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How to compile c program in mac

How to compile c in mac. How to compile c program in macbook.

Let's look at a simple C program and use it so much to understand C Basic C concepts and the COM compilation process. If you have your own computer with a compiler C installed as described earlier, you can create A text file named Sample.c use it to track while you go through this example. Note that if you leave out the .c in the file name, or if your attached editor .txt to the name, you will probably get some sort of error when you compile our IT. Here sample program: / * program * / #include int main () {printf ("this is the result of my first program!"); Return 0;} When compiled and run, this program instructs the computer to print the line "This is the output of my first program!" and then stop. You can not get much simpler than that! Now let's take a look at what each line is doing: line 1 - This is a way of writing comments in C, between / * and * / on one or more lines, line 2 - The #include command says to the compiler to look at other existing C code sources, particularly libraries, which are files that include reusable instructions à € = imploured cast operators Bad Example: Public substitution String ToString () {IF (string.isnullorempty (name)) {New ArgumentException ("..."); // not compatible}} 12. General exceptions should never be released by playing such general exceptions as excelement, SystemException, ApplicationException, IndexOutOfRangeException, NullReferenceException, OutofMemoryException and ExecutionEngineException prevents the MA © All of handling calls truly and generated by the system. Exceptions should not be launched in blocks finally, throwing an exception from within a block finally will mask any exception that was previously thrown into the trybre block or exception message The masked and the stack trace will be lost. Exception types should be "Public" the point of having custom exception types is transmitting more information than it is available in standard types. But customized types of exception should be public to work. If a method launches a non-public exception, the best you can do on the caller's side is to pick up the nearest public base of the class. That is, you lose all these custom information that you created the type of exception to pass. 15. Destrians should not throw execeptions if finalizing or a replacement to finish an exception, and the run time is not hosted by an application that replaces the Pattern, the run time ends the process immediately without graceful cleaning (finally blocks and finalizers are not executed). This behavior ensures process integrity if the finisher can not release or destroy resources. Bad Example: MyClass class (~ MyClass () {NEW NotimplemException (); // not compatible}} 16. "DISPOSSABLES" Created in an "Using" Instruction should not be returned Typally you want to use using a local variable icisponible "this will trigger the elimination of the object when the control passes from the block scope. Exception this rule is when your month returns that is idisonable. In this case, use device arrangements before the caller can make use of it. Probably causing exceptions at the run time. So you should remove or avoid the example of idisposeable. bad Example: Public Filestream Writetofile (string path, string text) {Using (VAR FS = File. CREATE (path)) // NonCompliant {var bytes = coding.UTF8.getbytes (text); fs.write (bytes, 0, bytes.length); Return fs;} } 17. "Operator ==" It should not be overloaded in the use of reference The use of A € == à, to compare with objects should make a reference comparison. This is, it is expected to return "if and only if are the same in Stage of the object. Overloading the operator to make anything else inevitably lead to insect insect introduction. On the other hand, overload it to do just that is useless; This is what is by pattern. 18. "EQUALS (OBJECT)" and "GETHASHCODE ()" should be replaced in pairs There is a contract between equals (object) and GethashCode (); If two objects are equal according to the Equals (Object), call Gethashcode () in each of them should produce the same result. If this is not the case, many collections will not handle the class instances correctly. In order to comply with the contract, it is equal (object) and GethashCode () must be inherited, or both substituted. "GETHASHCODE" should not refer to mutable fields - à €

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