APS105 Winter 2012

Jonathan Deber jdeber -at- cs -dot- toronto -dot- edu

> Lecture 3 January 20, 2012

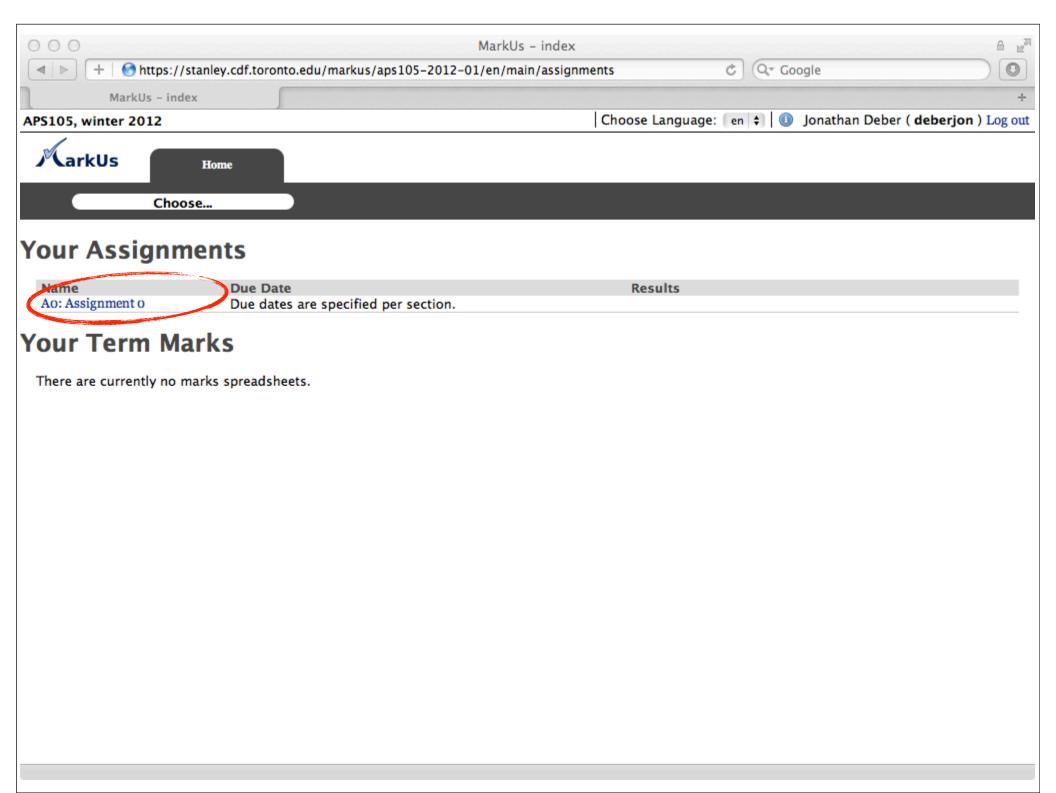
Today

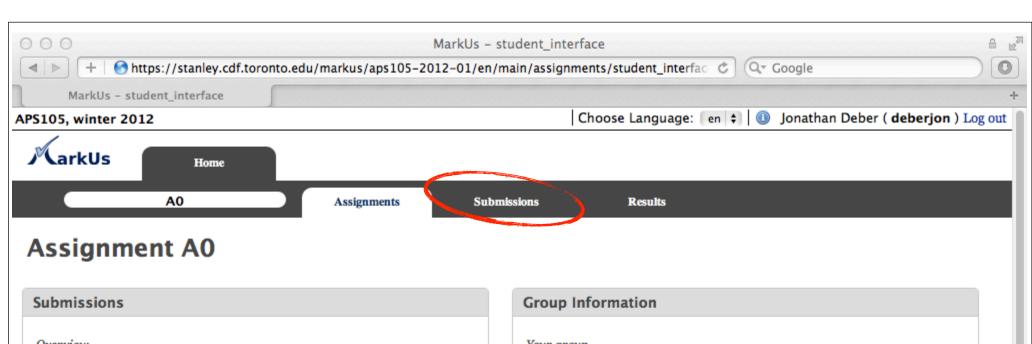
- MarkUs Demo
- Dealing with errors
- Variables

- CodeLab due Sunday
- A0 "due" Saturday









Overview Last Revision Date: January 17, 2012: 04:45pm O files 1 missing required files

