression
    - If **`0`** (**`false`**) prints error message, calls **`abort`**
      - Terminates program, prints line number and file
      - Good for checking for illegal values
    - If **`1`** (**`true`**), program continues as normal
  - **`assert( x <= 10 );`**
- To remove **`assert`** statements
  - No need to delete them manually
  - **`#define NDEBUG`**
    - All subsequent **`assert`** statements ignored

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Overview for Midterm

Lecture 1

- Background; phases of compilation
- Arithmetic operations
- Control structure
  - Sequential
  - Conditional
  - repetition
- Misc:
  - Lvalues/Rvalues; logical operators; = ; = =
- Structured programming concept

Lecture 2

- Functions
- Storage classes
- Scope rules
- Recursive functions
- References and parameters
- Arrays
- Pointers
- Function pointers

Lecture 3

- Structures and Classes
- Constructor and destructor
  - Order of calls
- Class scope
- Returning reference to private data member (bad!)
- Object assignment (memberwise)
- **`const`** objects/functions
- Composition

Lecture 4

- Friend Functions
- **`this`** pointed
  - Cascaded sequence
- Dynamic memory management: **`new`** and **`delete`**
- **`static`** class member
- Data abstraction and information hiding
  - Proxy classes etc.

Lecture 6 (5) , 7

- Operator overloading
  - Class members
- Overloading binary operators
  - Case studies: Array, string
- Overloading ++ and --
  - Case studies: Date class
- Standard library : String and Vector
- Today
  - preprocessor

Midterm Breakdown?