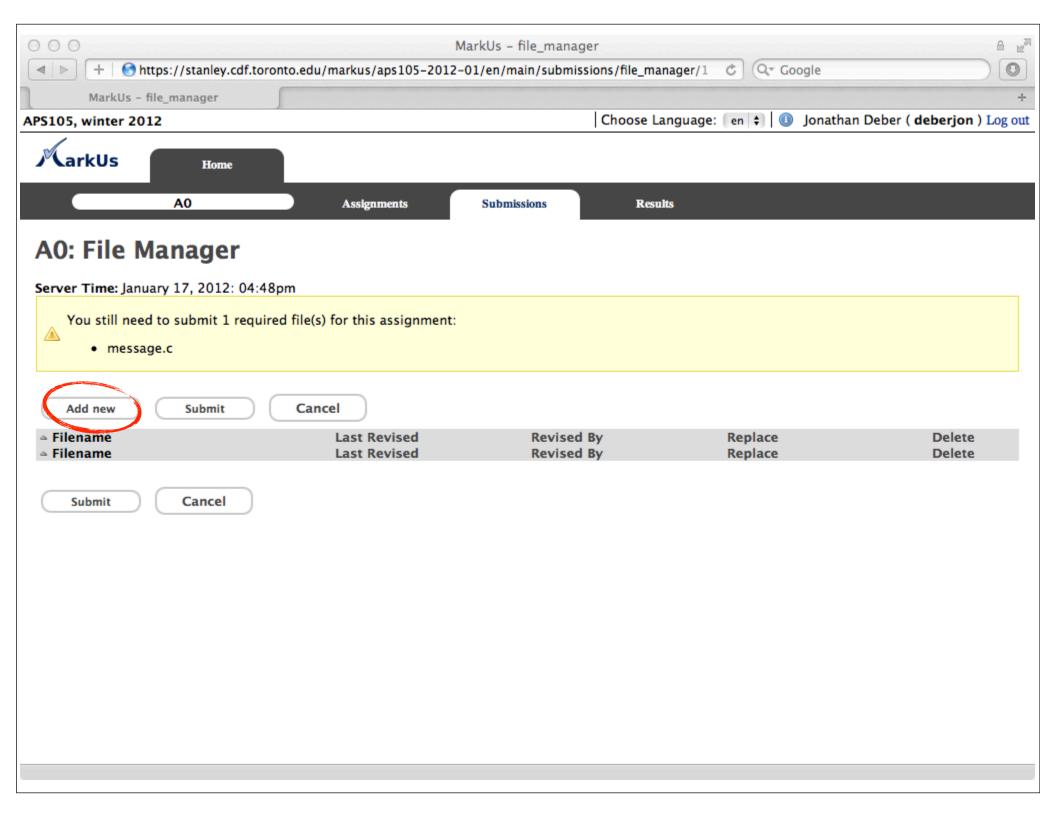
Assignment Rules A0 Name: Assignment 0 Description: Message: A warm-up assignment. January 21, 2012: 11:59pm Due Date: Files required for this assignment message.c

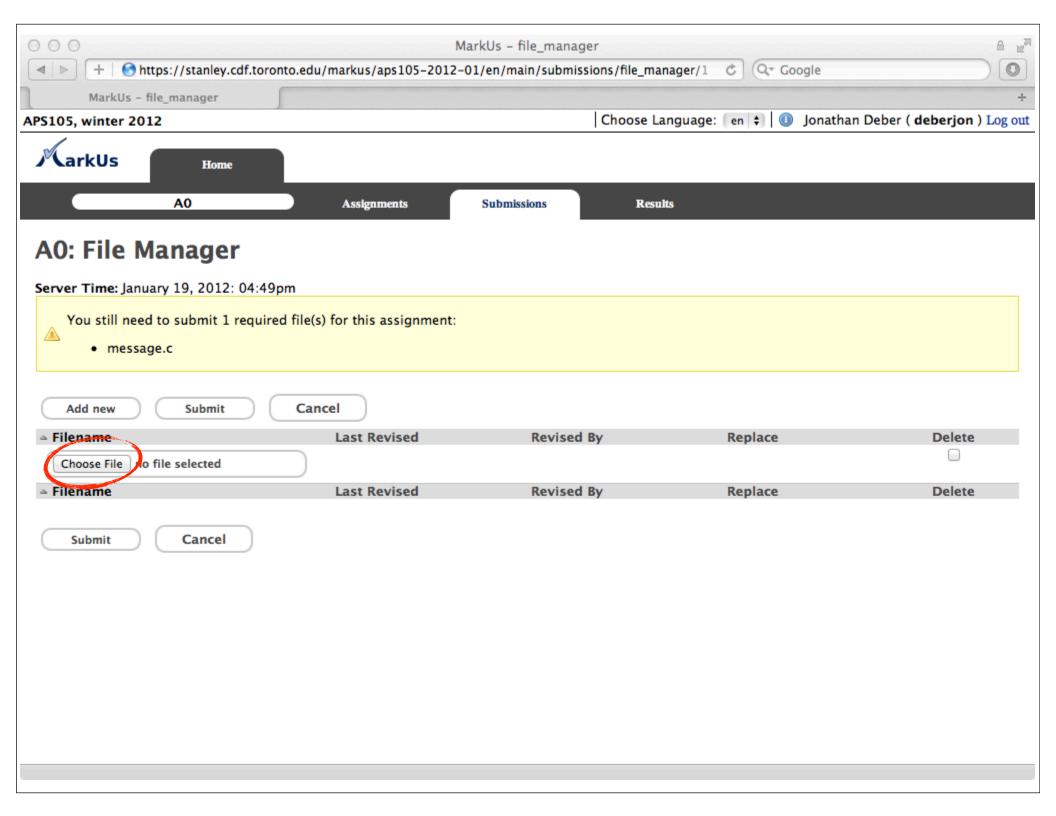
Your group

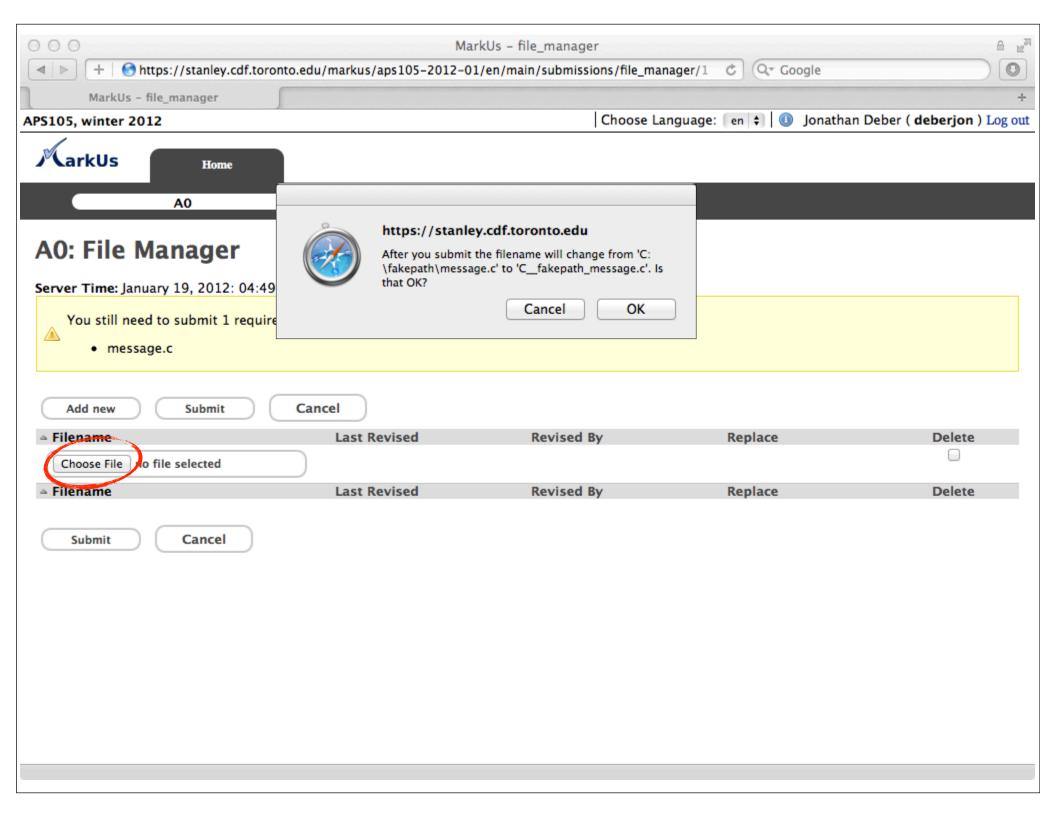
• Jonathan Deber (inviter)

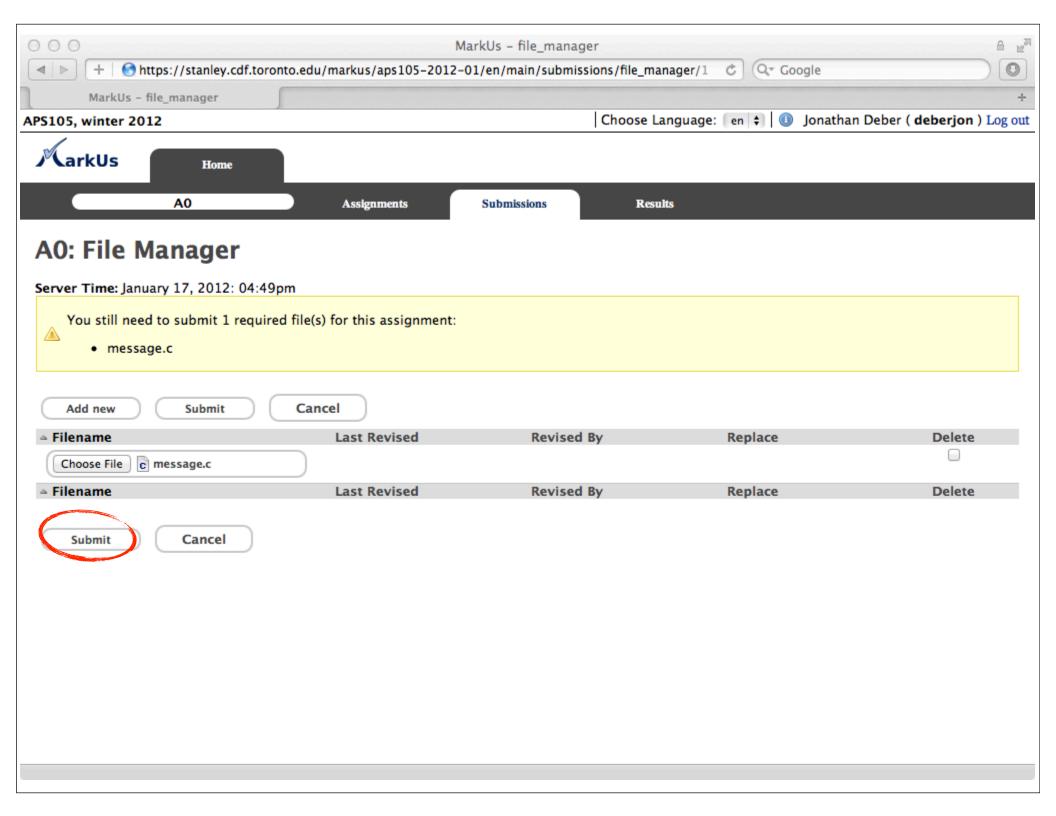
Group Properties

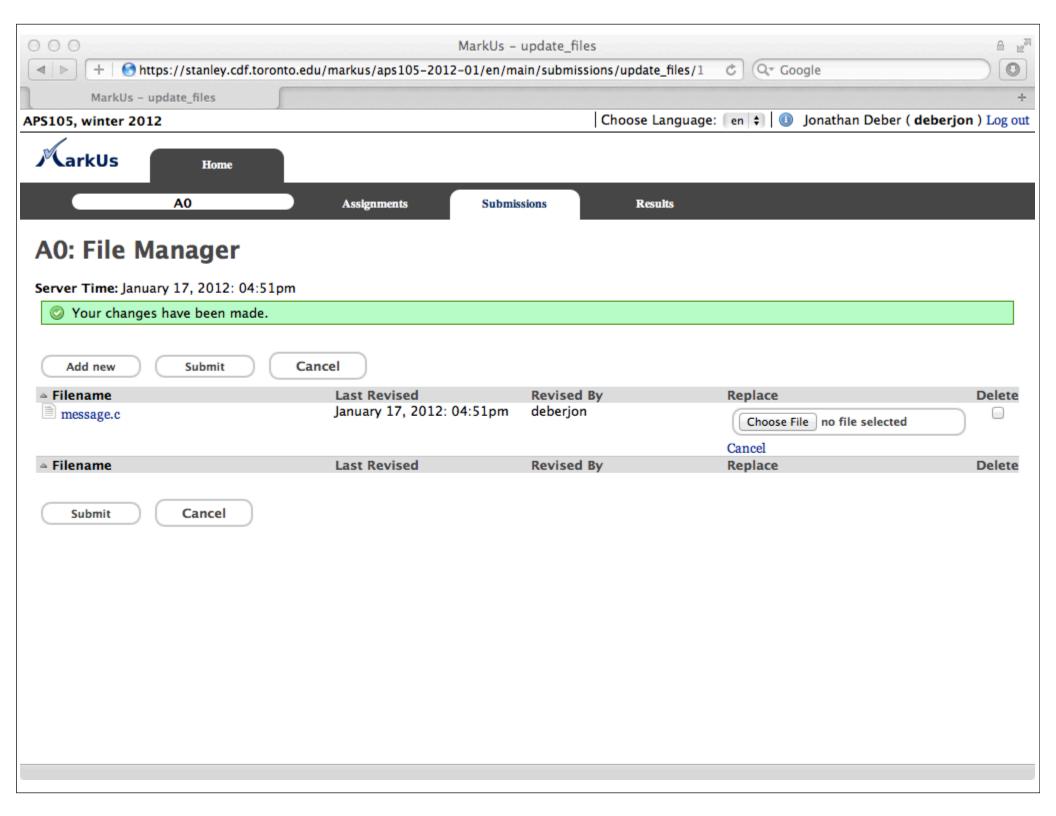
- · You can invite only students of your section
- Students work alone
- · Your group has 0 available grace credits

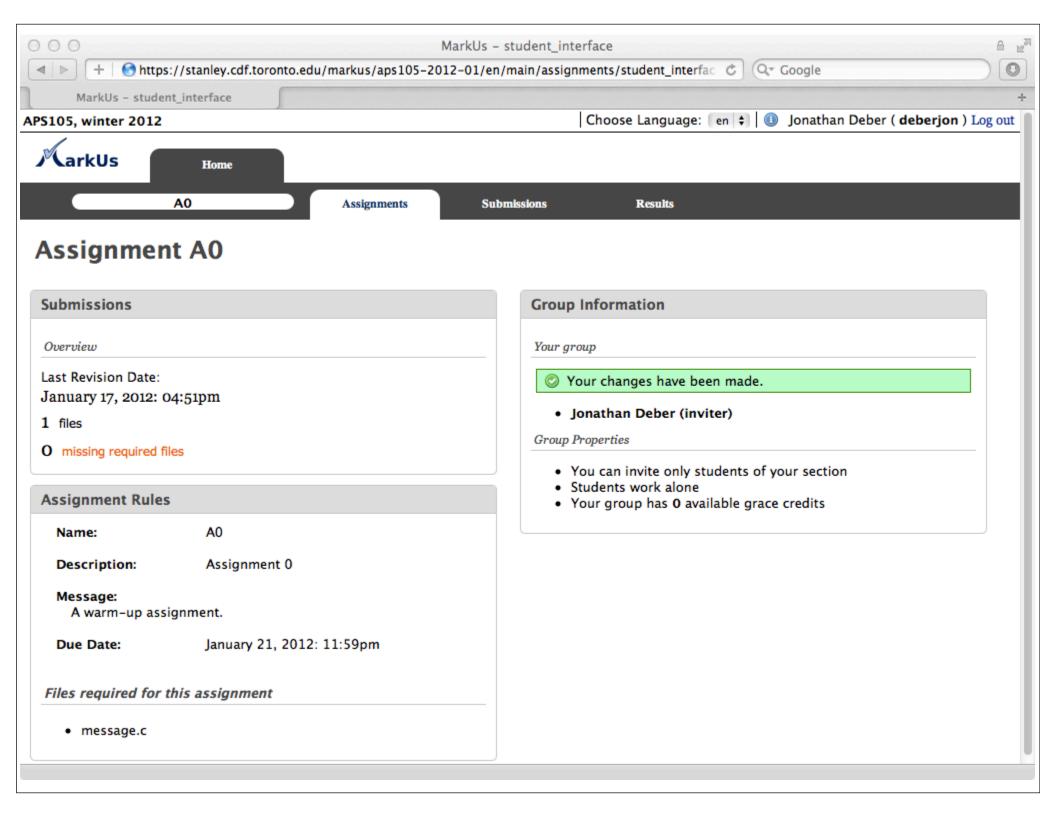












Running a Program

- Program in .c file (plain text)
- \$ gcc -o hello hello.c
- \$./hello
- No message if no errors

```
Warning!
```

\$ gcc -o hello.c hello.c

The Programming Cycle

- (A) Edit your code
- (B) Compile it
- (C) If there are errors, go back to (A) to fix them
- (D) Run it and test it
- (E) Find bugs, go back to (A) to fix them

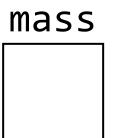
Elements of Programs

- Defining variables
- Operating on variables
- Controlling the program's flow

Defining and using functions

Variables

- Place to store data in memory
- Create them with a declaration



Assignment

```
int mass;
mass = 42;
```

mass

42

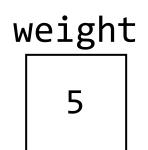
Retrieving Values

```
int mass;
mass = 5;

int weight;
weight = mass;

mass = 6;
```

```
mass
6
```



When = does not equal =

$$\sin(\pi) = 0$$

$$\sin(\pi) = 1$$
 Wrong

Expressions

Something that produces a value

```
Ivalue rvalue
mass = 42;
weight = mass;
42 = mass; Error
mass = 42 + 2;
mass = 6 * 7;
mass = mass + 6;
```

$$\sin(\pi) = 0$$
$$0 = \sin(\pi)$$

$$x = x + 6$$

$$x - x = 6$$

$$0 = 6$$

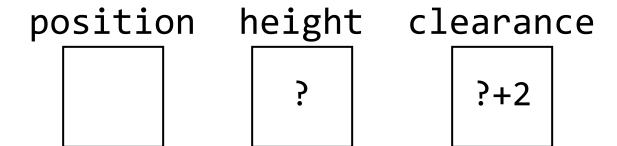
Identifier Naming Rules

- Can't start with a digit
- abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz Alphanumeric plus _ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 0123456789
- Case sensitive (e.g., mass vs. Mass vs. MASS)
- Can't use reserved keywords (e.g., int, return)
- Conventions:
 - camelCase (or separated with underscores)
 - Begin with lower case
 - All caps for constants (e.g., MAXLINES)

Declarations

```
int position;
int position, height;
                           int height;
                           int score;
int score = 20;
                           score = 20;
int length = 3, width, depth = 7;
         Bad Style
                           int length = 3;
                           int width;
                           int depth = 7;
```

Declarations



Types

- "The pen is 65 away from the laptop"
- Need a unit to interpret the 65
- Types give us that unit
- Allow compiler to do some error checking

int

- Holds non-fractional numbers
- An int is not entirely equivalent to an integer
- Guaranteed: -32,767 to 32,767 (2 bytes)
- ECF: -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (4 bytes)
- Friends: short, long, long long

```
Warning:
int i = 031;
int j = 31;
```

double

- Holds fractional numbers (e.g., 4.3×10^4)
- A double is not a real number
- Guaranteed:
 - Exponent: 10⁻³⁷ to 10³⁷
 - Accuracy: I0 digits
- ECF (8 bytes):
 - Exponent: 10⁻¹⁰²² to 10¹⁰²³
 - Accuracy: 53 digits
- Friend: float

How to Write a double

- Anything with a decimal point
 - 29.0
 - 24.9
 - 289. (Bad Style)
- Scientific notation
 - 2.8E4 \rightarrow (2.8 \times 10⁴) \rightarrow (2.8 \times 10000) \rightarrow 28,000

Literals

- An expression with a fixed value
- int size = 12;
- double volume = 355.0;



printf

- Prints "formatted" output
- printf("This is a string");

- Outputs characters as-is with two exceptions:
 - Escape sequence (string-related)
 - Format specifiers (printf-related)

Escape Sequences

If character is \, the next character is special

```
He said "sure".\\ printf("He said "sure".");\n
```

- etc. (see Appendix A)
- It's still one character

n

printf resumes from where it left off

```
printf("This is line 1");
printf("This is line 2");
```

This is line 1This is line 2

```
printf("This is line 1\n");
printf("This is line 2\n");
```

```
This is line 1←
```

This is line 2←

Format Specifiers

- If character is %, the next (few) characters are special
- printf will use them to interpret extra variables

```
int number = 42;
printf("This is a number: %d\n", number);
```

This is a number: 42

Format Specifiers

- Lots of them, with many options
- int
 - %d
- double
 - %g (general purpose)



Caution

- Format string *must* match variables
- If not, it's unpredictable ("undefined behaviour")
 - Best case: immediate crash, obvious garbage
 - Worst case: works for now, subtle garbage, later crash

Compiler Warnings

- Additional compiler diagnostics
- \$ gcc -Wall -o height2 height2.c
- My suggestion
 - Always use them
 - Don't ignore them